14F-1 Bookkeeping

- 0 pts Correct

Exercise 4F-2. VCGen for Let.

We use a fresh variable t, which is never used before, to express the let statement. let x = e in c is equivalent to t := x; x := e; c; x := t.

Therefore

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{VC}(\operatorname{let} \mathsf{x} = \mathsf{e} \ \operatorname{in} \ \mathsf{c}, B) & \equiv \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{t} := \mathsf{x}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}) \\ & \equiv \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{t} := \mathsf{x}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}, [\mathsf{t}/\mathsf{x}] B) \end{split}$$

Exercise 4F-3. VCGen Mistakes.

- 1. c is let x = 12 in y := 1
- 2. B is x = 12
- 3. σ with $\sigma(x) = 13$
- 4. $\sigma(x) = 13 \models VC(c, B)$ since 12 = 12
- 5. $\sigma'(x) = 13$ because the let command is supposed to restore the original value
- 6. $\sigma' \not\models B$ since $\sigma'(x) = 13 \not\models x = 12$

Exercise 4F-4. Axiomatic Do-While.

The statement do c while b is equivalent to c; while b do c. The Hoare for the equivalent statement is

$$\frac{\vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c}\{B\} \vdash \{B\} \mathsf{while b do c}\{C\}}{\vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{ while b do c}\{C\}}$$

Hence the final rule is

$$\frac{ \vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c} \{B\} \ \ \vdash \{B\} \mathsf{while b do c} \{C\}}{ \vdash \{A\} \mathsf{do b while c} \{C\}}$$

2 4F-2 VCGen for Let - 0 pts Correct

Exercise 4F-2. VCGen for Let.

We use a fresh variable t, which is never used before, to express the let statement. let x = e in c is equivalent to t := x; x := e; c; x := t.

Therefore

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{VC}(\operatorname{let} \mathsf{x} = \mathsf{e} \ \operatorname{in} \ \mathsf{c}, B) & \equiv \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{t} := \mathsf{x}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}) \\ & \equiv \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{t} := \mathsf{x}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}, [\mathsf{t}/\mathsf{x}] B) \end{split}$$

Exercise 4F-3. VCGen Mistakes.

- 1. c is let x = 12 in y := 1
- 2. B is x = 12
- 3. σ with $\sigma(x) = 13$
- 4. $\sigma(x) = 13 \models VC(c, B)$ since 12 = 12
- 5. $\sigma'(x) = 13$ because the let command is supposed to restore the original value
- 6. $\sigma' \not\models B$ since $\sigma'(x) = 13 \not\models x = 12$

Exercise 4F-4. Axiomatic Do-While.

The statement do c while b is equivalent to c; while b do c. The Hoare for the equivalent statement is

$$\frac{\vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c}\{B\} \vdash \{B\} \mathsf{while b do c}\{C\}}{\vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{ while b do c}\{C\}}$$

Hence the final rule is

$$\frac{ \vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c} \{B\} \ \ \vdash \{B\} \mathsf{while b do c} \{C\}}{ \vdash \{A\} \mathsf{do b while c} \{C\}}$$

з 4F-3 VCGen Mistakes - 0 pts Correct

Exercise 4F-2. VCGen for Let.

We use a fresh variable t, which is never used before, to express the let statement. let x = e in c is equivalent to t := x; x := e; c; x := t.

Therefore

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{VC}(\operatorname{let} \mathsf{x} = \mathsf{e} \ \operatorname{in} \ \mathsf{c}, B) & \equiv \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{t} := \mathsf{x}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}) \\ & \equiv \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{t} := \mathsf{x}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}; \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{e}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}; \mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}, \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{x} := \mathsf{t}, B)) \\ & \equiv [\mathsf{x}/\mathsf{t}] [\mathsf{e}/\mathsf{x}] \operatorname{VC}(\mathsf{c}, [\mathsf{t}/\mathsf{x}] B) \end{split}$$

Exercise 4F-3. VCGen Mistakes.

- 1. c is let x = 12 in y := 1
- 2. B is x = 12
- 3. σ with $\sigma(x) = 13$
- 4. $\sigma(x) = 13 \models VC(c, B)$ since 12 = 12
- 5. $\sigma'(x) = 13$ because the let command is supposed to restore the original value
- 6. $\sigma' \not\models B$ since $\sigma'(x) = 13 \not\models x = 12$

Exercise 4F-4. Axiomatic Do-While.

The statement do c while b is equivalent to c; while b do c. The Hoare for the equivalent statement is

$$\frac{\vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c}\{B\} \vdash \{B\} \mathsf{while b do c}\{C\}}{\vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c}; \mathsf{ while b do c}\{C\}}$$

Hence the final rule is

$$\frac{ \vdash \{A\} \mathsf{c} \{B\} \ \ \vdash \{B\} \mathsf{while b do c} \{C\}}{ \vdash \{A\} \mathsf{do b while c} \{C\}}$$

4 4F-4 Axiomatic Do-While - 0 pts Correct