

296 Let  $S$  be a specification. Let  $A$  be an assertion and let  $A'$  be the same as  $A$  but with primes on all the variables. How does the exact precondition for  $A'$  to be refined by  $S$  differ from  $(S. A)$ ? Hint: consider prestates in which  $S$  is unsatisfiable, then deterministic, then nondeterministic.

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

§ (the exact precondition for  $A'$  to be refined by  $S$ )  
 $= \forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S$

$S \cdot A$  definition of sequential composition  
 $= \exists \sigma'' \cdot \langle \sigma' \cdot S \rangle \sigma'' \wedge \langle \sigma \cdot A \rangle \sigma''$  rename  $\sigma''$  to  $\sigma'$   
 $= \exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A'$

We are being asked about the difference between  $\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S$  and  $\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A'$ . In a prestate for which  $S$  is both satisfiable and deterministic, there is no difference. In a prestate for which  $S$  is unsatisfiable,  $\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S$  is  $\top$  and  $\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A'$  is  $\perp$ . In a prestate for which  $S$  is nondeterministic,  $\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S$  is as strong as or stronger than  $\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A'$ ; if  $A'$  is  $\top$  for all corresponding poststates, they are equal; if  $A'$  is  $\perp$  for all corresponding poststates, they are equal; but if  $A'$  is  $\top$  for some and  $\perp$  for other corresponding poststates, then  $\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S$  is  $\perp$  and  $\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A'$  is  $\top$ . Here is an example to illustrate the difference. Let  $n$  be a natural variable, let  $S = n' < n$ , and let  $A' = n' = 0$ . If  $n=0$ ,  $S$  is unsatisfiable, and

$$n=0 \Rightarrow (\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S) \wedge \neg(\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A')$$

If  $n=1$ ,  $S$  is satisfiable and deterministic, and

$$n=1 \Rightarrow (\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S) \wedge (\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A')$$

If  $n=2$ ,  $S$  is nondeterministic, and

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \neg(\forall \sigma' \cdot A' \Leftarrow S) \wedge (\exists \sigma' \cdot S \wedge A')$$