

405 Let x and y be rational variables. Define program zot by the fixed-point equation

$zot = \mathbf{if } x=y \mathbf{ then } y:= 0 \mathbf{ else } x:= (x+y)/2. zot \mathbf{ fi}$

- (a) Add recursive time.
- (b) Give two solutions to this equation (with recursive time added) (considering zot as the unknown). (No proof needed.)
- (c) The definition of zot makes it a solution (fixed-point) of an equation. What axiom is needed to make zot the weakest solution (weakest fixed-point)?

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

(a) Add recursive time.

§ $zot = \mathbf{if } x=y \mathbf{ then } y:=0 \mathbf{ else } x:=(x+y)/2. t:=t+1. zot \mathbf{ fi}$

(b) Give two solutions to this equation (with recursive time added) (considering zot as the unknown). (No proof needed.)

§ Here are three solutions. The first is the result of recursive construction if we start with \top .

$$x=y \Rightarrow (y:=0)$$

The next is the result of recursive construction if we start with $t' \geq t$.

if $x=y$ **then** $y:=0$ **else** $t'=\infty$ **fi**

If execution starts with $x \neq y$, it's an infinite loop, so we can say anything about the final values x' and y' , since they are unobservable. The next solution is

if $x=y$ **then** $y:=0$ **else** $x'=12 \wedge y'=17 \wedge t'=\infty$ **fi**

(c) The definition of zot makes it a solution (fixed-point) of an equation. What axiom is needed to make zot the weakest solution (weakest fixed-point)?

§ $(\forall x, y, t, x', y', t'. Z = \mathbf{if } x=0 \mathbf{ then } y:=0 \mathbf{ else } x:=(x+y)/2. t:=t+1. Z \mathbf{ fi})$
 $\Rightarrow (\forall x, y, t, x', y', t'. Z \Rightarrow zot)$