- 438 (limited-stack) A stack, according to our axioms, has an unlimited capacity to have items pushed onto it. A limited-stack is a similar data structure but with a limited capacity to have items pushed onto it.
- (a) Design axioms for a limited-data-stack.
- (b) Design axioms for a limited-program-stack.
- (c) Can the limit be 0?

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

- (a) Design axioms for a limited-data-stack.
- § I suppose *limit* is a given natural, and X is a given bunch. I introduce the following new syntax: *stack*, *push*, *pop*, *top*, *empty*, *size*. Here are the axioms: Let s, t: stack and x, y: X. Then

empty: stack size empty = 0  $size s > 0 \Rightarrow pop s: stack$   $size s > 0 \Rightarrow size (pop s) = size s - 1$   $size s < limit \Rightarrow push s x: stack$   $size s < limit \Rightarrow size (push s x) = size s + 1$   $size s < limit \Rightarrow push s x \neq empty$   $size s < limit \Rightarrow (push s x = push t y = s = t \land x = y)$   $size s < limit \Rightarrow pop (push s x) = s$   $size s < limit \Rightarrow top (push s x) = x$ 

- (b) Design axioms for a limited-program-stack.
- § I suppose *limit* is a given natural, and X is a given bunch. I introduce the following new syntax: *push*, *pop*, *top*, *mkempty*, *size*. Here are the axioms: Let x: X. Then  $top'=x \land size'=size+1 \iff size<limit \land push x$  $size'=size-1 \iff size>0 \land pop$  $size'=0 \iff mkempty$  $ok \iff size<limit \land (push x. pop)$
- (c) Can the limit be 0?
- § Sure. Why not? Then the empty stack is also full, and no operations are possible. But there's no logical problem.