

Programming Languages: Imperative Program Construction

Practicals 10: Swaps in Arrays

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Autumn Term, 2021

1. Prove that

$$\begin{aligned} & \{h[0] = 0 \wedge h[1] = 1\} \quad \text{-- hence } h[h[0]] = 0 \\ & \text{swap } h(h[0]) (h[1]) \\ & \{h[h[1]] = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

Solution: Assume $h[0] = 0 \wedge h[1] = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (h: h[0], h[1] \rightarrow h[h[1]], h[h[0]]) \\ & = (h: 0, 1 \rightarrow h[1], h[0]) \\ & = (h: 0, 1 \rightarrow 1, 0) . \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, let $h' = (h: h[0], h[1] \rightarrow h[h[1]], h[h[0]])$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{wp } (\text{swap } h(h[0]) (h[1])) (h[h[1]] = 1) \\ & \equiv h'[h'[1]] = 1 \\ & \equiv h'[0] = 1 \\ & \equiv 1 = 1 \\ & \equiv \text{True} . \end{aligned}$$