

AN INTRODUCTION TO SEPARATION LOGIC

4. Lists and List Segments

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Notation for Sequences

When α and β are sequences, we write

- ϵ for the empty sequence.
- $[a]$ for the single-element sequence containing a . (We will omit the brackets when a is not a sequence.)
- $\alpha \cdot \beta$ for the composition of α followed by β .
- α^\dagger for the reflection of α .
- $\#\alpha$ for the length of α .
- α_i for the i th component of α .

Some Laws for Sequences

$$\alpha \cdot \epsilon = \alpha$$

$$\epsilon \cdot \alpha = \alpha$$

$$(\alpha \cdot \beta) \cdot \gamma = \alpha \cdot (\beta \cdot \gamma)$$

$$\epsilon^\dagger = \epsilon$$

$$[a]^\dagger = [a]$$

$$(\alpha \cdot \beta)^\dagger = \beta^\dagger \cdot \alpha^\dagger$$

$$\#\epsilon = 0$$

$$\#[a] = 1$$

$$\#(\alpha \cdot \beta) = (\#\alpha) + (\#\beta)$$

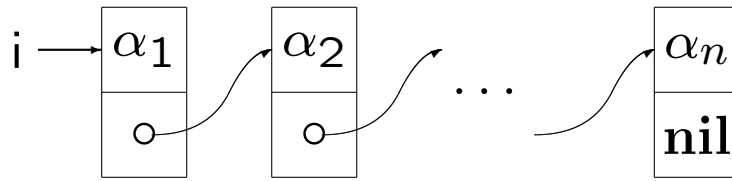
$$\alpha = \epsilon \vee \exists a, \alpha'. \alpha = [a] \cdot \alpha'$$

$$\alpha = \epsilon \vee \exists \alpha', a. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot [a].$$

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Singly-linked Lists

list α i:



is defined by induction on the length of the sequence α (i.e., by structural induction on α):

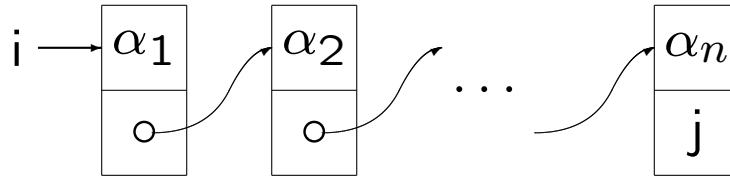
$$\text{list } \epsilon i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{emp} \wedge i = \text{nil}$$

$$\text{list } (a \cdot \alpha) i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists j. i \mapsto a, j * \text{list } \alpha j.$$

—

Singly-linked List Segments

$\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j)$:



is defined by

$$\text{lseg } \epsilon (i, j) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{emp} \wedge i = j$$

$$\text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists j. i \mapsto a, j * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k).$$

Properties

$$\text{lseg } a (i, j) \Leftrightarrow i \mapsto a, j$$

$$\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, k) \Leftrightarrow \exists j. \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k)$$

$$\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot b (i, k) \Leftrightarrow \exists j. \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto b, k$$

$$\text{list } \alpha i \Leftrightarrow \text{lseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}).$$

—

Proof of the Composition Property

$$\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, k) \Leftrightarrow \exists j. \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k)$$

The proof is by induction on the length of α .

When α is empty:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists j. \text{lseg } \epsilon (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k) \\ & \Leftrightarrow \exists j. (\mathbf{emp} \wedge i = j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k) \\ & \Leftrightarrow \exists j. (\mathbf{emp} * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k)) \wedge i = j \\ & \Leftrightarrow \exists j. \text{lseg } \beta (j, k) \wedge i = j \\ & \Leftrightarrow \text{lseg } \beta (i, k) \\ & \Leftrightarrow \text{lseg } \epsilon \cdot \beta (i, k) \end{aligned}$$

When $\alpha = a \cdot \alpha'$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \exists j. \text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha' (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k) \\ & \Leftrightarrow \exists j, l. i \mapsto a, l * \text{lseg } \alpha' (l, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k) \\ & \Leftrightarrow \exists l. i \mapsto a, l * \text{lseg } \alpha' \cdot \beta (l, k) \quad (\text{induction hypothesis}) \\ & \Leftrightarrow \text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha' \cdot \beta (i, k) \end{aligned}$$

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Emptiness Conditions

For lists, one can derive a law that shows clearly when a list represents the empty sequence:

$$\text{list } \alpha \text{ } i \Rightarrow (i = \mathbf{nil} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \epsilon).$$

For list segments, however, the situation is more complex. One can derive

$$\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) \Rightarrow (i = \mathbf{nil} \Rightarrow (\alpha = \epsilon \wedge j = \mathbf{nil}))$$

$$\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) \Rightarrow (i \neq j \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \epsilon).$$

But these formulas do not say whether α is empty when $i = j \neq \mathbf{nil}$.

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Nontouching List Segments

When

$$\text{lseg } a_1 \cdots a_n (i_0, i_n),$$

we have

$$\exists i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}.$$

$$(i_0 \mapsto a_1, i_1) * (i_1 \mapsto a_2, i_2) * \cdots * (i_{n-1} \mapsto a_n, i_n).$$

Thus i_0, \dots, i_{n-1} are distinct, but i_n is not constrained, and may equal any of the i_0, \dots, i_{n-1} . In this case, we say that the list segment is *touching*.

$$\text{list segments} \begin{cases} \text{nontouching} \\ \text{cyclic} \begin{cases} \text{touching} \\ \text{overlapping (forbidden by } * \text{)}. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

—

Nontouching List Segments (continued)

We can define nontouching list segments inductively by:

$$\text{ntlseg } \epsilon (i, j) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{emp} \wedge i = j$$

$$\text{ntlseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} i \neq k \wedge i+1 \neq k \wedge (\exists j. i \mapsto a, j * \text{ntlseg } \alpha (j, k)),$$

or equivalently, we can define them in terms of lseg:

$$\text{ntlseg } \alpha (i, j) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) \wedge \neg j \hookrightarrow -.$$

The obvious advantage of knowing that a list segment is nontouching is that it is easy to test whether it is empty:

$$\text{ntlseg } \alpha (i, j) \Rightarrow (\alpha = \epsilon \Leftrightarrow i = j).$$

Fortunately, there are common situations where list segments must be nontouching:

$$\text{list } \alpha \ i \Rightarrow \text{ntlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil})$$

$$\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{list } \beta \ j \Rightarrow \text{ntlseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{list } \beta \ j$$

$$\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \hookrightarrow - \Rightarrow \text{ntlseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \hookrightarrow -.$$

—

Preciseness of List Assertions

The assertions

$$\text{list } \alpha \ i \quad \text{lseg } \alpha \ (i, j) \quad \text{ntlseq } \alpha \ (i, j)$$

are all precise.. On the other hand, although

$$\exists \alpha. \text{list } \alpha \ i \quad \exists \alpha. \text{ntlseq } \alpha \ (i, j)$$

are precise,

$$\exists \alpha. \text{lseg } \alpha \ (i, j)$$

is not precise.

—

Insertion at the Beginning of a List Segment

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j)\}$

$k := \text{cons}(a, i) ;$ (CONSNOG)

$\{k \mapsto a, i * \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j)\}$

$\{\exists i. k \mapsto a, i * \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j)\}$

$\{\text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha (k, j)\}$

$i := k$ (AS)

$\{\text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, j)\},$

or, more concisely:

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, k)\}$

$i := \text{cons}(a, i) ;$ (CONSG)

$\{\exists j. i \mapsto a, j * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k)\}$

$\{\text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, k)\}.$

—

Insertion at the End of a List Segment

$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, k\}$$
$$l := \text{cons}(b, k);$$

(CONSNOG)

$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, k * l \mapsto b, k\}$$
$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a * j + 1 \mapsto k * l \mapsto b, k\}$$
$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a * j + 1 \mapsto - * l \mapsto b, k\}$$
$$[j + 1] := l$$

(MUG)

$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a * j + 1 \mapsto l * l \mapsto b, k\}$$
$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, l * l \mapsto b, k\}$$
$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot a (i, l) * l \mapsto b, k\}$$
$$\{\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot a \cdot b (i, k)\}.$$

—

Deletion at the Beginning of a List Segment

$\{\text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, k)\}$

$\{\exists j. i \mapsto a, j * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k)\}$

$\{\exists j. i + 1 \mapsto j * (i \mapsto a * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k))\}$

$j := [i + 1];$ (LKN OG)

$\{i + 1 \mapsto j * (i \mapsto a * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k))\}$

$\{i \mapsto a * (i + 1 \mapsto j * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k))\}$

dispose $i;$ (DISG)

$\{i + 1 \mapsto j * \text{lseg } \alpha (j, k)\}$

dispose $i + 1;$ (DISG)

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (j, k)\}$

$i := j$ (AS)

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, k)\}.$

—

Deletion at the End of a List Segment

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, k * k \mapsto b, l\}$

$[j + 1] := l;$

(MUG)

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, l * k \mapsto b, l\}$

dispose $k;$

(DISG)

dispose $k + 1$

(DISG)

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, l\}$

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot a (i, l)\}.$

—

A Cyclic Buffer

$$\exists \beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge n = \# \alpha + \# \beta$$

When $i = j$, the buffer is either empty ($\# \alpha = 0 \wedge m = 0$) or full ($\# \beta = 0 \wedge m = n$).

—

Insertion in a Cyclic Buffer

$$\{\exists\beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n = \# \alpha + \# \beta \wedge n - m > 0\}$$

$$\{\exists b, \beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } b \cdot \beta (j, i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n = \# \alpha + \# b \cdot \beta\}$$

$$\{\exists\beta, j''. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto -, j'' * \text{lseg } \beta (j'', i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta\}$$

$$[j] := x ; \} \exists\beta, j'' \quad (MUG)$$

$$\{\exists\beta, j''. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto x, j'' * \text{lseg } \beta (j'', i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta\}$$

$$\{\exists\beta, j''. j + 1 \mapsto j'' * ((\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto x * \text{lseg } \beta (j'', i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta)\}$$

$$j := [j + 1] ; \} \exists\beta \quad (LKG)$$

$$\{\exists\beta, j'. j' + 1 \mapsto j * ((\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j') * j' \mapsto x * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta)\}$$

$$\{\exists\beta, j'. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j') * j' \mapsto x, j * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta\}$$

$$\{\exists\beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot x (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge \\ m + 1 = \# \alpha \cdot x \wedge n = \# \alpha \cdot x + \# \beta\}$$

$$m := m + 1 \quad (AS)$$

$$\{\exists\beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha \cdot x (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge \\ m = \# \alpha \cdot x \wedge n = \# \alpha \cdot x + \# \beta\}$$

Note the use of (LKG):

$$\frac{\{\exists v''. (e \mapsto v'') * (r/v' \rightarrow v)\} v := [e]}{\{\exists v'. (e' \mapsto v) * (r/v'' \rightarrow v)\},}$$

where $v, v',$ and v'' are distinct, $v', v'' \notin \text{FV}(e), v \notin \text{FV}(r),$
and e' denotes $e/v \rightarrow v'.$

with $v, v',$ and v'' replaced by $j, j',$ and $j'';$ e replaced by $j + 1;$
and r replaced by

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j') * j' \mapsto x * \text{lseg } \beta (j'', i)) \wedge \\ & m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta), \end{aligned}$$

followed by (EQ) with v replaced by $\beta,$ in the step

$$\{\exists \beta, j''. j + 1 \mapsto j'' * ((\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto x * \text{lseg } \beta (j'', i)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta)\}$$

$$j := [j + 1]; \} \exists \beta \quad (LKG)$$

$$\{\exists \beta, j'. j' + 1 \mapsto j * ((\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j') * j' \mapsto x * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge n - 1 = \# \alpha + \# \beta)\}.$$

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A Preciseness Proof

Proposition 12 (1) $\exists \alpha$. $\text{list } \alpha \ i$ is a precise assertion. (2) $\text{list } \epsilon \ i$ is a precise assertion.

PROOF (1) We begin with two preliminary properties of the list predicate:

(a) Suppose $[i: i \mid \alpha: \epsilon], h \models \text{list } \alpha \ i$. Then

$$[i: i \mid \alpha: \epsilon], h \models \text{list } \alpha \ i \wedge \alpha = \epsilon$$

$$[i: i \mid \alpha: \epsilon], h \models \text{list } \epsilon \ i$$

$$[i: i \mid \alpha: \epsilon], h \models \mathbf{emp} \wedge i = \mathbf{nil},$$

so that h is the empty heap and $i = \mathbf{nil}$.

(b) On the other hand, suppose $[i: i \mid \alpha: a \cdot \alpha'], h \models \text{list } \alpha \ i$. Then

$$[i: i \mid \alpha: a \cdot \alpha' \mid a: a \mid \alpha': \alpha'], h \models \text{list } \alpha \ i \wedge \alpha = a \cdot \alpha'$$

$$[i: i \mid a: a \mid \alpha': \alpha'], h \models \text{list } (a \cdot \alpha') \ i$$

$$[i: i \mid a: a \mid \alpha': \alpha'], h \models \exists j. i \mapsto a, j * \text{list } \alpha' \ j$$

$$\exists j. [i: i \mid a: a \mid j: j \mid \alpha': \alpha'], h \models i \mapsto a, j * \text{list } \alpha' \ j,$$

so that there are j and h' such that

$$i \neq \mathbf{nil} \quad h = [i: a \mid i + 1: j] \cdot h' \quad [j: j \mid \alpha': \alpha'], h' \models \text{list } \alpha' \ j,$$

and by the substitution theorem,

$$[i: j \mid \alpha: \alpha'], h' \models \text{list } \alpha \ i.$$

—

A Preciseness Proof (continued)

To prove (1), we assume s , h , h_0 , and h_1 are such that h_0 , $h_1 \subseteq h$ and

$$s, h_0 \models \exists \alpha. \text{list } \alpha \ i \qquad s, h_1 \models \exists \alpha. \text{list } \alpha \ i.$$

We must show that $h_0 = h_1$.

Since i is the only free variable of the above assertion, we can assume s is $[i: i]$ for some i . Then we can use the semantic equation for the existential quantifier to show that there are sequences α_0 and α_1 such that

$$[i: i \mid \alpha: \alpha_0], h_0 \models \text{list } \alpha \ i \qquad [i: i \mid \alpha: \alpha_1], h_1 \models \text{list } \alpha \ i.$$

We will complete our proof by showing, by structural induction on α_0 :

For all α_0 , α_1 , i , h , h_0 , and h_1 , if $h_0, h_1 \subseteq h$ and the statements displayed above hold, then $h_0 = h_1$.

For the base case, suppose α_0 is empty. Then by (a), h_0 is the empty heap and $i = \text{nil}$.

Moreover, if α_1 were not empty, then by (b) we would have the contradiction $i \neq \text{nil}$. Thus α_1 must be empty, so by (a), h_1 is the empty heap, so that $h_0 = h_1$.

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A Preciseness Proof (continued)

For the induction step suppose $\alpha_0 = a_0 \cdot \alpha'_0$. Then by (b), there are j_0 and h'_0 such that

$$i \neq \text{nil}, \quad h_0 = [i: a_0 \mid i+1: j_0] \cdot h'_0, \quad [i: j_0 \mid \alpha: \alpha'_0], h'_0 \models \text{list } \alpha \text{ i}.$$

Moreover, if α_1 were empty, then by (a) we would have the contradiction $i = \text{nil}$. Thus α_1 must be $a_1 \cdot \alpha'_1$ for some a_1 and α'_1 . Then by (b), there are j_1 and h'_1 such that

$$i \neq \text{nil}, \quad h_1 = [i: a_1 \mid i+1: j_1] \cdot h'_1, \quad [i: j_1 \mid \alpha: \alpha'_1], h'_1 \models \text{list } \alpha \text{ i}.$$

Since h_0 and h_1 are both subsets of h , they must map i and $i+1$ into the same value. Thus $[i: a_0 \mid i+1: j_0] = [i: a_1 \mid i+1: j_1]$, so that $a_0 = a_1$ and $j_0 = j_1$. Then, since

$$[i: j_0 \mid \alpha: \alpha'_0], h'_0 \models \text{list } \alpha \text{ i} \quad \text{and} \quad [i: j_0 \mid \alpha: \alpha'_1], h'_1 \models \text{list } \alpha \text{ i},$$

the induction hypothesis give $h'_0 = h'_1$. It follows that $h_0 = h_1$.

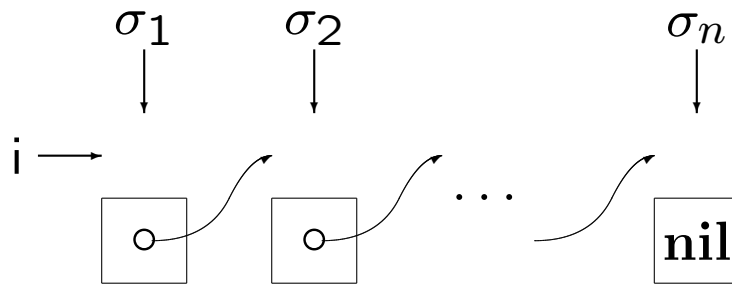
(2) We use the law that p is precise whenever $p \Rightarrow q$ is valid and q is precise. Then, since $\text{list } \alpha \text{ i} \Rightarrow \exists \alpha. \text{list } \alpha \text{ i}$ is valid, $\text{list } \alpha \text{ i}$ is precise.

END OF PROOF

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Bornat Lists

$\text{listN } \sigma \ i$:



is defined by

$$\text{listN } \epsilon \ i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{emp} \wedge i = \text{nil}$$

$$\text{listN } (a \cdot \sigma) \ i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a = i \wedge \exists j. i + 1 \mapsto j * \text{listN } \sigma \ j.$$

Similarly, one can define Bornat list segments and nontouching Bornat list segments.

—

Reversing a Bornat List

$\{\text{listN } \sigma_0 \ i\}$

$\{\text{listN } \sigma_0 \ i * (\text{emp} \wedge \text{nil} = \text{nil})\}$

$j := \text{nil};$

$\{\text{listN } \sigma_0 \ i * (\text{emp} \wedge j = \text{nil})\}$

$\{\text{listN } \sigma_0 \ i * \text{listN } \epsilon \ j\}$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (\text{listN } \sigma \ i * \text{listN } \tau \ j) \wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = \sigma^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$

while $i \neq \text{nil}$ **do**

$(\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (\text{listN } (i \cdot \sigma) \ i * \text{listN } \tau \ j) \wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = (i \cdot \sigma)^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau, k. (i + 1 \mapsto k * \text{listN } \sigma \ k * \text{listN } \tau \ j)$

$\wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = (i \cdot \sigma)^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$

$k := [i + 1];$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (i + 1 \mapsto k * \text{listN } \sigma \ k * \text{listN } \tau \ j)$

$\wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = (i \cdot \sigma)^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$

$[i + 1] := j;$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (i + 1 \mapsto j * \text{listN } \sigma \ k * \text{listN } \tau \ j)$

$\wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = (i \cdot \sigma)^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (\text{listN } \sigma \ k * \text{listN } (i \cdot \tau) \ i) \wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = \sigma^\dagger \cdot i \cdot \tau\}$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (\text{listN } \sigma \ k * \text{listN } \tau \ i) \wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = \sigma^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$

$j := i; i := k$

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. (\text{listN } \sigma \ i * \text{listN } \tau \ j) \wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = \sigma^\dagger \cdot \tau\}$)

$\{\exists \sigma, \tau. \text{listN } \tau \ j \wedge \sigma_0^\dagger = \sigma^\dagger \cdot \tau \wedge \sigma = \epsilon\}$

$\{\text{listN } \sigma_0^\dagger \ j\}$

Simple Procedures

By “simple” procedures, we mean that the following restrictions are imposed:

- Parameters are variables and expressions, not commands or procedure names.
- There are no “global” variables: All free variables of the procedure body must be formal parameters of the procedure.
- Procedures are proper, i.e., their calls are commands.
- Calls are restricted to prevent aliasing.

An additional peculiarity, which substantially simplifies reasoning about simple procedures, is that we syntactically distinguish parameters that may be modified from those that may not be.

—

Procedure Definitions

A *simple nonrecursive (or recursive) procedure definition* is a command of the form

$$\text{let } h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = c \text{ in } c'$$
$$\text{letrec } h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = c \text{ in } c',$$

where

- h is a binding occurrence of a procedure name, whose scope is c' (or c and c' in the recursive case).
- c and c' are commands.
- $v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n$ is a list of distinct variables, called *formal parameters*, that includes all of the free variables of c . The formal parameters are binding occurrences whose scope is c .
- v_1, \dots, v_m includes all of the variables modified by c .

—

Procedure Calls

A *procedure call* is a command of the form

$$h(w_1, \dots, w_m; e'_1, \dots, e'_n),$$

where

- h is a procedure name.
- w_1, \dots, w_m and e'_1, \dots, e'_n are called *actual parameters*.
- w_1, \dots, w_m are distinct variables.
- e'_1, \dots, e'_n are expressions that do not contain occurrences of the variables w_1, \dots, w_m .
- The free variables of the procedure call are

$$\text{FV}(h(w_1, \dots, w_m; e'_1, \dots, e'_n)) = \\ \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \cup \text{FV}(e'_1) \cup \dots \cup \text{FV}(e'_n)$$

and the variables modified by the call are w_1, \dots, w_m .

Hypothetical Specifications

The truth of a specification $\{p\} c \{q\}$ will depend upon an *environment*, which maps the procedure names occurring free in c into their meanings.

We define a *hypothetical specification* to have the form

$$\Gamma \vdash \{p\} c \{q\},$$

where the *context* Γ is a sequence of specifications of the form

$$\{p_0\} c_0 \{q_0\}, \dots, \{p_{n-1}\} c_{n-1} \{q_{n-1}\}.$$

We say that such a hypothetical specification is true iff $\{p\} c \{q\}$ holds for every environment in which all of the specifications in Γ hold.

—

Generalizing Old Inference Rules

For example,

- Strengthening Precedent (SP)

$$\frac{p \Rightarrow q \quad \Gamma \vdash \{q\} c \{r\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{p\} c \{r\}}.$$

- Substitution (SUB)

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{p\} c \{q\}}{\Gamma \vdash \{p/\delta\} (c/\delta) \{q/\delta\}},$$

where δ is the substitution $v_1 \rightarrow e_1, \dots, v_n \rightarrow e_n$; v_1, \dots, v_n are the variables occurring free in p , c , or q ; and, if v_i is modified by c , then e_i is a variable that does not occur free in any other e_j .

Note that substitutions do not affect procedure names.

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Rules for Procedures

- Hypothesis (HYPO)

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, \{p\} \ c \ \{q\}, \Gamma' \vdash \{p\} \ c \ \{q\}}.$$

- Simple Procedures (SPROC)

$$\Gamma \vdash \{p\} \ c \ \{q\}$$

$$\Gamma, \{p\} \ h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \ \{q\} \vdash \{p'\} \ c' \ \{q'\}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{p'\} \ \mathbf{let} \ h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = c \ \mathbf{in} \ c' \ \{q'\}},$$

where h does not occur free in any triple of Γ .

- Simple Recursive Procedures (SRPROC)

(partial correctness only)

$$\Gamma, \{p\} \ h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \ \{q\} \vdash \{p\} \ c \ \{q\}$$

$$\Gamma, \{p\} \ h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \ \{q\} \vdash \{p'\} \ c' \ \{q'\}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{p'\} \ \mathbf{letrec} \ h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = c \ \mathbf{in} \ c' \ \{q'\}},$$

where h does not occur free in any triple of Γ .

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Some Limitations

To keep our exposition straightforward, we have ignored:

- Simultaneous recursion,
- Multiple hypotheses for the same procedure.

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Two Derived Rules

From (HYPO):

- Call (CALL)

$$\frac{\Gamma, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{q\}, \Gamma' \vdash}{\{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{q\}}.$$

and from (CALL) and (SUB):

- General Call (GCALL)

$$\frac{\Gamma, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{q\}, \Gamma' \vdash}{\{p/\delta\} h(w_1, \dots, w_m; e'_1, \dots, e'_n) \{q/\delta\}},$$

where δ is a substitution

$$\begin{aligned}\delta = v_1 \rightarrow w_1, \dots, v_m \rightarrow w_m, \\ v'_1 \rightarrow e'_1, \dots, v'_n \rightarrow e'_n, \\ v''_1 \rightarrow e''_1, \dots, v''_k \rightarrow e''_k,\end{aligned}$$

which acts on all the free variables in

$$\{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{q\},$$

and w_1, \dots, w_m are distinct variables that do not occur free in the expressions e'_1, \dots, e'_n or e''_1, \dots, e''_k .

—

Annotated Specifications: Ghosts

In (GCALL):

$$\frac{\Gamma, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{q\}, \Gamma' \vdash}{\{p/\delta\} h(w_1, \dots, w_m; e'_1, \dots, e'_n) \{q/\delta\}},$$

where δ is a substitution

$$\begin{aligned} \delta = & v_1 \rightarrow w_1, \dots, v_m \rightarrow w_m, \\ & v'_1 \rightarrow e'_1, \dots, v'_n \rightarrow e'_n, \\ & v''_1 \rightarrow e''_1, \dots, v''_k \rightarrow e''_k, \end{aligned}$$

which acts on

there may be ghost variables v''_1, \dots, v''_k that appear in δ but are not formal parameters.

We will treat v''_1, \dots, v''_k as formal ghost parameters, and e''_1, \dots, e''_k as actual ghost parameters.

—

For example,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{n \geq 0 \wedge r = r_0\} \\ \text{multfact}(r; n) \\ \{r = n! \times r_0\} \end{array} \right\} \vdash \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0\} \\ \text{multfact}(r; n - 1) \\ \{r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0\} \end{array} \right.$$

is an instance of (GCALL) using the substitution

$$r \rightarrow r, n \rightarrow n - 1, r_0 \rightarrow n \times r_0.$$

The corresponding annotated specification will be

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{n \geq 0 \wedge r = r_0\} \\ \text{multfact}(r; n) \underline{\{r_0\}} \\ \{r = n! \times r_0\} \end{array} \right\} \vdash \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0\} \\ \text{multfact}(r; n - 1) \underline{\{n \times r_0\}} \\ \{r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0\}. \end{array} \right.$$

—

Generalizing Annotation Descriptions

An *annotated context* is a sequence of *annotated hypotheses*, which have the form

$$\{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} \{q\},$$

where v''_1, \dots, v''_k is a list of formal ghost parameters (and all of the formal parameters, including the ghosts, are distinct).

We write $\hat{\Gamma}$ to denote an annotated context, and Γ to denote the corresponding ordinary context that is obtained by erasing the lists of ghost formal parameters. Then an annotation description has the form:

$$\hat{\Gamma} \vdash \mathcal{A} \gg \{p\} c \{q\},$$

meaning that $\hat{\Gamma} \vdash \mathcal{A}$ is an annotated hypothetical specification proving the hypothetical specification $\Gamma \vdash \{p\} c \{q\}$.

Rules for Procedural Annotated Specifications

- General Call (GCALLan)

$$\hat{\Gamma}, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} \{q\}, \hat{\Gamma}' \vdash$$
$$h(w_1, \dots, w_m; e'_1, \dots, e'_n) \{e''_1, \dots, e''_k\} \gg$$
$$\{p/\delta\} h(w_1, \dots, w_m; e'_1, \dots, e'_n) \{q/\delta\},$$

where δ is the substitution

$$\delta = v_1 \rightarrow w_1, \dots, v_m \rightarrow w_m,$$
$$v'_1 \rightarrow e'_1, \dots, v'_n \rightarrow e'_n,$$
$$v''_1 \rightarrow e''_1, \dots, v''_k \rightarrow e''_k,$$

which acts on all the free variables in

$$\{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{q\},$$

and w_1, \dots, w_m are distinct variables that do not occur free in the expressions e'_1, \dots, e'_n or e''_1, \dots, e''_k .

—

- Simple Procedures (SPROCan)

$$\hat{\Gamma} \vdash \mathcal{A} \gg \{p\} c \{q\}$$

$$\hat{\Gamma}, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} \{q\} \vdash$$

$$\mathcal{A}' \gg \{p'\} c' \{q'\}$$

$$\hat{\Gamma} \vdash \text{let } h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} = \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{in } \mathcal{A}'$$

$$\gg \{p'\} \text{let } h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = c \text{ in } c' \{q'\},$$

where h does not occur free in any triple of $\hat{\Gamma}$.

—

- Simple Recursive Procedures (SRPROCAn) (corrected)

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\Gamma}, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} \{q\} \vdash \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \{p\} \mathcal{A} \{q\} \gg \{p\} c \{q\} \\ \hat{\Gamma}, \{p\} h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} \{q\} \vdash \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \mathcal{A}' \gg \{p'\} c' \{q'\} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \hat{\Gamma} \vdash \text{letrec } h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) \{v''_1, \dots, v''_k\} = \{p\} \mathcal{A} \{q\} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{in } \mathcal{A}' \\ \gg \{p'\} \text{letrec } h(v_1, \dots, v_m; v'_1, \dots, v'_n) = c \text{ in } c' \{q'\}, \end{array}$$

where h does not occur free in any triple of $\hat{\Gamma}$.

—

An Example

$\{z = 10\}$

letrec multfact(r; n){r₀} =

$\{n \geq 0 \wedge r = r_0\}$

if n = 0 then

$\{n = 0 \wedge r = r_0\}$ skip $\{r = n! \times r_0\}$

else

$\{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge n \times r = n \times r_0\}$

r := n × r;

$\{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0\} \\ \text{multfact}(r; n - 1)\{n \times r_0\} \end{array} \right\} * n - 1 \geq 0$ (*)

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0\} \end{array} \right\} (*)$

$\{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0\}$

$\{r = n! \times r_0\}$

in

$\{5 \geq 0 \wedge z = 10\}$ (*)

multfact(z; 5){10}

$\{z = 5! \times 10\}$ (*)

—

An Example (continued)

$\{z = 10\}$

letrec multfact($r; n$){ r_0 } =

$\{n \geq 0 \wedge r = r_0\}$

\vdots

$\{r = n! \times r_0\}$

in

$\{5 \geq 0 \wedge z = 10\}$ (*)

multfact($z; 5$){10}

$\{z = 5! \times 10\}$ (*)

—

How the Annotations Determine a Formal Proof

The application of (SRPROC_{an}) to the letrec definition gives rise to the hypothesis

$$\{n \geq 0 \wedge r = r_0\} \text{multfact}(r; n) \{r_0\} \{r = n! \times r_0\}.$$

By (GCALL_{an}), the hypothesis entails

$$\begin{aligned} & \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0\} \\ & \text{multfact}(r; n - 1) \{n \times r_0\} \\ & \{r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, since n is not modified by the call $\text{multfact}(r; n - 1)$, the frame rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0 * n - 1 \geq 0\} \\ & \text{multfact}(r; n - 1) \{n \times r_0\} \\ & \{r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0 * n - 1 \geq 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

But the assertions here are all pure, so that the separating conjunctions can be replaced by ordinary conjunctions. Then, we can strengthen the precondition and weaken the postcondition, to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = n \times r_0\} \\ & \text{multfact}(r; n - 1) \{n \times r_0\} \\ & \{n - 1 \geq 0 \wedge r = (n - 1)! \times n \times r_0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, by (GCALL_{an}), the hypothesis entails

$$\{5 \geq 0 \wedge z = 10\} \text{multfact}(z; 5) \{10\} \{z = 5! \times 10\}.$$

Some Concepts about Sequences: Images

The *image* $\{\alpha\}$ of a sequence α is the set

$$\{\alpha_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq \#\alpha\}$$

of values occurring as components of α . It satisfies the laws:

$$\{\epsilon\} = \{\} \quad (1)$$

$$\{[x]\} = \{x\} \quad (2)$$

$$\{\alpha \cdot \beta\} = \{\alpha\} \cup \{\beta\} \quad (3)$$

$$\#\{\alpha\} \leq \#\alpha. \quad (4)$$

—

Pointwise Extension of Binary Relations

If ρ is a relation between values, then ρ^* is the relation between sets of values such that

$$S \rho^* T \text{ iff } \forall x \in S. \forall y \in T. x \rho y.$$

Pointwise extension satisfies the laws:

$$S' \subseteq S \wedge S \rho^* T \Rightarrow S' \rho^* T \quad (5)$$

$$T' \subseteq T \wedge S \rho^* T \Rightarrow S \rho^* T' \quad (6)$$

$$\{\} \rho^* T \quad (7)$$

$$S \rho^* \{\} \quad (8)$$

$$\{x\} \rho^* \{y\} \Leftrightarrow x \rho y \quad (9)$$

$$(S \cup S') \rho^* T \Leftrightarrow S \rho^* T \wedge S' \rho^* T \quad (10)$$

$$S \rho^* (T \cup T') \Leftrightarrow S \rho^* T \wedge S \rho^* T'. \quad (11)$$

The following abbreviations are also useful:

$$x \rho^* T \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x\} \rho^* T \quad S \rho^* y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S \rho^* \{y\}$$

—

Ordering

We write $\text{ord } \alpha$ if the sequence α is ordered in nonstrict increasing order. Then ord satisfies

$$\#\alpha \leq 1 \Rightarrow \text{ord } \alpha \quad (12)$$

$$\text{ord } \alpha \cdot \beta \Leftrightarrow \text{ord } \alpha \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\alpha\} \leq^* \{\beta\} \quad (13)$$

$$\text{ord } [x] \cdot \alpha \Rightarrow x \leq^* \{[x] \cdot \alpha\} \quad (14)$$

$$\text{ord } \alpha \cdot [x] \Rightarrow \{\alpha \cdot [x]\} \leq^* x. \quad (15)$$

—

Rearrangement

We say that a sequence β is a *rearrangement* of a sequence α , written $\beta \sim \alpha$, iff there is a permutation ϕ , from the domain (1 to $\#\beta$) of β to the domain (1 to $\#\alpha$) of α , such that

$$\forall k. 1 \leq k \leq \#\beta \text{ implies } \beta_k = \alpha_{\phi(k)}.$$

Then

$$\alpha \sim \alpha \tag{16}$$

$$\alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow \beta \sim \alpha \tag{17}$$

$$\alpha \sim \beta \wedge \beta \sim \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \sim \gamma \tag{18}$$

$$\alpha \sim \alpha' \wedge \beta \sim \beta' \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot \beta \sim \alpha' \cdot \beta' \tag{19}$$

$$\alpha \cdot \beta \sim \beta \cdot \alpha \tag{20}$$

$$\alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow \{\alpha\} = \{\beta\}. \tag{21}$$

$$\alpha \sim \beta \Rightarrow \#\alpha = \#\beta. \tag{22}$$

—

Sorting by Merging: Lists with Explicit Lengths

The basic idea behind sorting by merging is to divide the input list segment into two roughly equal halves, sort each half recursively, and then merge the results. Unfortunately, however, one cannot divide a list segment into two halves efficiently.

A way around this difficulty is to give the lengths of the input segments to the commands for sorting and merging as explicit numbers.

We define

$$\text{lseg } \alpha (e, -) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists x. \text{lseg } \alpha (e, x).$$

—

Then we will define a procedure mergesort satisfying the hypothesis

$$H_{\text{mergesort}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha = n \wedge n \geq 1 \}$$

$$\text{mergesort}(i, j; n) \{ \alpha, j_0 \}$$

$$\{ \exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge j = j_0 \}.$$

The subsidiary procedure merge will satisfy

$$H_{\text{merge}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ (\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \# \beta_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1)$$

$$* (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \# \beta_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1) \}$$

$$\text{merge}(i; n_1, n_2, i_1, i_2) \{ \beta_1, \beta_2 \}$$

$$\{ \exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \}.$$

—

A Proof for mergesort

$$H_{\text{mergesort}}, H_{\text{merge}} \vdash \{ \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha = n \wedge n \geq 1 \}$$

if $n = 1$ **then**

$$\{ \text{lseg } \alpha (i, -) \wedge \text{ord } \alpha \wedge i \mapsto -, j_0 \}$$
$$j := [i + 1]$$
$$\{ \text{lseg } \alpha (i, -) \wedge \text{ord } \alpha \wedge j = j_0 \}$$

else

$$\vdots$$

⋮

else newvar n1 in newvar n2 in newvar i1 in newvar i2 in

$(n1 := n \div 2 ; n2 := n - n1 ; i1 := i ;$

$\{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2. (\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i1, i_2) * \text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0))$

$\wedge \# \alpha_1 = n1 \wedge n1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2\}$

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n1 \wedge n1 \geq 1\}$

$\text{mergesort}(i1, i2; n1)\{\alpha_1, i_2\} ;$

$\{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i1, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge i_2 = i_2\}$

$\{\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2\}$

$* (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n1$

$\wedge n1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)$

$\{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i1, -) * \text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0)) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1$

$\wedge \# \alpha_1 = n1 \wedge n1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2\}$

$\{\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1\}$

$\text{mergesort}(i_2, j; n2)\{\alpha_2, j_0\} ;$

$\{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i_2, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge j = j_0\}$

$\{\exists \beta_2. \text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \beta_2 \sim \alpha_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge j = j_0\}$

$* (\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n1$

$\wedge n1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)$

$\{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2.$

$((\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n1 \wedge n1 \geq 1)$

$* (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \beta_2 \sim \alpha_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1))$

$\wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \wedge j = j_0\}$

⋮

—

⋮

$\{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2.$

$((\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \#\alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1)$
 $* (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \beta_2 \sim \alpha_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \#\alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1))$
 $\wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \wedge j = j_0\}$

$\{\exists \beta_1, \beta_2. ((\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \#\beta_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1)$
 $* (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \#\beta_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1))$
 $\wedge \alpha \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge j = j_0\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{(\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \#\beta_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1) \\ * (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \#\beta_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1)\} \\ \text{merge}(i; n_1, n_2, i_1, i_2)\{\beta_1, \beta_2\} \\ \{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta\} \\ * (\text{emp} \wedge \alpha \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge j = j_0) \end{array} \right\} \exists \beta_1, \beta_2$

$\{\exists \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta$
 $\wedge \alpha \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge j = j_0\}$

$\{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge j = j_0\}.$

—

An Arithmetic Subtlety

In the else branch of mergesort, to determine the division of the input list segment, the variables n_1 and n_2 must be set to two positive integers whose sum is n .

At this point, the length n of the input list segment is at least two. Then $2 \leq n$ and $0 \leq n - 2$, so that $2 \leq n \leq 2 \times n - 2$, and since division by two is monotone:

$$1 = 2 \div 2 \leq n \div 2 \leq (2 \times n - 2) \div 2 = n - 1.$$

Thus if $n_1 = n \div 2$ and $n_2 = n - n_1$, we have

$$1 \leq n_1 \leq n - 1 \quad 1 \leq n_2 \leq n - 1 \quad n_1 + n_2 = n.$$

—

Reasoning about the First Call of mergesort

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
 \{\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1\} \\
 \text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \}; \\
 \{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i_1, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\
 \{\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\
 * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \\
 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)
 \end{array} \right\} \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2$$

From the hypothesis

$$H_{\text{mergesort}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha = n \wedge n \geq 1 \} \\
 \text{mergesort}(i, j; n) \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\
 \{ \exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge j = j_0 \},$$

(GCALL) is used to infer

$$\{ \text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \} \\
 \text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \} \\
 \{ \exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i_1, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge i_2 = i_2 \}.$$

—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
\{\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1\} \\
\text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \}; \\
\{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i_1, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\
\{\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\
* (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \\
\wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)
\end{array} \right\} \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2$$

Then β is renamed β_1 in the postcondition:

$$\begin{array}{l}
\{\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1\} \\
\text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \} \\
\{\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2\}.
\end{array}$$

—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l}
\{\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1\} \\
\text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \}; \\
\{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i_1, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\
\{\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\
\quad * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \\
\quad \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)
\end{array} \right\} \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2$$

Next, the frame rule is used to infer

$$\begin{array}{l}
\{(\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1) \\
\quad * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \\
\quad \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)\} \\
\text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \} \\
\{(\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2) \\
\quad * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \\
\quad \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)\}.
\end{array}$$

—

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1\} \\ \text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \}; \\ \{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i_1, -) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\ \{\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2\} \\ * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \\ \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2) \end{array} \right\} \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2$$

Then the rule (EQ) for existential quantification gives

$$\begin{array}{l} \{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2. (\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1) \\ * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \\ \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)\} \\ \text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \} \\ \{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2. (\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2) \\ * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \\ \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2)\}. \end{array}$$

—

Finally, $i_2 = i_2$ is used to eliminate i_2 in the postcondition, and pure terms are rearranged in both the pre- and postconditions:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{ \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2. (\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) * \text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0)) \\
& \quad \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \} \\
& \{ \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2. (\text{lseg } \alpha_1 (i_1, i_2) \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1) \\
& \quad * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \\
& \quad \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2) \} \\
& \text{mergesort}(i_1, i_2; n_1) \{ \alpha_1, i_2 \} \\
& \{ \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, i_2. (\exists \beta_1. \text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge i_2 = i_2) \\
& \quad * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0) \\
& \quad \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2) \} \\
& \{ \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1. \\
& \quad ((\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) * (\text{lseg } \alpha_2 (i_2, j_0))) \wedge \beta_1 \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \\
& \quad \wedge \# \alpha_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1 \wedge \# \alpha_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1 \wedge \alpha = \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2) \}.
\end{aligned}$$

—

merge with goto's

```
merge(i; n1, n2, i1, i2){ $\beta_1, \beta_2$ } =  
  newvar a1 in newvar a2 in newvar j in  
    ( a1 := [i1] ; a2 := [i2] ;  
      if a1  $\leq$  a2 then i := i1 ; goto  $\ell_1$  else i := i2 ; goto  $\ell_2$  ;  
 $\ell_1$ : if n1 = 1 then [i1 + 1] := i2 ; goto out else  
      n1 := n1 - 1 ; j := i1 ; i1 := [j + 1] ; a1 := [i1] ;  
      if a1  $\leq$  a2 then goto  $\ell_1$  else [j + 1] := i2 ; goto  $\ell_2$  ;  
 $\ell_2$ : if n2 = 1 then [i2 + 1] := i1 ; goto out else  
      n2 := n2 - 1 ; j := i2 ; i2 := [j + 1] ; a2 := [i2] ;  
      if a2  $\leq$  a1 then goto  $\ell_2$  else [j + 1] := i1 ; goto  $\ell_1$  ;  
out: )
```

—

A Proof for merge with goto's

merge($i; n_1, n_2, i_1, i_2$) $\{\beta_1, \beta_2\} =$

$\{(\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i_1, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \#\beta_1 = n_1 \wedge n_1 \geq 1)$

$* (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i_2, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \#\beta_2 = n_2 \wedge n_2 \geq 1)\}$

newvar a_1 in newvar a_2 in newvar j in

$(a_1 := [i_1] ; a_2 := [i_2] ;$

if $a_1 \leq a_2$ then $i := i_1 ; \text{goto } \ell_1$ else $i := i_2 ; \text{goto } \ell_2 ;$

$\ell_1: \{\exists \beta, a_1, j_1, \gamma_1, j_2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, i_1) * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -)$

$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

$\wedge \#\gamma_1 = n_1 - 1 \wedge \#\gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord } (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord } (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \cup \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a_1 \leq a_2\}$

if $n_1 = 1$ then $[i_1 + 1] := i_2 ; \text{goto out}$ else

$n_1 := n_1 - 1 ; j := i_1 ; i_1 := [j + 1] ; a_1 := [i_1] ;$

$\{\exists \beta, a_1', j_1, \gamma_1', j_2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, j) * j \mapsto a_1', i_1 * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1' (j_1, -)$

$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

$\wedge \#\gamma_1' = n_1 - 1 \wedge \#\gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_1' \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1' \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord } (a_1' \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1') \wedge \text{ord } (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_1' \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1'\} \cup \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a_1' \leq a_2\}$

if $a_1 \leq a_2$ then $\text{goto } \ell_1$ else $[j + 1] := i_2 ; \text{goto } \ell_2 ;$

\vdots

—

⋮

$\ell 2: \{\exists \beta, a_2, j_2, \gamma_2, j_1, \gamma_1.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, i_2) * i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -)$

$* i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \sim \beta_2 \cdot \beta_1 \wedge \text{ord} (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \cup \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \wedge a_2 \leq a_1\}$

if $n_2 = 1$ then $[i_2 + 1] := i_1$; goto out else

$n_2 := n_2 - 1$; $j := i_2$; $i_2 := [j + 1]$; $a_2 := [i_2]$;

$\{\exists \beta, a_2', j_2, \gamma_2', j_1, \gamma_1.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, j) * j \mapsto a_2', i_2 * i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2' (j_2, -)$

$* i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_2' = n_2 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_2' \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2' \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \sim \beta_2 \cdot \beta_1 \wedge \text{ord} (a_2' \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2') \wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_2' \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2'\} \cup \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \wedge a_2' \leq a_1\}$

if $a_2 \leq a_1$ then goto $\ell 2$ else $[j + 1] := i_1$; goto $\ell 1$;

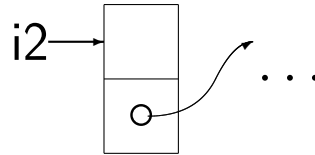
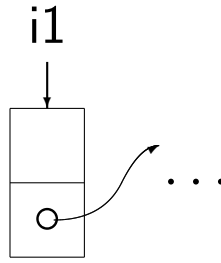
out:)

$\{\exists \beta. \text{lseg } \beta (i, -) \wedge \beta \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta\}.$

—

1.

β_1

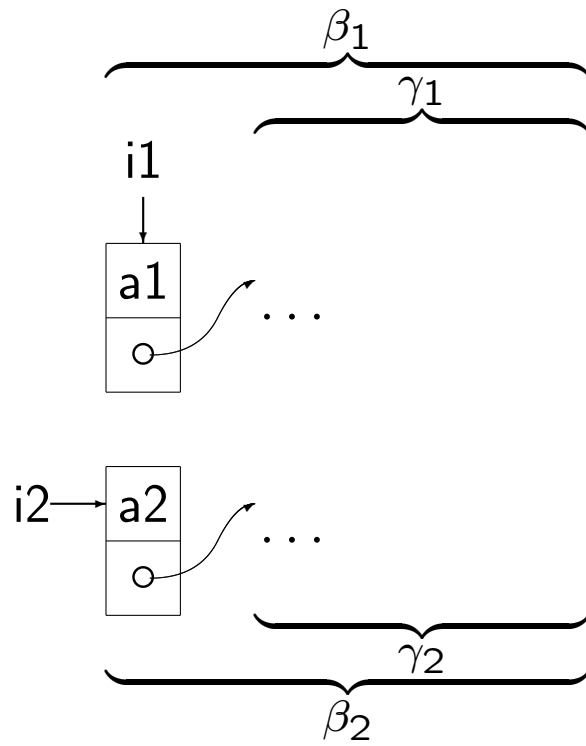


β_2

$$\{(\text{lseg } \beta_1 (i1, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \#\beta_1 = n1 \wedge n1 \geq 1) \\ * (\text{lseg } \beta_2 (i2, -) \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2 \wedge \#\beta_2 = n2 \wedge n2 \geq 1)\}$$

—

2.



newvar a1 in newvar a2 in newvar j in

$(a_1 := [i_1] ; a_2 := [i_2] ;$

$\{\exists j_1, \gamma_1, j_2, \gamma_2.$

$(i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -)$

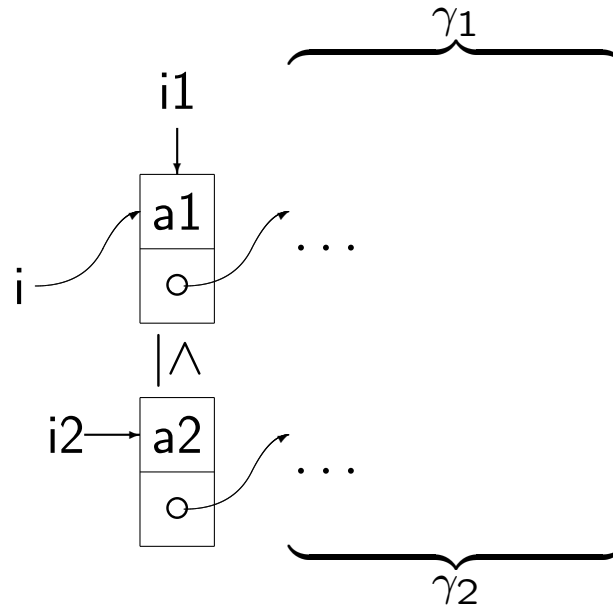
$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

$\wedge a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 = \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord}(a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord}(a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)\}$

—

3.



newvar a1 in newvar a2 in newvar j in

$(a_1 := [i_1] ; a_2 := [i_2] ;$

if $a_1 \leq a_2$ then $i := i_1$;

$\{\exists a_1, j_1, \gamma_1, j_2, \gamma_2.$

$((i = i_1 \wedge \text{emp}) * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -)$

$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

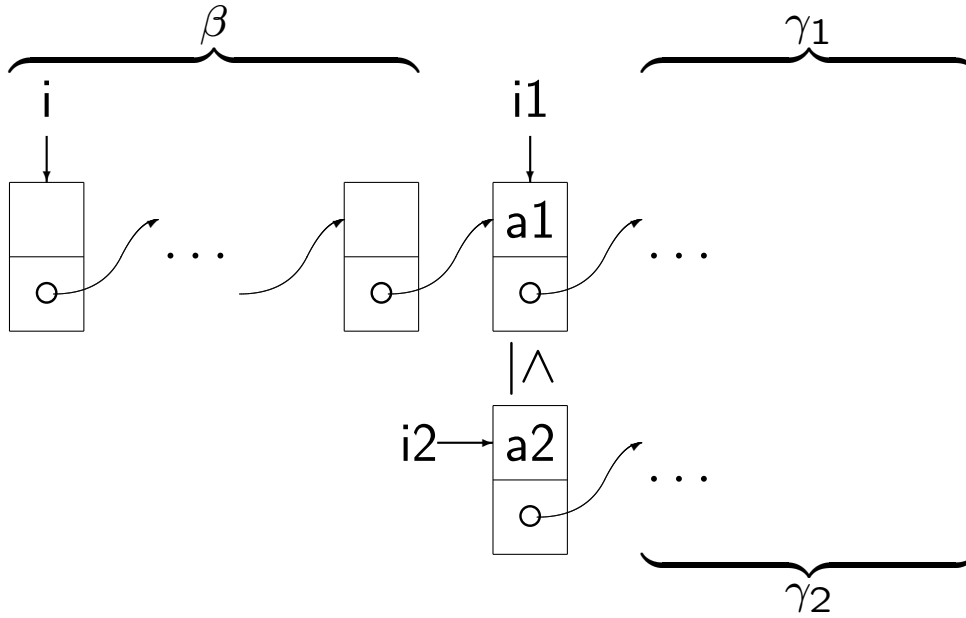
$\wedge a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 = \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord}(a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord}(a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)$

$\wedge a_1 \leq a_2\}$

goto ℓ_1

—

4.



$\ell_1: \{\exists \beta, a_1, j_1, \gamma_1, j_2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, i_1) * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -)$

$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

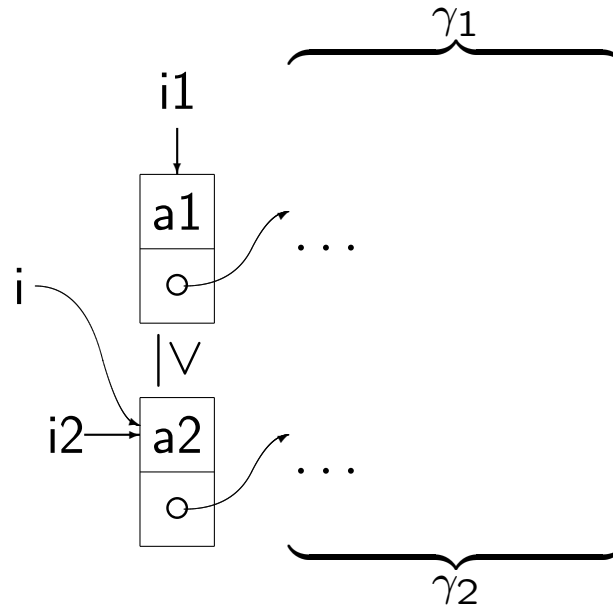
$\wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord} (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \cup \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a_1 \leq a_2\}$

—

5.



newvar a1 in newvar a2 in newvar j in

$(a_1 := [i_1] ; a_2 := [i_2] ;$

if $a_1 \leq a_2$ then $i := i_1 ;$ goto ℓ_1 else $i := i_2 ;$

$\{ \exists a_2, j_1, \gamma_1, j_2, \gamma_2 .$

$((i = i_2 \wedge \text{emp}) * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -)$

$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

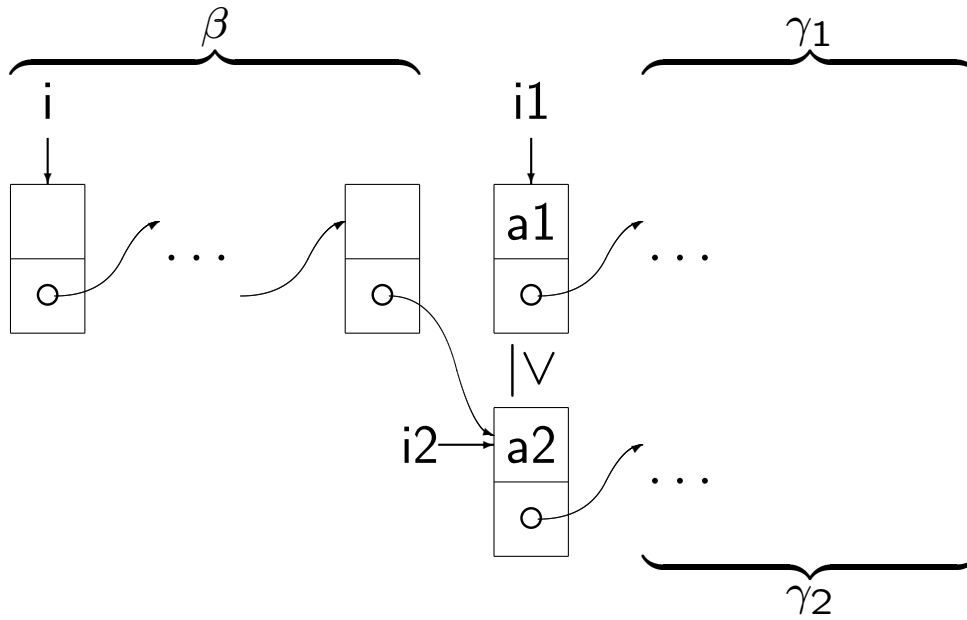
$\wedge a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 = \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord}(a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord}(a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)$

$\wedge a_2 \leq a_1 \}$

goto $\ell_2 ;$

—

6.



$\ell_2: \{\exists \beta, a_2, j_2, \gamma_2, j_1, \gamma_1.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, i_2) * i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -)$

$* i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -))$

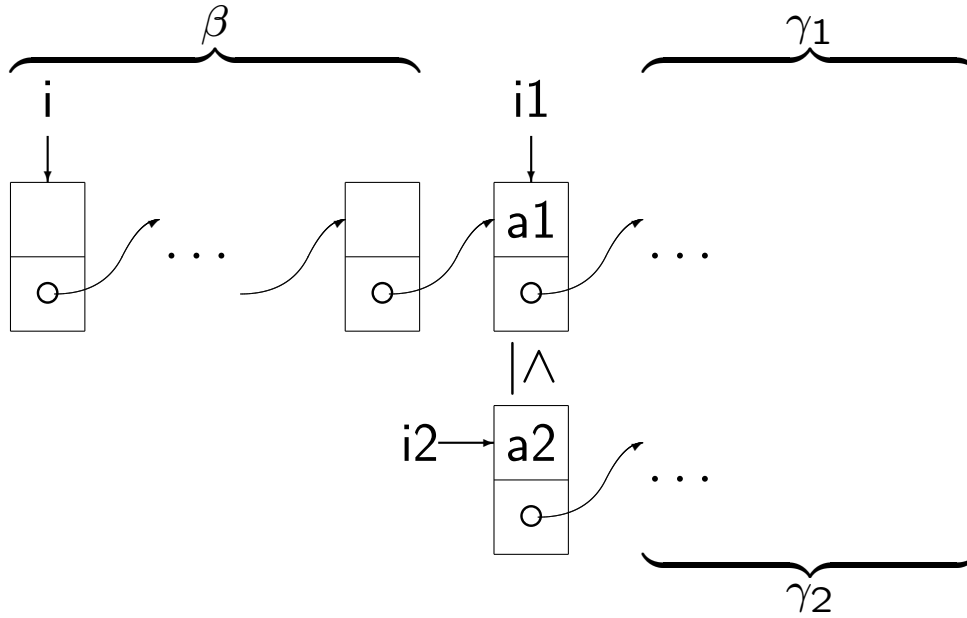
$\wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \sim \beta_2 \cdot \beta_1 \wedge \text{ord} (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \cup \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \wedge a_2 \leq a_1\}$

—

7.



$\ell_1: \{\exists \beta, a_1, j_1, \gamma_1, j_2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, i_1) * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -)$

$* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

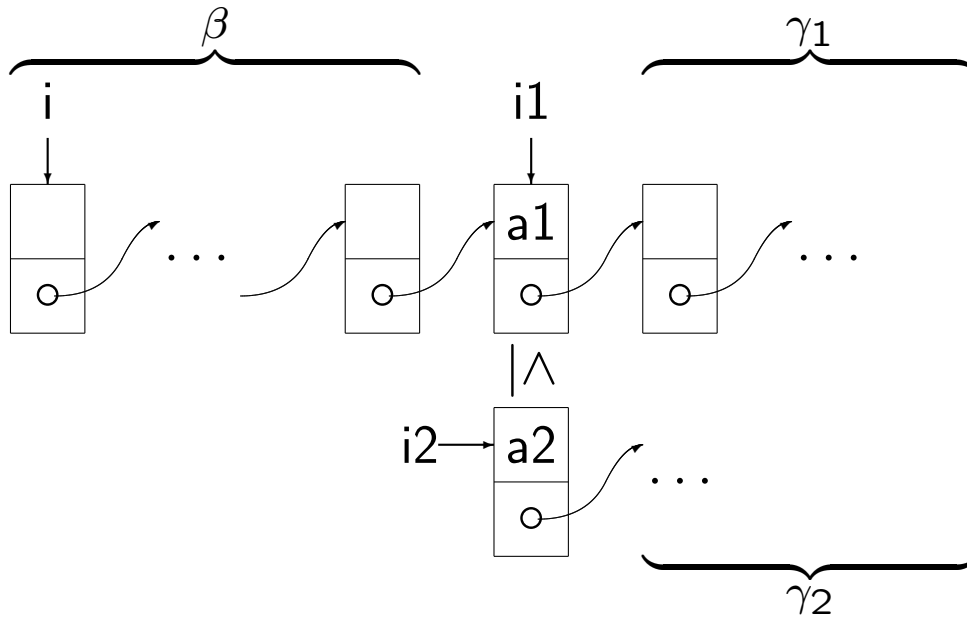
$\wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord} (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2)$

$\wedge \text{ord } \beta \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \cup \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a_1 \leq a_2\}$

—

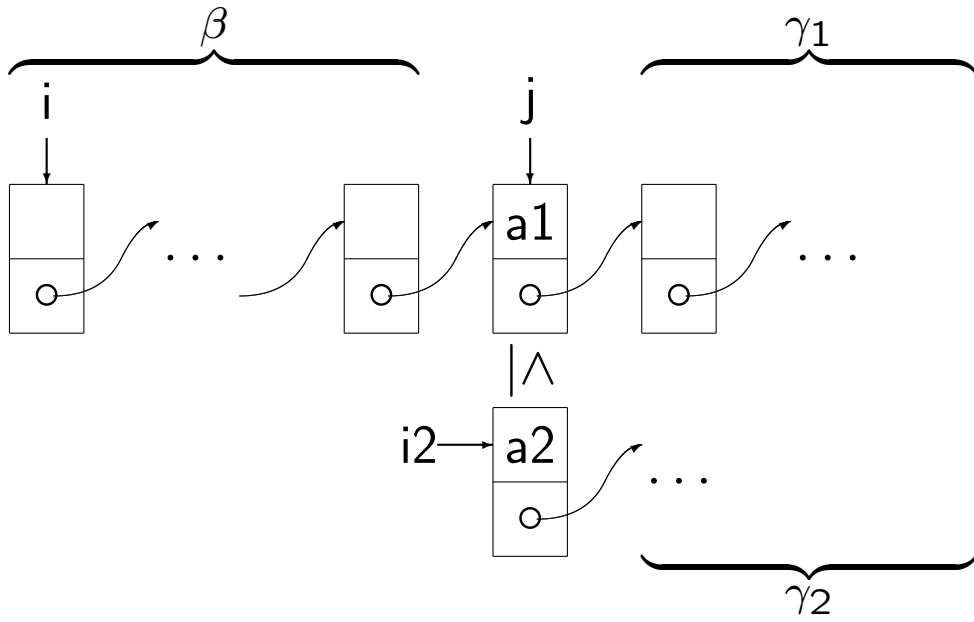
8.



if $n1 = 1$ then $[i1 + 1] := i2$; goto out else
 $n1 := n1 - 1$;

—

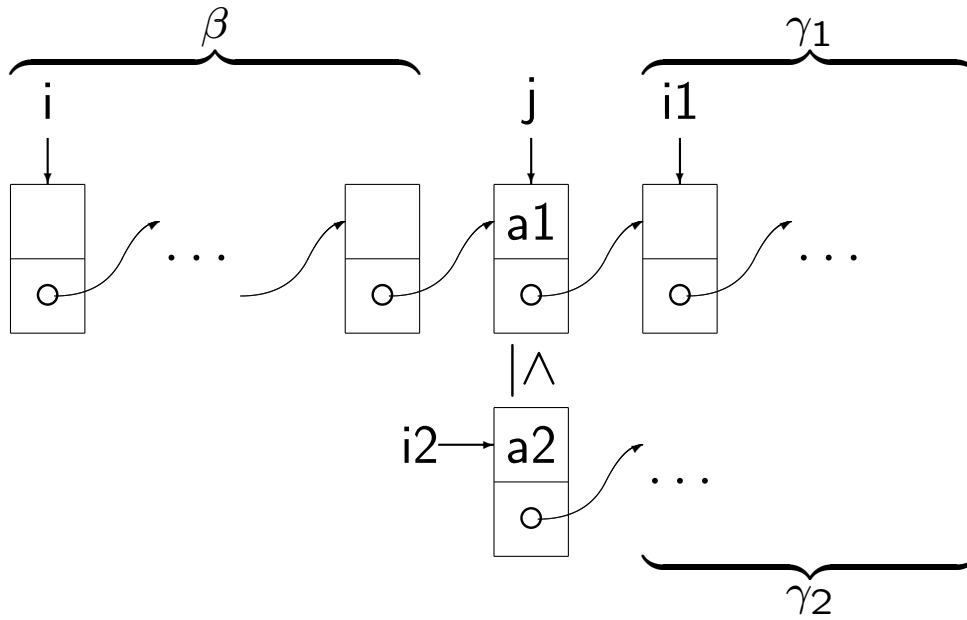
9.



if $n1 = 1$ then $[i1 + 1] := i2$; goto out else
 $n1 := n1 - 1$; $j := i1$;

—

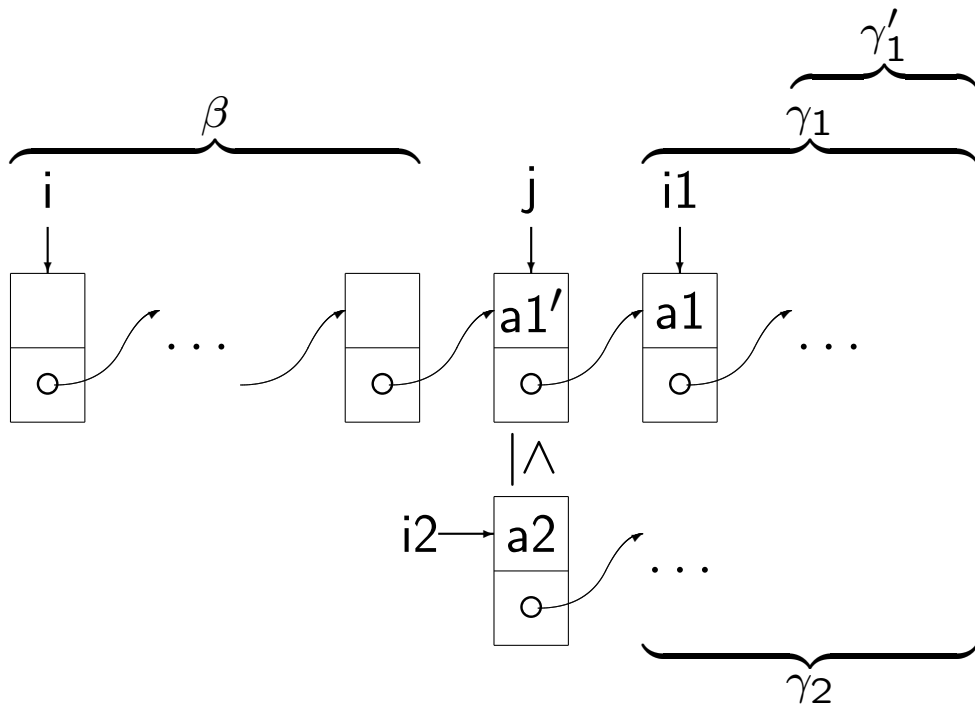
10.



if $n_1 = 1$ then $[i_1 + 1] := i_2$; goto out else
 $n_1 := n_1 - 1$; $j := i_1$; $i_1 := [j + 1]$;

—

11.



if $n1 = 1$ then $[i1 + 1] := i2$; goto out else

$n1 := n1 - 1$; $j := i1$; $i1 := [j + 1]$; $a1 := [i1]$;

$\{\exists \beta, a1', j1, \gamma_1', j2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, j) * j \mapsto a1', i1 * i1 \mapsto a1, j1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1' (j1, -)$
 $* i2 \mapsto a2, j2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j2, -))$

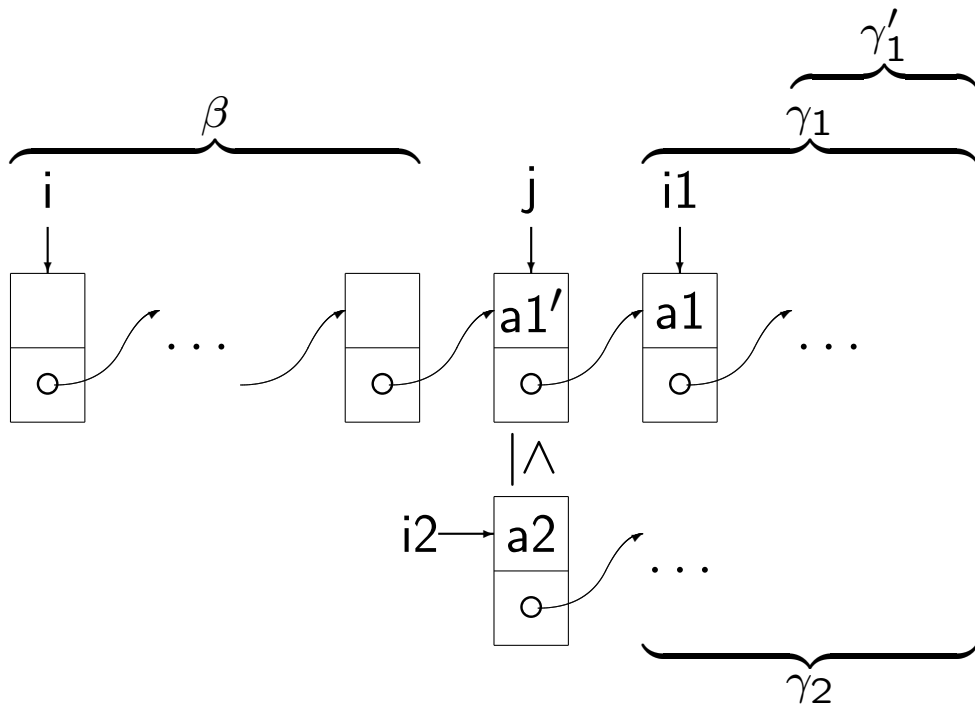
$\wedge \# \gamma_1' = n1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n2 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma_1' \cdot a2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2$

$\wedge \text{ord } (a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma_1') \wedge \text{ord } (a2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord } \beta$
 $\wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma_1'\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a1' \leq a2$ } (A)

—

12.



if $n_1 = 1$ then $[i_1 + 1] := i_2$; goto out else

$n_1 := n_1 - 1$; $j := i_1$; $i_1 := [j + 1]$; $a_1 := [i_1]$;

$\{\exists \beta, a_1', j_1, \gamma_1', j_2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, j) * j \mapsto a_1', i_1 * i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1' (j_1, -)$
 $* i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j_2, -))$

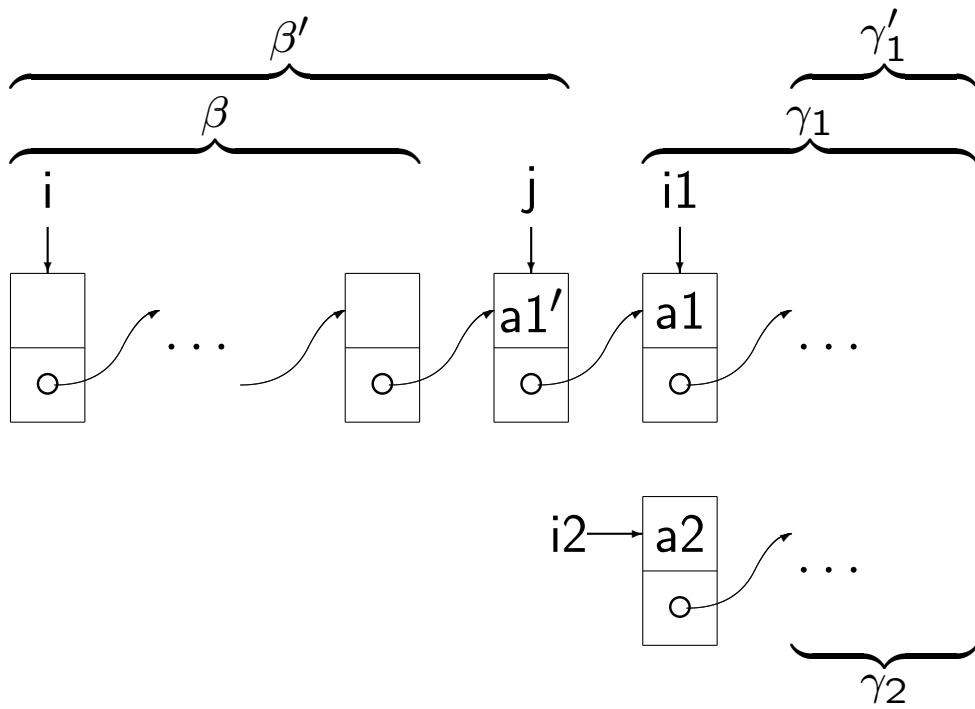
$\wedge \# \gamma_1' = n_1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n_2 - 1$

$\wedge \beta \cdot a_1' \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1' \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2$

$\wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1') \wedge \text{ord} (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord} (\beta \cdot a_1')$
 $\wedge \{\beta \cdot a_1'\} \leq^* \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1'\} \cup \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ } (B)

—

13.



if $n1 = 1$ then $[i1 + 1] := i2$; goto out else

$n1 := n1 - 1$; $j := i1$; $i1 := [j + 1]$; $a1 := [i1]$;

$\{\exists \beta, a1', \beta', j1, \gamma_1', j2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta (i, j) * j \mapsto a1', i1 * i1 \mapsto a1, j1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1' (j1, -)$
 $* i2 \mapsto a2, j2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j2, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_1' = n1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n2 - 1$

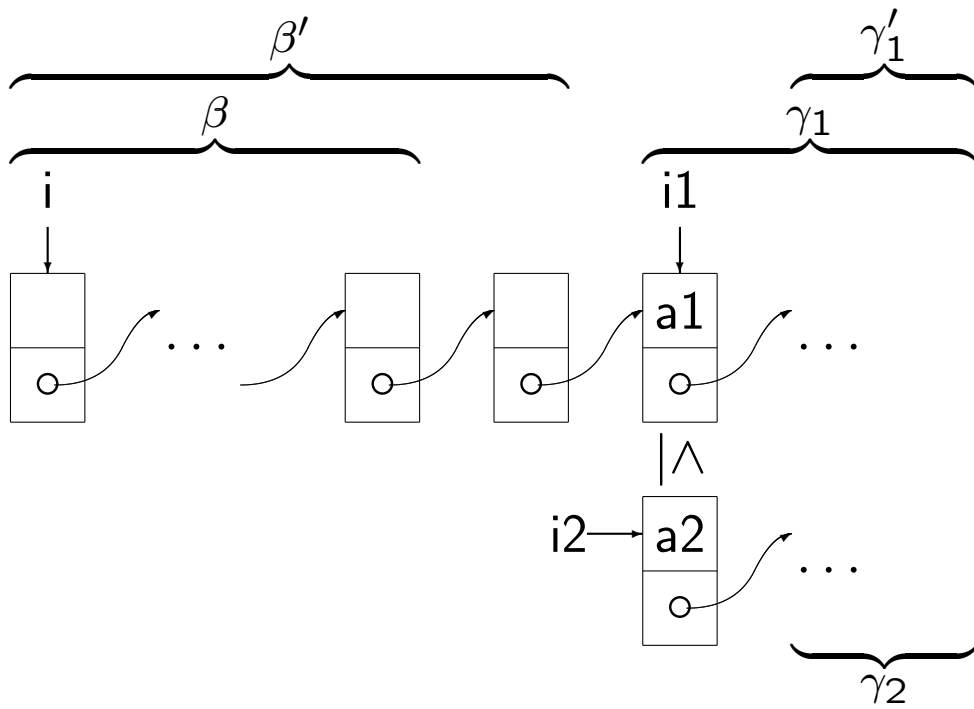
$\wedge \beta' = \beta \cdot a1' \wedge \beta' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma_1' \cdot a2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2$

$\wedge \text{ord} (a1 \cdot \gamma_1') \wedge \text{ord} (a2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord } \beta'$

$\wedge \{\beta'\} \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma_1'\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$

—

14.



if $a1 \leq a2$ then goto $\ell1$

$\ell1: \{\exists \beta', a1, j1, \gamma_1', j2, \gamma_2.$

$(\text{lseg } \beta' (i, i1) * i1 \mapsto a1, j1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1' (j1, -)$

$* i2 \mapsto a2, j2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2 (j2, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_1' = n1 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_2 = n2 - 1$

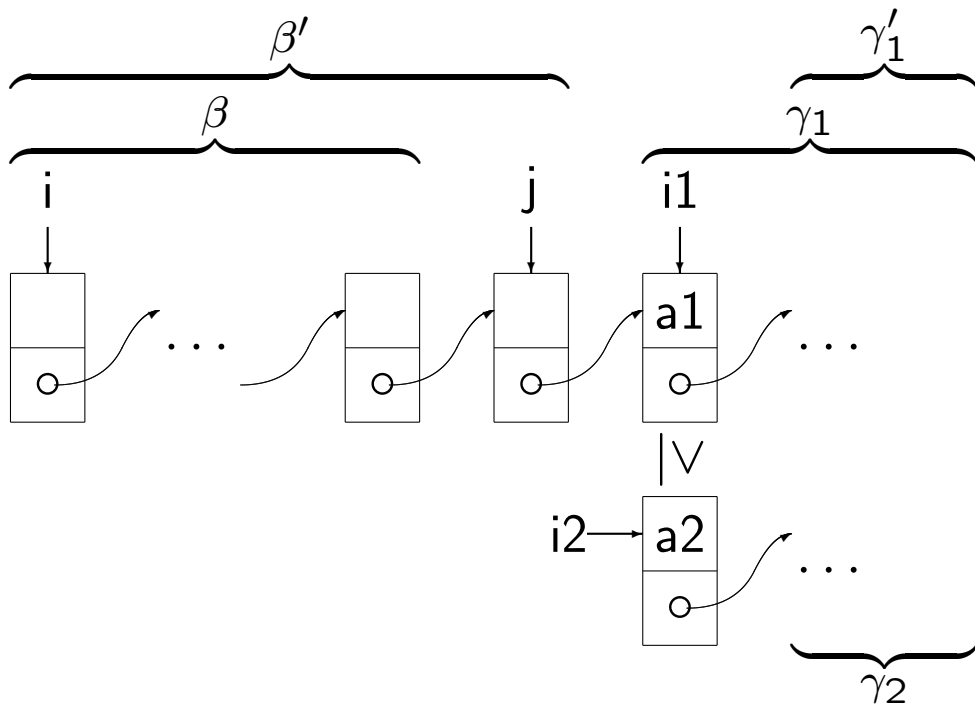
$\wedge \beta' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma_1' \cdot a2 \cdot \gamma_2 \sim \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2$

$\wedge \text{ord} (a1 \cdot \gamma_1') \wedge \text{ord} (a2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord } \beta'$

$\wedge \{\beta'\} \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma_1'\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a1 \leq a2\}$

—

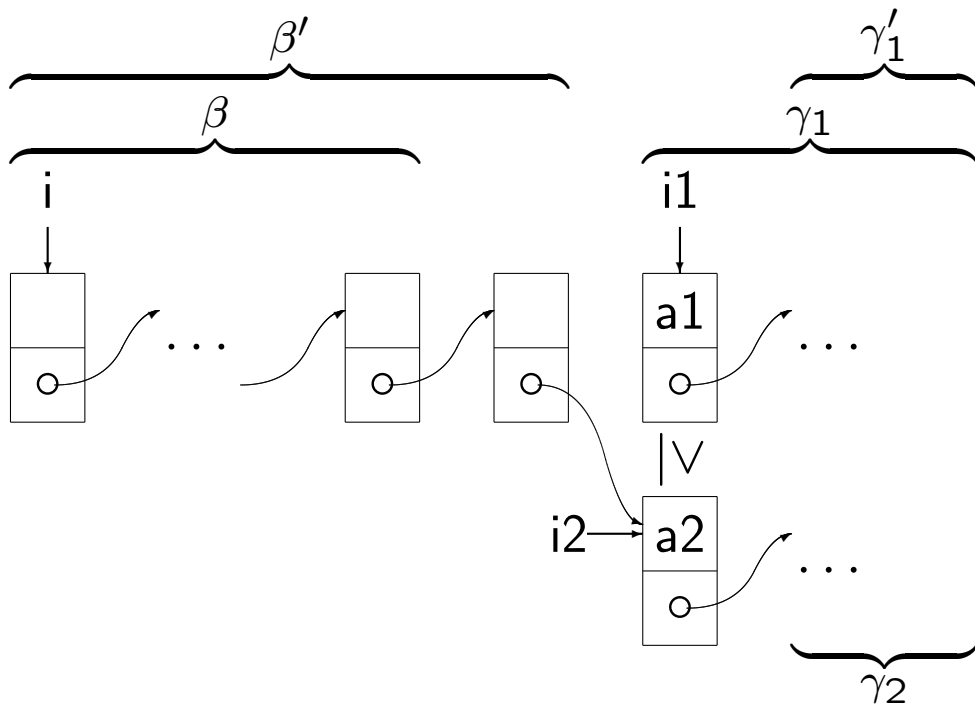
15.



if $a1 \leq a2$ then goto $l1$ else

—

16.



if $a_1 \leq a_2$ then goto ℓ_1 else $[j + 1] := i_2$; goto ℓ_2 ;

ℓ_2 : $\{\exists \beta', a_2, j_2, \gamma_2', j_1, \gamma_1\}$.

$(\text{lseg } \beta' (i, i_2) * i_2 \mapsto a_2, j_2 * \text{lseg } \gamma_2' (j_2, -)$

$* i_1 \mapsto a_1, j_1 * \text{lseg } \gamma_1 (j_1, -))$

$\wedge \# \gamma_2' = n_2 - 1 \wedge \# \gamma_1 = n_1 - 1$

$\wedge \beta' \cdot a_2 \cdot \gamma_2' \cdot a_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \sim \beta_2 \cdot \beta_1$

$\wedge \text{ord} (a_2 \cdot \gamma_2') \wedge \text{ord} (a_1 \cdot \gamma_1) \wedge \text{ord } \beta'$

$\wedge \{\beta'\} \leq^* \{a_2 \cdot \gamma_2'\} \cup \{a_1 \cdot \gamma_1\} \wedge a_2 \leq a_1\}$

—

The Ordering Argument

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ord } (a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma'_1) \wedge \text{ord } (a2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord } \beta \\ \wedge \{\beta\} \leq^* \{a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \wedge a1' \leq a2 \end{array} \right\} (A)$$

\Rightarrow

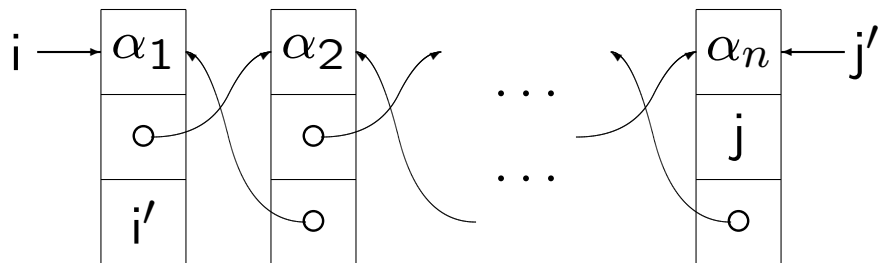
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ord } (a1 \cdot \gamma'_1) \wedge \text{ord } (a2 \cdot \gamma_2) \wedge \text{ord } (\beta \cdot a1') \\ \wedge \{\beta \cdot a1'\} \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\} \end{array} \right\} (B)$$

1. $\text{ord } (a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma'_1)$ (assumption)
- *2. $\text{ord } (a1 \cdot \gamma'_1)$ (13),1
3. $a1' \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\}$ (13),1
4. $a1' \leq a2$ (assumption)
- *5. $\text{ord } (a2 \cdot \gamma_2)$ (assumption)
6. $a1' \leq^* \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ (14),4,5
7. $a1' \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ (11),3,6
8. $\{\beta\} \leq^* \{a1' \cdot a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ (assumption)
9. $\{\beta\} \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ (3),(6),8
- *10. $\{\beta \cdot a1'\} \leq^* \{a1 \cdot \gamma'_1\} \cup \{a2 \cdot \gamma_2\}$ (10),(3),7,9
11. $\text{ord } \beta$ (assumption)
12. $\text{ord } a1'$ (12)
13. $\{\beta\} \leq^* a1'$ (3),(6),8
- *14. $\text{ord } (\beta \cdot a1')$ (13),11,12,13

—

Doubly-Linked List Segments

$\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j')$:

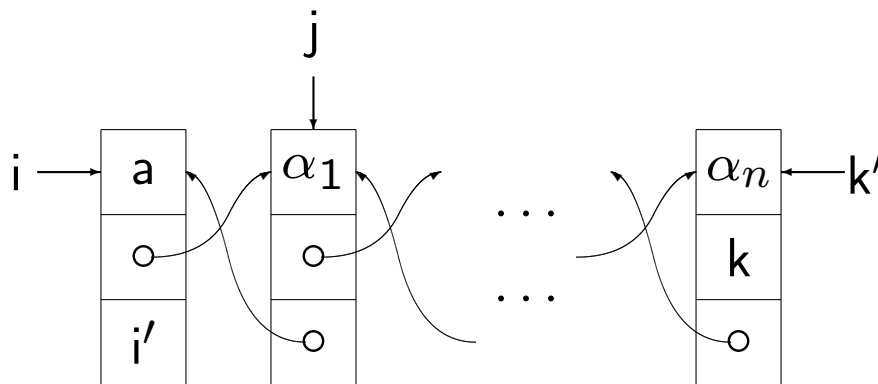


is defined by

$$\text{dlseg } \epsilon (i, i', j, j') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{emp} \wedge i = j \wedge i' = j'$$

$$\text{dlseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, i', k, k') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists j. i \mapsto a, j, i' * \text{dlseg } \alpha (j, i, k, k').$$

The second of these equations is illustrated by:



—

Properties

$$\text{dlseg } a (i, i', j, j') \Leftrightarrow i \mapsto a, j, i' \wedge i = j'$$

$$\text{dlseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, i', k, k') \Leftrightarrow \exists j, j'. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') * \text{dlseg } \beta (j, j', k, k')$$

$$\text{dlseg } \alpha \cdot b (i, i', k, k') \Leftrightarrow \exists j'. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i', k', j') * k' \mapsto b, k, j'.$$

One can also define a doubly-linked list by

$$\text{dlist } \alpha (i, j') = \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, \text{nil}, j').$$

—

Emptiness Conditions

$$\text{dlse} \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (i = \mathbf{nil} \Rightarrow (\alpha = \epsilon \wedge j = \mathbf{nil} \wedge i' = j'))$$

$$\text{dlse} \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (j' = \mathbf{nil} \Rightarrow (\alpha = \epsilon \wedge i' = \mathbf{nil} \wedge i = j))$$

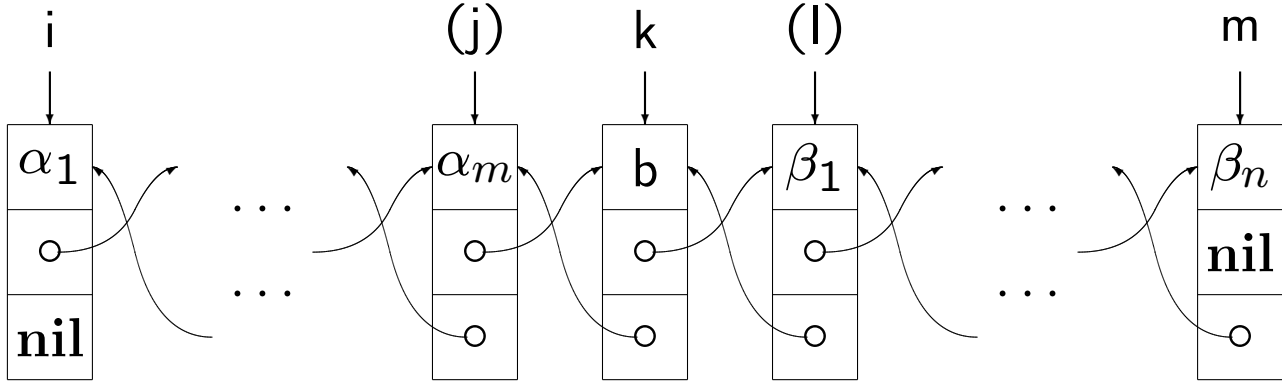
$$\text{dlse} \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (i \neq j \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \epsilon)$$

$$\text{dlse} \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (i' \neq j' \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \epsilon).$$

(One can also define nontouching segments.)

—

Deleting an Element from a Doubly-Linked List



$$\{\exists j, l. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto b, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

$$l := [k + 1] ; j := [k + 2] ;$$

$$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto b, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

$$\text{dispose } k ; \text{dispose } k + 1 ; \text{dispose } k + 2 ;$$

$$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

if $j = \text{nil}$ then

$$\{i = k \wedge \text{nil} = j \wedge \alpha = \epsilon \wedge \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

$$i := l$$

$$\{i = l \wedge \text{nil} = j \wedge \alpha = \epsilon \wedge \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

else

$$\{\exists \alpha', a, n. (\text{dlseg } \alpha' (i, \text{nil}, j, n) * j \mapsto a, k, n$$

$$* \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)) \wedge \alpha = \alpha' \cdot a\}$$

$$[j + 1] := l ;$$

$$\{\exists \alpha', a, n. (\text{dlseg } \alpha' (i, \text{nil}, j, n) * j \mapsto a, l, n$$

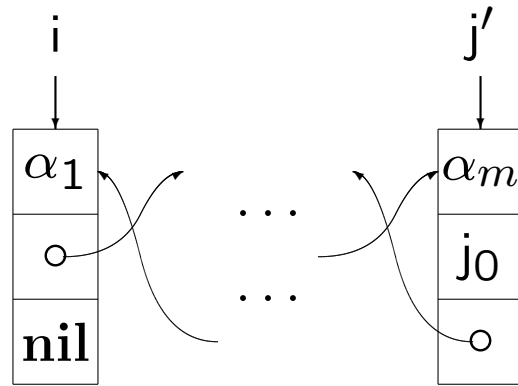
$$* \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)) \wedge \alpha = \alpha' \cdot a\}$$

$$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

$$\vdots$$

\vdots
 $\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$
if $l = \text{nil}$ **then**
 $\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) \wedge l = \text{nil} \wedge k = m \wedge \beta = \epsilon\}$
 $m := j$
 $\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) \wedge l = \text{nil} \wedge j = m \wedge \beta = \epsilon\}$
else
 $\{\exists a, \beta', n. (\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * l \mapsto a, n, k$
 $* \text{dlseg } \beta' (n, l, \text{nil}, m)) \wedge \beta = a \cdot \beta'\}$
 $[l + 2] := j$
 $\{\exists a, \beta', n. (\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * l \mapsto a, n, j$
 $* \text{dlseg } \beta' (n, l, \text{nil}, m)) \wedge \beta = a \cdot \beta'\}$
 $\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \text{nil}, m)\}$
 $\{\text{dlseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, \text{nil}, \text{nil}, m)\}$

A Lookup-Pointer Procedure for Doubly-Linked Lists

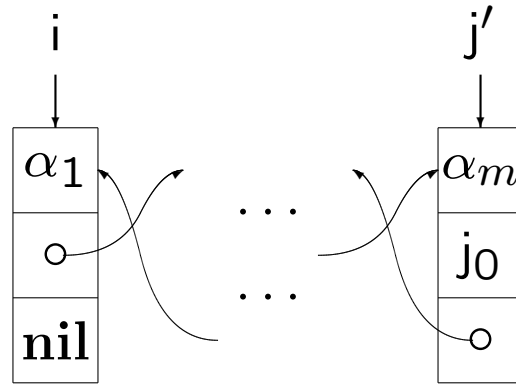


```

lookuprpt(j; i, j') {alpha, j_0} =
  {dlseg alpha (i, nil, j_0, j')}
  if j' = nil then
    {dlseg alpha (i, nil, j_0, j') ^ i = j_0}
    j := i
  else
    {exists alpha', b, k'. alpha = alpha' . b ^ (dlseg alpha' (i, nil, j', k') * j' maps to b, j_0, k')}
    j := [j' + 1]
    {exists alpha', b, k'. alpha = alpha' . b ^
      (dlseg alpha' (i, nil, j', k') * j' maps to b, j_0, k') ^ j = j_0}
    {dlseg alpha (i, nil, j_0, j') ^ j = j_0}.
  
```

The parameter list here shows that the procedure call will only modify the variable j , and will not even evaluate the ghost parameters α or j_0 . This information is an essential requirement for the procedure; otherwise the specification could be met by the assignment $j := j_0$.

A Set-Pointer Procedure



$\text{setrpt}(i; j, j') \{ \alpha, j_0 \} =$
 $\{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \}$

if $j' = \mathbf{nil}$ **then**

$\{ \alpha = \epsilon \wedge \mathbf{emp} \wedge j' = \mathbf{nil} \}$

$i := j$

$\{ \alpha = \epsilon \wedge \mathbf{emp} \wedge j' = \mathbf{nil} \wedge i = j \}$

else

$\{ \exists \alpha', b, k'. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge (\text{dlseg } \alpha' (i, \mathbf{nil}, j', k') * j' \mapsto b, j_0, k') \}$

$[j' + 1] := j$

$\{ \exists \alpha', b, k'. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge (\text{dlseg } \alpha' (i, \mathbf{nil}, j', k') * j' \mapsto b, j, k') \}$

$\{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j, j') \}$.

—

An Oddity

From

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \} \\ & \text{lookuprpt}(j; i, j') \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \wedge j = j_0 \} \end{aligned}$$

we can infer, by weakening the consequent,

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \} \\ & \text{lookuprpt}(j; i, j') \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j, j') \}, \end{aligned}$$

which is very similar to

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \} \\ & \text{setrpt}(i; j, j') \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j, j') \}. \end{aligned}$$

But the modified variables are different.

—

Upon Reflection

We can define a symmetric pair of procedures that act upon right-end segments:

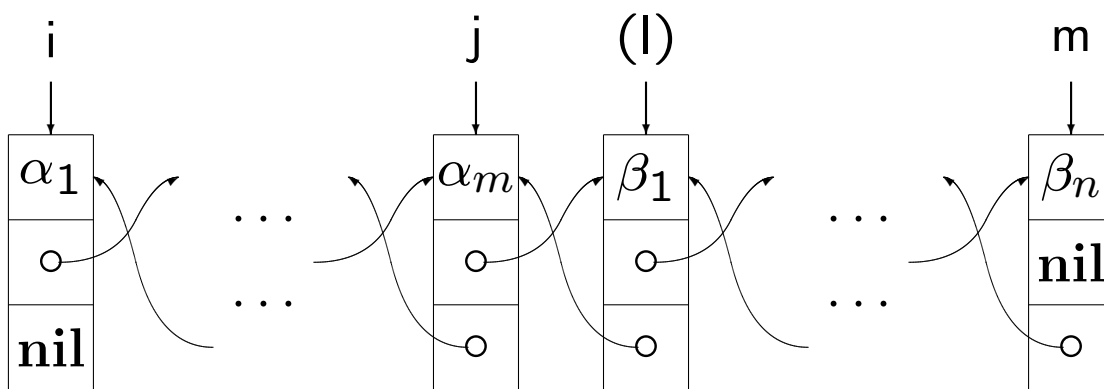
$$\begin{aligned} \text{lookuplpt}(i'; i, j') \{ \alpha, i'_0 \} = \\ \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i'_0, \text{nil}, j') \} \\ \text{if } i = \text{nil} \text{ then } i' := j' \text{ else } i' := [i + 2] \\ \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i'_0, \text{nil}, j') \wedge i' = i'_0 \} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{setlpt}(j'; i, i') \{ \alpha, i'_0 \} = \\ \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i'_0, \text{nil}, j') \} \\ \text{if } i = \text{nil} \text{ then } j' := i' \text{ else } [i + 2] := i' \\ \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i', \text{nil}, j') \}. \end{aligned}$$

—

Inserting an Element into a Doubly-Linked List



$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, j_0, j')\} \text{lookuprpt}(j; i, j') \{\alpha, j_0\}$

$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, j_0, j') \wedge j = j_0\},$

$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, j_0, j')\} \text{setrpt}(i; j, j') \{\alpha, j_0\} \{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, j, j')\},$

$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i'_0, \text{nil}, j') \text{lookuplpt}(i'; i, j') \{\alpha, i'_0\}$

$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i'_0, \text{nil}, j') \wedge i' = i'_0\},$

$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i'_0, \text{nil}, j') \text{setlpt}(j'; i, i') \{\alpha, i'_0\} \{\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, i', \text{nil}, j')\} \vdash$

—

$$\begin{aligned}
& \{ \exists l. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& \left. \begin{aligned}
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& \left. \begin{aligned}
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) \} \\
& \text{lookuprpt}(l; i, j) \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) \wedge l = j_0 \}
\end{aligned} \right\} * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \\
& \{ (\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m)) \wedge l = j_0 \} \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \}
\end{aligned} \right\} \exists j_0 \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& k := \text{cons}(a, l, j) ; \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * k \mapsto a, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& \left. \begin{aligned}
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) \} \\
& \text{setrpt}(i; k, j) \{ \alpha, l \} \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, k, j) \}
\end{aligned} \right\} * k \mapsto a, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto a, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& \left. \begin{aligned}
& \{ \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& \text{setlpt}(m; l, k) \{ \beta, j \} \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \mathbf{nil}, m) \}
\end{aligned} \right\} * \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto a, l, j \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto a, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\
& \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha \cdot a \cdot \beta (i, \mathbf{nil}, \mathbf{nil}, m) \}
\end{aligned}$$

Reasoning about the Call of lookuprpt

Beginning with the hypothesis

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \} \\ & \text{lookuprpt}(j; i, j') \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j') \wedge j = j_0 \}, \end{aligned}$$

we use (GCALLan) to infer

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) \} \\ & \text{lookuprpt}(l; i, j) \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) \wedge l = j_0 \}. \end{aligned}$$

Next, we use (FRan), the purity of $l = j_0$, and obvious properties of equality to obtain

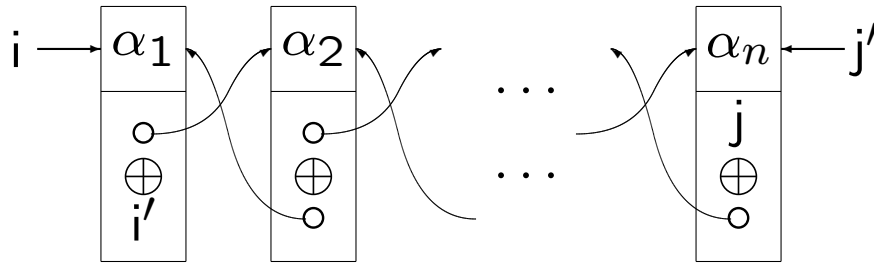
$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\ & \text{lookuprpt}(l; i, j) \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ (\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) \wedge l = j_0) * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\ & \{ (\text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m)) \wedge l = j_0 \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we use (EQan), as well as predicate-calculus rules for renaming and eliminating existential quantifiers, to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \exists l. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\ & \{ \exists j_0. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, j_0, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (j_0, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\ & \text{lookuprpt}(l; i, j) \{ \alpha, j_0 \} \\ & \{ \exists j_0. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \} \\ & \{ \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, l, j) * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, j, \mathbf{nil}, m) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Xor-Linked List Segments

$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j')$:



is defined by

$$\text{xlseg } \epsilon (i, i', j, j') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{emp} \wedge i = j \wedge i' = j'$$

$$\text{xlseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, i', k, k') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists j. i \mapsto a, (j \oplus i') * \text{xlseg } \alpha (j, i, k, k').$$

—

Properties

$$\text{xlseg } a (i, i', j, j') \Leftrightarrow i \mapsto a, (j \oplus i') \wedge i = j'$$

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, i', k, k') \Leftrightarrow \exists j, j'. \text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') * \text{xlseg } \beta (j, j', k, k')$$

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha \cdot b (i, i', k, k') \Leftrightarrow \exists j'. \text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', k', j') * k' \mapsto b, (k \oplus j')$$

$$\text{xlist } \alpha (i, j') \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \mathbf{nil}, \mathbf{nil}, j').$$

—

Emptiness Conditions (as with dlseg)

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (i = \mathbf{nil} \Rightarrow (\alpha = \epsilon \wedge j = \mathbf{nil} \wedge i' = j'))$$

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (j' = \mathbf{nil} \Rightarrow (\alpha = \epsilon \wedge i' = \mathbf{nil} \wedge i = j))$$

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (i \neq j \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \epsilon)$$

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Rightarrow (i' \neq j' \Rightarrow \alpha \neq \epsilon).$$

—

A Set-Pointer Procedure for Xor-linked Lists

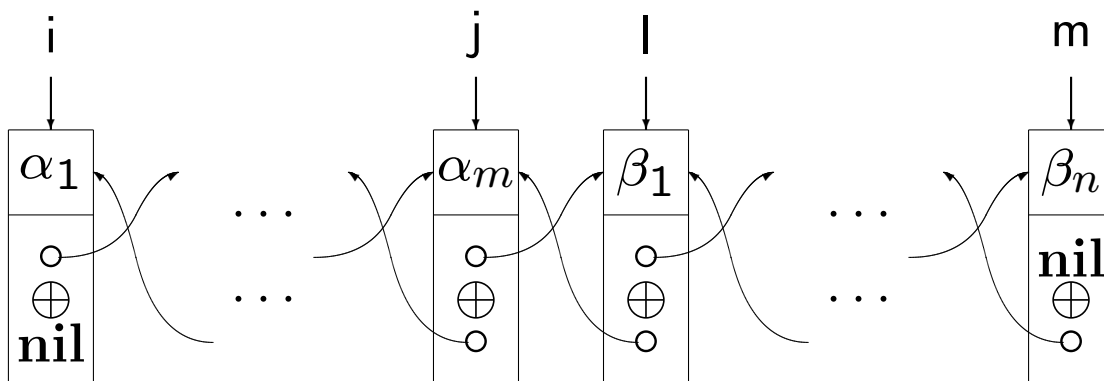
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{xsetrpt}(i; j, j', k) \{ \alpha \} = & \\
 \{ \text{xlse} \alpha (i, \text{nil}, j, j') \} & \\
 \text{if } j' = \text{nil} \text{ then} & \\
 \quad \{ \alpha = \epsilon \wedge \text{emp} \wedge j' = \text{nil} \} & \\
 \quad i := k & \\
 \quad \{ \alpha = \epsilon \wedge \text{emp} \wedge j' = \text{nil} \wedge i = k \} & \\
 \text{else} & \\
 \quad \{ \exists \alpha', b, k'. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge (\text{xlse} \alpha' (i, \text{nil}, j', k') * j' \mapsto b, (j \oplus k')) \} & \\
 \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, (j \oplus k') \} & \\
 \quad \text{newvar } x \text{ in} & \\
 \quad \quad (x := [j' + 1]; & \\
 \quad \quad \{ x = j \oplus k' \wedge j' \mapsto b, - \} & \\
 \quad \quad [j' + 1] := x \oplus j \oplus k & \\
 \quad \quad \{ x = j \oplus k' \wedge j' \mapsto b, x \oplus j \oplus k \} & \\
 \quad \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, j \oplus k' \oplus j \oplus k \}) & \\
 \quad \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, k \oplus k' \} & \\
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \exists \alpha', b, k'. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge (\text{xlse} \alpha' (i, \text{nil}, j', k') * j' \mapsto b, (k \oplus k')) \} \\ \{ j' \mapsto b, (j \oplus k') \} \\ \text{newvar } x \text{ in} \\ \quad (x := [j' + 1]; \\ \quad \{ x = j \oplus k' \wedge j' \mapsto b, - \} \\ \quad [j' + 1] := x \oplus j \oplus k \\ \quad \{ x = j \oplus k' \wedge j' \mapsto b, x \oplus j \oplus k \} \\ \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, j \oplus k' \oplus j \oplus k \}) \\ \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, k \oplus k' \} \end{array} \right\} * \left(\begin{array}{l} \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge \\ \text{xlse} \alpha' \\ (i, \text{nil}, j', k') \end{array} \right) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \{ \exists \alpha', b, k'. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge (\text{xlse} \alpha' (i, \text{nil}, j', k') * j' \mapsto b, (k \oplus k')) \} \\ \{ j' \mapsto b, (j \oplus k') \} \\ \text{newvar } x \text{ in} \\ \quad (x := [j' + 1]; \\ \quad \{ x = j \oplus k' \wedge j' \mapsto b, - \} \\ \quad [j' + 1] := x \oplus j \oplus k \\ \quad \{ x = j \oplus k' \wedge j' \mapsto b, x \oplus j \oplus k \} \\ \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, j \oplus k' \oplus j \oplus k \}) \\ \quad \{ j' \mapsto b, k \oplus k' \} \end{array}} \right\} \exists \alpha', b, k' & \\
 \quad \{ \exists \alpha', b, k'. \alpha = \alpha' \cdot b \wedge (\text{xlse} \alpha' (i, \text{nil}, j', k') * j' \mapsto b, (k \oplus k')) \} & \\
 \{ \text{xlse} \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j') \}. & \\
 \text{—} &
 \end{aligned}$$

Upon Reflection

```
xsetlpt(j'; i, i', k){α} =  
  {xlseg α (i, i', nil, j')}  
  if i = nil then j' := k else  
    newvar x in (x := [i + 1] ; [i + 1] := x ⊕ i' ⊕ k)  
  {xlseg α (i, k, nil, j')}.
```

—

Inserting an Element into a Xor-Linked List



$\{\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * \text{xlseg } \beta (l, j, \text{nil}, m)\}$

$k := \text{cons}(a, l \oplus j) ;$

$\{\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j) * k \mapsto a, (l \oplus j) * \text{xlseg } \beta (l, j, \text{nil}, m)\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, l, j)\} \\ \text{xsetrpt}(i; l, j, k)\{\alpha\} \\ \{\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j)\} \end{array} \right\} * k \mapsto a, (l \oplus j) * \text{xlseg } \beta (l, j, \text{nil}, m)$

$\{\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto a, (l \oplus j) * \text{xlseg } \beta (l, j, \text{nil}, m)\}$

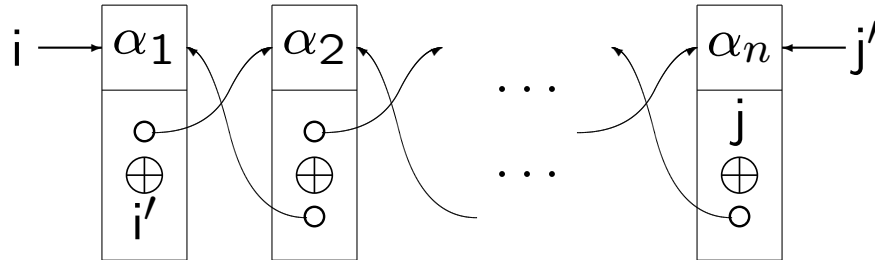
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{\text{xlseg } \beta (l, j, \text{nil}, m)\} \\ \text{xsetlpt}(m; l, j, k)\{\beta\} \\ \{\text{xlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\} \end{array} \right\} * \text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto a, (l \oplus j)$

$\{\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto a, (l \oplus j) * \text{xlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$

$\{\text{xlseg } \alpha \cdot a \cdot \beta (i, \text{nil}, \text{nil}, m)\}$

—

Reversing an Xor-Linked List Segment



Xor-linked segments have the extraordinary property that, as can be proved by induction on α ,

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Leftrightarrow \text{xlseg } \alpha^\dagger (j', j, i', i),$$

and thus

$$\text{xlist } \alpha (i, j') \Leftrightarrow \text{xlist } \alpha^\dagger (j', i).$$

Thus xor-linked segments can be reversed in constant time, and xor-linked lists can be reversed without changing the heap.

—

Exercise 1

Write an annotated specification for a program that will remove an element from a cyclic buffer and assign it to y . The program should satisfy

$$\{\exists \beta. (\text{lseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \\ \wedge m = \#a \cdot \alpha \wedge n = \#a \cdot \alpha + \#\beta \wedge m > 0\}$$

...

$$\{\exists \beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, i)) \\ \wedge m = \#\alpha \wedge n = \#\alpha + \#\beta \wedge y = a\}.$$

—

Exercise 2

Prove that $\exists \alpha. \text{ntlseg } \alpha (i, j)$ is a precise assertion.

—

Exercise 3

When

$$\exists \alpha, \beta. (\text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * \text{lseg } \beta (j, k)) \wedge \gamma = \alpha \cdot \beta,$$

we say that j is an *interior pointer* of the list segment described by $\text{lseg } \gamma (i, k)$.

1. Give an assertion describing a list segment with two interior pointers j_1 and j_2 , such that j_1 comes before than, or at the same point as, j_2 in the ordering of the elements of the list segment.
2. Give an assertion describing a list segment with two interior pointers j_1 and j_2 , where there is no constraint on the relative positions of j_1 and j_2 .
3. Prove that the first assertion implies the second.

—

Exercise 4

A *braced list segment* is a list segment with an interior pointer j to its last element; in the special case where the list segment is empty, j is `nil`. Formally,

$$\text{brlseg } \epsilon (i, j, k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{emp} \wedge i = k \wedge j = \text{nil}$$

$$\text{brlseg } \alpha \cdot a (i, j, k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{lseg } \alpha (i, j) * j \mapsto a, k.$$

Prove the assertion

$$\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k) \Rightarrow \text{lseg } \alpha (i, k).$$

—

Exercise 5

Write nonrecursive procedures for manipulating braced list segments, that satisfy the following hypotheses. In each case, give an annotated specification of the body that proves it is a correct implementation of the procedure. In a few cases, you may wish to use the procedures defined in previous cases.

1. A procedure for looking up the final pointer:

$$\{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0)\} \text{lookuppt}(k; i, j) \{\alpha, k_0\} \{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0) \wedge k = k_0\}.$$

(This procedure should not alter the heap.)

2. A procedure for setting the final pointer:

$$\{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0)\} \text{setpt}(i; j, k) \{\alpha, k_0\} \{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k)\}.$$

(This procedure should not allocate or deallocate heap storage.)

3. A procedure for appending an element on the left:

$$\{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0)\} \text{appleft}(i, j; a) \{\alpha, k_0\} \{\text{brlseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, j, k_0)\}.$$

4. A procedure for deleting an element on the left:

$$\{\text{brlseg } a \cdot \alpha (i, j, k_0)\} \text{delleft}(i, j;) \{\alpha, k_0\} \{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0)\}.$$

5. A procedure for appending an element on the right:

$$\{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0)\} \text{appright}(i, j; a) \{\alpha, k_0\} \{\text{brlseg } \alpha \cdot a (i, j, k_0)\}.$$

6. A procedure for concatenating two segments:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\text{brlseg } \alpha (i, j, k_0) * \text{brlseg } \beta (i', j', k'_0)\} \\ & \text{conc}(i, j; i', j') \{\alpha, \beta, k_0, k'_0\} \\ & \{\text{brlseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, j, k'_0)\}. \end{aligned}$$

(This procedure should not allocate or deallocate heap storage.)

—

Exercise 6

Rewrite the program for deleting an element from a doubly-linked list, to use the procedures `setrpt` and `setlpt`. Give an annotated specification. The program should satisfy:

$$\{\exists j, l. \text{dlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto b, l, j * \text{dlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

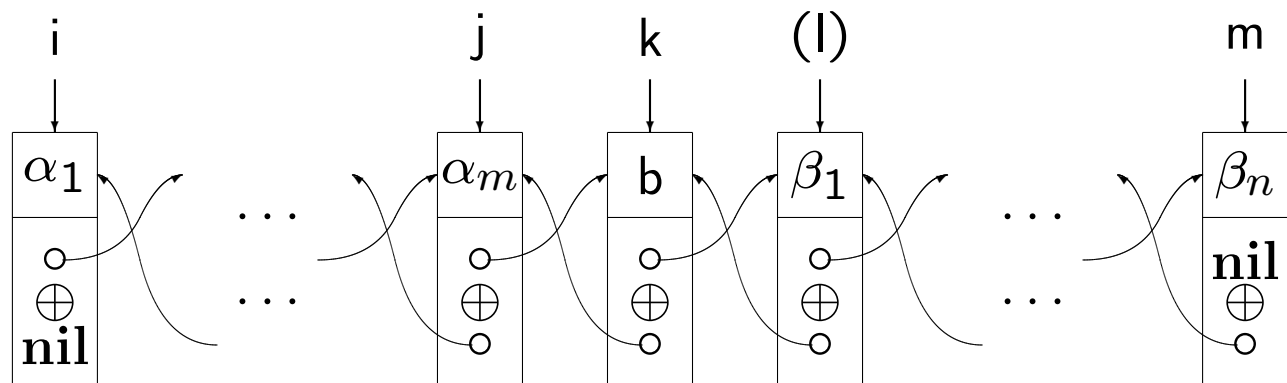
...

$$\{\text{dlseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, \text{nil}, \text{nil}, m)\}.$$

—

Exercise 7

Give an annotated specification for a program to delete the element at k from an xor-linked list.



The program should use the procedures `xsetrpt` and `xsetlpt`, and should satisfy:

$$\{\exists l. \text{xlseg } \alpha (i, \text{nil}, k, j) * k \mapsto b, (l \oplus j) * \text{xlseg } \beta (l, k, \text{nil}, m)\}$$

...

$$\{\text{xlseg } \alpha \cdot \beta (i, \text{nil}, \text{nil}, m)\}.$$

—

Exercise 8

Prove, by structural induction on α , that

$$\text{xlseg } \alpha (i, i', j, j') \Leftrightarrow \text{xlseg } \alpha^\dagger (j', j, i', i).$$

—