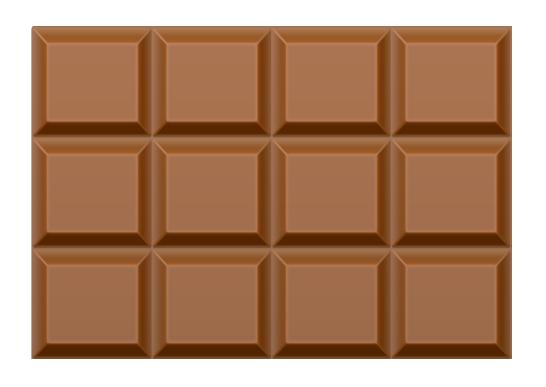
Iterative Programs

R S Milton
Department of CSE, SSN College of Engineering

25 July 2019

Chocolate Bar: Invariant



iteration	p	С
1	1	0
2	2	1
2	3	2
4	4	3
5	5	4
6	6	5

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$
 squares

Loop Invariant

```
while
  # L
  C:
  B
  # L
```

- In each iteration, the loop body changes the state (value of at least one of the variables).
- However, there is a property of the state (variables), which is left unchanged by the loop body.
- The value of this property of the variables is the same before and after the loop body.
- This invariant of the loop body is known as the loop invariant.

Breeaking Chocolate Bar

```
Algorithm BreakChocolateBar
# Precondition
# Initialize
# p - c = k
until Terminal condition
  # p - c = k
 p, c := p+1, c+1
  # p - c = k
# p - c = k
# Postcondition
```

Control Points Where the Loop Invariant is True

```
inputs
                                      start of loop
# L, start of loop
                                      start of iteration
while
  # L, start of iteration
  C:
  В
  # L, end of iteration
# L, end of loop
                                     B
                                      end of iteration
                                       end of loop
                                  outputs
```

Chocolate Bar: LI at the Start and the End of the Loop

At the start of the loop:

```
\begin{array}{lll} 1 & p-c=k & \text{loop invariant} \\ 2 & p-c=1 & \text{start of loop} \\ 3 & k=1 & \text{from 1, 2} \\ 4 & p-c=1 & \text{loop invariant} \end{array}
```

At the end of the loop:

```
\begin{array}{lll} 1 & p-c=1 & \text{loop invariant} \\ 2 & p=n & \text{end of the loop} \\ 3 & n-c=1 & \text{from 1, 2} \\ 4 & c=n-1 & \text{from 3} \end{array}
```

```
p, c := 1, 0

# p - c = k

while p \neq n

# p - c = k

p, c := p+1, c+1

# p - c = k

# p - c = k
```

Construct Iterative Algorithm

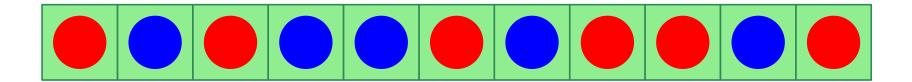
- 1. Initialize: Establish the loop invariant at the start of the loop.
- 2. Loop body: Update the variables so as to progress toward the end, but re-establish the loop invariant, at the same time.
- 3. Terminate: The termination condition and the loop invariant should establish the input—output relation.

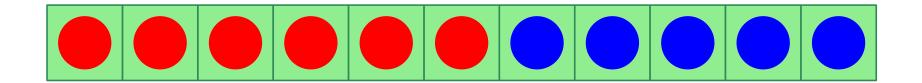
Dutch National Flag (DNF)

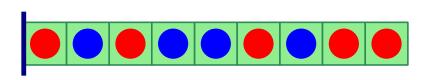


- Dutch National Flag
- E W Dijkstra

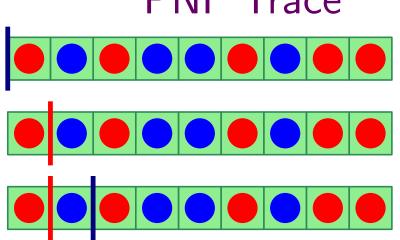
Polish National Flag (PNF)

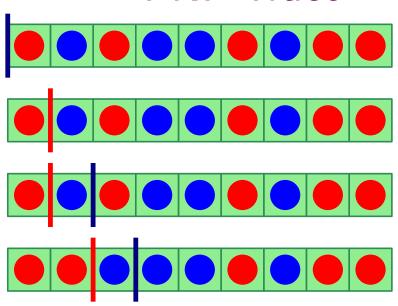


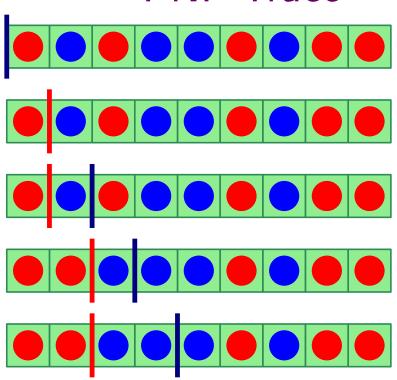


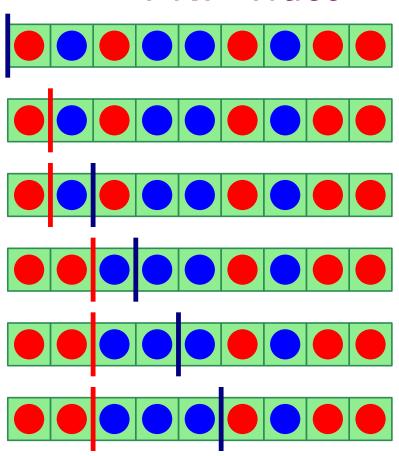


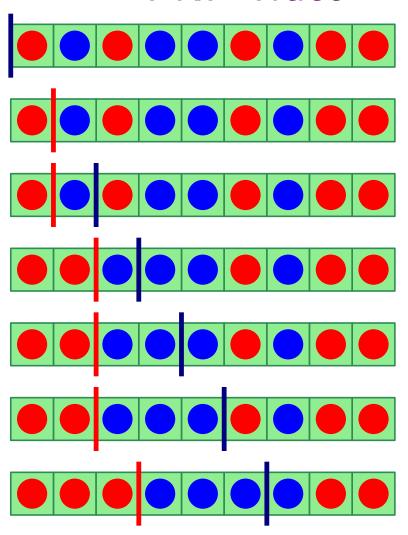
PNF Trace

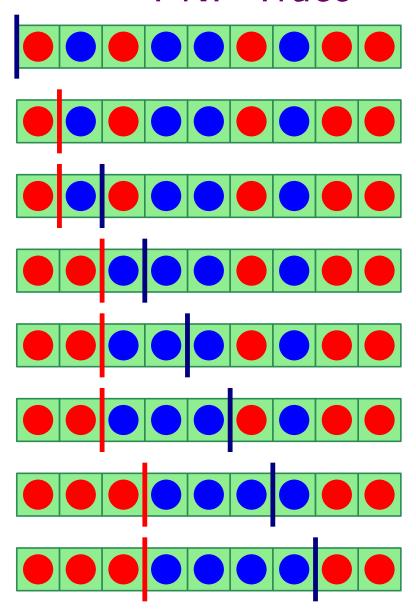


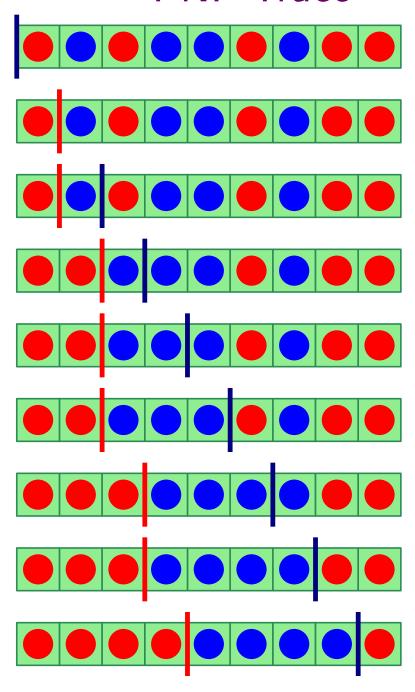


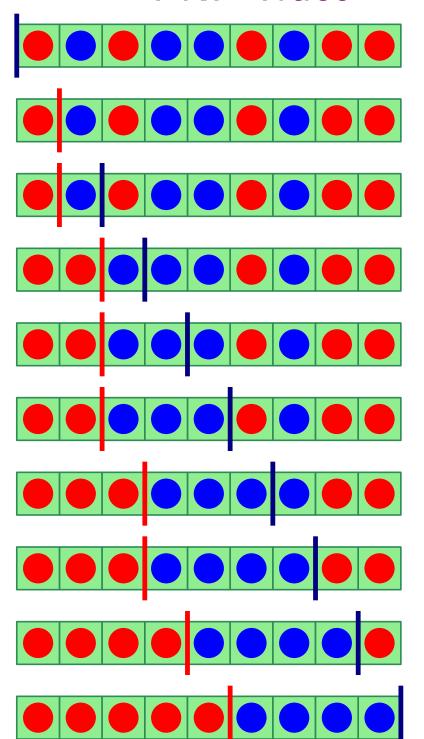




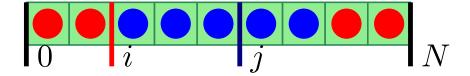




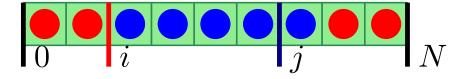




Loop Body



$$j := j+1$$



Loop Body

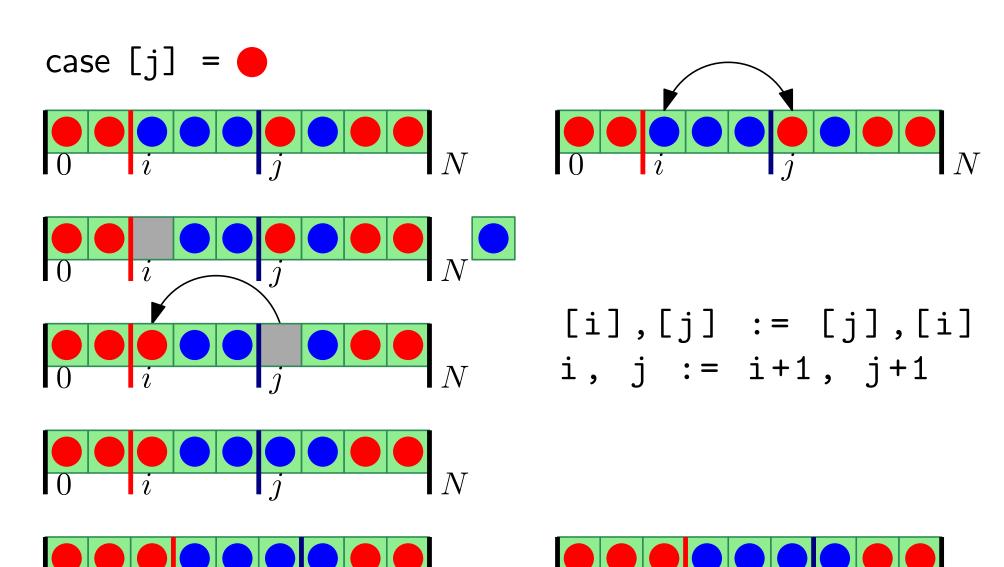
case
$$[j] = \bigcirc$$

$$0 \quad i \quad j \quad N$$

$$0 \quad i \quad j \quad N$$

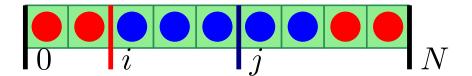
$$0 \quad i \quad j \quad N$$

Loop Body

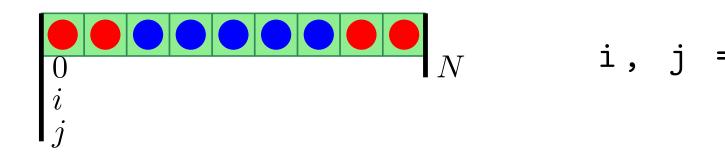


Initialize, Terminate

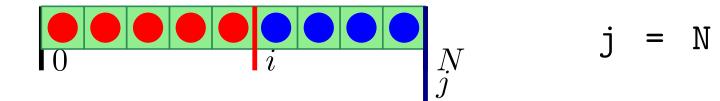
Loop Invariant



Intialize



Terminate



Algorithm PNF

```
i, j = 0, 0
until j = N:
    if [j] = 0
        if [j]
        j = j+1
    else:
        [i],[j] = [j],[i]
        i = i+1
        j = j+1
```

```
i, j = 0, 0
until j = N:
    if [j] = 
    :
    else:
       [i],[j] = [j],[i]
       i = i+1
       j = j+1
```