

# While Loops - Examples of finding invariants

Nov 21.

Prove that the following program satisfies the given triple under partial correctness.

	y	z	x
$\{ (x \geq 0) \}$			
$\{ (1 = 0!) \}$	$0! = 1$	0	5
y = 1;	$1! = 1$	1	5
$\{ (y = 0!) \}$	$2! = 2$	2	5
z = 0;	$3! = 6$	3	5
$\{ (y = z!) \}$	$4! = 24$	4	5
while (z != x) {	$5! = 120$	5	5

$\{ (y = z!) \wedge \neg (z = x) \}$

$\{ (y * (z+1) = (z+1)!) \}$

z = z + 1;

$\{ (y * z = z!) \}$

y = y \* z;

$\{ (y = z!) \}$

}

$\{ (y = z!) \wedge (z = x) \}$

$\{ (y = x!) \}$

A possible invariant:

$y = z!$

① A useful invariant often looks very similar to the post condition.

② A useful invariant allows us to prove all the implied conditions.

## While Loops

Prove that the following program satisfies the given triple under partial correctness.

$\{x \geq 0\} D$

$y = 1;$

$z = 0;$

$\{((y = z!) \wedge (z \leq x))\} D$

while  $(z < x) \{$

$\{(((y = z!) \wedge (z \leq x)) \wedge (z < x))\} D$

$z = z + 1;$

$y = y * z;$

$\{((y = z!) \wedge (z \leq x))\} D$

$\{$

$\{(((y = z!) \wedge (z \leq x)) \wedge (z \geq x))\} D$

$\{y = x!\} D$

I changed the while test from  $(z \neq x)$  to  $(z < x)$ . The invariant  $(y = z!)$  no longer works. Instead, we need to use this new invariant  $((y = z!) \wedge (z \leq x))$

## While Loops

Prove that the following program satisfies the given triple under partial correctness.

	S	i	n	a
$(n \geq 0) \wedge (a \geq 0) \vee$				
$(1 = a^0) \vee$ implied (a)	$2^0 = 1$	0	5	2
S = 1;	$2^1 = 2$	1	5	2
$(S = a^i) \vee$	$2^2 = 4$	2	5	2
i = 0;	$2^3 = 8$	3	5	2
$(S = a^i) \vee$	$2^4 = 16$	4	5	2
while (i < n) {	$2^5 = 32$	5	5	2

$(S = a^i) \wedge (i < n) \vee$

$(S * a = a^{i+1}) \vee$  implied b A possible invariant:

S = S \* a;

S = a<sup>i</sup>.

$(S = a^{i+1}) \vee$

i = i + 1;

$(S = a^i) \vee$

① Does the invariant look similar to our postcondition? Yes.

↓

$(S = a^i \wedge i \geq n) \vee$

$(S = a^n) \vee$  implied c

② Does the invariant allow us to prove all the implied conditions? No.

We cannot prove implied c unless  $i \leq n$ . Luckily,  $i \leq n$  is an invariant also. So try this new invariant.

$(S = a^i) \wedge (i \leq n)$



## While Loops

Prove that the following program satisfies the given triple under partial correctness.

$$\{ (n \geq 0) \wedge (a \geq 0) \}$$

$$\{ (s = a^0) \}$$

$s = 1;$

$$\{ (s = a^0) \}$$

$i = 0;$

$$\{ (s = a^i) \}$$

while  $(i \neq n) \{$

$$\{ (s = a^i) \wedge (\neg(i = n)) \}$$

$$\{ (s * a = a^{i+1}) \}$$

$s = s * a;$

$$\{ (s = a^{i+1}) \}$$

$i = i + 1;$

$$\{ (s = a^i) \}$$

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$$\{ (s = a^n) \wedge (i = n) \}$$

$$\{ s = a^n \}$$

I changed the while test from  $(i < n)$  to  $(i \neq n)$ . Now, the invariant  $s = a^i$  works for our proof.