

- 322 The notation **do** P **while** b **od** has been used as a loop construct that is executed as follows. First, P is executed; then b is evaluated, and if its value is \top then execution is repeated, and if its value is \perp then execution is finished.
- (a) Let x be an integer variable. Prove

$$\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff \mathbf{do } x := x - 2 \mathbf{ while } x \geq 2 \mathbf{ od}$$
- (b) Let m and n be integer variables. Prove

$$m := m + n - 10. n := 10 \iff \mathbf{do } m := m - 1. n := n + 1 \mathbf{ while } n \neq 10 \mathbf{ od}$$
- (c) In parts (a) and (b), add a time variable, and charge time 1 for each loop iteration. Notice that for this loop, recursive time is not quite the same as charging time 1 for each iteration. Choose a time specification, and prove it.

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

(a) Let x be an integer variable. Prove
 $\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff \text{do } x := x-2 \text{ while } x \geq 2 \text{ od}$

§ To prove S is refined by $\text{do } P \text{ while } b \text{ od}$, prove instead
 $S \iff P. \text{ if } b \text{ then } S \text{ else ok fi}$

So we prove

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff x := x-2. \text{ if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \text{ else ok fi}) \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{replace ok} \\
= & (\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff x := x-2. \text{ if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \text{ else } x' = x \text{ fi}) \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{substitution} \\
= & \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff \text{if } x-2 \geq 2 \text{ then } \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } (x-2) 2 \text{ else } x' = x-2 \text{ fi} \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{by cases} \\
= & (\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff x-2 \geq 2 \wedge \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } (x-2) 2) \text{ specialization and} \\
& \wedge (\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff x-2 < 2 \wedge x' = x-2) \hspace{10em} \text{specialization again} \\
\iff & (\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } (x-2) 2) \hspace{10em} \text{context and} \\
& \wedge (\text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff x' = x-2) \hspace{10em} \text{context again} \\
= & (\text{mod } (x-2) 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff \text{mod } x' 2 = \text{mod } (x-2) 2) \\
& \wedge (\text{mod } (x-2) 2 = \text{mod } x 2 \iff x' = x-2) \\
= & \top \wedge \top \\
= & \top
\end{aligned}$$

(b) Let m and n be integer variables. Prove

$$m := m+n-10. n := 10 \iff \text{do } m := m-1. n := n+1 \text{ while } n \neq 10 \text{ od}$$

§ Apparently, we are not talking about time in this question; we don't have variable t . So we can't talk about termination or nontermination, because those are timing issues.

I prove

$$\begin{aligned}
& m := m+n-10. n := 10 \iff \\
& \hspace{2em} m := m-1. n := n+1. \text{ if } n \neq 10 \text{ then } m := m+n-10. n := 10 \text{ else ok fi}
\end{aligned}$$

starting with the right side.

$$\begin{aligned}
& m := m-1. n := n+1. \text{ if } n \neq 10 \text{ then } m := m+n-10. n := 10 \text{ else ok fi} \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{replace } n := 10 \text{ and ok} \\
= & m := m-1. n := n+1. \text{ if } n \neq 10 \text{ then } m := m+n-10. m' = m \wedge n' = 10 \text{ else } m' = m \wedge n' = n \text{ fi} \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{substitution law in then part} \\
= & m := m-1. n := n+1. \text{ if } n \neq 10 \text{ then } m' = m+n-10 \wedge n' = 10 \text{ else } m' = m \wedge n' = n \text{ fi} \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{substitution law twice} \\
= & \text{if } n+1 \neq 10 \text{ then } m' = m-1+n+1-10 \wedge n' = 10 \text{ else } m' = m-1 \wedge n' = n+1 \text{ fi} \\
& \hspace{20em} \text{in if and then parts arithmetic; in else part context: } n=9 \\
= & \text{if } n \neq 9 \text{ then } m' = m+n-10 \wedge n' = 10 \text{ else } m' = m+n-10 \wedge n' = 10 \text{ fi} \hspace{5em} \text{case idempotent} \\
= & m' = m+n-10 \wedge n' = 10 \hspace{10em} \text{definition of assignment and sequential composition} \\
= & m := m+n-10. n := 10
\end{aligned}$$

(c) In parts (a) and (b), add a time variable, and charge time 1 for each loop iteration. Notice that for this loop, recursive time is not quite the same as charging time 1 for each iteration. Choose a time specification, and prove it.

§ In part (a), to count iterations, put the time increment as follows:

$$\text{do } t := t+1. x := x-2 \text{ while } x \geq 2 \text{ od}$$

My time specification is

$$\text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' = t + \text{floor}(x/2) \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi}$$

But floor is an awkward function to deal with, so I weaken my specification slightly to

$$\text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi}$$

So I prove

$\text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi}$
 $\Leftarrow t := t+1. x := x-2. \text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi else ok fi}$
 starting with the right (bottom) side:
 $t := t+1. x := x-2. \text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi else ok fi}$ context $x \geq 2$
 $= t := t+1. x := x-2. \text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else ok fi}$ replace ok
 $= t := t+1. x := x-2. \text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } x'=x \wedge t'=t \text{ fi}$
monotonicity to get rid of unneeded part of ok
 $\Rightarrow t := t+1. x := x-2. \text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t'=t \text{ fi}$ substitution law twice
 $= \text{if } x-2 \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + 1 + (x-2)/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi}$ arithmetic simplification
 $= \text{if } x \geq 4 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi}$ when x is 2 or 3 ,
 $t' = t+1$, and so $t' \leq t + x/2$
 $\Rightarrow \text{if } x \geq 2 \text{ then } t' \leq t + x/2 \text{ else } t' = t+1 \text{ fi}$

In part (b), to count iterations, put the time increment as follows:

$\text{do } t := t+1. m := m-1. n := n+1 \text{ while } n \neq 10 \text{ od}$
 My time specification is $\text{if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi}$
 So I prove
 $\text{if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi}$
 $\Leftarrow t := t+1. m := m-1. n := n+1.$
 $\text{if } n \neq 10 \text{ then if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else ok fi}$
 starting with the right (bottom) side.
 $t := t+1. m := m-1. n := n+1.$
 $\text{if } n \neq 10 \text{ then if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else ok fi}$ replace ok
 $= t := t+1. m := m-1. n := n+1.$
 $\text{if } n \neq 10 \text{ then if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else } m'=m \wedge n'=n \wedge t'=t \text{ fi}$
monotonicity to get rid of unneeded parts of ok
 $\Rightarrow t := t+1. m := m-1. n := n+1.$
 $\text{if } n \neq 10 \text{ then if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else } t'=t \text{ fi}$
substitution law three times
 $= \text{if } n+1 \neq 10 \text{ then if } n+1 < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+1+10-(n+1) \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else } t'=t+1 \text{ fi}$
arithmetic
 $= \text{if } n \neq 9 \text{ then if } n < 9 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else } t'=t+1 \text{ fi}$
context: in final else part, $n=9$
 $= \text{if } n \neq 9 \text{ then if } n < 9 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi else } t'=t+10-n \text{ fi}$ SOMEHOW
 $= \text{if } n \leq 9 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi}$
 $= \text{if } n < 10 \text{ then } t' = t+10-n \text{ else } t' = \infty \text{ fi}$