

Delna pravilnost $\{P\} \subset \{Q\}$ ← ne zagotavlja, da se C ustavi!
 Če velja P in če se C ustavi, bo veljal Q.

Popolna pravilnost $[P] \subset [Q]$ ← zagotavlja, da se C ustavi.
 Če velja P, potem se C ustavi in veljal bo Q.

Primer:

$$\{x=m \wedge y=n\} \subset \{x=n \wedge y=m\}$$

$$\{x=m \wedge y=n\} \\ \subset \\ \{x=n \wedge y=m\}$$

$$\{x=m \wedge y=n\} \\ t:=x; x:=y; y:=t \\ \{x=n \wedge y=m\}$$



X $[x=m \wedge y=n]$
 while true do skip done
 $[x=n \wedge y=m]$

$\{x=m \wedge y=n\}$
 while true do skip done
 $\{x=n \wedge y=m\}$



$$\{x=m \wedge y=n\} \\ x:=0; y:=0; m:=0; n:=0; \checkmark \text{?!}$$

$\{x=m \wedge y=n\}$ m in n naj bosta
 $t:=x; x:=y; y:=t$ duhova
 $\{x=n \wedge y=m\}$ (ghost variable)

To pomeni, da se m in n ne smeta uporabljati v programu.

$$\{x=m \wedge y=n\} \\ t:=x; x:=y; y:=t; \text{skip}; \text{skip}; \text{skip} \\ \{x=n \wedge y=m\}$$

$$\{x=m \wedge y=n\} \\ x:=x+y; \\ y:=x-y; \\ x:=x-y; \\ \{x=n \wedge y=m\}$$



Primer: $\{true\} \leftarrow$ ni nobene predpostavke
 C
 $\{x \leq y\}$

$\{true\}$
 $x := 0;$
 $y := 10;$
 $\{x \leq y\}$ ✓

Primer: $\{x = m \wedge y = n\}$
 if $x < y$ then
 $skip$
 else $t := x; x := y; y := t$
 end
 $\{x = \min(m, n) \wedge y = \max(m, n)\}$

Pravila Hoarove logike

$A_1 \quad A_2 \quad \dots \quad A_n$ \leftarrow predpostavke

B \leftarrow sklep

"če veljajo A_1, \dots, A_n ,
 potem velja tudi B ."

$P \equiv \forall x. \exists z. y + z = x$

$FV(P) = \{y\}$

x in z sta vezani spremenljivki
 (x in z sta lokalni spremenljivki)

$a \Rightarrow false \quad \neg Q$

Primeri

- $\{ true \} \subset \{ true \}$ velja vedno
- $\{ true \} \subset \{ false \}$ c se ne ustavi
- $\{ false \} \subset \{ true \}$ velja vedno
- $\{ false \} \subset \{ false \}$ velja vedno
- $[true] \subset [true]$ c se ustavi
- $[true] \subset [false]$ nikoli ne velja
- $[false] \subset [true]$ vedno velja
- $[false] \subset [false]$ vedno velja

$$true \wedge P \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$true \wedge "c \text{ se ustavi}" \Rightarrow false$$

$$"c \text{ se ustavi}" \Rightarrow false$$

$$\neg "c \text{ se ustavi}"$$

Primer:

$$\begin{aligned} &\{ x \leq y \} \\ &s := (x + y) / 2 \\ &\{ x \leq s \leq y \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{ x \leq y \} \\ &\{ x \leq (x+y)/2 \leq y \} \\ &s := (x+y)/2; \\ &\{ x \leq s \leq y \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Predpostavimo } x \leq y \\ &\text{Preverimo } x \leq (x+y)/2 \quad | \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow 2x \leq x+y \quad | -x \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \leq y \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Preverimo } (x+y)/2 \leq y \quad | \cdot 2 \\ &x+y \leq 2y \quad | -y \\ &x \leq y \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

Primer:

$$\begin{aligned} &\{ x \leq 7 \} \\ &x := x + 3 \\ &\{ x \leq 10 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{ x \leq 7 \} \\ &\{ x+3 \leq 10 \} \\ &x := x + 3; \\ &\{ x \leq 10 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\{ P[x \mapsto e] \} \quad x := e \quad \{ P \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ je } &x \leq 10 \\ e \text{ je } &x + 3 \\ P[x \mapsto e] \text{ je } &x + 3 \leq 10 \end{aligned}$$

$\{x \leq 7\}$
 $\{(x+3) - 3 \leq 7\}$
 $x := x + 3;$
 $\{x - 3 \leq 7\}$

$\{true\}$
 $\{5 = 5\}$
 $x := 5;$
 $\{x = 5\}$

$P \dots x = 5$
 $e \dots 5$
 $P[x=e] \quad 5 = 5$

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while i < b do
  { i < b, ?Q }
  p := p * a;
  i := i + 1
  { ?Q }
done

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