

## Hoare 論理 (2)

- プログラム証明と構築のための手法と論理 -

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## 復習: 部分正当性の証明

部分的正当性の表明例

```
{N>=0}
i := 1;
f := 1;
While i<=N Do
  f := f*i;
  i := i+1
End
{f=N!}
```

部分的正当性の証明

プログラムにかかわる公理と推論規則:

- \* 代入文の公理
- \* 複合文の規則
- \* if 文の規則
- \* while 文の規則
- \* 帰結の規則

第一階述語論理の拡張



## 復習: 代入文の公理

$\{Q[e/x]\} x := e \{Q\}$



## 復習: 複合文の推論規則

$\{P\} S1 \{R\} \quad \{R\} S2 \{Q\}$

-----  
 $\{P\} S1; S2 \{Q\}$



## 復習: if 文の規則

$\{P \text{ and } B\} S1 \{Q\} \quad \{P \text{ and not } B\} S2 \{Q\}$

-----  
 $\{P\} \text{ If } B \text{ Then } S1 \text{ Else } S2 \text{ End } \{Q\}$



## 復習: while 文の規則

$\{P \text{ and } B\} S \{P\}$

-----  
 $\{P\} \text{ While } B \text{ Do } S \text{ End } \{P \text{ and not } B\}$



## 復習: 帰結の規則

$$\frac{P \rightarrow P1 \quad \{P1\} S \{Q1\} \quad Q1 \rightarrow Q}{\{P\} S \{Q\}}$$


## 言語の拡張: 配列要素への代入文

$S ::= x := e$	代入文
$a(e1) := e2$	配列要素への代入文
$S1 ; S2$	複合文
$\text{If } B \text{ Then } S1 \text{ Else } S2 \text{ End}$	if 文
$\text{While } B \text{ do } S \text{ End}$	while 文



## 問題点

配列変数を使うと、複雑になる.

$\{x(1)=1 \text{ and } x(2)=3\}$   
 $x(x(1)) := 2$   
 $\{x(x(1))=2\}$

**No!!!**

代入によって  $x(1)$  も変わるので、結果は3である.



## 配列要素への代入文の公理

$$\frac{\{ Q[(\text{if } z=e1 \text{ then } e2 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)] \}}{a(e1) := e2 \quad \{Q\}}$$

配列要素に対する置換処理

$a(t)[(\text{if } z=e1 \text{ then } e2 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]$   
 $= (\text{if } z=e1 \text{ then } e2 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})$   
 $[t[(\text{if } z=e1 \text{ then } e2 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]]/z]$

2段階置換:  
 $t$  に対する置換;  
 配列要素  $a[t]$  に対する置換



## 例題1: 配列要素への代入

$\{j=i \text{ or } a(j)=1\} \quad a(i) := 1 \quad \{a(i)=a(j)\}$  を証明せよ



$\{j=i \text{ or } a(j)=1\}$

$\rightarrow$

$\{(a(i)=a(j))[(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]\}$



$(a(i)=a(j))[(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]$

$\leftrightarrow$

$a(i)[(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]$

$= a(j)[(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]$

$\leftrightarrow$

$(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})[(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]/z]$

$= (\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})[(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})/a(z)]/z]$

$\leftrightarrow$

$(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})[i/z] = (\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})[j/z]$



$(\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})[i/z] = (\text{if } z=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})[j/z]$   
 $\leftrightarrow$   
 $(\text{if } i=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(i) \text{ end}) = (\text{if } j=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(j) \text{ end})$   
 $\leftrightarrow$   
 $1 = (\text{if } j=i \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(j) \text{ end})$   
 $\leftrightarrow$   
 $(j=i \Rightarrow 1=1) \text{ and } (j < i \Rightarrow 1=a(j))$   
 $\leftarrow$   
 $j=i \text{ or } a(j)=1$



## 例題2

配列要素への代入  $a(a(2)):=1$  に対する部分的正当性の表明  
 $\{ a(2) < 2 \text{ or } a(1)=1 \} a(a(2)) := 1 \{ a(a(2))=1 \}$   
 を示す。公理より、  
 $\{ (a(a(2))=1) [ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) / a(z) ] \}$   
 $a(a(2)) := 1$   
 $\{ a(a(2))=1 \}$   
 すると、  
 $\{ a(2) < 2 \text{ or } a(1)=1 \}$   
 $\rightarrow \{ a(a(2))=1 [ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) / a(z) ] \}$   
 を示せばよい。



$(a(a(2))=1) [ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) / a(z) ]$   
 $\leftrightarrow a(a(2)) [ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) / a(z) ] = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow (\text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})$   
 $[ a(2) [ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) / a(z) ] / z ] = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow (\text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})$   
 $[ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) / z ] = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow (\text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})$   
 $[ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) [ 2/z ] / z ] = 1$



$\leftrightarrow (\text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})$   
 $[ ( \text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end} ) [ 2/z ] / z ] = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow (\text{if } z=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(z) \text{ end})$   
 $[ ( \text{if } 2=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(2) \text{ end} ) / z ] = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow (\text{if } 2=a(2) \text{ then } ( \text{if } 1=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(1) \text{ end} )$   
 $\text{else } ( \text{if } a(2)=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(a(2)) \text{ end} ) \text{ end} ) = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow (\text{if } 2=a(2) \text{ then } ( \text{if } 1=a(2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } a(1) \text{ end} ) \text{ else } 1 \text{ end} ) = 1$   
 $\leftrightarrow \text{if } 2=a(2) \text{ then } a(1)=1 \text{ else } 1=1 \text{ end}$   
 $\leftarrow a(2) < 2 \text{ or } a(1)=1$



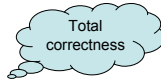
## Dijkstra's WP

- Weakest Precondition (WP)

$wp(S, Q)$ :

the set of initial states that this **guarantee** **termination** of S in a state satisfying Q

$$\frac{P \Rightarrow wp(S, Q)}{\{P\} S \{Q\}}$$



## WPの定義

$wp(x:=e, Q) = Q(e/x)$   
 $wp(S1; S2, Q) = wp(S1, wp(S2, Q))$   
 $wp(\text{If } B \text{ Then } S1 \text{ Else } S2 \text{ End}, Q)$   
 $= (B \rightarrow wp(S1, Q)) \text{ and } (\text{not } B \rightarrow wp(S2, Q))$   
 $wp(\text{While } B \text{ do } S \text{ End}, Q) = \exists k: k \geq 0. P_k$   
 where  $P_0 = (\text{not } B) \text{ and } Q$   
 $P_k = B \text{ and } wp(S, P_{k-1})$



### 例

$wp(x:=x+1; y:=y+1, x=y)$   
=  $wp(x:=x+1, wp(y:=y+1, x=y))$   
=  $wp(x:=x+1, x=y+1)$   
=  $x+1=y+1$   
=  $x=y$



### 例

$wp(\text{If } i=j \text{ Then } m:=k \text{ else } j:=k \text{ End, } k=j=m)$   
=  $(i=j \rightarrow wp(m:=k, k=j=m)) \text{ and } (i \neq j \rightarrow wp(j:=k, k=j=m))$   
=  $(i=j \rightarrow k=j=k) \text{ and } (i \neq j \rightarrow k=k=m)$   
=  $(i=j \rightarrow k=j) \text{ and } (i \neq j \rightarrow k=m)$



### 例

次のWPを求めよ。  
 $wp(W, Q)$   
**where**  $W = \text{While } n <> m \text{ do } S \text{ End}$   
 $S = j:=j*i; k:=k+j; n:=n+1$   
 $Q = k=(i^{n+1}-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^n$   
ただし,  $i <> 0$  and  $i > 1$ .



$P0 = \text{not } (n <> m) \text{ and } Q$   
=  $n=m \text{ and } k=(i^{n+1}-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^n$

$P1 = n <> m \text{ and } wp(S, P0)$   
=  $n <> m \text{ and } n+1=m \text{ and } k+j*i=(i^{n+1}-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j*i=i^n$   
=  $n=m-1 \text{ and } k=(i^n-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^{n-1}$   
=  $n=m-1 \text{ and } k=(i^n-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^n$



### 演習問題3

次のWPを計算せよ。  
 $wp(\text{While } i <> n \text{ do } i:=i+1; s:=s+i \text{ End, } s=n*(n+1)/2)$



$P2 = n=m-2 \text{ and } k=(i^{m-1}-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^n$   
...

$Pr = n=m-r \text{ and } k=(i^m-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^n$

従って:

$wp(W, Q)$

=  $\exists r: r \geq 0. Pr$

=  $n=m-r \text{ and } k=(i^m-1)/(i-1) \text{ and } j=i^n$



### WP's Healthiness Conditions

$wp(S, Q \text{ and } R) \equiv wp(S, Q) \text{ and } wp(S, R)$

$wp(S, Q \text{ or } R) \equiv wp(S, Q) \text{ or } wp(S, R)$

$wp(S, \text{not } Q) \equiv \text{not } wp(S, Q)$

$wp(S, \text{false}) \equiv \text{false}$

$wp(S, \text{true}) = \text{all states that guarantee termination of } S$



### 演習問題4

次のことを証明せよ.

$wp(S, Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (wp(S, Q) \rightarrow wp(S, R))$

