# Assignment 2 - Emirps

Rahil Agrawal z5165505 Aditya Karia zXXXXXXX COMP2111 18s1

# 1 Task 1 - Specification Statement

#### Notes,x:

- -Write neatly
- -make sure grammar is correct
- -look at examples for default spec structure.

Define an Emirp using 2 functions - reverse and prime. Make these functions match with their given specs in order to help prove implications.

Pre condition,x: n is a positive number - n > 0

Post condition EMIRP(r, n) where r is the  $n^{th}$  emirp(where emirp is as defined above). Therefore our program can be specified by,x:

## 2 Task 2 - Derivation

```
\langle \mathbf{c\text{-frame}} \rangle
(1) \sqsubseteq
        \langle \mathbf{i}\text{-loc} \rangle
(2) \sqsubseteq
        \lfloor i, r, x : [n > 0, Emirp(r, n)] \rfloor_{(3)}
(3) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{seq} \rangle
        \exists i, x : [i = 1 \land x = 13 \land n > 0, Emirp(r, n)] 
(4) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{c}\text{-frame} \rangle
        i, x : [n > 0, i = 1 \land x = 13 \land n > 0]
     \sqsubseteq \langle ass - (1) \rangle
        i := 1
        x := 13
(5) \sqsubseteq \langle \operatorname{seq} \rangle
        \lfloor i, r, x : [i = 1 \land n > 0, Inv] \rfloor(6);
        \exists i, r, x : [Inv, Inv \land i = n] \exists_{(7)};
        [i, r, x : [Inv \land i = n, Emirp(r, n)]]_{(8)}
(6) \sqsubseteq \langle w\text{-pre, c-frame - (2)} \rangle
        r, x : [Inv[^{13}/_x], Inv]
          \langle ass - (3) \rangle
        r := 13
(7) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{while} \rangle
        while i \neq n do
               \exists i, r, x : [Inv \land i \neq n, Inv] 
        od;
(8) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{w-pre, c-frame - (4)} \rangle
        \lfloor r, x : \lceil \text{EMIRP}(r, n), \text{EMIRP}(r, n) \rceil \rfloor_{(10)}
              \langle \text{skip} - (5) \rangle
        skip
(9) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{seq} \rangle
        \lfloor r, x : [Inv \land i \neq n, Inv[^{x+1}/_x]] \rfloor \rfloor (10);
        \lfloor r, x : \lceil Inv[^{x+1}/_x], Inv \rceil \rfloor_{(11)}
```

```
(10) \square \langle ass - (6) \rangle
        x := x + 1
         \langle i\text{-loc}, seq \rangle
(11) \sqsubseteq
        [a, i, r, x : [Inv[x+1/x], Inv[x+1/x] \land a = 1]]_{(12)};
        [a, i, r, x : [Inv^{(x+1)}] \land a = 1, Inv]_{(13)}
(12) \sqsubseteq \langle \mathbf{c}\text{-frame} \rangle
        a, x : [Inv^{[x+1]}, Inv^{[x+1]}, a = 1]
     \langle ass - (7) \rangle
        a := 1
(13) \sqsubseteq
         \langle seq \rangle
       (14) \square
         \langle \text{w-pre - (8)} \rangle
        a, x : [a > 1 \land x > 0, post(14)]
     \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
        isPrime(x, a)
(15) \sqsubseteq
             \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
        if a=1
        then \_a, i, r, x : [a = 1 \land pre(15), post(15)] \rfloor_{(16)}
        else p, x : [a \neq 1 \land pre(15), post(15)] \rfloor_{(17)}
(16) \sqsubseteq
             \langle i\text{-loc} \rangle
        a, i, r, s, x : [pre(16), post(16)]
     \sqsubseteq \langle seq \rangle
        a, i, r, s, x : [s = 0, post(16)]_{(19)}
(17) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{c-frame, w-pre-} (9) \rangle
        i, r : [Inv, Inv]
           \langle ass - (10) \rangle
     skip
             \langle ass - (11) \rangle
(18) \square
        s := 0
(19) \sqsubseteq \langle \operatorname{seq} \rangle
        \lfloor a, i, r, s, x : [ reversen function post condition, post(19) ] _{(21)}
```

```
(20) \square \langle \text{w-pre - } (12) \rangle
          s, x: [ reverse function pre condition, reversen function post condition ]
                \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
      reversen(x, s)
              \langle i-loc, seq \rangle
(21) \square
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [pre(21), pre(21) \land b = 1] 
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [pre(21) \land b = 1, post(21)]_{(23)}
              \langle c-frame, ass - (13)\rangle
(22) \square
          b := 1
(23) \sqsubseteq \langle \text{seq} \rangle
         (24) \square
           \langle \text{w-pre} - (14) \rangle
         a,i,r,s,b,x:\left[\begin{array}{l} s>0 \wedge b=1, (a=1 \ \wedge \neg \exists k \in 2..(x-1) \, (x \ \mathbf{mod} \ k=0)) \\ \lor (a=0 \wedge \exists k \in 2..(x-1) \, (x \ \mathbf{mod} \ k=0)) \end{array}\right]
                \langle \mathbf{proc} \rangle
          isPrime(x, a)
(25) \sqsubseteq
                \langle \mathbf{if} \rangle
          if b = 1 \land s \neq x
          then \[ i, x : [b = 1 \land s \neq x \land pre(25), post(25)] \] \] \]
          else [i, r, a, s, b, x : [(b \neq 1 \lor s = x) \land pre(25), post(25)] ]_{(27)}
          fi
(26) \square \langle \text{c-frame, w-pre-} (15) \rangle
         a, i, r, s, b, x : [Inv[^{i+1}/_i][^x/_r], Inv]
           \langle ass - (16) \rangle
      i := i + 1
          r := r
(27) \square \langle \text{c-frame, w-pre-} (17) \rangle
          a, i, r, s, b, x : [Inv, Inv]
      skip
```

We gather the code for the procedure body of EMIRP,x:

We have derived our code. However we need to prove **some** refinements.

### **2.1** Implication 1: $(4) \sqsubseteq i := 1$

```
K \wedge i \geq 1 \wedge a[i][l] = a[i-1][l] \wedge j = 1 \wedge a[i][l] = 0
\Rightarrow \langle K \wedge B \wedge C \wedge D \wedge E \Rightarrow K \wedge C \wedge E. \text{Expanding } K \rangle
I \wedge j \in (0,1) \wedge l \in 0..y, a[i][y] = 0 \wedge \forall w \in 0..(l-1) \ (a[i][w] = a[i-1][w]) \wedge
a[i][l] = a[i-1][l] \wedge a[i][l] = 0
\Rightarrow \langle \text{since true for } w \text{ in } 0..l\text{-1 and also for } l \rangle
I \wedge j \in (0,1) \wedge l \in 0..y, a[i][y] = 0 \wedge \forall w \in 0..l \ (a[i][w] = a[i-1][w] \wedge a[i][l] = 0)
\Rightarrow \langle \text{separating for } l \text{ in } 0..y\text{-1 and } l = y \rangle
I \wedge j \in (0,1) \wedge l \in 0..y - 1, a[i][y] = 0 \wedge \forall w \in 0..l \ (a[i][w] = a[i-1][w]) \wedge a[i][l] = 0 \vee
I \wedge j \in (0,1) \wedge l = y \wedge a[i][l] = 0, a[i][y] = 0 \wedge \forall w \in 0..l \ (a[i][w] = a[i-1][w])
\Rightarrow \langle \text{since a}[i][l] = a[i][y] = 0 \text{ when } l = y \rangle
I \wedge j \in (0,1) \wedge l \in 0..y - 1, a[i][y] = 0 \wedge \forall w \in 0..l \ (a[i][w] = a[i-1][w]) \vee TRUE
\Leftrightarrow \langle \text{definitions of } I \text{ and substitution }, l \text{ in } 0..y\text{-1 means } (l+1) \text{ in } 0..y \rangle
K[^{l+1}/_l][^0/_j]
```

### 3 Task 3 - C Code

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include "reverse.h"
   unsigned long emirp(unsigned long n);
 5
   void isPrime(unsigned long r, int *a);
 6
 7
   int main (int argc, char* argv[]){
 8
           unsigned long n;
 9
           if(scanf("\%lu", \&n)==1)
10
              printf("\%lu\n",emirp(n));
11
   }
12
13 /*
14 var i := 1
15 r := 13
16 while i != n do
17
        r := r + 1
18
        var \ a := 1
```

```
19
        isPrime(r,a)
20
        if a = 1 then
21
            var s := 0
22
            reversen(r,s)
23
            var \ b := 1
24
            isPrime(s, b)
25
            if b = 1 \&\& s != r then
                i = i + 1
26
27
    od
28
29
    */
30
    unsigned long emirp(unsigned long n) {
31
            int i = 1;
32
            unsigned long r = 13;
        while (i != n) {
33
34
            r = r + 1;
            int a = 1;
35
36
            isPrime(r, &a);
37
            if (a == 1) {
38
                unsigned long s = 0;
39
                reversen(r, &s);
40
                int b = 1;
41
                isPrime(s, \&b);
                if (b == 1 \&\& s != r) {
42
43
                    i = i + 1;
44
                }
45
46
        }
47
            return r;
48
   }
49
   /*
50
51
   var j := 0
52
    while j != r do
        if r \mod j = 0 then
53
            a = 0
54
55
        j := j + 1
56
   od
57
    void isPrime(unsigned long r, int *a) {
58
        unsigned long j = 2;
59
60
        while (j != r)  {
61
            if (r \% j == 0) {
62
                *a = 0;
```

```
j = j + 1;
63
64
65
66 }
```

- Write something about how the C code relates.Compare with examples