

153 Let i be an integer variable. Add time according to the recursive measure, and then find the strongest P you can such that

- (a) $P \Leftarrow$ **if even i then $i := i/2$ else $i := i+1$ fi.**
if $i=1$ then ok else P fi
- (b) $P \Leftarrow$ **if even i then $i := i/2$ else $i := i-3$ fi.**
if $i=0$ then ok else P fi

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

(a) $P \Leftarrow$ **if even i then $i := i/2$ else $i := i+1$ fi.**
if $i=1$ then ok else P fi

§ Adding time and rewriting a little,

$$P \Leftarrow \begin{array}{l} i=2 \wedge i'=1 \wedge t'=t \\ \vee i \neq 2 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i := i/2. t := t+1. P) \\ \vee \text{odd } i \wedge (i := i+1. t := t+1. P) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (x) \\ (y) \\ (z) \end{array}$$

This is a theorem when

$$P = \begin{array}{l} i'=1 \\ \wedge (i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \\ \wedge (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1) \\ \wedge (i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (0) \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \end{array}$$

The proof is by cases and by parts.

$$(x0) \ i'=1 \Leftarrow i=2 \wedge i'=1 \wedge t'=t \quad \text{by specialization}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(y0) \ i'=1 \Leftarrow i \neq 2 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i := i/2. t := t+1. i'=1) \quad \text{substitutions, specialization}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(z0) \ i'=1 \Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i := i+1. t := t+1. i'=1) \quad \text{substitutions, specialization}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(x1) \ (i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i=2 \wedge i'=1 \wedge t'=t) \quad \text{portation, base}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(y1) \ (i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i \neq 2 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i := i/2. t := t+1. i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty))$$

$$\quad \text{portation, substitution twice}$$

$$= t' = \infty \Leftarrow i < 1 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i < 2 \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \quad \text{discharge, specialization}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(z1) \ (i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i := i+1. t := t+1. i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty)) \quad \text{portation, substitutions}$$

$$= t' = \infty \Leftarrow i < 1 \wedge \text{odd } i \wedge (i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty)$$

$$\quad \text{discharge (since } i < 1 \wedge \text{odd } i = i < 0 \text{), specialization}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(x2) \ (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1 \Leftarrow i=2 \wedge i'=1 \wedge t'=t) \quad \text{portation, base}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(y2) \ (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1 \Leftarrow i \neq 2 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i := i/2. t := t+1. i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1))$$

$$\quad \text{portation, base}$$

$$= \top$$

$$(z2) \ (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1 \Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i := i+1. t := t+1. i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1))$$

$$\quad \text{portation, substitutions}$$

$$= t' = t+1 \Leftarrow i=1 \wedge (i=0 \Rightarrow t' = t+2) \quad \text{stuck}$$

This one doesn't work! That doesn't mean that P is wrong, only that this proof attempt didn't work. Just as in the Fast Exponentiation problem, we cannot prove all the parts of the timing separately. The $i=1$ part requires the $i=2$ part. So I'll try

$$(z23) \ (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1) \wedge (i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t)$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i := i+1. t := t+1. (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1) \wedge (i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t)) \quad \text{substitutions}$$

$$= (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1) \wedge (i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t)$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i=0 \Rightarrow t' = t+2) \wedge (i=1 \Rightarrow t'=t+1) \quad \text{distribution}$$

$$= (i=1 \Rightarrow t' = t+1 \Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i=0 \Rightarrow t' = t+2) \wedge (i=1 \Rightarrow t'=t+1))$$

$$\wedge (i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t \Leftarrow \text{odd } i \wedge (i=0 \Rightarrow t' = t+2) \wedge (i=1 \Rightarrow t'=t+1))$$

$$\quad \text{portation and discharge in the first conjunct; portation and base in the second}$$

$$= \top$$

Good. There are still two more.

$$(x3) \ (i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t \Leftarrow i=2 \wedge i'=1 \wedge t'=t) \quad \text{portation, specialization}$$

$$= \top$$

(y3) $(i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t \Leftarrow i \neq 2 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i:=i/2. t:=t+1. i=2 \Rightarrow t'=t))$ portation, base
 $= \top$

I can go on adding conjuncts to P for particular values of i , but I would like something that covers all values of i . I conjecture that it's a theorem when

$$P = i'=1 \\ \wedge (i < 1 \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \\ \wedge (i = 1 \Rightarrow t' = t + 1) \\ \wedge (i > 1 \Rightarrow t + \log i - 1 \leq t' \leq t + 2 \times \log i)$$

but I am unable to prove it. (Even putting all cases and parts together in one huge expression fails.) Straight from the program, the bound for $i \geq 1$ is exactly $b i$, defined as $b 1 = 1, b 2 = 0, b(2 \times i + 1) = 2 + b(i + 1), b(2 \times i + 2) = 1 + b(i + 1)$, and it is logarithmic.

(b) $P \Leftarrow$ **if even i then $i:=i/2$ else $i:=i-3$ fi.**
if $i=0$ then ok else P fi

§ Adding time and rewriting a little,

$$P \Leftarrow i: 0,3 \wedge i'=0 \wedge t'=t \tag{x}$$

$$\vee i \neq 0 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i:=i/2. t:=t+1. P) \tag{y}$$

$$\vee i \neq 3 \wedge \text{odd } i \wedge (i:=i-3. t:=t+1. P) \tag{z}$$

I conjecture that this is a theorem when

$$P = i'=0 \\ \wedge (i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \\ \wedge (\neg i: 3 \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \\ \wedge (i: 0,3 \Rightarrow t' = t) \\ \wedge (i: 3 \times (\text{nat} + 2) \Rightarrow t + \log i - 2 \leq t' \leq t + 2 \times \log i)$$

but I am unable to prove it. The best I can do is

$$P = i'=0 \tag{0}$$

$$\wedge (i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \tag{1}$$

$$\wedge (\neg i: 3 \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow t' = \infty) \tag{2}$$

$$\wedge (i: 0,3 \Rightarrow t' = t) \tag{3}$$

The proof is by cases and by parts.

(x0) $i'=0 \Leftarrow i: 0,3 \wedge i'=0 \wedge t'=t$ by specialization

$= \top$

(y0) $i'=0 \Leftarrow i \neq 0 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i:=i/2. t:=t+1. i'=0)$ substitutions, specialization

$= \top$

(z0) $i'=0 \Leftarrow i \neq 3 \wedge \text{odd } i \wedge (i:=i-3. t:=t+1. i'=0)$ substitutions, specialization

$= \top$

(x1) $(i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i: 0,3 \wedge i'=0 \wedge t'=t)$ portation, base

$= \top$

(y1) $(i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i \neq 0 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i:=i/2. t:=t+1. i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty))$
 portation, substitution twice

$= t' = \infty \Leftarrow i < 0 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty)$ discharge, specialization

$= \top$

(z1) $(i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i \neq 3 \wedge \text{odd } i \wedge (i:=i-3. t:=t+1. i < 0 \Rightarrow t' = \infty))$
 portation, substitutions

$= t' = \infty \Leftarrow i < 0 \wedge \text{odd } i \wedge (i < 3 \Rightarrow t' = \infty)$ discharge (since $i < 0 \Rightarrow i < 3$), specialization

$= \top$

(x2) $(\neg i: 3 \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i: 0,3 \wedge i'=0 \wedge t'=t)$ portation, base

$= \top$

(y2) $(\neg i: 3 \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i \neq 0 \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (i:=i/2. t:=t+1. \neg i: 3 \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow t' = \infty))$
 portation, substitutions

$= t' = \infty \Leftarrow \neg i: 3 \times \text{nat} \wedge \text{even } i \wedge (\neg i: 6 \times \text{nat} \Rightarrow t' = \infty)$

discharge (since $\neg i: 3 \times nat \Rightarrow \neg i: 6 \times nat$), specialization

= \top

(z2) $(\neg i: 3 \times nat \Rightarrow t' = \infty \Leftarrow i \neq 3 \wedge odd\ i \wedge (i := i - 3. t := t + 1. \neg i: 3 \times nat \Rightarrow t' = \infty))$

portation, substitutions

= $t' = \infty \Leftarrow \neg i: 3 \times nat \wedge odd\ i \wedge (\neg i: 3 \times (nat + 1) \Rightarrow t' = \infty)$

discharge (since $\neg i: 3 \times nat \Rightarrow \neg i: 3 \times (nat + 1)$), specialization

= \top

(x3) $(i: 0, 3 \Rightarrow t' = t \Leftarrow i: 0, 3 \wedge i' = 0 \wedge t' = t)$ portation, specialization

= \top

(y3) $(i: 0, 3 \Rightarrow t' = t \Leftarrow i \neq 0 \wedge even\ i \wedge (i := i / 2. t := t + 1. i: 0, 3 \Rightarrow t' = t))$ portation, base

= \top

(z3) $(i: 0, 3 \Rightarrow t' = t \Leftarrow i \neq 3 \wedge odd\ i \wedge (i := i - 3. t := t + 1. i: 0, 3 \Rightarrow t' = t))$ portation, base

= \top