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|#

; Proof of the Correctness of a GCD Program

EVENT: Start with the library "mc20-2" using the compiled version.

#|

The following C program computes the greatest common divisor of two integers a and b. We, here, investigate the machine code of this program generated by a widely used C compiler, and verify the correctness of the code.

```
/* computes the greatest common divisor by Euclid's algorithm */
gcd(int a, int b)
{
    while (a != 0){
        if (b == 0) return (a);
        if (a > b)
            a = a % b;
        else b = b % a;
    }
}
```

```

};
return (b);
}

```

Here is the MC68020 assembly code of the above GCD program. The code is generated by "gcc -O".

```

0x22c6 <gcd>:      linkw a6,#0
0x22ca <gcd+4>:     moveml d2-d3,sp@-
0x22ce <gcd+8>:     move1 a6@(8),d2
0x22d2 <gcd+12>:    move1 a6@(12),d3
0x22d6 <gcd+16>:    tstl d2
0x22d8 <gcd+18>:    beq 0x22f6 <gcd+48>
0x22da <gcd+20>:    tstl d3
0x22dc <gcd+22>:    bne 0x22e2 <gcd+28>
0x22de <gcd+24>:    move1 d2,d0
0x22e0 <gcd+26>:    bra 0x22f8 <gcd+50>
0x22e2 <gcd+28>:    cmpl d2,d3
0x22e4 <gcd+30>:    bge 0x22ee <gcd+40>
0x22e6 <gcd+32>:    divsll d3,d0,d2
0x22ea <gcd+36>:    move1 d0,d2
0x22ec <gcd+38>:    bra 0x22d6 <gcd+16>
0x22ee <gcd+40>:    divsll d2,d0,d3
0x22f2 <gcd+44>:    move1 d0,d3
0x22f4 <gcd+46>:    bra 0x22d6 <gcd+16>
0x22f6 <gcd+48>:    move1 d3,d0
0x22f8 <gcd+50>:    moveml a6@(-8),d2-d3
0x22fe <gcd+56>:    unlk a6
0x2300 <gcd+58>:    rts

```

The machine code of the above program is:

<gcd>:	0x4e56	0x0000	0x48e7	0x3000	0x242e	0x0008	0x262e	0x000c
<gcd+16>:	0x4a82	0x671c	0x4a83	0x6604	0x2002	0x6016	0xb682	0x6c08
<gcd+32>:	0x4c43	0x2800	0x2400	0x60e8	0x4c42	0x3800	0x2600	0x60e0
<gcd+48>:	0x2003	0x4cee	0x000c	0xffff	0x4e5e	0x4e75		

'(78	86	0	0	72	231	48	0
36	46	0	8	38	46	0	12
74	130	103	28	74	131	102	4
32	2	96	22	182	130	108	8
76	67	40	0	36	0	96	232
76	66	56	0	38	0	96	224
32	3	76	238	0	12	255	248

```

78      94      78      117)
|#

```

```

; now we start the correctness proof of this GCD program, defined by
; (gcd-code).

```

DEFINITION:

GCD-CODE

```

= '(78 86 0 0 72 231 48 0 36 46 0 8 38 46 0 12 74 130
    103 28 74 131 102 4 32 2 96 22 182 130 108 8 76 67
    40 0 36 0 96 232 76 66 56 0 38 0 96 224 32 3 76 238
    0 12 255 248 78 94 78 117)

```

CONSERVATIVE AXIOM: gcd-load

gcd-loadp(s)

```

= (evenp (GCD-ADDR)
   ∧ (GCD-ADDR ∈ N)
   ∧ nat-range (GCD-ADDR, 32)
   ∧ rom-addrp (GCD-ADDR, mc-mem( $s$ ), 60)
   ∧ mcode-addrp (GCD-ADDR, mc-mem( $s$ ), GCD-CODE))

```

Simultaneously, we introduce the new function symbols *gcd-loadp* and *gcd-addr*.

THEOREM: stepn-gcd-loadp

gcd-loadp(stepn(s , n)) = gcd-loadp(s)

```

; the functional description of the program (gcd-code).

```

DEFINITION:

gcd(a , b)

```

= if  $a \simeq 0$  then fix( $b$ )
  elseif  $b \simeq 0$  then  $a$ 
  elseif  $b < a$  then gcd( $a \bmod b$ ,  $b$ )
  else gcd( $a$ ,  $b \bmod a$ ) endif

```

```

; the clock function.

```

DEFINITION:

gcd-t1(a , b)

```

= if  $a \simeq 0$  then 6
  elseif  $b \simeq 0$  then 9
  elseif  $b < a$  then splus(9, gcd-t1( $a \bmod b$ ,  $b$ ))
  else splus(9, gcd-t1( $a$ ,  $b \bmod a$ )) endif

```

DEFINITION: gcd-t(a , b) = splus(4, gcd-t1(a , b))

; an induction hint.

DEFINITION:

gcd-induct(s, a, b)
 $=$ **if** ($a \simeq 0$) $\vee$ ($b \simeq 0$) **then t**
 elseif $b < a$ **then** gcd-induct(stepn($s, 9$), $a \bmod b, b$)
 else gcd-induct(stepn($s, 9$), $a, b \bmod a$) **endif**

; the initial state.

DEFINITION:

gcd-statep(s, a, b)
 $=$ ((mc-status(s) = 'running)
 $\wedge$ evenp(mc-pc(s))
 $\wedge$ rom-addrp(mc-pc(s), mc-mem(s), 60)
 $\wedge$ mcode-addrp(mc-pc(s), mc-mem(s), GCD-CODE)
 $\wedge$ ram-addrp(sub(32, 12, read-sp(s)), mc-mem(s), 24)
 $\wedge$ ($a =$ iread-mem(add(32, read-sp(s), 4), mc-mem(s), 4))
 $\wedge$ ($b =$ iread-mem(add(32, read-sp(s), 8), mc-mem(s), 4))
 $\wedge$ ($a \in \mathbf{N}$)
 $\wedge$ ($b \in \mathbf{N}$))

; an intermediate state.

DEFINITION:

gcd-s0p(s, a, b)
 $=$ ((mc-status(s) = 'running)
 $\wedge$ evenp(mc-pc(s))
 $\wedge$ rom-addrp(sub(32, 16, mc-pc(s)), mc-mem(s), 60)
 $\wedge$ mcode-addrp(sub(32, 16, mc-pc(s)), mc-mem(s), GCD-CODE)
 $\wedge$ ram-addrp(sub(32, 8, read-an(32, 6, s)), mc-mem(s), 24)
 $\wedge$ ($a =$ iread-dn(32, 2, s))
 $\wedge$ ($b =$ iread-dn(32, 3, s))
 $\wedge$ ($a \in \mathbf{N}$)
 $\wedge$ ($b \in \mathbf{N}$))

; $s \rightarrow s0$.

THEOREM: gcd-s-s0

gcd-statep(s, a, b)
 $\rightarrow$ (gcd-s0p(stepn($s, 4$), a, b)
 $\wedge$ (linked-rts-addr(stepn($s, 4$)) = rts-addr(s))
 $\wedge$ (linked-a6(stepn($s, 4$)) = read-an(32, 6, s))
 $\wedge$ (read-rn(32, 14, mc-rfile(stepn($s, 4$)))
 $=$ sub(32, 4, read-sp(s)))
 $\wedge$ (movem-saved(stepn($s, 4$), 4, 8, 2)
 $=$ readm-rn(32, '(2 3), mc-rfile(s))))

THEOREM: gcd-s-s0-rfile
 $(\text{gcd-statep}(s, a, b) \wedge \text{d4-7a2-5p}(rn))$
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 4)))$
 $\quad = \text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(s)))$

THEOREM: gcd-s-s0-mem
 $(\text{gcd-statep}(s, a, b) \wedge \text{disjoint}(x, l, \text{sub}(32, 12, \text{read-sp}(s)), 24))$
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, 4)), l) = \text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(s), l))$

; s0 --> exit.
; base case: s0 --> exit.

THEOREM: gcd-s0-sn-base-1
 $(\text{gcd-s0p}(s, a, b) \wedge (a \simeq 0))$
 $\rightarrow ((\text{mc-status}(\text{stepn}(s, 6)) = \text{'running'})$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{mc-pc}(\text{stepn}(s, 6)) = \text{linked-rtts-addr}(s))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{iread-dn}(32, 0, \text{stepn}(s, 6)) = \text{fix}(b))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{read-rn}(32, 14, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 6))) = \text{linked-a6}(s))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{read-rn}(32, 15, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 6)))$
 $\quad \quad = \text{add}(32, \text{read-an}(32, 6, s), 8))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, 6)), l)$
 $\quad \quad = \text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(s), l)))$

THEOREM: gcd-s0-sn-base-rfile-1
 $(\text{gcd-s0p}(s, a, b) \wedge (a \simeq 0) \wedge \text{d2-7a2-5p}(rn) \wedge (oplen \leq 32))$
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 6)))$
 $\quad = \text{if } \text{d4-7a2-5p}(rn) \text{ then } \text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(s))$
 $\quad \text{else } \text{get-vlst}(oplen, 0, rn, '(2\ 3), \text{movem-saved}(s, 4, 8, 2)) \text{ endif})$

THEOREM: gcd-s0-sn-base-2
 $(\text{gcd-s0p}(s, a, b) \wedge (a \not\simeq 0) \wedge (b \simeq 0))$
 $\rightarrow ((\text{mc-status}(\text{stepn}(s, 9)) = \text{'running'})$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{mc-pc}(\text{stepn}(s, 9)) = \text{linked-rtts-addr}(s))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{iread-dn}(32, 0, \text{stepn}(s, 9)) = \text{fix}(a))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{read-rn}(32, 14, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 9))) = \text{linked-a6}(s))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{read-rn}(32, 15, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 9)))$
 $\quad \quad = \text{add}(32, \text{read-an}(32, 6, s), 8))$
 $\quad \wedge (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, 9)), l)$
 $\quad \quad = \text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(s), l)))$

THEOREM: gcd-s0-sn-base-rfile-2
 $(\text{gcd-s0p}(s, a, b)$
 $\quad \wedge (a \not\simeq 0)$
 $\quad \wedge (b \simeq 0)$
 $\quad \wedge \text{d2-7a2-5p}(rn))$

$\wedge (oplen \leq 32)$
 $\rightarrow$ (read-rn(*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile(stepn(*s*, 9)))
 $=$ if d4-7a2-5p(*rn*) then read-rn(*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile(*s*))
 $\quad$ else get-vlst(*oplen*, 0, *rn*, ' (2 3), movem-saved(*s*, 4, 8, 2)) endif)

; induction case: s0 --> s0.

EVENT: Enable integerp.

EVENT: Enable iremainder.

THEOREM: gcd-s0-s0-1

$(gcd-s0p(s, a, b) \wedge (a \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq 0) \wedge (b < a))$
 $\rightarrow$ (gcd-s0p(stepn(*s*, 9), *a mod b*, *b*)
 $\wedge$ (read-rn(*oplen*, 14, mc-rfile(stepn(*s*, 9)))
 $=$ read-rn(*oplen*, 14, mc-rfile(*s*)))
 $\wedge$ (linked-a6(stepn(*s*, 9)) = linked-a6(*s*))
 $\wedge$ (linked-rtss-addr(stepn(*s*, 9)) = linked-rtss-addr(*s*))
 $\wedge$ (movem-saved(stepn(*s*, 9), 4, 8, 2) = movem-saved(*s*, 4, 8, 2))
 $\wedge$ (read-mem(*x*, mc-mem(stepn(*s*, 9)), *l*)
 $=$ read-mem(*x*, mc-mem(*s*), *l*)))

THEOREM: gcd-s0-s0-2

$(gcd-s0p(s, a, b) \wedge (a \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq a))$
 $\rightarrow$ (gcd-s0p(stepn(*s*, 9), *a mod a*)
 $\wedge$ (read-rn(*oplen*, 14, mc-rfile(stepn(*s*, 9)))
 $=$ read-rn(*oplen*, 14, mc-rfile(*s*)))
 $\wedge$ (linked-a6(stepn(*s*, 9)) = linked-a6(*s*))
 $\wedge$ (linked-rtss-addr(stepn(*s*, 9)) = linked-rtss-addr(*s*))
 $\wedge$ (movem-saved(stepn(*s*, 9), 4, 8, 2) = movem-saved(*s*, 4, 8, 2))
 $\wedge$ (read-mem(*x*, mc-mem(stepn(*s*, 9)), *l*)
 $=$ read-mem(*x*, mc-mem(*s*), *l*)))

THEOREM: gcd-s0-s0-rfile-1

$(gcd-s0p(s, a, b) \wedge (a \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq 0) \wedge (b < a) \wedge d4-7a2-5p(rn))$
 $\rightarrow$ (read-rn(*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile(stepn(*s*, 9)))
 $=$ read-rn(*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile(*s*)))

THEOREM: gcd-s0-s0-rfile-2

$(gcd-s0p(s, a, b) \wedge (a \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq a) \wedge d4-7a2-5p(rn))$
 $\rightarrow$ (read-rn(*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile(stepn(*s*, 9)))
 $=$ read-rn(*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile(*s*)))

; put together.

THEOREM: gcd-s0-sn

```

let sn be stepn(s, gcd-t1(a, b))
in
gcd-s0p(s, a, b)
→ ((mc-status(sn) = 'running)
   ∧ (mc-pc(sn) = linked-rtt-addr(s))
   ∧ (iread-dn(32, 0, sn) = gcd(a, b))
   ∧ (read-rn(32, 14, mc-rfile(sn)) = linked-a6(s))
   ∧ (read-rn(32, 15, mc-rfile(sn))
      = add(32, read-an(32, 6, s), 8))
   ∧ (read-mem(x, mc-mem(sn), k) = read-mem(x, mc-mem(s), k))) endlet

```

THEOREM: gcd-s0-sn-rfile

```

(gcd-s0p(s, a, b) ∧ d2-7a2-5p(rn) ∧ (oplen ≤ 32))
→ (read-rn(oplen, rn, mc-rfile(stepn(s, gcd-t1(a, b))))
   = if d4-7a2-5p(rn) then read-rn(oplen, rn, mc-rfile(s))
     else get-vlst(oplen, 0, rn, '(2 3), movem-saved(s, 4, 8, 2)) endif)

```

; the correctness of gcd.

THEOREM: gcd-correctness

```

let sn be stepn(s, gcd-t(a, b))
in
gcd-statep(s, a, b)
→ ((mc-status(sn) = 'running)
   ∧ (mc-pc(sn) = rtt-addr(s))
   ∧ (read-rn(32, 14, mc-rfile(sn))
      = read-rn(32, 14, mc-rfile(s)))
   ∧ (read-rn(32, 15, mc-rfile(sn))
      = add(32, read-an(32, 7, s), 4))
   ∧ ((d2-7a2-5p(rn) ∧ (oplen ≤ 32))
      → (read-rn(oplen, rn, mc-rfile(sn))
         = read-rn(oplen, rn, mc-rfile(s))))
   ∧ (disjoint(x, k, sub(32, 12, read-sp(s)), 24)
      → (read-mem(x, mc-mem(sn), k)
         = read-mem(x, mc-mem(s), k)))
   ∧ (iread-dn(32, 0, sn) = gcd(a, b))) endlet

```

EVENT: Disable gcd-t.

```

; to prove that (gcd a b) does compute the greatest common divisor, we need
; to prove the following two theorems:
;   1. (gcd a b) divides a and (gcd a b) divides b.
;      i.e. (gcd a b) is a common divisor of a and b.
;   2. any divisor of a and b is no greater than (gcd a b).

```

THEOREM: remainder-remainder

$$((b \bmod c) = 0) \rightarrow (((a \bmod b) \bmod c) = (a \bmod c))$$

THEOREM: gcd-is-cd

$$((a \bmod \gcd(a, b)) = 0) \wedge ((b \bmod \gcd(a, b)) = 0)$$

THEOREM: gcd-the-greatest

$$((a \neq 0) \wedge (b \neq 0) \wedge ((a \bmod x) = 0) \wedge ((b \bmod x) = 0)) \\ \rightarrow (\gcd(a, b) \leq x)$$

; a simple timing analysis.

THEOREM: lessp-times-lessp

$$((a < b) \wedge (c \neq 0)) \rightarrow (a < (b * c))$$

THEOREM: remainder-shrink-half

$$((b \leq a) \wedge (b \neq 0)) \rightarrow ((a \div 2) \leq (a \bmod b))$$

THEOREM: gcd-t-shrink-1

$$((b \leq a) \wedge (b \neq 0)) \rightarrow ((\log(2, a) - 1) \leq \log(2, a \bmod b))$$

THEOREM: gcd-t-shrink-2

$$((b \leq a) \wedge (b \neq 0) \wedge (a \neq 1)) \\ \rightarrow ((9 * (x + \log(2, a))) \\ \leq (9 + (9 * (x + \log(2, a \bmod b)))))$$

DEFINITION:

$\text{gcd-t2}(a, b)$

= **if** $a \simeq 0$ **then** 6
 elseif $b \simeq 0$ **then** 9
 elseif $b < a$ **then** $9 + \text{gcd-t2}(a \bmod b, b)$
 elseif $a < b$ **then** $9 + \text{gcd-t2}(a, b \bmod a)$
 else 18 **endif**

THEOREM: gcd-t2-ub

$$\text{gcd-t2}(a, b) \leq (18 + (9 * (\log(2, a) + \log(2, b))))$$

THEOREM: gcd-t1-t2

$$\text{gcd-t1}(a, b) = \text{gcd-t2}(a, b)$$

THEOREM: gcd-t-ub

$$\text{gcd-t}(a, b) \leq (22 + (9 * (\log(2, a) + \log(2, b))))$$

THEOREM: gcd-t-ubound

$$((a < \exp(2, 31)) \wedge (b < \exp(2, 31))) \rightarrow (\text{gcd-t}(a, b) \leq 580)$$

EVENT: Make the library "gcd" and compile it.

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