

Solution 7

November 21, 2019



Problem 1

Write preconditions and postconditions of the following incomplete Hoare triples to make them valid.

1. $\{a > 2\} a := a + 1 \{ \quad \}$
2. $\{ \quad \} \text{ if } (a == 0) \text{ then } a := 1 \text{ else } a := 3 \{ a = 3 \}$
3. $\{ \quad \} a := b - c \{ a = 5 \}$
4. $\{ a = 3 \} \text{ while } (a < 10) a := a + 1 \{ \quad \}$

Solution.

1. $\{a > 2\} a := a + 1 \{a > 3\}$
2. $\{a = 4\} \text{ if } (a == 0) \text{ then } a := 1 \text{ else } a := 3 \{a = 3\}$
3. $\{b - c = 5\} a := b - c \{a = 5\}$
4. $\{a = 3\} \text{ while } (a < 10) a := a + 1 \{a = 10\}$

Problem 2

Prove $\{a = v0 \wedge b = v1\}c := a; a := b; b := c\{a = v1 \wedge b = v0\}$.

Solution.

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| (1) | $\{a = v1 \wedge c = v0\}b := c\{a = v1 \wedge b = v0\}$ | <i>AS</i> |
| (2) | $\{b = v1 \wedge c = v0\}a := b\{a = v1 \wedge c = v0\}$ | <i>AS</i> |
| (3) | $\{b = v1 \wedge a = v0\}c := a\{b = v1 \wedge c = v0\}$ | <i>AS</i> |
| (4) | $a = v0 \wedge b = v1 \rightarrow b = v1 \wedge a = v0$ | <i>predicate logic</i> |
| (5) | $\{a = v0 \wedge b = v1\}c := a\{b = v1 \wedge c = v0\}$ | <i>SP(3)(4)</i> |
| (6) | $\{a = v0 \wedge b = v1\}c := a; a := b\{a = v1 \wedge c = v0\}$ | <i>SC(2)(5)</i> |
| (7) | $\{a = v0 \wedge b = v1\}c := a; a := b; b := c\{a = v1 \wedge b = v0\}$ | <i>SC(1)(6)</i> |

Problem 3

Prove $\{T\} \text{ if}(a == 1) \text{ then } b := 3 \text{ else } b := 1 \{b = 1 \vee b = 3\}$.

Solution.

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| (1) | $\{3 = 1 \vee 3 = 3\}b := 3\{b = 1 \vee b = 3\}$ | <i>AS</i> |
| (2) | $\{1 = 1 \vee 1 = 3\}b := 1\{b = 1 \vee b = 3\}$ | <i>AS</i> |
| (3) | $T \wedge a = 1 \rightarrow 3 = 1 \vee 3 = 3$ | <i>predicate logic</i> |
| (4) | $\{T \wedge a = 1\}b := 3\{b = 1 \vee b = 3\}$ | <i>SP(1)(3)</i> |
| (5) | $T \wedge \neg(a = 1) \rightarrow 1 = 1 \vee 1 = 3$ | <i>predicate logic</i> |
| (6) | $\{T \wedge \neg(a = 1)\}b := 1\{b = 1 \vee b = 3\}$ | <i>SP(2)(5)</i> |
| (7) | $\{T\} \text{ if}(a == 1) \text{ then } b := 3 \text{ else } b := 1 \{b = 1 \vee b = 3\}$ | <i>CD(4)(6)</i> |

Problem 4

Prove $\{a = 3\} \text{ while}(a! = 10) a := a + 1 \{a = 10\}$. The loop invariant is $a \leq 10$.

Solution.

(1) $\{a + 1 \leq 10\} a := a + 1 \{a \leq 10\}$	<i>AS</i>
(2) $a \leq 10 \wedge a \neq 10 \rightarrow a + 1 \leq 10$	<i>predicate logic</i>
(3) $\{a \leq 10 \wedge a \neq 10\} a := a + 1 \{a \leq 10\}$	<i>SP(1)(2)</i>
(4) $\{a \leq 10\} \text{ while}(a \neq 10) a := a + 1 \{a \leq 10 \wedge a = 10\}$	<i>WHP(3)</i>
(5) $a \leq 10 \wedge a = 10 \rightarrow a = 10$	<i>predicate logic</i>
(6) $\{a \leq 10\} \text{ while}(a \neq 10) a := a + 1 \{a = 10\}$	<i>WC(4)(5)</i>
(7) $a = 3 \rightarrow a \leq 10$	<i>predicate logic</i>
(8) $\{a = 3\} \text{ while}(a \neq 10) a := a + 1 \{a = 10\}$	<i>SP(6)(7)</i>

Problem 5

Write a weaker precondition and a stronger postcondition for $\{b = 7\} a := b + 3 \{a > 5\}$.

Solution.

weaker precondition: $b > 2$.

stronger postcondition: $a = 10$.

Problem 6

Compute $wlp(a := b - 1; \text{ if}(a == 10) \text{ then } c := a + 1 \text{ else } c := a + 2, c > 4)$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
& wlp(a := b - 1; \text{ if}(a == 10) \text{ then } c := a + 1 \text{ else } c := a + 2, c > 4) \\
&= wlp(a := b - 1, (a = 10 \rightarrow a + 1 > 4) \wedge (a \neq 10 \rightarrow a + 2 > 4)) \\
&= (b - 1 = 10 \rightarrow b - 1 + 1 > 4) \wedge (b - 1 \neq 10 \rightarrow b - 1 + 2 > 4)
\end{aligned}$$