```
s_0 = [x \mapsto 17y \mapsto 5]

s_1 = [x \mapsto 17, y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 0]
                                                          b = y \le x
 s_2 = [x \mapsto 17, \ y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 1]
                                                         A = \mathbf{z} := 0; B
 s_3 = [x \mapsto 12, \ y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 1]
                                                         B \ = \ \mathbf{while} \ b \ \mathbf{do} \ C
 s_4 = [x \mapsto 12, \ y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 2]
                                                        C = \mathbf{z} := \mathbf{z} + 1; D
 s_5 = [x \mapsto 7, \ y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 2]
                                                        D = x := x - y
s_6 = [x \mapsto 7, \ y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 3]
 s_7 = [x \mapsto 2, \ y \mapsto 5; y \mapsto 3]
```

[ass_{ns}] $\overline{\langle \mathbf{z} := \mathbf{z} + 1, \ s_5 \rangle \rightarrow s_6}$ $\langle x := x - y, s_6 \rangle \rightarrow s_7$ [ass_{ns}] $\overline{\langle \mathbf{z} := \mathbf{z} + 1, \ s_3 \rangle \rightarrow s_4}$ $[\mathsf{while}^{\mathsf{ff}}_{\mathsf{ns}}] \; \overline{\langle B, \; s_7 \rangle \to s_7} \; \mathcal{B}[b]_{s_7} = \mathbf{ff}$ $[\mathsf{ass}_\mathsf{ns}] \ \overline{\langle \mathtt{x} := \mathtt{x} - y, \ s_4 \rangle \to s_5}$ $\langle C, s_5 \rangle \to s_7$ $[\mathsf{ass}_\mathsf{ns}] \ \overline{\langle \mathsf{z} := \mathsf{z} + 1, \ s_1 \rangle \to s_2}$ $\langle C, s_3 \rangle \to s_5$ $\langle B, s_5 \rangle \to s_7$ $\langle \mathbf{x} := \mathbf{x} - y, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3$ - $\mathcal{B}[b]_{s_3}=\mathbf{tt}$ $\langle C, s_1 \rangle \to s_3$ $\langle B, s_3 \rangle \to s_7$ $] \ \ \overline{\langle \mathbf{z} := 0, \ s \rangle \to s_1} \qquad \text{[while}_{\mathsf{ns}}^{\mathsf{tt}}] \ \mathcal{B}[b]_{s_1} = \mathbf{tt}$ $\langle B, s_1 \rangle \to s_7$ $\overline{\langle A, s_0 \rangle} \to s_7$

2.4:

Program one will not terminate, because $\neg(x = 1)$ will never be false when the initial state of x is 0. So the derivation tree will expand forever. **while** $\neg(x = 1)$ **do** (y := y * x; x := x - 1)

$$s_1 = [x \mapsto 0, y \mapsto -1] \qquad \delta = \neg (x = 1) \qquad \delta =$$

 $b = \neg(x = 1)$

 $s_0 = [x \mapsto 0, y \mapsto 0]$

Program two terminates for all inputs: while $1 \le x$ do (y := y * x; x := x - 1)

$$s_0 = [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 3] \qquad b = 1 \le x$$

$$s_1 = [x \mapsto 2, y \mapsto 6] \qquad A = \text{ while } b \text{ do } B$$

$$s_2 = [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 6] \qquad B = y := y * x; C$$

$$s_3 = [x \mapsto 1, y \mapsto 6] \qquad C = x := x - 1$$

$$s_4 = [x \mapsto 0, y \mapsto 6] \qquad [ass_{ns}] \qquad [ass_$$

Program three will never terminate because **true** will never be false, so the derivation tree will expand forever. while true do skip

$$s_0 = [] \qquad \begin{array}{rcl} b & = & \mathbf{tt} \\ A & = & \mathbf{while} \ b \ \mathbf{do} \ \mathbf{skip} \end{array}$$
 [while $b \ \mathbf{do} \ \mathbf{skip}, \ s_0 \rangle \rightarrow s_0, \qquad \langle \mathbf{while} \ b \ \mathbf{do} \ \mathbf{skip}, \ s_0 \rangle \rightarrow s_x$ $\mathcal{B}[b]_{s_0} = \mathbf{tt}$

2.6:

Show that S1; (S2; S3) and (S1; S2); S3 are semantically equivalent:

$$C_1 = S_1; \ C_2$$

$$C_2 = S_2; \ S_3$$

$$C_3 = C_4; \ S_3$$

$$C_4 = S_1; \ S_2$$

$$[\mathsf{comp_{ns}}] \frac{\langle S_1, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_1,}{\langle C_2, \ s_1 \rangle \to s_2,} \frac{\langle S_3, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3}{\langle C_2, \ s_1 \rangle \to s_3}$$

$$\frac{\langle S_1; \ C_2, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_3}{\langle C_4, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_2,} \frac{\langle S_3, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3}{\langle S_3, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3}$$

$$[\mathsf{comp_{ns}}] \frac{\langle S_1, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_1,}{\langle C_4, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_2,} \frac{\langle S_3, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3}{\langle S_3, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3}$$

Show that S1; S2 and S2; S1 are not always semantically equivalent:

$$\begin{array}{c} s_0 = [] \\ s_1 = [x \mapsto 3] \\ s_2 = [x \mapsto 5] \\ s_3 = [x \mapsto 5] \\ s_4 = [x \mapsto 3] \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} C_1 = S_1; \ S_2 \\ C_2 = S_2; \ S_1 \\ S_1 = x := 3 \\ S_2 = x := 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} S_1 = S_1; \ S_2 = S_2; \ S_1 = S_2; \ S_1 = S_2; \ S_2 = S_2; \ S_2 = S_2; \ S_1 = S_2; \ S_2 = S_2; \$$

2.7:

The While language can be extended with the **repeat** S **until** b statement:

$$[\mathsf{repeat}^{\mathsf{ff}}_{\mathsf{ns}}] \, \frac{\mathsf{skip}}{\langle \mathsf{repeat} \, S \, \mathsf{until} \, b, \, s_0 \rangle \to s_0} \, \mathcal{B}[b]_{s_0} = \mathsf{ff}$$

$$[\mathsf{repeat}^{\mathsf{tt}}_{\mathsf{ns}}] \, \frac{\langle S, \, s_0 \rangle \to s_1, \qquad \langle \mathsf{repeat} \, S \, \mathsf{until} \, b, \, s_1 \rangle \to s_x}{\langle \mathsf{repeat} \, S \, \mathsf{until} \, b, \, s_0 \rangle \to s_x} \, \mathcal{B}[b]_{s_1} = \mathsf{tt}$$

2.8:

The While language can be extended with the: for $A := a_1$ to a_2 do S, statement:

$$[\mathsf{for}^{\mathsf{ff}}_{\mathsf{ns}}] \frac{[\mathsf{ass}_{\mathsf{ns}}]}{\langle \mathtt{A} := a_0, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_1}, \qquad \langle S, \ s_1 \rangle \to s_2, \qquad [\mathsf{ass}_{\mathsf{ns}}]}{\langle \mathtt{A} := \mathsf{a}_0 + 1, \ s_2 \rangle \to s_3}, \qquad \langle \mathsf{for} \ \mathtt{A} := a_1 \ \mathsf{to} \ a_2 \ \mathsf{do} \ S, \ s_3 \rangle \to s_4}{\langle \mathsf{for} \ \mathtt{A} := a_1 \ \mathsf{to} \ a_2 \ \mathsf{do} \ S, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_1} \ \mathcal{B}[a_1 = a_2]_{s_1} = \mathsf{ff}$$

$$[\mathsf{for}^{\mathsf{tt}}_{\mathsf{ns}}] \frac{[\mathsf{ass}_{\mathsf{ns}}]}{\langle \mathtt{A} := a_0, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_1}, \qquad \langle \mathsf{skip}, \ s_1 \rangle \to s_1}{\langle \mathsf{for} \ \mathtt{A} := a_1 \ \mathsf{to} \ a_2 \ \mathsf{do} \ S, \ s_0 \rangle \to s_4} \ \mathcal{B}[a_1 = a_2]_{s_1} = \mathsf{tt}$$