

## Exercise 5F-2. VCGen Do-While

We are given:

- A loop of the form `doInv c while b`
- An invariant  $Inv$  that holds before each evaluation of the loop guard  $b$
- A postcondition  $P$  that must hold after the loop terminates

The backward verification condition is:

$$VC(\text{doInv } c \text{ while } b, P) = VC(c, (\neg b \Rightarrow P) \wedge (b \Rightarrow Inv))$$

### Explanation

- The loop body  $c$  must ensure that:
  - If  $b$  becomes false after executing  $c$ , then  $P$  must hold.
  - If  $b$  remains true after executing  $c$ , then the invariant  $Inv$  must hold for the next iteration.
- This formula captures both loop continuation and termination conditions.

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### Exercise 5F-3. VCGen Mistakes

We are given three alternate while Hoare rules, named **lannister**, **stark**, and **targaryen**. All are sound but incomplete. We analyze two of them below: **lannister** and **targaryen**.

#### Lannister Rule

$$\frac{\vdash \{X\} c \{b \Rightarrow X \wedge \neg b \Rightarrow Y\}}{\vdash \{b \Rightarrow X \wedge \neg b \Rightarrow Y\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{Y\}}$$

#### Targaryen Rule

$$\frac{\vdash \{X\} c \{X\}}{\vdash \{X\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{X \wedge \neg b\}}$$

We demonstrate that these rules are incomplete by constructing valid Hoare triples that cannot be derived using the respective rules.

Rule	Precondition (A)	Postcondition (B)	Command (c)	Loop
Lannister	$\text{true}$	$z = 0$	$z := z - 1$	$\text{while } (z > 0) \text{ do } z := z - 1$
Targaryen	$z \geq 0$	$z = 0$	$z := z - 1$	$\text{while } (z > 0) \text{ do } z := z - 1$

#### Example 1: Lannister

- Initial state:  $\sigma = \{z \mapsto 1\}$
- Final state:  $\sigma' = \{z \mapsto 0\}$
- Execution:  $\langle \text{while } z > 0 \text{ do } z := z - 1, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$
- $\sigma \models A = \text{true}, \quad \sigma' \models B = (z = 0)$
- The triple  $\{A\} c \{B\}$  is **valid**, but cannot be proven using the Lannister rule.
- Reason: There is no fixed  $X$  that can serve as an invariant such that  $c$  satisfies

$$\{X\} c \{b \Rightarrow X \wedge \neg b \Rightarrow Y\}$$

and such that the conclusion leads to  $Y = (z = 0)$ . The rule lacks support for inductive reasoning needed to express and maintain an appropriate invariant.

#### Example 2: Targaryen

- Initial state:  $\sigma = \{z \mapsto 1\}$
- Final state:  $\sigma' = \{z \mapsto 0\}$
- Execution:  $\langle \text{while } z > 0 \text{ do } z := z - 1, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$
- $\sigma \models A = (z \geq 0), \quad \sigma' \models B = (z = 0)$
- The triple  $\{z \geq 0\} c \{z = 0\}$  is **valid**, but cannot be derived using the Targaryen rule.
- Reason: The Targaryen rule requires that  $\{X\} c \{X\}$  hold. But:

$$\{z \geq 0\} z := z - 1 \{z \geq 0\}$$

is **not valid**, because if  $z = 0$ , then after the assignment  $z = -1$  which violates  $z \geq 0$ . Thus, the premise of the rule fails and it cannot be applied, despite the program being correct.

These examples demonstrate that both the **Lannister** and **Targaryen** rules are incomplete: they cannot prove valid Hoare triples for simple while loops because they either lack invariant preservation (Lannister) or make overly strong assumptions about command preservation (Targaryen).