



## Tutorial for Program Verification Exercise Sheet 6

### Exercise 1: Hoare logic derivation – Multiplication 1 Point

Solve Exercise 3c from Sheet 4 whose solution has not yet been discussed in the exercise group.

### Exercise 2: Hoare logic derivation – Factorial function 2 Points

Solve Exercise 2 from the last exercise sheet whose solution has not yet been discussed in the exercise group.

### Exercise 3: Properties of $\text{post}$ 2 Points

We say that  $\text{post}$  distributes over the connective  $\odot$  w.r.t. the first argument if the following equation holds.

$$\text{post}(\phi_1 \odot \phi_2, \rho) = \text{post}(\phi_1, \rho) \odot \text{post}(\phi_2, \rho)$$

We say that  $\text{post}$  distributes over the connective  $\odot$  w.r.t. the second argument if the following equation holds.

$$\text{post}(\phi, \rho_1 \odot \rho_2) = \text{post}(\phi, \rho_1) \odot \text{post}(\phi, \rho_2)$$

- Determine for  $\odot \in \{\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow\}$  if  $\text{post}$  distributes over  $\odot$  w.r.t. the first argument or w.r.t. the second argument.
- Determine if the equality  $\text{post}(\neg\phi, \rho) = \neg\text{post}(\phi, \rho)$  holds.  
Determine if the equality  $\text{post}(\phi, \neg\rho) = \neg\text{post}(\phi, \rho)$  holds.

Give a proof for each positive answer, give a counterexample for each negative answer.

### Exercise 4: Program representations 1 Point

Consider again the program from Exercise 4 on Sheet 4 where we encode the postcondition using an **assert** statement and omit the precondition and the loop invariant.

```
l0 : x := i;  
l1 : y := j;  
l2 : while x ≠ 0 do {  
l3 :     x := x - 1  
l4 :     y := y - 1  
l5 : }  
l6 : assert(i = j → y = 0)
```

- (a) State a formal definition of this program in the notation that was introduced in the lecture on Wednesday, June 6, where a program is given as a tuple

$$P = (V, pc, \varphi_{init}, \mathcal{R}, \varphi_{err}).$$

- (b) Draw the corresponding control flow graph.

**Exercise 5: Weakest precondition**

2 Points

Let  $V$  be a tuple of program variables. Let  $\phi$  be a set of states (i.e.,  $\phi$  is a formula whose free variables are in  $V$ ). Let  $\rho$  be a binary relation over program states (i.e.,  $\rho$  is a formula whose free variables are in  $V \cup V'$ ).

In the lecture we defined the formula  $post(\phi, \rho)$  as the image of the set  $\phi$  under the relation  $\rho$ .

- (a) Define a function  $wp$  such that the formula  $wp(\phi, \rho)$  denotes the largest set of states  $\psi$  such that  $post(\psi, \rho)$  is a subset of  $\phi$ .
- (b) Compute  $wp(\phi_i, \rho_i)$  for the following pairs.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \phi_1 \equiv y \geq 7 & \rho_1 \equiv x < y \wedge x' = x \wedge y' = y \\ \phi_2 \equiv y \geq 7 & \rho_2 \equiv x' = x + y + 3 \wedge y' = y \\ \phi_3 \equiv y \geq 7 \wedge x = 23 & \rho_3 \equiv y' = y \end{array}$$