

14F-1 Bookkeeping

- 0 pts Correct

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2 4F-2

Since Imp expression evaluation produces no side-effects, a let command should be equivalent to simply substituting the expression for every reference to the bound variable in the command, provided that this is done in a scope-preserving way. So, assuming we have properly defined our substitution relation on commands, as described on the Piazza:

$$\text{VC}(\text{let } x = e \text{ in } c, B) = \text{VC}([e/x]c, B)$$

3 4F-3

Let command c be `let $x = 2$ in skip`, postcondition B be that $x = 2$, and state σ be $\{x : 1\}$.

Then $\text{VC}(c, B) = \text{VC}(\text{let } x = 2 \text{ in skip}, x = 2) = [2/x] \text{VC}(\text{skip}, x = 2) = [2/x] (x = 2) = (2 = 2) = \text{true}$, so by the provided semantics of assertions, we have that $\sigma \models \text{VC}(c, B)$ (for any sigma, including ours in particular).

But by our operational semantics for let statements from a previous assignment, we know that let bindings are local, so $\langle \text{let } x = 2 \text{ in skip}, \{x : 1\} \rangle \Downarrow \sigma' = \{x : 1\}$. But, again by the provided semantics of assertions, we know $\sigma' \models x = 2$ iff $\langle x, \sigma' \rangle \Downarrow = \langle 2, \sigma' \rangle \Downarrow$. Since the former is 1 and the latter is 2, we have that $\sigma' \not\models B$. So the provided rule is unsound.

4 4F-4

My approach here is to note that the command `do c while b` is operationally equivalent to the sequenced command `c ; while b do c` . Thus I obtain a Hoare rule for the latter by composing the provided Hoare rules for sequencing and while loops (second version):

$$\frac{\vdash \{A\}c\{B\} \quad \vdash B \wedge b \implies C \quad \vdash \{C\}c\{B\} \quad \vdash B \wedge \neg b \implies D}{\vdash \{A\} \text{ do } c \text{ while } b \{D\}}$$

2 4F-2 VCGen for Let

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3 4F-3 VCGen Mistakes

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4 4F-4 Axiomatic Do-While

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