

### 3. Gaia: Programen egiaztapena

#### 2. Ariketa-orria:

##### Asignazioak eta konposaketa sekuentziala

1. Ondoko baieztapenetan post-baldintzak ( $\{ \_ \}$ ) bete:

- 1.1.  $\{ \exists i ( txiki \leq i \leq txiki + 5 \wedge A(i) > 0 ) \}$   
 $\quad txiki := txiki + 2;$   
 $\{ \underline{\exists i ( txiki - 2 \leq i \leq txiki + 3 \wedge A(i) > 0 ) } \}$
- 1.2.  $\{ 1 \leq erdia \leq n \}$   
 $\quad A(erdia) := z;$   
 $\{ \underline{\exists i ( 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge A(i) = z ) } \}$
- 1.3.  $\{ bikoitia(k) \wedge y \times z^k = p \}$   
 $\quad k := k/2;$   
 $\quad z := z * z;$   
 $\{ \underline{y \times z^k = p} \}$

2. Idatzi post-baldintza bete dadin exekutatu beharreko agindua ( $\underline{\quad};$ ):

- 2.1.  $\{ 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge z = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} A(k) \}$   
 $\quad \underline{z := z + A(i)} ;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge z = \sum_{k=1}^i A(k) \}$
- 2.2.  $\{ \forall i ( 1 \leq i < muga \rightarrow A(i) = i^2 ) \wedge 1 \leq muga \leq n \}$   
 $\quad \underline{A(muga) := muga * muga} ;$   
 $\{ \forall i ( 1 \leq i \leq muga \rightarrow A(i) = i^2 ) \wedge 1 \leq muga \leq n \}$
- 2.3.  $\{ m = \max(A(1..i)) \wedge 1 \leq i < n \wedge A(i+1) > m \}$   
 $\quad \underline{m := A(i+1)} ;$   
 $\{ m = \max(A(1..i+1)) \wedge 1 \leq i < n \}$

3. Markatu zuzena den aukera:

3.1. Zein da post-baldintza zuzena?

- $\{ a = i \}$   
 $\quad i := i + 1;$
- a)  $\{ a = i + 1 \}$  [ ]
- b)  $\{ a = i - 1 \}$  [X]
- c)  $\{ i = i + 1 \wedge a = i \}$  [ ]

3.2. Zein da baieztapen zuzena?

- a)  $\{ i - 1 > 0 \}$  [X]  
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{ i > 0 \}$
- b)  $\{ i > 0 \}$  [ ]  
 $i := i - 1;$   
 $\{ i - 1 > 0 \}$

4. Hurrengo frogapenetan hutsuneak bete (\_\_\_):

- 4.1.  $\{ bikoitia(k) \wedge y \times z^k = p \}$   
 $k := k/2;$   
 $\{ y \times z^{2 \times k} = p \}$

*Frogapena:*

1.  $( bikoitia(k) \wedge y \times z^k = p ) \rightarrow ( \underline{y \times z^{\frac{k}{2} \times 2} = p} )$
2.  $\{ \underline{y \times z^{\frac{k}{2} \times 2} = p} \}$   
 $k := k/2;$   
 $\{ y \times z^{k \times 2} = p \}$  (AA)
3.  $\{ bikoitia(k) \wedge y \times z^k = p \}$   
 $k := k/2;$   
 $\{ y \times z^{k \times 2} = p \}$  1, 2 eta (ODE)

- 4.2.  $\{ batura = g \}$   
 $g := g + 1;$   
 $batura := batura + g;$   
 $\{ batura = 2 \times g - 1 \}$

*Frogapena:*

1.  $( batura = g ) \rightarrow ( \underline{batura = g + 1 - 1} )$
2.  $\{ \underline{batura = g + 1 - 1} \}$   
 $g := g + 1;$   
 $\{ batura = g - 1 \}$  (AA)
3.  $\{ batura = g \}$   
 $g := g + 1;$   
 $\{ batura = g - 1 \}$  1, 2 eta (ODE)
4.  $( batura = g - 1 ) \rightarrow ( batura + g - g = g - 1 ) \rightarrow$   
 $( \underline{batura + g = 2 \times g - 1} )$
5.  $\{ \underline{batura + g = 2 \times g - 1} \}$   
 $batura := batura + g;$   
 $\{ batura = 2 \times g - 1 \}$  (AA)
6.  $\{ batura = g - 1 \}$

- $\text{batura} := \text{batura} + g;$   
 $\{ \text{batura} = 2 \times g - 1 \}$       4, 5 eta **(ODE)**
7.     $\{ \text{batura} = g \}$   
        $g := g + 1;$   
        $\text{batura} := \text{batura} + g;$   
        $\{ \text{batura} = 2 \times g - 1 \}$       3, 6 eta **(KPE)**
- 4.3.     $\{ z = p^k \}$   
        $k := k + 1;$   
        $z := z * p;$   
        $\{ z = p^k \}$

*Frogapena:*

1.     $(z = p^k) \rightarrow (z = p^{k+1-1})$
2.     $\{ z = p^{k+1-1} \}$   
        $k := k + 1;$   
        $\{ z = p^{k-1} \}$       **(AA)**
3.     $\{ z = p^k \}$   
        $k := k + 1;$   
        $\{ z = p^{k-1} \}$       1, 2 eta **(ODE)**
4.     $(z = p^{k-1}) \rightarrow (z \times p = p^{k-1} \times p) \rightarrow (\underline{z \times p = p^k})$
5.     $\{ \underline{z \times p = p^k} \}$   
        $z := z * p;$   
        $\{ z = p^k \}$       **(AA)**
6.     $\{ \underline{z = p^{k-1}} \}$   
        $z := z * p;$   
        $\{ z = p^k \}$       4, 5 eta **(ODE)**
7.     $\{ z = p^k \}$   
        $k := k + 1;$   
        $z := z * p;$   
        $\{ z = p^k \}$       3, 6 eta **(KPE)**

5. Ondokoen artean egiaztatu zuzena den baieztapena eta justifikatu kontradibide baten bidez zuzena ez dena:

- 5.1.    (A)     $\{ 4 \times x = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$   
        $k := k + 1;$   
        $x := x + 5^k;$   
        $\{ 4 \times x = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$
- (B)     $\{ x = 5^{k+1} \}$   
        $k := k + 1;$   
        $x := x + 5^k;$   
        $\{ x = 5^{k+1} \}$

- (A) baieztapena zuzena da eta (B) ez da zuzena      [X]  
 (B) baieztapena zuzena da eta (A) ez da zuzena      [ ]

*Frogapena:*

1.  $\{ 4 \times x = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$   
 $\mathbf{k} := \mathbf{k}+1;$   
 $\{ 4 \times x = 5^k - 1 \}$  (AA)
2.  $(4 \times x = 5^k - 1) \rightarrow (4 \times x + 4 \times 5^k = 5^k - 1 + 4 \times 5^k) \rightarrow$   
 $(4 \times (x + 5^k) = 5^{k+1} - 1)$
3.  $\{ 4 \times (x + 5^k) = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$   
 $\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{5}^k;$   
 $\{ 4 \times x = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$  (AA)
4.  $\{ 4 \times x = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$   
 $\mathbf{k} := \mathbf{k}+1;$   
 $\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{5}^k;$   
 $\{ 4 \times x = 5^{k+1} - 1 \}$  **1, 2, 3, (KPE) eta (ODE)**

*Kontradibidea:*  $\{ k = 1 \wedge x = 25 \}$

25 eta  $5^2$  baliokideak dira, baina  $25 + 5^2 \neq 5^3$ .

- 5.2. (A)  $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$   
 $\mathbf{z} := \mathbf{z}+1;$   
 $\mathbf{w} := \mathbf{w}*\mathbf{x}*y;$   
 $\mathbf{v} := \mathbf{v}+1;$   
 $\{ 1 < v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$
- (B)  $\{ 1 < v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$   
 $\mathbf{z} := \mathbf{z}-1;$   
 $\mathbf{w} := \mathbf{w}*\mathbf{x}*y;$   
 $\mathbf{v} := \mathbf{v}-1;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$

(A) baieztapena zuzena da eta (B) ez da zuzena

[X]

(B) baieztapena zuzena da eta (A) ez da zuzena

[ ]

*Frogapena:*

1.  $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$   
 $\mathbf{z} := \mathbf{z}+1;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z - 1 \wedge x^{z-1} \times y^v = w \}$  (AA)
2.  $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z - 1 \wedge x^{z-1} \times y^v = w \}$   
 $\mathbf{w} := \mathbf{w}*\mathbf{x}*y;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z - 1 \wedge x^z \times y^{v+1} = w \}$  (AA)
3.  $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z - 1 \wedge x^z \times y^{v+1} = w \}$   
 $\mathbf{v} := \mathbf{v}+1;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq v - 1 \leq z - 1 \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$  (AA)
4.  $(1 \leq v - 1 \leq z - 1 \wedge x^z \times y^v = w) \rightarrow$   
 $(1 < v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w)$

5.  $\{ 1 \leq v \leq z \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$   
 $z := z+1;$   
 $w := w*x*y;$   
 $v := v+1;$  **1, 2, 3, 4, (KPE)**  
 $\{ 1 \leq v-1 \leq z-1 \wedge x^z \times y^v = w \}$  **eta (ODE)**

*Kontradibidea:*  $\{ x = 2 \wedge y = 5 \wedge z = 2 \wedge v = 2 \wedge w = 100 \}$   
 $2^2 \times 5^2 = 100$ , baina  $2^1 \times 5^1 = 10$  eta  $10 \neq 1000$ .

- 5.3. (A)  $\{ 1 < k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$   
 $k := k-1;$   
 $z := z*8;$   
 $w := w+2;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$   
(B)  $\{ 1 \leq k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$   
 $k := k+2;$   
 $z := z*8;$   
 $w := w+1;$   
 $\{ 1 < k \leq w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$

(A) baieztapena zuzena da eta (B) ez da zuzena [X]  
(B) baieztapena zuzena da eta (A) ez da zuzena [ ]

*Frogapena:*

1.  $\{ 1 < k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$   
 $k := k-1;$   
 $\{ 1 < k+1 < w \wedge z = 2^{k+1} \times 4^w \}$  **(AA)**  
2.  $\{ 1 < k+1 < w \wedge z = 2^{k+1} \times 4^w \}$   
 $z := z*8;$   
 $\{ 1 < k+1 < w \wedge \frac{z}{8} = 2^{k+1} \times 4^w \}$  **(AA)**  
3.  $\{ 1 < k+1 < w \wedge \frac{z}{8} = 2^{k+1} \times 4^w \}$   
 $w := w+2;$   
 $\{ 1 < k+1 < w-2 \wedge \frac{z}{8} = 2^{k+1} \times 4^{w-2} \}$  **(AA)**  
4.  $( 1 < k+1 < w-2 \wedge \frac{z}{8} = 2^{k+1} \times 4^{w-2} ) \rightarrow$   
 $( 1 \leq k < w \wedge \frac{z}{8} = 2^k \times 4^w \times \frac{2}{16} ) \rightarrow$   
 $( 1 \leq k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w )$   
5.  $\{ 1 < k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$   
 $k := k-1;$   
 $z := z*8;$   
 $w := w+2;$   
 $\{ 1 \leq k < w \wedge z = 2^k \times 4^w \}$  **1, 2, 3, 4, (KPE) eta (ODE)**

*Kontradibidea:*  $\{ k = 1 \wedge w = 2 \wedge z = 32 \}$   
 $2^3 \times 4^3 = 512$ , baina  $z = 256$  eta  $512 \neq 256$ .

6. Egiaztatu hurrengo baieztapenak:

$$6.1. \quad \{ n \geq 1 \wedge i = 0 \} \\ \quad \text{zerorik\_ez} := \text{true}; \\ \{ 0 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{zerorik\_ez} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) \}$$

*Soluzioa:*

$$1. \quad ( n \geq 1 \wedge i = 0 ) \rightarrow \\ \quad ( 0 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{true} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) ) \\ 2. \quad \{ 0 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{true} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) \} \\ \quad \text{zerorik\_ez} := \text{true}; \quad \text{(AA)} \\ \{ 0 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{zerorik\_ez} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) \} \\ 3. \quad \{ n \geq 1 \wedge i = 0 \} \\ \quad \text{zerorik\_ez} := \text{true}; \quad \text{1, 2 eta (ODE)} \\ \{ 0 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{zerorik\_ez} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) \}$$

$$6.2. \quad \{ n \geq 1 \wedge A(1) \neq 0 \wedge \text{zerorik\_ez} \} \\ \quad \text{i} := 1; \\ \{ 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{zerorik\_ez} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) \}$$

*Soluzioa:*

$$1. \quad \{ n \geq 1 \wedge A(1) \neq 0 \wedge \text{zerorik\_ez} \} \\ \quad \text{i} := 1; \\ \{ n \geq i \wedge A(i) \neq 0 \wedge \text{zerorik\_ez} \wedge i = 1 \} \quad \text{(AA)} \\ 2. \quad ( n \geq i \wedge A(i) \neq 0 \wedge \text{zerorik\_ez} \wedge i = 1 ) \rightarrow ( 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge \\ \quad ( \text{zerorik\_ez} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) ) \\ 3. \quad \{ n \geq 1 \wedge A(1) \neq 0 \wedge \text{zerorik\_ez} \} \\ \quad \text{i} := 1; \quad \text{1, 2 eta (ODE)} \\ \{ 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge ( \text{zerorik\_ez} \leftrightarrow \forall k ( 1 \leq k \leq i \rightarrow A(k) \neq 0 ) ) \}$$

$$6.3. \quad \{ x \geq y \} \\ \quad \text{z} := \text{x}; \\ \{ z = \max(x, y) \}$$

*Soluzioa (goitik beherakoa):*

$$1. \quad \{ x \geq y \} \\ \quad \text{z} := \text{x}; \\ \{ z \geq y \wedge z = x \} \quad \text{(AA)} \\ 2. \quad ( z \geq y \wedge z = x ) \rightarrow ( z = \max(x, y) ) \\ 3. \quad \{ x \geq y \} \\ \quad \text{z} := \text{x}; \\ \{ z = \max(x, y) \} \quad \text{1, 2 eta (ODE)}$$

*Soluzioa (behetik gorakoa):*

1.  $\{ x = \max(x, y) \}$   
 $\mathbf{z} := \mathbf{x};$   
 $\{ z = \max(x, y) \}$       **(AA)**
2.  $( x \geq y ) \rightarrow ( x = \max(x, y) )$
3.  $\{ x \geq y \}$   
 $\mathbf{z} := \mathbf{x};$   
 $\{ x = \max(x, y) \}$       1, 2 eta **(ODE)**