

## 14F-1 Bookkeeping

- 0 pts Correct

**Exercise 4F-2. VCGen for Let [6 points].** The correct rule for let is:

$$\text{VC}(\text{let } x = e \text{ in } c, B) = \text{VC}(y := x; x := e; c; x := y, B)$$

The problem with the original rule was that it has  $x = e$  in the post-condition. To rectify this error, I used a sequential series of commands that assigns  $x$  to a temporary variable first, then assigns  $e$  to  $x$ , executes command  $c$ , then reassigns  $x$  to its original value stored in the temporary variable. Thus, the post condition has  $x$  equal to its pre-condition value.

**Exercise 4F-3. VCGen Mistakes [6 points].** The following demonstrates the unsoundness of the buggy let rule.

1.  $c = \text{let } x = 2 \text{ in } \textit{skip}$
2.  $B$  is the post condition of  $c$  with  $x = 2$
3.  $\sigma$  is a state with  $x = 1$
4.  $\sigma \models \text{VC}(c, B)$
5.  $\langle c, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$
6.  $\sigma' \not\models B$  because  $x = 1$  in  $\sigma'$  but  $B$  requires  $x = 2$ .

**Exercise 4F-4. Axiomatic Do-While [6 points].** The following is a Hoare rule for do  $c$  while  $b$ .

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

Explanation: “do  $c$  while  $b$ ” is the same as executing  $c$  first, then doing “while  $b$  do  $c$ .”

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