

# Exercise 1.

We are to show

$$\{ \bar{i}[K]^r * P \} \text{ref}(\text{false}) \{ v. \exists r. \exists l. \exists u. v=l \wedge \boxed{l \rightarrow \text{false} * \bar{i}[K]^r * P \vee l \rightarrow \text{true}} \}$$

By HT-Bind, SFTS 2 goals.

$$\textcircled{1} \{ \bar{i}[K]^r * P \} \text{ref}(\text{false}) \{ v. \exists l. v=l \wedge \triangleright (l \rightarrow \text{false} * \bar{i}[K]^r * P \vee l \rightarrow \text{true}) \}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \{ v=l \wedge \triangleright (l \rightarrow \text{false} * \bar{i}[K]^r * P) \} \vee \{ v. \exists l. v=l \wedge \boxed{l \rightarrow \text{false} * \bar{i}[K]^r * P \vee l \rightarrow \text{true}} \}$$

For  $\textcircled{1}$ . By forward reasoning. We have

$$\{ \text{True} \} \text{ref}(\text{false}) \{ v. \exists l. v=l \wedge l \rightarrow \text{false} \}$$

By LATER-WEAK, HT-CSQ, and some other structural rules, we have

$$\{ \bar{i}[K]^r * P \} \text{ref}(\text{false}) \{ v. \exists l. v=l \wedge (l \rightarrow \text{false} * \bar{i}[K]^r * P) \}$$

By VI and HT-CSQ, we have

$$\{ \bar{i}[K]^r * P \} \text{ref}(\text{false}) \{ v. \exists l. v=l \wedge \triangleright (l \rightarrow \text{false} * \bar{i}[K]^r * P \vee l \rightarrow \text{true}) \}$$

This concludes  $\textcircled{1}$

For  $\textcircled{2}$ . because we have

$$\{ v=l \} \vee \{ v. \exists l. v=l \}$$

Then By HT-INV-ALLOC-POST. We have  $\textcircled{2}$

## Exercise 2.

For clarity, let  $P \triangleq \exists x.s. l \rightarrow x.s * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s)$

After some simplification, we want to show

$$\{ \emptyset(u) * \text{isLock}(v, p, r) \} \text{acquire } v; l \leftarrow \text{some}(u, !l); \text{release } v \{ \_ . \text{True} \}$$

Because  $\text{isLock}(v, p, r)$  is duplicable, we can move it to the context

We then use HT-BIND, for the first statement, we want to show

$$\textcircled{1} \{ \emptyset(u) * \text{isLock}(v, p, r) \} \text{acquire } v \{ w. \emptyset(u) * p * \text{locked}(r) \}$$

which is trivial by the spec of lock and some structural rules.

~~Then we are left show~~

We continue to use the Bind rule, for the second statement, we want to show

$$\textcircled{2} \{ \emptyset(u) * \text{locked}(r) * p \} l \leftarrow \text{some}(u, !l) \{ w. p * \text{locked}(r) \}$$

We expand  $p$  and use the bind rule and load rule to simplify the goal

$$\textcircled{2} \{ \emptyset(u) * \text{locked}(r) * l \rightarrow x.s * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s) \} l \leftarrow \text{some}(u, x.s) \{ w. * \text{locked}(r) * \exists x.s'. l \rightarrow x.s' * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s') \}$$

Using forward reasoning, we have

$$\{ l \rightarrow x.s \} l \leftarrow \text{some}(u, x.s) \{ w. \exists x.s'. l \rightarrow x.s' * x.s' = \text{some}(u, x.s) \}$$

Thus we further have

$$\{ l \rightarrow x.s * \emptyset(u) * \text{locked}(r) * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s) \} l \leftarrow \text{some}(u, x.s) \{ w. \exists x.s'. l \rightarrow x.s' * x.s' = \text{some}(u, x.s) * \text{locked}(r) * \emptyset(u) * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s) \}$$

By LATER-WEAK and other structural rules, we know the post condition

$$x.s' = \text{some}(u, x.s) * \emptyset(u) * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s) \text{ implies } \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s')$$

So by the consequence rule, we know

$$\{ l \rightarrow x.s * \emptyset(u) * \text{locked}(r) * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s) \} l \leftarrow \text{some}(u, x.s) \{ w. \exists x.s'. l \rightarrow x.s' * \text{bagList}(\emptyset, x.s') * \text{locked}(r) \}$$

which is our goal  $\textcircled{2}$

Finally, for the last statement, we have to show

$$\textcircled{3} \{ p * \text{locked}(r) \} \text{release } v \{ \_ . \text{True} \} \text{ where in the context we have } \text{isLock}(v, p, r)$$

which immediately follows from the spec of lock

# Exercise 3.

By the recursion rule, we need to show

$$\{ \text{isCounter}(v, n, r) \} \text{ let } n := !v \text{ in } \dots \{ u. u \geq n * \text{isCounter}(v, n+1, r) \}$$

under the induction hypothesis

$$\forall r, v, n. \{ \text{isCounter}(v, n, r) \} \text{ incr } v \{ u. u \geq n * \text{isCounter}(v, n+1, r) \}$$

Let us expand isCounter in the pre-condition and move the invariant into context, SFTS

$$\boxed{\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m}}^b \vdash \{ \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \text{ let } n := !v \text{ in } \dots \{ u. u \geq n * \text{isCounter}(v, n+1, r) \}$$

By the bind rule, we show the intermediate goal

$$\boxed{\phantom{\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m}}}^b \vdash \{ \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \{ !v \{ u. \exists m. u = m * m \geq n * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \}$$

We open the invariant and we need to show

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \{ \cdot \bar{on} \}^r * \Delta(\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m})^r \{ !v \{ u. \exists m. u = m * m \geq n * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r * \Delta(\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m})^r \}$$

By forward reasoning, we have

$$\{ \Delta(v \rightarrow m) \} \{ !v \{ u. u = m * v \rightarrow m \} \}$$

~~By LATER-WEAK and some structural rules, we further have~~

$$\{ \cdot \bar{on} * \Delta(v \rightarrow m) * \cdot \bar{m} \}$$

~~By the framing rule, we put a  $\Delta \cdot \bar{m}$  in the pre and post condition. By Frame-Atomic, we put a  $\Delta \cdot \bar{on}$  in the pre condition and a  $\cdot \bar{on}$  in the post condition so we have~~ By HT-Frame-Atomic, we have

$$\{ \Delta(v \rightarrow m) * \Delta(\cdot \bar{m})^r * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \{ !v \{ u. u = m * v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m} \}^r * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \}$$

Because  $\cdot \bar{m} * \cdot \bar{on} \Rightarrow \cdot \bar{m} \cdot \bar{on} \Rightarrow \cdot m \cdot on \in V \Rightarrow m \geq n$ , By the consequence rule and LATER-WEAK, we have

$$\{ \cdot \bar{on} \}^r * \Delta(v \rightarrow m) * \Delta \cdot \bar{m}^r \{ !v \{ u. u = m * m \geq n * \Delta(v \rightarrow m) * \Delta \cdot \bar{m}^r * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \}$$

which is  $\textcircled{1}$

Continue the rest of the bind rule, after some simplification, we need to show

$$\boxed{\phantom{\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m}}}^b \vdash \{ u \geq n * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \text{ if CAS}(v, u, u+1) \text{ then } u \text{ else incr } v \{ u. u \geq n * \text{isCounter}(v, n+1, r) \}$$

We use the bind rule to show the intermediate goal (we put  $u \geq n$  in the context)

$$\boxed{\phantom{\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m}}}^b \vdash \{ u \geq n * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \text{ CAS}(v, u, u+1) \{ w. w = \text{true} * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \vee w = \text{false} * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \}$$

We open the invariant, TS.

$$\{ \cdot \bar{on} \}^r * \Delta(v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m})^r \{ \text{CAS}(v, u, u+1) \{ w. (w = \text{true} * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r \vee w = \text{false} * \cdot \bar{on} \}^r * \Delta(\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \cdot \bar{m})^r \}$$

We do case analysis on whether  $m = u$

If  $m = u$ , we need to show

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \{ \cdot \bar{on} \}^r * \Delta(v \rightarrow u * \cdot \bar{u})^r \{ \text{CAS}(v, u, u+1) \{ \dots \} \}$$



By forward reasoning, we have

$$\{D(u \rightarrow u) \mid CAS(v, u, u+1) \mid w, w=true * u \rightarrow u+1\}$$

By HT-Frame-Atomic, we have

$$\{D(u \rightarrow u) * D[\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r * D[\bar{0} \bar{u}]^r \mid CAS(v, u, u+1) \mid w, w=true * u \rightarrow u+1 * [\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r * [\bar{0} \bar{u}]^r\}$$

Since  $\bar{0} \bar{u} \cdot \bar{0} n \rightsquigarrow \bar{0} (u+1) \cdot \bar{0} (n+1)$ , we have  $[\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r * [\bar{0} \bar{u}]^r \Rightarrow [\bar{0} \bar{n+1}]^r * [\bar{0} \bar{u+1}]^r$ , so we have

$$\{D(u \rightarrow u) * [\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r * D[\bar{0} \bar{u}]^r \mid CAS(v, u, u+1) \mid w, w=true * D(u \rightarrow u+1) * [\bar{0} \bar{n+1}]^r * D[\bar{0} \bar{u+1}]^r\}$$

which concludes ② if we take  $m$  in ② to be  $u+1$

In the case where  $m \neq u$ , we need to show

$$\textcircled{3} \{[\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r * D(u \rightarrow m * [\bar{0} \bar{m}]^r) * u \neq m \mid CAS(v, u, u+1) \mid w, \dots\}$$

This can be shown similarly as ②, where here we will apply HT-CAS-FAIL and take  $m$  in the post-cond to be  $m$

Then we are left to show

$$\Box \vdash \left( \begin{array}{l} w=true * [\bar{0} \bar{n+1}]^r \\ w=false * [\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r \end{array} \vee \right) \mid \text{if } w \text{ then } u \text{ else incr } v \mid u, u \geq n * \text{isCounter}(v, n+1, r) \}$$

We consider the two case in the pre-condition separately by HT-DLSS.

In the first case, we need to show

$$\Box \vdash \{[\bar{0} \bar{n+1}]^r\} u \mid u, u \geq n * [\bar{0} \bar{n+1}]^r * \exists v. \Box \vdash \{ \}$$

which is true as we have  $u \geq n$  and the invariant in the context

In the second case, we need to show

$$\Box \vdash \{[\bar{0} \bar{n}]^r\} \text{incr } v \mid u, u \geq n * \text{isCounter}(v, n+1, r) \}$$

which follows from the induction hypothesis as we can move the invariant into the pre-condition and have  $\text{isCounter}(v, n, r)$ .

# Exercise 4

For the first spec., we need to show

$$\boxed{\phantom{x}}^L \vdash \{ \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r \} !v \{ u. u = n \}$$

We open the invariant and we need to show

$$\textcircled{1} \{ \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r * \triangleright (v \rightarrow m * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{m}) \}^r ) \} !v \{ u. u = n * \triangleright (\exists m. v \rightarrow m * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{m}) \}^r ) \}$$

By forward reasoning, we know

$$\{ \triangleright (v \rightarrow m) \} !v \{ u. u = m * v \rightarrow m \}$$

By ~~HF~~Frame-Atomic, we know

$$\{ \triangleright (v \rightarrow m) * \triangleright (\text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{m}) \}^r ) \} !v \{ u. u = m * v \rightarrow m * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{m}) \}^r \}$$

By def of the resource algebra and ~~OWN~~-valid, we have  $m = n$ , hence we have

$$\{ \triangleright (v \rightarrow m) * \triangleright (\text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{m}) \}^r ) \} !v \{ u. u = n * v \rightarrow n * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r * \text{!} \bar{o}(\underline{1}, \bar{n}) \}^r \}$$

which implies  $\textcircled{1}$  by the consequence rule and taking  $\exists m$  to be  $n$

The second spec follows the ~~exact~~ same reasoning, except that we will have  $m \geq n$  and will take  $\exists m$  to be  $m$ .