

CS 156 Chapter 5 Extra Slides

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Example 1: Shortcut (backward substitution) (39A)

$$\text{VC: } \boxed{\underbrace{x \geq 0}_F \rightarrow \underbrace{x \geq 0}_{\text{wp}(G, S_1)}}$$

$$\textcircled{F} : x \geq 0$$

$$x + 1 \geq 1 \quad \text{i.e.} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$S_1 : x := x + 1;$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$\textcircled{G} : x \geq 1$$



Example 2: Shortcut (backward substitution) (41A)

$$\text{VC: } \boxed{\underbrace{\ell \leq i \wedge (\forall j. A[j])}_F \wedge i \leq u \wedge a[i] = e \rightarrow (\exists j. B[j])}$$

$$\text{OL: } F : \ell \leq i \wedge \underbrace{\forall j. \ell \leq j < i \rightarrow a[j] \neq e}_{A[j]} \\ i \leq u \wedge a[i] = e \rightarrow (\exists j. B[j])$$

S_1 : assume $i \leq u$;

$$a[i] = e \rightarrow (\exists j. B[j])$$

↑

Example 2: Shortcut (backward substitution), cont. (41B)

S_1 : assume $i \leq u$;

$$a[i] = e \rightarrow (\exists j. B[j])$$

S_2 : assume $a[i] = e$;

$$\text{true} \leftrightarrow (\exists j. B[j]) \quad \text{i.e.} \quad (\exists j. B[j])$$

S_3 : $rv := \text{true}$;

$$rv \leftrightarrow (\exists j. B[j])$$

@post G : $rv \leftrightarrow \exists j. \underbrace{\ell \leq j \leq u \wedge a[j] = e}_{B[j]}$

↑

Example 3: Shortcut (backward substitution) (52A)

$$\text{VC: } \boxed{i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge i - j \geq 0 \wedge j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 (i + 1, i - j)}$$

$$i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge i - j \geq 0 \wedge j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 (i_0 + 1, i_0 - j_0)$$

$$\textcircled{L}_2 : i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge i - j \geq 0$$

$$j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 (i_0 + 1, i_0 - j_0)$$

$$\downarrow L_2 : (i + 1, i - j)$$

$$j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 (i_0 + 1, i_0 - j_0)$$

assume $j \geq i$;

$$(i, i) <_2 (i_0 + 1, i_0 - j_0)$$

$i := i - 1$;

$$(i + 1, i + 1) <_2 (i_0 + 1, i_0 - j_0)$$

$$\downarrow L_1 : (i + 1, i + 1)$$

↑

Example 3: Shortcut (backward substitution) (52B)

$$\text{VC: } \boxed{i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge i - j \geq 0 \wedge j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 (i + 1, i - j)}$$

$$\text{@}L_2 : i + 1 \geq 0 \wedge i - j \geq 0$$

$$j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 (i + 1, i - j)$$

$$\downarrow L_2 : (i + 1, i - j)$$

$$j \geq i \rightarrow (i, i) <_2 ?$$

assume $j \geq i$;

$$(i, i) <_2 ?$$

$i := i - 1$;

$$(i + 1, i + 1) <_2 ?$$

$$\downarrow L_1 : (i + 1, i + 1)$$

↑