

Ejercicio 3. Sea $Q \equiv (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |A| \rightarrow_L A[j] \geq 0)$. Calcular las siguientes precondiciones más débiles, donde i es una variable entera y A es una secuencia de reales.

- a) $wp(A[i] := 0, Q)$.
- b) $wp(A[i+2] := -1, Q)$.
- c) $wp(A[i] := A[i-1], Q)$.

b) Debemos dar false para que el resto sea negativo menor que cumplir Q .

$$wp(\underbrace{A[i+2] := -1, Q})$$

Como el AXIOMA 1 no nos habla de signo algo o una lista en un índice nos resulta.

$$A[i+2] := -1 \equiv \text{letAt}(A, i+2, -1)$$

$$wp(\text{letAt}(A, i+2, -1), Q) \equiv \underbrace{\text{def}(A)}_{\text{t}} \wedge \underbrace{\text{def}(-1)}_{\text{t}} \wedge \underbrace{0 \leq i+2 < |A|}_{\text{t}} \wedge$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 \equiv & -2 \leq i < |A|-2 \wedge_L (\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) (0 \leq j < \underbrace{\text{letAt}(A, i+2, -1)}_{\text{t}} \rightarrow_L \\ & \text{letAt}(A, i+2, -1)[j] \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

Por def del letAt tengo dos casos: $i+2 = j \quad \text{o} \quad i+2 \neq j$.
reflex en DOS CUANTIFICACIONES.

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \leq i < |A|-2 \wedge_L & ((\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j = i+2) \rightarrow_L N[i+2] \geq 0) \wedge \\ & (\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j \neq i+2) \rightarrow_L N[j] \geq 0)) \end{aligned}$$

Como sé que $N[i+2] = -1$, el primer \forall es FALSO por $-1 \neq 0$.

Luego,

$$-2 \leq i < |A| - 2 \wedge_L \left((\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j = i+2) \rightarrow_L -1 > 0) \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j \neq i+2) \rightarrow_L N[j] > 0) \right)$$

$$-2 \leq i < |A| - 2 \wedge_L \left((\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j = i+2) \rightarrow_L \text{False}) \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j \neq i+2) \rightarrow_L N[j] > 0) \right)$$

$$-2 \leq i < |A| - 2 \wedge_L (\text{False} \wedge \dots) \equiv \text{False}.$$

Luego, no \exists una WS tal que se cumpla Q.

C) Espero que $i > 0$ para que $A[i-1]$ tiene sentido y toda selección sea pos. Si el primerijo es negativo, todos lo hace negativos

$$W_P(A[i] := A[i-1], Q)$$

$$\text{Letat}(A, i, A[i-1])$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Def}(A) \wedge \text{Def}(i) \wedge 0 \leq i < |A| \wedge \text{Def}(A[i-1]) \equiv \\ 0 \leq i < |A| \wedge 0 \leq i-1 < |A| \equiv 0 \leq i < |A| \wedge +1 \leq i < |A| + 1 \\ \equiv 1 \leq i < |A| \end{aligned}$$

Se cumple la Q díjimos inicialmente

$$1 \leq i < |A| \wedge Q_{A[i-1]} \equiv 1 \leq i < |A| \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z}) ((0 \leq j < |A| \rightarrow_L \text{Letat}(A, i, A[i-1])) \wedge$$

Otro tanto 2 casos: $j \neq i \vee j = i$

$$j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, |A|$$

$$1 \leq i < |A| \wedge \left(\left(\forall j : \mathbb{Z} \right) \left(\underbrace{0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j = i}_{j=0} \rightarrow_L A[i-1] > 0 \right) \wedge \left(\forall j : \mathbb{Z} \right) \left(\underbrace{0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j \neq i}_{j \neq 0} \rightarrow_L A[j] > 0 \right) \right)$$

Si w_p me da lo que $\forall j = 0 \rightarrow A[j] > 0$

$$\left(1 \leq i < |A| \wedge \forall j : j \in ((0 \leq j < |A| \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow A[j] > 0) \right)$$

Y si defino el 2do se pone del PRIMERAS Y ASI...

4)c)

c) $S \equiv$

```
if( i > 1 )
    s[i] := s[i-1]
else
    s[i] := 0
endif
```

$$Q \equiv (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(1 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] = s[j-1])$$

Como tengo un if debo usar AXIOMA⁴.

$$\text{Def}(i > 1) \wedge \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{1} \\ (i > 1 \wedge \text{wp}(s[i] := s[i-1], Q)) \vee \\ (\text{2} \quad i \leq 1 \wedge \text{wp}(s[i] := 0, Q)) \end{array} \right)$$

C' que hace el PROGRAMA? Pasa q solo sea 0.

si $N[0] := 0$ despues $N[1] = N[0]$ y asi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wp}(\text{SETAR}(S, I, S[i-1]), Q) &\equiv \text{def}(S) \wedge \text{def}(I) \wedge 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge \text{def}(S[i-1]) \\ &\Rightarrow \exists 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge 0 \leq i-1 < |N| \wedge Q_{\text{SETAR}(N, i, N[i-1])}^{\sim} \end{aligned}$$

$$\equiv 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge 1 \leq i < |N| + 1 \wedge Q_{\text{SETAR}(N, i, N[i-1])}^{\sim}$$

si i es VENDE ALGORITMO EN 1.

$$\equiv \boxed{1 \leq i < |N|} \wedge \boxed{(\forall j : j \in ((1 \leq j < |N| \rightarrow \text{relat}(1, i, N[i-1])) \wedge [j] = \text{relat}(1, i, N[i-1])) \wedge (1 \neq i)}$$

Entonces los indices: $j \neq i-1$.

Entonces 3 CASOS: $j = i$, $j-1 = i$ o $(j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i)$

REPASO CASO USO EN CUANTIFICACIONES.

$$1 \leq i < |N| \wedge_L ($$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j = i) \rightarrow_L N[i-1] = N[j-1])$$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 = i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[i-1])$$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1])$$

)

BUSCO LA WP, si uno implica al otro lo res.

El Caso • Si trivialmente V fuera $V \rightarrow V = V \vee F \rightarrow V = V$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j = i) \rightarrow_L \text{True})$$

$$1 \leq i < |N| \wedge_L ($$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 = i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[i-1])$$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1])$$

)

En • para tener los dos en linea a i: $j = i+1$

$$1 \leq i < |N| \wedge_L ($$

CASOS $i \geq 1 \equiv j \geq 2$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 = i) \rightarrow_L N[i+1] = N[i-1])$$

$$(\forall j: \mathcal{P}_L) ((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1])$$

) CASO $i=0, j=1 \Rightarrow \text{No } i=1$

• $N[i] \quad j=2, \quad 1=1 \rightarrow_L N[2] = N[1]$

Se resuelve en Mund-B^* .

El CASO B:

$$i > 1 \wedge (1 \leq i < |N| \wedge \underbrace{(\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 = i)}_{\text{CASOS } i > 1 \equiv j \geq 2} \rightarrow_L N[i+1] = N[i-1])$$

ACA ESTA!

lo q necesito

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \\ (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 = i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[i-1] \end{array} \right)$$

) CASO $i=0, j=1 \Rightarrow N[0] = 1$

$$1 < i < |N| \wedge \left(\begin{array}{l} (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 = i) \rightarrow_L N[i+1] = N[i-1] \\ (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \end{array} \right)$$

Observe que, como $i \geq 2$ el largo AZUL nulo xq si $j=1, 0 \neq i$ y $j \neq i$ xq i comienza en 2.

Con q azul nula, donde nula.

Luego,

$$1 < i < |N| \wedge \left(\forall j: \exists \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i \end{array} \right) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \right)$$

Observe mas que con $\neg B$.

$$i \leq 1 \wedge \text{WP}(S[i] := 0, Q) \equiv 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge \bigwedge_{j=0}^{|N|-1} Q_{\text{NEUTR}(N, i, 0)}$$

$$\equiv 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge \left(\forall j: \exists \left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \leq j < |N| \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \end{array} \right) \right)$$

$$\equiv 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge \left(\begin{array}{l} (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i=j) \rightarrow_L 0 = N[j-1] \\ (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i \neq j \wedge i \neq j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \end{array} \right)$$

$$\equiv 0 \leq i < |N| \wedge \left(\begin{array}{l} (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i=j) \rightarrow_L 0 = N[j-1] \\ (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i \neq j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (\forall j: \exists)(1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i=j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = 0 \end{array} \right)$$

For the tasks,

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists i \leq 1 \wedge \left(0 \leq i < |N| \wedge_L \left((\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i = j) \rightarrow_L 0 = N[j-1] \right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. (\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i \neq j \wedge i \neq j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \right) \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. (\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i = j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = 0 \right) \right) \right) \right) \\ & \exists 0 \leq i \leq 1 \wedge_L \left(\underbrace{\left((\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i = j) \rightarrow_L 0 = N[j-1] \right) \right)}_{\text{if } j=1} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \left. (\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i \neq j \wedge i \neq j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \right) \right) \right. \right. \right) \\ & \quad \left. \left. \left. \left. \left. (\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i = j-1) \rightarrow_L N[j] = 0 \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \right) \\ & \quad \underbrace{\text{if } j=2 \vee j=1}_{j \geq 3} \end{aligned}$$

Ex:

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \leq i < |N| \wedge_L \left(\underbrace{(\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge j-1 \neq i \wedge j \neq i) \rightarrow_L N[j] = N[j-1] \right)}_{\text{if } i \neq 0 \vee i \neq 1} \right) \\ & \vee \\ & 0 \leq i \leq 1 \wedge_L \left(\underbrace{(\forall j: \mathbb{Z}) \left((1 \leq j < |N| \wedge i = j) \rightarrow_L 0 = N[j-1] \right)}_{\text{if } j=1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

for D O

Ejercicio 6. Dado el siguiente código y postcondición

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if (i mod 3 = 0)
    s[i] = s[i] + 6;
else
    s[i] = i;  $\Rightarrow$  si  $i = 1, 2, 4, 5 \Rightarrow$  Terminar bucle
endif
```

$$Q \equiv \{(\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] \text{ mod } 2 = 0)\}$$

Mostrar que las siguientes WPs son incorrectas, dando un contrarejemplo de ser posible

- a) $P \equiv \{0 \leq i \leq |s| \wedge i \text{ mod } 3 = 0 \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] \text{ mod } 2 = 0)\}$
- b) $P \equiv \{0 \leq i < |s| \wedge i \text{ mod } 3 \neq 0 \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] \text{ mod } 2 = 0)\}$
- c) $P \equiv \{0 \leq i < |s| \wedge (i \text{ mod } 3 = 0 \vee i \text{ mod } 2 = 0) \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] \text{ mod } 2 = 0)\}$
- d) $P \equiv \{i \text{ mod } 3 = 0 \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] \text{ mod } 2 = 0)\}$
- e) $P \equiv \{0 \leq i < |s|/2 \wedge i \text{ mod } 3 = 0 \wedge (\forall j : \mathbb{Z})(0 \leq j < |s| \rightarrow_L s[j] \text{ mod } 2 = 0)\}$

a) se indefine. Contrarejemplo: $N[N]$

b) los indices con $i \text{ mod } 3 \neq 0$ no son impares.

(Contrarejemplo: $[0, 1, 4, 6] \Rightarrow i \text{ mod } 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ no son impares $\wedge 3 \text{ mod } 3 = 0$
 $0 \mid 2 \mid 3 \Rightarrow [0, 1, 2, 6]$
↑ ↓
números impares
 \nwarrow ↗
 $\text{mod } 3 = 0$

c) si i es primo falla.

$$[0, 1, 4, 6, 8, 10] \Rightarrow [0, 1,$$

d) i no es divisible, si $i > |N|$ explota

e)

