

AN INTRODUCTION TO SEPARATION LOGIC

6. Iterated Separating Conjunction

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February 16, 2011

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Iterated Separating Conjunction

$$\langle \text{assert} \rangle ::= \dots \mid \odot_{\langle \text{var} \rangle = \langle \text{exp} \rangle}^{\langle \text{exp} \rangle} \langle \text{assert} \rangle$$

$$\odot_{v=e}^{e'} p \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (p/v \rightarrow e) * (p/v \rightarrow e + 1) * \dots * (p/v \rightarrow e').$$

More precisely,

$$s, h \models \odot_{v=e}^{e'} p \text{ iff}$$

let $m = \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\text{exp} s}$, $n = \llbracket e' \rrbracket_{\text{exp} s}$, $I = \{ i \mid m \leq i \leq n \}$ in
 $\exists H \in I \rightarrow \text{Heaps}$.

$\forall i, j \in I. i \neq j \text{ implies } H_i \perp H_j$

and $h = \cup \{ H_i \mid i \in I \}$

and $\forall i \in I. [s \mid v:i], H_i \models p$.

—

Axiom Schemata

$$m > n \Rightarrow \left(\odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{emp} \right)$$

$$m = n \Rightarrow \left(\odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \Leftrightarrow p(m) \right)$$

$$k \leq m \leq n + 1 \Rightarrow \left(\odot_{i=k}^n p(i) \Leftrightarrow \left(\odot_{i=k}^{m-1} p(i) * \odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \right) \right)$$

$$\odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \Leftrightarrow \odot_{i=m-k}^{n-k} p(i+k)$$

$$m \leq n \Rightarrow \left(\left(\odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \right) * q \Leftrightarrow \odot_{i=m}^n (p(i) * q) \right)$$

when q is pure and $i \notin \text{FV}(q)$

$$m \leq n \Rightarrow \left(\left(\odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \right) \wedge q \Leftrightarrow \odot_{i=m}^n (p(i) \wedge q) \right)$$

when q is pure and $i \notin \text{FV}(q)$

$$m \leq j \leq n \Rightarrow \left(\left(\odot_{i=m}^n p(i) \right) \Rightarrow (p(j) * \mathbf{true}) \right)$$

—

Array Allocation

$\langle \text{comm} \rangle ::= \dots \mid \langle \text{var} \rangle := \text{allocate } \langle \text{exp} \rangle$

	Store : x: 3, y: 4
	Heap : empty
$x := \text{allocate } y$	\Downarrow
	Store : x: 37, y: 4
	Heap : 37: —, 38: —, 39: —, 40: —

Nonoverwriting Inference Rules

- The local nonoverwriting form (ALLOCNOL)

$$\{\text{emp}\} v := \text{allocate } e \{ \odot_{i=v}^{v+e-1} i \mapsto - \},$$

where $v \notin \text{FV}(e)$.

- The global nonoverwriting form (ALLOCNOG)

$$\{r\} v := \text{allocate } e \{ (\odot_{i=v}^{v+e-1} i \mapsto -) * r \},$$

where $v \notin \text{FV}(e, r)$.

General Inference Rules

- The local form (ALLOCL)

$$\{v = v' \wedge \mathbf{emp}\} v := \mathbf{allocate} e \{ \odot_{i=v}^{v+e'-1} i \mapsto - \},$$

where v' is distinct from v , and e' denotes $e/v \rightarrow v'$.

- The global form (ALLOCG)

$$\{r\} v := \mathbf{allocate} e \{ \exists v'. (\odot_{i=v}^{v+e'-1} i \mapsto -) * r' \},$$

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

- The backward-reasoning form (ALLOCBR)

$$\{ \forall v''. (\odot_{i=v''}^{v''+e-1} i \mapsto -) \rightarrow * p'' \} v := \mathbf{allocate} e \{ p \},$$

where v'' is distinct from v , $v'' \notin \mathbf{FV}(e, p)$, and p'' denotes $p/v \rightarrow v''$.

Arrays that Denote Sequences

$$\text{array } \alpha (a, b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \# \alpha = b - a + 1 \wedge \bigodot_{i=a}^b i \mapsto \alpha_{i-a+1}.$$

(Since the length of a sequence is never negative, the assertion $\text{array } \alpha (a, b)$ implies that $a \leq b + 1$.)

Properties

$$\text{array } \alpha (a, b) \Rightarrow \# \alpha = b - a + 1$$

$$\text{array } \alpha (a, b) \Rightarrow i \mapsto \alpha_{i-a+1} \quad \text{when } a \leq i \leq b$$

$$\text{array } \epsilon (a, b) \Leftrightarrow b = a - 1 \wedge \mathbf{emp}$$

$$\text{array } x (a, b) \Leftrightarrow b = a \wedge a \mapsto x$$

$$\text{array } x \cdot \alpha (a, b) \Leftrightarrow a \mapsto x * \text{array } \alpha (a + 1, b)$$

$$\text{array } \alpha \cdot x (a, b) \Leftrightarrow \text{array } \alpha (a, b - 1) * b \mapsto x$$

$$\text{array } \alpha (a, c) * \text{array } \beta (c + 1, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{array } \alpha \cdot \beta (a, b) \wedge c = a + \# \alpha - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{array } \alpha \cdot \beta (a, b) \wedge c = b - \# \beta$$

—

Partition

{array $\alpha(a, b)$ }

newvar d, x, y in ($c := a - 1 ; d := b + 1 ;$

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, d - 1)$

$* \text{array } \alpha_3(d, b)) \wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \alpha_3 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge \{\alpha_3\} >^* r$ }

while $d > c + 1$ do ($x := [c + 1];$

if $x \leq r$ then

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * c + 1 \mapsto x * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 2, d - 1)$

$* \text{array } \alpha_3(d, b)) \wedge \alpha_1 \cdot x \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot \alpha_3 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1 \cdot x\} \leq^* r \wedge \{\alpha_3\} >^* r$ }

$c := c + 1$

else ($y := [d - 1];$

if $y > r$ then

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, d - 2) * d - 1 \mapsto y$

$* \text{array } \alpha_3(d, b)) \wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot y \cdot \alpha_3 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge \{y \cdot \alpha_3\} >^* r$ }

$d := d - 1$

else

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * c + 1 \mapsto x$ (*)

$* \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 2, d - 2) * d - 1 \mapsto y * \text{array } \alpha_3(d, b))$

$\wedge \alpha_1 \cdot x \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot y \cdot \alpha_3 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge \{\alpha_3\} >^* r \wedge x > r \wedge y \leq r$ }

$([c + 1] := y ; [d - 1] := x ; c := c + 1 ; d := d - 1))$)

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b))$

$\wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge r <^* \{\alpha_2\}$ }

—

A Subtlety

In the assertion marked (*):

$$\{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\text{array } \alpha_1 (a, c) * c + 1 \mapsto x \\ * \text{array } \alpha_2 (c + 2, d - 2) * d - 1 \mapsto y * \text{array } \alpha_3 (d, b)) \\ \wedge \alpha_1 \cdot x \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot y \cdot \alpha_3 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge \{\alpha_3\} >^* r \wedge x > r \wedge y \leq r\}$$

it is the while-test $d > c + 1$, plus

$$c + 1 \hookrightarrow x \wedge d - 1 \hookrightarrow y \wedge x > r \wedge y \leq r \Rightarrow c + 1 \neq d - 1,$$

that guarantees that $c + 1 < d - 1$, so that

$$\text{array } \alpha_2 (c + 2, d - 2)$$

makes sense.

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From Partition to Quicksort

If we define

```
partition(c; a, b, r) =  
  newvar d, x, y in (c := a - 1 ; d := b + 1 ;  
  while d > c + 1 do  
    (x := [c + 1] ; if x ≤ r then c := c + 1 else  
    (y := [d - 1] ; if y > r then d := d - 1 else  
    ([c + 1] := y ; [d - 1] := x ; c := c + 1 ; d := d - 1))))),
```

then

```
{array α(a, b)}  
partition(c; a, b, r){α}  
{∃α1, α2. (array α1(a, c) * array α2(c + 1, b))  
  ∧ α1 · α2 ~ α ∧ {α1} ≤* r ∧ r <* {α2}}.
```

Then we can use partition to define a procedure satisfying

```
{array α(a, b)}  
quicksort(; a, b){α}  
{∃β. array β(a, b) ∧ β ~ α ∧ ord β}.
```

—

Quicksort (continued)

{array α (a, b)}

if $a < b$ then newvar c in

({ $\exists x_1, \alpha_0, x_2. (a \mapsto x_1 * \text{array } \alpha_0(a + 1, b - 1) * b \mapsto x_2)$
 $\wedge x_1 \cdot \alpha_0 \cdot x_2 \sim \alpha$ }

newvar x_1, x_2, r in

($x_1 := [a] ; x_2 := [b] ;$

if $x_1 > x_2$ then ($[a] := x_2 ; [b] := x_1$) else skip ;

$r := (x_1 + x_2) \div 2 ;$

{ $\exists x_1, \alpha_0, x_2. (a \mapsto x_1 * \text{array } \alpha_0(a + 1, b - 1) * b \mapsto x_2)$
 $\wedge x_1 \cdot \alpha_0 \cdot x_2 \sim \alpha \wedge x_1 \leq r \leq x_2$ }

{array $\alpha_0(a + 1, b - 1)$ }

partition($c; a + 1, b - 1, r$) { α_0 }

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a + 1, c)$
 $* \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b - 1))$

$\wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha_0$

$\wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge r <^* \{\alpha_2\}$ }

{ $\exists x_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, x_2.$

($a \mapsto x_1 * \text{array } \alpha_1(a + 1, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b - 1) * b \mapsto x_2$)

$\wedge x_1 \cdot \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \cdot x_2 \sim \alpha \wedge x_1 \leq r \leq x_2 \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* r \wedge r <^* \{\alpha_2\}$ });

{ $\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b))$

$\wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* \{\alpha_2\}$ }

⋮

—

⋮

$\{\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2. (\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b))$

$\wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* \{\alpha_2\}\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c)\} \\ \text{quicksort}(\ ; a, c)\{\alpha_1\} \\ \{\exists \beta. \text{array } \beta(a, c) \\ \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta\} \end{array} \right\} * \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b) \\ \wedge \alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha \\ \wedge \{\alpha_1\} \leq^* \{\alpha_2\} \end{array} \right) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \{\text{array } \alpha_1(a, c)\} \\ \text{quicksort}(\ ; a, c)\{\alpha_1\} \\ \{\exists \beta. \text{array } \beta(a, c) \\ \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta\} \end{array}} \right\} \exists \alpha_1, \exists \alpha_2$

$\{\exists \beta_1, \alpha_2. (\text{array } \beta_1(a, c) * \text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b))$

$\wedge \beta_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\beta_1\} \leq^* \{\alpha_2\} \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1\}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{\text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b)\} \\ \text{quicksort}(\ ; c + 1, b)\{\alpha_2\} \\ \{\exists \beta. \text{array } \beta(c + 1, b) \\ \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta\} \end{array} \right\} * \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{array } \beta_1(a, c) \\ \wedge \beta_1 \cdot \alpha_2 \sim \alpha \\ \wedge \{\beta_1\} \leq^* \{\alpha_2\} \\ \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \end{array} \right) \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \{\text{array } \alpha_2(c + 1, b)\} \\ \text{quicksort}(\ ; c + 1, b)\{\alpha_2\} \\ \{\exists \beta. \text{array } \beta(c + 1, b) \\ \wedge \beta \sim \alpha_2 \wedge \text{ord } \beta\} \end{array}} \right\} \exists \beta_1, \exists \alpha_2$

$\{\exists \beta_1, \beta_2. (\text{array } \beta_1(a, c) * \text{array } \beta_2(c + 1, b))$

$\wedge \beta_1 \cdot \beta_2 \sim \alpha \wedge \{\beta_1\} \leq^* \{\beta_2\} \wedge \text{ord } \beta_1 \wedge \text{ord } \beta_2\}$)

else skip

$\{\exists \beta. \text{array } \beta(a, b) \wedge \beta \sim \alpha \wedge \text{ord } \beta\}$

Thus we may define:

quicksort(a, b) =

if a < b then newvar c in

(newvar x1, x2, r in

(x1 := [a] ; x2 := [b] ;

if x1 > x2 then ([a] := x2 ; [b] := x1) else skip ;

r := (x1 + x2) ÷ 2 ; partition(a + 1, b - 1, r; c)) ;

quicksort(a, c) ; quicksort(c + 1, b))

else skip.

—

A Cyclic Buffer Using an Array

We assume that an n -element array has been allocated at location l , and we write $x \oplus y$ for the integer such that

$$x \oplus y = x + y \text{ modulo } n \quad \text{and} \quad l \leq j < l + n.$$

We will use the variables

- m number of active elements
- i pointer to first active element
- j pointer to first inactive element

Let R abbreviate the assertion

$$R \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \leq m \leq n \wedge l \leq i < l + n \wedge l \leq j < l + n \wedge j = i \oplus m$$

It is easy to show that

$$\{R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$m := m + 1 ; \text{ if } j = l + n - 1 \text{ then } j := l \text{ else } j := j + 1$$

$$\{R\}$$

and

$$\{R \wedge m > 0\}$$

$$m := m - 1 ; \text{ if } i = l + n - 1 \text{ then } i := l \text{ else } i := i + 1$$

$$\{R\}$$

When the buffer contains a sequence α , it should satisfy

$$((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto \alpha_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=0}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \#\alpha \wedge R.$$

—

Inserting an Element

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto \alpha_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=0}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto \alpha_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=0}^0 j \oplus k \mapsto -) * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto \alpha_{k+1}) * j \oplus 0 \mapsto - * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

[j] := x ;

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto \alpha_{k+1}) * j \oplus 0 \mapsto x * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto \alpha_{k+1}) * i \oplus m \mapsto x * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{k+1}) * i \oplus m \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{m+1} * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=m}^m i \oplus k \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# \alpha \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

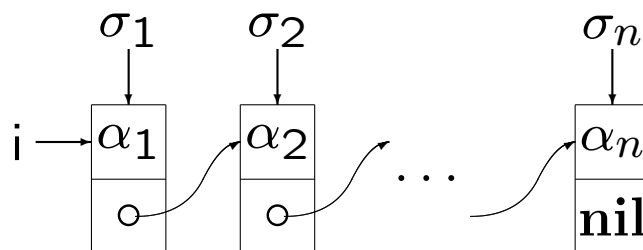
$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^m i \oplus k \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=1}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m + 1 = \# (\alpha \cdot x) \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^m i \oplus k \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=0}^{n-m-2} j \oplus k \oplus 1 \mapsto -)) \wedge m + 1 = \# (\alpha \cdot x) \wedge R \wedge m < n\}$$

m := m + 1 ; if j = l + n - 1 then j := l else j := j + 1

$$\{((\odot_{k=0}^{m-1} i \oplus k \mapsto (\alpha \cdot x)_{k+1}) * (\odot_{k=0}^{n-m-1} j \oplus k \mapsto -)) \wedge m = \# (\alpha \cdot x) \wedge R\}$$

Connecting Two Views of Lists



If

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

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

and

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

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

then

$$\text{list } \alpha i \Leftrightarrow \exists \sigma. \# \sigma = \# \alpha \wedge (\text{listN } \sigma i * \odot_{k=1}^{\# \alpha} \sigma_k \mapsto \alpha_k).$$

The proof is by induction on α .

—

Specifying Subset Lists

We use the following variables to denote various kinds of sequences:

α : sequences of integers

β, γ : nonempty sequences of addresses

σ : nonempty sequences of sequences of integers.

Our goal is to write a procedure subsets satisfying

$$H_{\text{subsets}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \text{list } \alpha \text{ } i \} \\ \text{subsets}(j; i) \{ \alpha \} \\ \{ \exists \sigma, \beta. \text{ss}(\alpha, \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \alpha \text{ } i * \text{list } \beta \text{ } j * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta))) \},$$

where

$$\# \text{ext}_a \sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \# \sigma$$

$$(\text{ext}_a \sigma)_i \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a \cdot \sigma_i$$

$$\text{ss}(\epsilon, \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma = [\epsilon]$$

$$\text{ss}(a \cdot \alpha, \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists \sigma'. \text{ss}(\alpha, \sigma') \wedge \sigma = (\text{ext}_a \sigma') \cdot \sigma'$$

$$Q(\sigma, \beta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \# \beta = \# \sigma \wedge \bigvee_{i=1}^{\# \beta} (\text{list } \sigma_i \beta_i * \text{true})$$

$$R(\beta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\beta_{\# \beta} = \text{nil} \wedge \text{emp}) * \\ \odot_{i=1}^{\# \beta - 1} (\exists a, k. i < k \leq \# \beta \wedge \beta_i \mapsto a, \beta_k).$$

—

The Storage Used by subsets

By induction on the definition of ss ,

$$ss(\epsilon, \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma = [\epsilon]$$

$$ss(a \cdot \alpha, \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists \sigma'. ss(\alpha, \sigma') \wedge \sigma = (\text{ext}_a \sigma') \cdot \sigma',$$

using $\# \text{ext}_a \sigma = \# \sigma$:

$$ss(\alpha, \sigma) \Rightarrow \# \sigma = 2^{\# \alpha}.$$

By the definition of Q ,

$$Q(\sigma, \beta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \# \beta = \# \sigma \wedge \bigvee_{i=1}^{\# \beta} (\text{list } \sigma_i \beta_i * \text{true}),$$

we have

$$\# \beta = \# \sigma.$$

By induction on the definition of list :

$\text{list } \alpha$ describes a heap containing $\# \alpha$ two-cells,

$\text{list } \beta$ describes a heap containing $\# \beta$ two-cells.

By the definition of $R(\beta)$:

$$R(\beta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\beta_{\# \beta} = \text{nil} \wedge \text{emp}) * \odot_{i=1}^{\# \beta - 1} (\exists a, k. i < k \leq \# \beta \wedge \beta_i \mapsto a, \beta_k),$$

and of \odot :

$R(\beta)$ describes a heap containing $\# \beta - 1$ two-cells.

—

The Storage Used by subsets (continued)

Thus the postcondition of the specification of subsets:

$$\{\exists \sigma, \beta. \text{ss}(\alpha, \sigma) \wedge (\underline{\text{list } \alpha \text{ i}} * \underline{\text{list } \beta \text{ j}} * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge \underline{R(\beta)}))\}$$

describes a heap containing three disjoint parts:

- a list containing $\# \alpha$ two-cells (the input list),
- a list containing $2^{\# \alpha}$ two-cells,
- a list containing $2^{\# \alpha} - 1$ two-cells.

—

Some Properties

The predicates

$$Q(\sigma, \beta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \# \beta = \# \sigma \wedge \forall_{i=1}^{\# \beta} (\text{list } \sigma_i \beta_i * \text{true})$$

$$R(\beta) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\beta_{\# \beta} = \text{nil} \wedge \text{emp}) * \\ \odot_{i=1}^{\# \beta - 1} (\exists a, k. i < k \leq \# \beta \wedge \beta_i \mapsto a, \beta_k)$$

$$W(\beta, \gamma, a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \# \gamma = \# \beta \wedge \odot_{i=1}^{\# \gamma} \gamma_i \mapsto a, \beta_i$$

satisfy

$$Q([\epsilon], [\text{nil}]) \Leftrightarrow \text{true}$$

$$R([\text{nil}]) \Leftrightarrow \text{emp}$$

$$W(\beta, \gamma, a) * g \mapsto a, b \Leftrightarrow W(b \cdot \beta, g \cdot \gamma, a) \quad (1)$$

$$Q(\sigma, \beta) * W(\beta, \gamma, a) \Rightarrow Q((\text{ext}_a \sigma) \cdot \sigma, \gamma \cdot \beta) \quad (2)$$

$$R(\beta) * W(\beta, \gamma, a) \Rightarrow R(\gamma \cdot \beta) \quad (3)$$

$$(Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)) * W(\beta, \gamma, a) \Rightarrow Q((\text{ext}_a \sigma) \cdot \sigma, \gamma \cdot \beta) \wedge R(\gamma \cdot \beta).$$

—

Proofs (1)

$$W(\beta, \gamma, a) * g \mapsto a, b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \#\gamma = \#\beta \wedge \left(g \mapsto a, b * \odot_{i=1}^{\#\gamma} \gamma_i \mapsto a, \beta_i \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \#g \cdot \gamma = \#b \cdot \beta \wedge \left(\left(\odot_{i=1}^1 (g \cdot \gamma)_i \mapsto a, (b \cdot \beta)_i \right) * \right. \\ \left. \left(\odot_{i=1}^{\#g \cdot \gamma - 1} (g \cdot \gamma)_{i+1} \mapsto a, (b \cdot \beta)_{i+1} \right) \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \#g \cdot \gamma = \#b \cdot \beta \wedge \odot_{i=1}^{\#g \cdot \gamma} (g \cdot \gamma)_i \mapsto a, (b \cdot \beta)_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow W(b \cdot \beta, g \cdot \gamma, a).$$

—

Proofs (2)

Let

$$p(i) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{list } \sigma_i \beta_i \quad q(i) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \gamma_i \mapsto \mathbf{a}, \beta_i$$

$$O \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \odot_{i=1}^n q(i) \quad n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \#\sigma.$$

Then

$$Q(\sigma, \beta) * W(\beta, \gamma, \mathbf{a})$$

$$\Rightarrow (\#\beta = n \wedge \forall_{i=1}^{\#\beta} p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * (\#\gamma = \#\beta \wedge \odot_{i=1}^{\#\gamma} q(i))$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge ((\forall_{i=1}^n p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * O)$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge ((\forall i. 1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * O)$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge (\forall i. ((1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * O))$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge (\forall i. (1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow (p(i) * \mathbf{true} * O)))$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge \forall_{i=1}^n (p(i) * \mathbf{true} * O)$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge \forall_{i=1}^n (p(i) * \mathbf{true}) \wedge \\ \forall_{i=1}^n (p(i) * \mathbf{true} * O)$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge \forall_{i=1}^n (p(i) * \mathbf{true}) \wedge \\ \forall_{i=1}^n (p(i) * \mathbf{true} * q(i))$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\beta = n \wedge \#\gamma = n \wedge \forall_{i=1}^n (p(i) * \mathbf{true}) \wedge \\ \forall_{i=1}^n (\text{list } \sigma_i \beta_i * \mathbf{true} * \gamma_i \mapsto \mathbf{a}, \beta_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\gamma = n \wedge \#\beta = n \wedge \forall_{i=1}^n (\text{list } \sigma_i \beta_i * \mathbf{true}) \wedge \\ \forall_{i=1}^n (\text{list } (\text{ext}_{\mathbf{a}} \sigma)_i \gamma_i * \mathbf{true})$$

$$\Rightarrow \#\gamma \cdot \beta = \#(\text{ext}_{\mathbf{a}} \sigma) \cdot \sigma \wedge \\ \forall_{i=1}^{\#\gamma \cdot \beta} (\text{list } ((\text{ext}_{\mathbf{a}} \sigma) \cdot \sigma)_i (\gamma \cdot \beta)_i * \mathbf{true})$$

$$\Rightarrow Q((\text{ext}_{\mathbf{a}} \sigma) \cdot \sigma, \gamma \cdot \beta).$$

—

Some Details

$$\begin{aligned} & \# \beta = n \wedge \# \gamma = n \wedge ((\forall i. 1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * O) \\ & \Rightarrow \# \beta = n \wedge \# \gamma = n \wedge (\forall i. ((1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * O)) \end{aligned}$$

by the semidistributive law for $*$ and \forall .

$$\begin{aligned} & \# \beta = n \wedge \# \gamma = n \wedge (\forall i. ((1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow p(i) * \mathbf{true}) * O)) \\ & \Rightarrow \# \beta = n \wedge \# \gamma = n \wedge (\forall i. (1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow (p(i) * \mathbf{true} * O))) \end{aligned}$$

since $((p \Rightarrow q) * r) \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow (q * r))$ when p is pure.

—

Proofs (3)

$$R(\beta) * W(\beta, \gamma, a)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\beta_{\# \beta} = \text{nil} \wedge \text{emp}) *$$

$$\odot_{i=1}^{\# \gamma} \gamma_i \mapsto a, \beta_i *$$

$$\odot_{i=1}^{\# \beta - 1} (\exists a, k. i < k \leq \# \beta \wedge \beta_i \mapsto a, \beta_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow ((\gamma \cdot \beta)_{\# \gamma \cdot \beta} = \text{nil} \wedge \text{emp}) *$$

$$\odot_{i=1}^{\# \gamma} (\exists a, k. i \leq \# \gamma < k \leq \# \gamma \cdot \beta \wedge (\gamma \cdot \beta)_i \mapsto a, (\gamma \cdot \beta)_k) *$$

$$\odot_{i=\# \gamma + 1}^{\# \gamma \cdot \beta - 1} (\exists a, k. i < k \leq \# \gamma \cdot \beta \wedge (\gamma \cdot \beta)_i \mapsto a, (\gamma \cdot \beta)_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow ((\gamma \cdot \beta)_{\# \gamma \cdot \beta} = \text{nil} \wedge \text{emp}) *$$

$$\odot_{i=1}^{\# \gamma \cdot \beta - 1} (\exists a, k. i < k \leq \# \gamma \cdot \beta \wedge (\gamma \cdot \beta)_i \mapsto a, (\gamma \cdot \beta)_k)$$

$$\Rightarrow R(\gamma \cdot \beta).$$

From (2) and (3), we have

$$(Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)) * W(\beta, \gamma, a)$$

$$\Rightarrow (Q(\sigma, \beta) * W(\beta, \gamma, a)) \wedge (R(\beta) * W(\beta, \gamma, a))$$

$$\Rightarrow Q((\text{ext}_a \sigma) \cdot \sigma, \gamma \cdot \beta) \wedge R(\gamma \cdot \beta).$$

—

A Subsidiary Recursive Procedure

```
extapp(k; a, i, j) =  
  if i = nil then k := j else  
    newvar b, i', g in  
      ( b := [i] ; i' := [i + 1] ;  
        extapp(k; a, i', j) ;  
        g := cons(a, b) ; k := cons(g, k) )
```

satisfies

{list β i}

extapp(k; a, i, j){ β }

{ $\exists \gamma$. list β i * lseg γ (k, j) * $W(\beta, \gamma, a)$ }

—

since

{list β i}

if $i = \text{nil}$ then $k := j$ else

{ $\exists b, i', \beta'. \beta = b \cdot \beta' \wedge (i \mapsto b, i' * \text{list } \beta' i')$ }

newvar b, i', g in

($b := [i] ; i' := [i + 1] ;$

{ $\exists \beta'. \beta = b \cdot \beta' \wedge (i \mapsto b, i' * \text{list } \beta' i')$ }

{list $\beta' i'$ }

extapp($k; a, i', j$){ β' }

{ $\exists \gamma. \text{list } \beta' i' * \text{lseg } \gamma (k, j) * W(\beta', \gamma, a)$ }

{ $\exists \gamma'. \text{list } \beta' i' * \text{lseg } \gamma' (k, j) * W(\beta', \gamma', a)$ }

{ $\exists \beta', \gamma'. \beta = b \cdot \beta' \wedge$

(list ($b \cdot \beta'$) $i * \text{lseg } \gamma' (k, j) * W(\beta', \gamma', a)$)}

$g := \text{cons}(a, b);$

{ $\exists \beta', \gamma'. \beta = b \cdot \beta' \wedge$

(list ($b \cdot \beta'$) $i * \text{lseg } \gamma' (k, j) * W(b \cdot \beta', g \cdot \gamma', a)$)}

$k := \text{cons}(g, k)$

{ $\exists \beta', \gamma'. \beta = b \cdot \beta' \wedge$

(list ($b \cdot \beta'$) $i * \text{lseg } g \cdot \gamma' (k, j) * W(b \cdot \beta', g \cdot \gamma', a)$)}

)

{ $\exists \gamma. \text{list } \beta i * \text{lseg } \gamma (k, j) * W(\beta, \gamma, a)$ }

—

The Main Recursive Procedure

subsets(j; i) =

if $i = \text{nil}$ then $j := \text{cons}(\text{nil}, \text{nil})$ else

newvar a, i', j' in

$(a := [i] ; i' := [i + 1] ;$

subsets(j' ; i') ;

extapp(j ; a, j', j'))

satisfies

{list α i}

subsets(j; i) { α }

{ $\exists \sigma, \beta. \text{ss}(\alpha, \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \alpha \text{ i} * \text{list } \beta \text{ j} * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)))$ }

since

{list α i}

if $i = \text{nil}$ then $j := \text{cons}(\text{nil}, \text{nil})$ else

⋮

—

⋮

$\{\exists a, i', \alpha'. \alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge (i \mapsto a, i' * \text{list } \alpha' i')\}$

newvar a, i', j' **in** $(a := [i] ; i' := [i + 1] ;$

$\{\exists \alpha'. \alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge (i \mapsto a, i' * \text{list } \alpha' i')\}$

$\{\text{list } \alpha' i'\}$

$\text{subsets}(j'; i')\{\alpha'\}$

$\{\exists \sigma, \beta. \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma) \wedge$

$(\text{list } \alpha' i' * \text{list } \beta j' * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)))\}$

$\{\exists \sigma', \beta'. \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma') \wedge$

$(\text{list } \alpha' i' * \text{list } \beta' j' * (Q(\sigma', \beta') \wedge R(\beta')))\}$

$* (\alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge i \mapsto a, i')$

$\left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \{\exists \alpha'. \alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge (i \mapsto a, i' * \text{list } \alpha' i')\} \\ \{\text{list } \alpha' i'\} \\ \text{subsets}(j'; i')\{\alpha'\} \\ \{\exists \sigma, \beta. \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma) \wedge \\ (\text{list } \alpha' i' * \text{list } \beta j' * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)))\} \\ \{\exists \sigma', \beta'. \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma') \wedge \\ (\text{list } \alpha' i' * \text{list } \beta' j' * (Q(\sigma', \beta') \wedge R(\beta')))\} \\ * (\alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge i \mapsto a, i') \end{array}} \right\} \exists \alpha'$

$\{\exists \alpha', \sigma', \beta'. (\alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma') \wedge$

$(\text{list } (a \cdot \alpha') i * (Q(\sigma', \beta') \wedge R(\beta')))) * \text{list } \beta' j'\}$

$\{\text{list } \beta' j'\}$

$\text{extapp}(j; a, j', j')\{\beta'\}$

$\{\exists \gamma. \text{list } \beta' j' * \text{lseg } \gamma(j, j') * W(\beta', \gamma, a)\}$

$* (\alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma') \wedge$

$(\text{list } (a \cdot \alpha') i * (Q(\sigma', \beta') \wedge R(\beta'))))\}$

$\left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \{\text{list } \beta' j'\} \\ \text{extapp}(j; a, j', j')\{\beta'\} \\ \{\exists \gamma. \text{list } \beta' j' * \text{lseg } \gamma(j, j') * W(\beta', \gamma, a)\} \\ * (\alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma') \wedge \\ (\text{list } (a \cdot \alpha') i * (Q(\sigma', \beta') \wedge R(\beta')))) \end{array}} \right\} \exists \alpha', \sigma', \beta'$

$\{\exists \alpha', \sigma', \beta'. (\alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge \text{ss}(\alpha', \sigma') \wedge$

$(\text{list } (a \cdot \alpha') i * (Q(\sigma', \beta') \wedge R(\beta')))) *$

$(\exists \gamma. \text{list } \beta' j' * \text{lseg } \gamma(j, j') * W(\beta', \gamma, a))\}$

$\{\exists \alpha', \sigma', \beta', \gamma. \alpha = a \cdot \alpha' \wedge \text{ss}(a \cdot \alpha', (\text{ext}_a \sigma') \cdot \sigma') \wedge$

$(\text{list } (a \cdot \alpha') i * \text{list } (\gamma \cdot \beta') j *$

$(Q((\text{ext}_a \sigma') \cdot \sigma', \gamma \cdot \beta') \wedge R(\gamma \cdot \beta')))\}$

$\{\exists \sigma, \beta. \text{ss}(\alpha, \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \alpha i * \text{list } \beta j * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)))\}$

—

Exercise 1

Derive the axiom scheme

$$m \leq j \leq n \Rightarrow \left(\left(\bigodot_{i=m}^n p(i) \right) \Rightarrow (p(j) * \mathbf{true}) \right)$$

from the other axiom schemata for iterating separating conjunction.

—

Exercise 2

The following is an alternative global rule for allocation that uses a ghost variable (v'):

- The ghost-variable global form (ALLOCGG)

$$\{v = v' \wedge r\} v := \mathbf{allocate} \ e \ \{(\odot_{i=v}^{v+e'-1} i \mapsto -) * r'\},$$

where v' is distinct from v , e' denotes $e/v \rightarrow v'$, and r' denotes $r/v \rightarrow v'$.

Derive (ALLOCGG) from (ALLOCG) and (ALLOCL) from (ALLOCGG).

—

Exercise 3

Write an iterative version (in which recursion or, for that matter, procedures are not used) of the program for subset lists in the class notes. Since it is natural for efficient iterative programs to reverse lists, your program will not give exactly the same results as the one in the notes.

Specifically, you will need to replace the predicates ss and W by

$$ss'(\epsilon, \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma = [\epsilon]$$
$$ss'(a \cdot \alpha, \sigma) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \exists \sigma'. (ss'(\alpha, \sigma') \wedge \sigma = (\text{ext}_a \sigma')^\dagger \cdot \sigma')$$

and

$$W'(\beta, \gamma, a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \#\gamma = \#\beta \wedge \odot_{i=1}^{\#\gamma} \gamma_i \mapsto a, (\beta^\dagger)_i.$$

—

Then your program should contain a nest of two **while** commands. It should satisfy

{list α i}

“Set j to list of lists of subsets of i”

$\{\exists \sigma, \beta. ss'(\alpha^\dagger, \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \beta j * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta)))\}$.

The invariant of the outer **while** should be

$$\exists \alpha', \alpha'', \sigma, \beta. \alpha'^\dagger \cdot \alpha'' = \alpha \wedge ss'(\alpha', \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \alpha'' i * \text{list } \beta j * (Q(\sigma, \beta) \wedge R(\beta))),$$

and the invariant of the inner **while** should be

$$\exists \alpha', \alpha'', \sigma, \beta', \beta'', \gamma. \alpha'^\dagger \cdot a \cdot \alpha'' = \alpha \wedge ss'(\alpha', \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \alpha'' i * \text{lseg } \gamma (l, j) * \text{lseg } \beta' (j, m) * \text{list } \beta'' m * (Q(\sigma, \beta' \cdot \beta'') \wedge R(\beta' \cdot \beta'')) * W'(\beta', \gamma, a)).$$

At the completion of the inner **while**, the assertion

$$\exists \alpha', \alpha'', \sigma, \beta', \gamma. \alpha'^\dagger \cdot a \cdot \alpha'' = \alpha \wedge ss'(\alpha', \sigma) \wedge (\text{list } \alpha'' i * \text{lseg } \gamma (l, j) * \text{list } \beta' j * (Q(\sigma, \beta') \wedge R(\beta')) * W'(\beta', \gamma, a))$$

should hold.

—