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|#

```
;          Proof of the Correctness of the ISQRT Program
;
```

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

#|

The following C function ISQRT computes the integer square root of a given nonnegative integer i.

```
/* computes the integer square root of a given nonnegative integer */
isqrt(int i)
{
    int j;

    j = (i / 2);
    while ((i / j) < j)
        j = (j + (i / j)) / 2;
    return (j);
}
```

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

The program expects a nonnegative integer input which is on the sp stack at address (sp)+4. The local variable j is assigned to d2. The program exits with the answer in register d0 and the program counter equals the return address saved on the sp stack at address (sp).

```

0x2318 <isqrt>: linkw a6,#0
0x231c <isqrt+4>: movel d2,sp@-
0x231e <isqrt+6>: movel a6@(8),d1
0x2322 <isqrt+10>: movel d1,d2
0x2324 <isqrt+12>: bra 0x232e <isqrt+22>
0x2326 <isqrt+14>: movel d2,d0
0x2328 <isqrt+16>: divsll d1,d0,d0
0x232c <isqrt+20>: addl d0,d1
0x232e <isqrt+22>: tstl d1
0x2330 <isqrt+24>: bge 0x2334 <isqrt+28>
0x2332 <isqrt+26>: addql #1,d1
0x2334 <isqrt+28>: asrl #1,d1
0x2336 <isqrt+30>: movel d2,d0
0x2338 <isqrt+32>: divsll d1,d0,d0
0x233c <isqrt+36>: cmpl d0,d1
0x233e <isqrt+38>: bgt 0x2326 <isqrt+14>
0x2340 <isqrt+40>: movel d1,d0
0x2342 <isqrt+42>: movel a6@(-4),d2
0x2346 <isqrt+46>: unlk a6
0x2348 <isqrt+48>: rts

```

The machine code of the above program is:

```

<isqrt>: 0x4e56 0x0000 0x2f02 0x222e 0x0008 0x2401 0x6008 0x2002
<isqrt+16>: 0x4c41 0x0800 0xd280 0x4a81 0x6c02 0x5281 0xe281 0x2002
<isqrt+32>: 0x4c41 0x0800 0xb280 0x6ee6 0x2001 0x242e 0xffff 0x4e5e
<isqrt+48>: 0x4e75

```

In the logic, it is going to be a list like:

'(78	86	0	0	47	2	34	46
0	8	36	1	96	8	32	2
76	65	8	0	210	128	74	129
108	2	82	129	226	129	32	2
76	65	8	0	178	128	110	230

```

    32      1      36      46      255      252      78      94
    78      117)
|#

```

; in the logic, the program is defined by (isqrt-code).

DEFINITION:

ISQRT-CODE

```

= '(78 86 0 0 47 2 34 46 0 8 36 1 96 8 32 2 76 65 8 0
    210 128 74 129 108 2 82 129 226 129 32 2 76 65 8 0
    178 128 110 230 32 1 36 46 255 252 78 94 78 117)

```

THEOREM: mean-lessp-1

$((b + a) \div 2) < b = (a < b)$

; isqrt1 is a function in the Logic simulating the loop of the above code.

DEFINITION:

isqrt1(*i*, *j*)

```

= if j ≈ 0 then fix(i)
  elseif (i ÷ j) < j then isqrt1(i, (j + (i ÷ j)) ÷ 2)
  else fix(j) endif

```

; isqrt is a function in the Logic simulating the above code.

DEFINITION: isqrt(*i*) = isqrt1(*i*, *i* ÷ 2)

; the computation time of the loop.

DEFINITION:

isqrt1-t(*i*, *j*)

```

= if j ≈ 0 then 0
  elseif (i ÷ j) < j
  then splus(10, isqrt1-t(i, (j + (i ÷ j)) ÷ 2))
  else 8 endif

```

DEFINITION: isqrt-t(*i*) = splus(8, isqrt1-t(*i*, *i* ÷ 2))

EVENT: Enable iplus.

EVENT: Enable integerp.

EVENT: Enable iquotient.

EVENT: Enable illessp.

EVENT: Disable remainder.

EVENT: Disable quotient.

THEOREM: isqrt-no-overflow

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{int-rangep } (2 * j, n) \wedge ((i \div j) < j)) \\ & \rightarrow \text{int-rangep } (j + (i \div j), n) \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM: j-nonzerop

$$((1 < i) \wedge (0 < j)) \rightarrow (((j + (i \div j)) \div 2) \neq 0)$$

THEOREM: j-int-rangep

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{int-rangep } (2 * j, n) \wedge ((i \div j) < j)) \\ & \rightarrow \text{int-rangep } (2 * ((j + (i \div j)) \div 2), n) \end{aligned}$$

; an induction hint.

DEFINITION:

isqrt-induct ( $s, i, j$ )

$$\begin{aligned} = & \text{ if } j \simeq 0 \text{ then } t \\ & \text{ elseif } (i \div j) < j \\ & \text{ then isqrt-induct (stepn } (s, 10), i, (j + (i \div j)) \div 2) \\ & \text{ else } t \text{ endif} \end{aligned}$$

DEFINITION:

isqrt-statep ( $s, i$ )

$$\begin{aligned} = & ((\text{mc-status}(s) = \text{'running}) \\ & \wedge \text{evenp}(\text{mc-pc}(s)) \\ & \wedge \text{rom-addrp}(\text{mc-pc}(s), \text{mc-mem}(s), 50) \\ & \wedge \text{mcode-addrp}(\text{mc-pc}(s), \text{mc-mem}(s), \text{ISQRT-CODE}) \\ & \wedge \text{ram-addrp}(\text{sub}(32, 8, \text{read-sp}(s)), \text{mc-mem}(s), 16) \\ & \wedge (i = \text{iread-mem}(\text{add}(32, \text{read-sp}(s), 4), \text{mc-mem}(s), 4)) \\ & \wedge \text{ilessp}(1, i)) \end{aligned}$$

DEFINITION:

isqrt-s0p ( $s, i, j$ )

$$\begin{aligned} = & ((\text{mc-status}(s) = \text{'running}) \\ & \wedge \text{evenp}(\text{mc-pc}(s)) \\ & \wedge \text{rom-addrp}(\text{sub}(32, 30, \text{mc-pc}(s)), \text{mc-mem}(s), 50) \\ & \wedge \text{mcode-addrp}(\text{sub}(32, 30, \text{mc-pc}(s)), \text{mc-mem}(s), \text{ISQRT-CODE}) \\ & \wedge \text{ram-addrp}(\text{sub}(32, 4, \text{read-an}(32, 6, s)), \text{mc-mem}(s), 16) \\ & \wedge (i = \text{iread-dn}(32, 2, s)) \\ & \wedge (j = \text{iread-dn}(32, 1, s)) \\ & \wedge \text{int-rangep}(2 * j, 32) \\ & \wedge \text{ilessp}(1, i) \\ & \wedge \text{ilessp}(0, j)) \end{aligned}$$

; from the initial state to s0.

THEOREM: initial-j-int-rangep  
int-rangep ( $i, n$ )  $\rightarrow$  int-rangep ( $2 * (i \div 2), n$ )

THEOREM: isqrt-s-s0  
isqrt-statep ( $s, i$ )  
 $\rightarrow$  (isqrt-s0p (stepn ( $s, 8$ ),  $i, i \div 2$ )  
 $\wedge$  (linked-rts-addr (stepn ( $s, 8$ )) = rts-addr ( $s$ ))  
 $\wedge$  (linked-a6 (stepn ( $s, 8$ )) = read-an (32, 6,  $s$ ))  
 $\wedge$  (read-rn (32, 14, mc-rfile (stepn ( $s, 8$ )))  
= sub (32, 4, read-sp ( $s$ )))  
 $\wedge$  (rn-saved (stepn ( $s, 8$ )) = read-dn (32, 2,  $s$ )))

THEOREM: isqrt-s-s0-rfile  
(isqrt-statep ( $s, i$ )  $\wedge$  d3-7a2-5p ( $rn$ ))  
 $\rightarrow$  (read-rn ( $oplen, rn, mc-rfile$  (stepn ( $s, 8$ )))  
= read-rn ( $oplen, rn, mc-rfile$  ( $s$ )))

THEOREM: isqrt-s-s0-mem  
(isqrt-statep ( $s, i$ )  $\wedge$  disjoint ( $x, k, sub$  (32, 8, read-sp ( $s$ )), 16))  
 $\rightarrow$  (read-mem ( $x, mc-mem$  (stepn ( $s, 8$ )),  $k$ ) = read-mem ( $x, mc-mem$  ( $s$ ),  $k$ ))

; from s0 to s0 (induction csae), or from s0 to exit (base case).

; base case:

; the basics we need to prove:

- ; 0. the machine is still running.
- ; 1. the pc is at the right position.
- ; 2. d0 contains the local variable j, the computing square root.
- ; 3. a6 should have the right value.
- ; 4. sp(a7) should have the right value.

THEOREM: isqrt-s0-sn  
(isqrt-s0p ( $s, i, j$ )  $\wedge$  ( $(i \div j) \not\prec j$ ))  
 $\rightarrow$  ((mc-status (stepn ( $s, 8$ )) = 'running)  
 $\wedge$  (mc-pc (stepn ( $s, 8$ )) = linked-rts-addr ( $s$ ))  
 $\wedge$  (iread-dn (32, 0, stepn ( $s, 8$ )) =  $j$ )  
 $\wedge$  (read-rn (32, 14, mc-rfile (stepn ( $s, 8$ ))) = linked-a6 ( $s$ ))  
 $\wedge$  (read-rn (32, 15, mc-rfile (stepn ( $s, 8$ )))  
= add (32, read-an (32, 6,  $s$ ), 8)))

; 5. d2, which is used by this program, should be restored.

THEOREM: isqrt-s0-sn-d2  
(isqrt-s0p ( $s, i, j$ )  $\wedge$  ( $(i \div j) \not\prec j$ )  $\wedge$  ( $oplen \leq 32$ ))  
 $\rightarrow$  (read-rn ( $oplen, 2, mc-rfile$  (stepn ( $s, 8$ ))) = head (rn-saved ( $s$ ),  $oplen$ ))

; and 6. those registers untouched by this program should still  
; have their original contents.

THEOREM: isqrt-s0-sn-rfile  
 $(\text{isqrt-s0p}(s, i, j) \wedge ((i \div j) \not\leq j) \wedge \text{d3-7a2-5p}(rn))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 8)))$   
 $= \text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(s)))$

; and 7. the memory is correctly changed.

THEOREM: isqrt1-s0-sn-mem  
 $(\text{isqrt-s0p}(s, i, j) \wedge ((i \div j) \not\leq j))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, 8)), k) = \text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(s), k))$

THEOREM: isqrt-s0p-j-nonzerop  
 $\text{isqrt-s0p}(s, i, j) \rightarrow ((j \neq 0) \wedge (j \in \mathbf{N}))$

; induction case: s0 --> s0.  
; we need to prove:  
; 0. the state predicate at s0 is still satisfied.  
; 1. a6 is unchanged.  
; 2. the content of original a6 on the sp stack is not changed.  
; 3. the return address on the sp stack is not changed.  
; 4. the content of original d2 on the sp stack is not changed.

THEOREM: isqrt-s0-s0  
 $(\text{isqrt-s0p}(s, i, j) \wedge ((i \div j) < j))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{isqrt-s0p}(\text{stepn}(s, 10), i, (j + (i \div j)) \div 2)$   
 $\wedge (\text{read-rn}(oplen, 14, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 10)))$   
 $= \text{read-rn}(oplen, 14, \text{mc-rfile}(s)))$   
 $\wedge (\text{linked-a6}(\text{stepn}(s, 10)) = \text{linked-a6}(s))$   
 $\wedge (\text{linked-rts-addr}(\text{stepn}(s, 10)) = \text{linked-rts-addr}(s))$   
 $\wedge (\text{rn-saved}(\text{stepn}(s, 10)) = \text{rn-saved}(s)))$

; and 5. the registers that are not modified by this program still have  
; their previous values.

THEOREM: isqrt-s0-s0-rfile  
 $(\text{isqrt-s0p}(s, i, j) \wedge ((i \div j) < j) \wedge \text{d3-7a2-5p}(rn))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 10)))$   
 $= \text{read-rn}(oplen, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(s)))$

; and 6. the memory is correctly changed.

THEOREM: isqrt-s0-s0-mem  
 $(\text{isqrt-s0p}(s, i, j) \wedge ((i \div j) < j))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, 10)), k) = \text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(s), k))$

EVENT: Disable isqrt-statep.

EVENT: Disable isqrt-s0p.

THEOREM: isqrt1-correctness

isqrt-s0p( $s, i, j$ )  
→ ((mc-status(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ ))) = 'running)  
  ∧ (mc-pc(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ ))) = linked-rts-addr( $s$ )  
  ∧ (iread-dn(32, 0, stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ ))) = isqrt1( $i, j$ )  
  ∧ (read-rn(32, 14, mc-rfile(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ )))  
    = linked-a6( $s$ )  
  ∧ (read-rn(32, 15, mc-rfile(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ )))  
    = add(32, read-an(32, 6,  $s$ ), 8)  
  ∧ (read-mem( $x, \text{mc-mem}(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ ))),  $k$ )  
    = read-mem( $x, \text{mc-mem}(s, k)$ ))$

THEOREM: isqrt1-d2

(isqrt-s0p( $s, i, j$ ) ∧ (oplen ≤ 32))  
→ (read-rn(oplen, 2, mc-rfile(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)$ )))  
  = head(rn-saved( $s, \text{oplen}$ )))

THEOREM: isqrt1-rfile

(isqrt-s0p( $s, i, j$ ) ∧ d3-7a2-5p( $rn$ ))  
→ (read-rn(oplen,  $rn, \text{mc-rfile}(stepn(s, \text{isqrt1-t}(i, j)))$ )  
  = read-rn(oplen,  $rn, \text{mc-rfile}(s)$ ))

; after an execution of this program, the machine state satisfies:  
; 0. normal exit.  
; 1. the pc is returned to the next instruction of the caller.  
; 2. the result -- ISQRT(i), is stored in D0.  
; 3. a6, used by LINK, is restored to its original content.  
; 4. the stack pointer sp(a7) is updated correctly to pop off one frame.

THEOREM: isqrt-correctness

isqrt-statep( $s, i$ )  
→ ((mc-status(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt-t}(i)$ ))) = 'running)  
  ∧ (mc-pc(stepn( $s, \text{isqrt-t}(i)$ ))) = rts-addr( $s$ )  
  ∧ (iread-dn(32, 0, stepn( $s, \text{isqrt-t}(i)$ ))) = isqrt( $i$ )  
  ∧ (read-an(32, 6, stepn( $s, \text{isqrt-t}(i)$ ))) = read-an(32, 6,  $s$ )  
  ∧ (read-an(32, 7, stepn( $s, \text{isqrt-t}(i)$ )))  
    = add(32, read-an(32, 7,  $s$ ), 4))

; 5. d2, used for local variable j, is restored to its original value.

THEOREM: isqrt-d2  
 $(\text{isqrt-statep}(s, i) \wedge (\text{oplen} \leq 32))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-rn}(\text{oplen}, 2, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, \text{isqrt-t}(i))))$   
 $= \text{read-dn}(\text{oplen}, 2, s))$

; and 6. the registers that are not modified by this program still have  
; their original values.

THEOREM: isqrt-rfile  
 $(\text{isqrt-statep}(s, i) \wedge \text{d3-7a2-5p}(rn))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-rn}(\text{oplen}, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, \text{isqrt-t}(i))))$   
 $= \text{read-rn}(\text{oplen}, rn, \text{mc-rfile}(s)))$

; and 7. the memory is correctly changed. i.e. specify clearly the portions  
; of the memory were changed and prove that is a truth.

THEOREM: isqrt-read-mem  
 $(\text{isqrt-statep}(s, i) \wedge \text{disjoint}(x, k, \text{sub}(32, 8, \text{read-sp}(s)), 16))$   
 $\rightarrow (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, \text{isqrt-t}(i))), k)$   
 $= \text{read-mem}(x, \text{mc-mem}(s), k))$

EVENT: Disable isqrt-t.

```

#|
; we next need to prove that isqrt does compute the integer square root.
; the following is the same as the proof in the file isqrt-ada.events.
(defn sq (j)
  (times j j))

(prove-lemma isqrt1-lower-bound (rewrite)
  (implies (not (zerop j))
    (not (lessp i (sq (isqrt1 i j))))))

(prove-lemma quotient-by-2 (rewrite)
  (not (lessp (plus (quotient x 2) (quotient x 2))
    (sub1 x))))

(prove-lemma main-trick (rewrite)
  (not (lessp (sq (add1 (quotient (plus j k) 2)))
    (plus (times j k) j)))
  ((induct (difference j k))))

(prove-lemma sq-add1-non-zero (rewrite)
  (not (equal (sq (add1 x)) 0)))

```



```

(prove-lemma main (rewrite)
  (implies (not (zerop j))
    (lessp i
      (sq (add1 (quotient (plus j (quotient i j)) 2))))))
  ((disable sq)))

(prove-lemma isqrt1-upper-bound (rewrite)
  (implies (lessp i (sq (add1 j)))
    (lessp i (sq (add1 (isqrt1 i j))))))
  ((disable sq)))

(prove-lemma isqrt->isqrt1 (rewrite)
  (implies (lessp 1 i)
    (lessp i (sq (add1 (quotient i 2))))))

; (isqrt i) is the square root of i: (isqrt i)^2 <= i < [(isqrt i)+1]^2.
(prove-lemma isqrt-logic-correctness ()
  (implies (lessp 1 i)
    (and (lessp i (sq (add1 (isqrt i))))
      (not (lessp i (sq (isqrt i))))))
  ((disable sq isqrt1)))

|#

```

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