

E1

- a)
- $[skip_{SAM}] \quad \langle skip : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \gamma, s \rangle$
 - $[ass_{SAM}] \quad \langle x := a : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \gamma, s[x \mapsto A[a](s)] \rangle$
 - $[comp_{SAM}] \quad \langle S_1; S_2 : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S_1 : S_2 : \gamma, s \rangle$
 - $[if^{\#}_{SAM}] \quad \langle \underline{if} \ b \ \underline{then} \ S_1 \ \underline{else} \ S_2 : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S_1 : \gamma, s \rangle$
 $\text{if } B[b](s) = \#$
 - $[if^{\#}_{SAM}] \quad \langle \underline{if} \ b \ \underline{then} \ S_1 \ \underline{else} \ S_2 : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S_2 : \gamma, s \rangle$
 $\text{if } B[b](s) = \#$
 - $[while^{\#}_{SAM}] \quad \langle \underline{while} \ b \ \underline{do} \ S : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle S : \underline{while} \ b \ \underline{do} \ S : \gamma \rangle$
 $\text{if } B[b](s) = \#$
 - $[while^{\#}_{SAM}] \quad \langle \underline{while} \ b \ \underline{do} \ S : \gamma, s \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \gamma, s \rangle \text{ if } B[b](s) = \#$

- b)
- $\langle z := 0; \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow \langle z := 0 : \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow \langle \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s[z \mapsto 0] \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow \langle (z := z + 1; x := x - y) : \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s[z \mapsto 0] \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow \langle z := z + 1 : x := x - y : \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s[z \mapsto 0] \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow \langle x := x - y : \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s[z \mapsto 1] \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow \langle \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s[x \mapsto 1, z \mapsto 1] \rangle$
 - \vdots
 - $\Rightarrow \langle \underline{while} \ y \leq x \ \underline{do} \ (z := z + 1; x := x - y), s[x \mapsto 2, z \mapsto 3] \rangle$
 - $\Rightarrow s[x \mapsto 2, z \mapsto 3]$

E2

$$\text{Pre} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x = x_0 \wedge x \geq 0$$

$$\text{Post} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y = x_0!$$

C2

a) $\text{Inv} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} y * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0$

b) $\text{vcg} [\gamma := 1; \{\text{Inv}\} \text{while} \dots] (\gamma = x_0!, \text{true})$

$$= \text{vcg} [\gamma := 1] (\text{vcg} [\{\text{Inv}\} \text{while} \dots] (\gamma = x_0!, \text{true}))$$

$$= \text{vcg} [\gamma := 1] (\text{Let } (P', Q') = \text{vcg} [\gamma := \gamma * x; x := x - 1] (\text{Inv}, \text{true}))$$

$$\vdots \quad \text{In } (\text{Inv}, \text{true} \wedge Q' \wedge (\text{Inv} \wedge \neg(x=0) \Rightarrow P') \wedge (\text{Inv} \wedge \neg\neg(x=0) \Rightarrow \gamma = x_0!))$$

$$= \text{vcg} [\gamma := 1] (\gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0,$$

$$\text{true} \wedge \text{true} \wedge$$

$$\gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge \neg(x=0) \Rightarrow (\gamma * x) * (x-1)! = x_0! \wedge x-1 \geq 0 \wedge$$

$$\gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge \neg\neg(x=0) \Rightarrow \gamma = x_0!)$$

$$= (\gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0, \dots)$$

Then $\text{VCG} (\{\text{Pre}\} \gamma := 1; \{\text{Inv}\} \text{while} \dots \{\text{Post}\}) =$

$$x = x_0 \wedge x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\wedge \text{true} \wedge \text{true}$$

$$\wedge \gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge \neg(x=0) \Rightarrow (\gamma * x) * (x-1)! = x_0! \wedge x-1 \geq 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\wedge \gamma * x! = x_0! \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge \neg\neg(x=0) \Rightarrow \gamma = x_0! \quad \textcircled{3}$$

c) We argue for validity of the individual conjuncts:

① obvious

② valid since $(\gamma * x) * (x-1)! = \gamma * x!$ when $x \geq 1$

③ valid since $x! = 1$ when $x = 0$

C1

$$S_{ds} \llbracket \text{skip} \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{id}' \quad \text{where } \text{id}'(s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s\}$$

$$S_{ds} \llbracket x := a \rrbracket (s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{s[x \mapsto v \llbracket a \rrbracket (s)]\}$$

$$S_{ds} \llbracket S_1; S_2 \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S_{ds} \llbracket S_2 \rrbracket \circ S_{ds} \llbracket S_1 \rrbracket \quad \text{where } (g_2 \circ g_1)(s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bigcup_{s' \in g_1(s)} g_2(s')$$

$$S_{ds} \llbracket S_1 \text{ or } S_2 \rrbracket (s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S_{ds} \llbracket S_1 \rrbracket (s) \cup S_{ds} \llbracket S_2 \rrbracket (s)$$

$$S_{ds} \llbracket \text{if } b \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2 \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{cond}'(B \llbracket b \rrbracket, S_{ds} \llbracket S_1 \rrbracket, S_{ds} \llbracket S_2 \rrbracket)$$

$$S_{ds} \llbracket \text{while } b \text{ do } S \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{FIX } F_{b,S}$$

where $\text{cond}'(p, g_1, g_2)$ is defined as cond , but has now co-domain $\mathcal{P}(\text{State})$ instead of State

$$\text{and } F_{b,S} : (\text{State} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{State})) \rightarrow (\text{State} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{State}))$$
$$F_{b,S}(g) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{cond}'(B \llbracket b \rrbracket, g \circ S_{ds} \llbracket S \rrbracket, \text{id}')$$

Here $g : \text{State} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{State})$

and $\perp' \in \text{State} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{State})$

$$\perp'(s) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \quad \text{for all } s \in \text{State}$$

$$\boxed{A1} \quad a) \quad F(g)(s) = \text{cond}'(B[(0 \leq x) \wedge (x \leq 1)], g \circ' S_{ds} [x := x-1 \text{ or } x := x+1], id')(s)$$

$$= \begin{cases} g(s[x \mapsto s(x)-1]) \cup g(s[x \mapsto s(x)+1]) & \text{if } 0 \leq s(x) \leq 1 \\ \{s\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$b) \quad F^1(\perp)(s) = F(F^0(\perp))(s) = F(\perp)(s) =$$

$$\vdots \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } 0 \leq s(x) \leq 1 \\ \{s\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F^2(\perp)(s) = F(F^1(\perp))(s) =$$

$$\vdots \begin{cases} \{s[x \mapsto -1]\} & \text{if } s(x) = 0 \\ \{s[x \mapsto 2]\} & \text{if } s(x) = 1 \\ \{s\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F^3(\perp)(s) = F(F^2(\perp))(s) =$$

$$\vdots \begin{cases} \{s[x \mapsto -1], s[x \mapsto 2]\} & \text{if } 0 \leq s(x) \leq 1 \\ \{s\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F^4(\perp)(s) = F(F^3(\perp))(s) = \dots = F^3(\perp)(s) \quad \text{fixed point!}$$

Hence $\text{FIX } F = F^3(\perp)$ and

$$S_{ds} [\text{while } (0 \leq x) \wedge (x \leq 1) \text{ do } (x := x-1 \text{ or } x := x+1)](s) = \begin{cases} \{s[x \mapsto -1], s[x \mapsto 2]\} & \text{if } 0 \leq s(x) \leq 1 \\ \{s\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- c) If $0 \leq s(x) \leq 1$ then executing the program from s can terminate in either $s[x \mapsto -1]$ or $s[x \mapsto 2]$, or may not terminate at all. If $s(x) < 0$ or $s(x) > 1$ then executing the program from s can terminate in s itself, or may not terminate at all (!).

A2

We show $\forall S \in \text{Stm}, \forall P \in \text{Assn}, \vdash_{\text{par}} \{P\} S \{true\}$
by structural induction on statements.

[S \equiv $x := a$] Assume $P \in \text{Assn}$. The derivation

$$\frac{\frac{}{\{true\} x := a \{true\}} \text{ass}_P}{\{P\} x := a \{true\}} \text{cons}_P: P \Rightarrow true \text{ is valid}$$

establishes derivability of $\{P\} x := a \{true\}$, i.e. $\vdash_{\text{par}} \{P\} x := a \{true\}$

[S \equiv $\text{while } b \text{ do } S'$] Assume $\forall Q \in \text{Assn}, \vdash \{Q\} S' \{true\}$ (ind. hyp.)

Assume $P \in \text{Assn}$, The derivation

$$\frac{\frac{\text{(ind. hyp.)}}{\{true \wedge b\} S' \{true\}}}{\{true\} \text{while } b \text{ do } S' \{true \wedge b\}} \text{while}_P}{\{P\} \text{while } b \text{ do } S' \{true\}} \text{cons}_P: \begin{array}{l} P \Rightarrow true \\ true \wedge b \Rightarrow true \end{array} \text{ are valid}$$

establishes $\vdash_{\text{par}} \{P\} \text{while } b \text{ do } S' \{true\}$

etc