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|#

Proof of the Correctness of a LOG2 Program

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

#|

The following C function computes the integer logarithm (base 2) of a nonnegative integer. We proved the correctness of the binary of this C function. The binary is produced by Gnu C compiler.

The proof described here was worked out with Matt Kaufmann and Bill Pierce.

```
/* computes the integer logarithm of a nonnegative integer. */
log2(int n)
{
    int log = 0;
    while (n > 1) {
        log++;
    }
}
```

#|

```
n /= 2;}
return(log);
}
```

Here is the MC68020 assembly code of the above LOG2 program. The code is generated by "gcc -O".

0x22ce	<log2>:</log2>	linkw fp,#0
0x22d2	<log2+4>:</log2+4>	movel d2,sp@-
0x22d4	<log2+6>:</log2+6>	movel fp@(8),d0
0x22d8	<log2+10>:</log2+10>	clrl d1
0x22da	<log2+12>:</log2+12>	bra 0x22e6 <log2+24></log2+24>
0x22dc	<log2+14>:</log2+14>	addql #1,d1
0x22de	<log2+16>:</log2+16>	tstl d0
0x22e0	<log2+18>:</log2+18>	bge 0x22e4 <1og2+22>
0x22e2	<log2+20>:</log2+20>	addql #1,d0
0x22e4	<log2+22>:</log2+22>	asrl #1,d0
0x22e6	<log2+24>:</log2+24>	movel #1,d2
0x22e8	<log2+26>:</log2+26>	cmpl d0,d2
0x22ea	<log2+28>:</log2+28>	blt 0x22dc <log2+14></log2+14>
0x22ec	<log2+30>:</log2+30>	movel d1,d0
0x22ee	<log2+32>:</log2+32>	movel fp@(-4),d2
0x22f2	<log2+36>:</log2+36>	unlk fp
0x22f4	<log2+38>:</log2+38>	rts

<log2>: 0x4e56 0x0000 0x2f02 0x202e 0x0008 0x4281 0x600a 0x5281<log2+16>: 0x4a80 0x6c02 0x5280 0xe280 0x7401 0xb480 0x6df0 0x2001<log2+32>: 0x242e 0xffc 0x4e5e 0x4e75

'(78	86	0	0	47	2	32	46
0	8	66	129	96	10	82	129
74	128	108	2	82	128	226	128
116	1	180	128	109	240	32	1
36	46	255	252	78	94	78	117)
#							

; in Nqthm, log2 is defined as:

DEFINITION:

log2-code

; we define the Nqthm counterpart of log2.

```
DEFINITION:
\log^2(n, \log^2)
= if 1 < n then \log 2(n \div 2, 1 + \log 2)
     else log2 endif
; the clock.
DEFINITION:
\log 2-t0(n)
= if 1 < n then splus (7, log2-t0 (n \div 2))
    else 7 endif
DEFINITION: \log_{2-t}(n) = \operatorname{splus}(5, \log_{2-t0}(n))
; an induction hint.
DEFINITION:
\log 2-induct (s, n, log 2)
= if 1 < n then log2-induct (stepn (s, 7), n \div 2, 1 + log2)
     else t endif
; the preconditions on the initail state.
DEFINITION:
\log 2-statep (s, n)
= ((mc-status (s) = 'running)
      \wedge = \operatorname{evenp}(\operatorname{mc-pc}(s))
      \wedge rom-addrp (mc-pc (s), mc-mem (s), 40)
      \wedge mcode-addrp (mc-pc (s), mc-mem (s), LOG2-CODE)
      \wedge ram-addrp (sub (32, 8, read-sp (s)), mc-mem (s), 16)
      \land (n = iread-mem (add (32, read-sp (s), 4), mc-mem (s), 4))
      \land (n \in \mathbf{N}))
; an intermediate state.
DEFINITION:
\log 2-s0p (s, n, \log 2)
= ((mc-status (s) = 'running)
      \wedge \quad \text{evenp}\left(\text{mc-pc}\left(s\right)\right)
      \wedge rom-addrp (sub (32, 24, mc-pc (s)), mc-mem (s), 40)
      \land mcode-addrp (sub (32, 24, mc-pc (s)), mc-mem (s), LOG2-CODE)
      \wedge ram-addrp (sub (32, 4, read-an (32, 6, s)), mc-mem (s), 16)
      \land \quad (n = \text{iread-dn} (32, 0, s))
      \land \quad (log 2 = iread-dn (32, 1, s))
```

- \wedge int-rangep (log2 + n, 32)
- $\wedge \quad (\mathit{log2} \in \mathbf{N})$
- $\land \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}))$

; from the initial state to s0: s \rightarrow s0. THEOREM: log2-s-s0 $\log 2$ -statep $(s, n) \rightarrow \log 2$ -s0p (stepn (s, 5), n, 0) THEOREM: log2-s-s0-else $\log 2$ -statep (s, n) \rightarrow ((linked-rts-addr(stepn(s, 5)) = rts-addr(s)) \wedge (linked-a6 (stepn (s, 5)) = read-an (32, 6, s)) (read-rn (32, 14, mc-rfile (stepn (s, 5))))Λ = sub (32, 4, read-sp (s))) (rn-saved(stepn(s, 5)) = read-dn(32, 2, s))) \wedge THEOREM: log2-s-s0-rfile $(\log 2\operatorname{-statep}(s, n) \wedge d3\operatorname{-7a2-5p}(rn))$ (read-rn (oplen, rn, mc-rfile (stepn (s, 5))))= read-rn (*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile (*s*))) THEOREM: log2-s-s0-mem $(\log 2\operatorname{-statep}(s, n) \wedge \operatorname{disjoint}(x, k, \operatorname{sub}(32, 8, \operatorname{read-sp}(s)), 16))$ \rightarrow (read-mem (x, mc-mem (stepn (s, 5)), k) = read-mem (x, mc-mem (s), k)) ; s0 --> exit. ; base case: s0 --> exit. THEOREM: log2-s0-sn-base $(\log 2 - \operatorname{sop}(s, n, \log 2) \land (1 \not< n))$ \rightarrow ((mc-status (stepn (s, 7)) = 'running) $\wedge \quad (\text{mc-pc}(\text{stepn}(s, 7)) = \text{linked-rts-addr}(s))$ (iread-dn(32, 0, stepn(s, 7)) = log2) \wedge (read-rn(32, 14, mc-rfile(stepn(s, 7))) = linked-a6(s)) \wedge Λ (read-rn (32, 15, mc-rfile (stepn (s, 7))))= add (32, read-an (32, 6, s), 8))) THEOREM: log2-s0-sn-base-rfile $(\log 2 - \operatorname{sop}(s, n, \log 2) \land (1 \not< n) \land d2 - 7a2 - 5p(rn) \land (oplen \le 32))$ \rightarrow (read-rn (*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile (stepn (s, 7))) = if d3-7a2-5p(rn) then read-rn(oplen, rn, mc-rfile(s))else head (rn-saved (s), oplen) endif) THEOREM: log2-s0s-n-base-mem $(\log 2 - \operatorname{sop}(s, n, \log 2) \land (1 \not< n))$ \rightarrow (read-mem (x, mc-mem (stepn (s, 7)), k) = read-mem (x, mc-mem (s), k)) ; induction case: s0 \rightarrow s0.

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THEOREM: log2-rangep-la

 $(\operatorname{int-rangep}(m + n, 32) \land (1 < n))$

 \rightarrow int-rangep $(1 + (m + (n \div 2)), 32)$

Theorem: log2-s0-s0

 $(\log 2 - \operatorname{sop}(s, n, \log 2) \land (1 < n))$

 $\rightarrow (\log 2\text{-s0p}(\text{stepn}(s, 7), n \div 2, 1 + \log 2)) \\ \land (\text{read-rn}(oplen, 14, \text{mc-rfile}(\text{stepn}(s, 7)))) \\ = \text{read-rn}(oplen, 14, \text{mc-rfile}(s)))$

- $\land \quad (\text{linked-a6}(\text{stepn}(s, 7)) = \text{linked-a6}(s))$
- $\land \quad (\text{linked-rts-addr}(\text{stepn}(s, 7)) = \text{linked-rts-addr}(s))$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{ mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, 7)), k)) \\ = \quad \text{read-mem}(x, \text{ mc-mem}(s), k))$
- \wedge (rn-saved (stepn (s, 7)) = rn-saved (s)))

THEOREM: log2-s0-s0-rfile

 $(\log 2-s0p(s, n, \log 2) \land (1 < n) \land d3-7a2-5p(rn))$

 \rightarrow (read-rn (*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile (stepn (*s*, 7)))

= read-rn (*oplen*, rn, mc-rfile (s)))

; put together.

Theorem: log2-s0-sn

 $\log 2$ -s0p $(s, n, \log 2)$

 \rightarrow ((mc-status (stepn (s, log2-t0 (n))) = 'running)

- $\wedge \quad (\operatorname{mc-pc}(\operatorname{stepn}(s, \operatorname{log2-t0}(n))) = \operatorname{linked-rts-addr}(s))$
- $\wedge \quad \left(\mathrm{iread}\text{-}\mathrm{dn}\left(\mathbf{32},\,\mathbf{0},\,\mathrm{stepn}\left(s,\,\mathrm{log2\text{-}t0}\left(n\right)\right)\right) = \mathrm{log2}\left(n,\,\mathrm{log2}\right)\right)$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{read-rn} (32, 14, \text{mc-rfile} (\text{stepn} (s, \log 2\text{-t0} (n))))) \\ = \quad \text{linked-a6} (s))$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{read-rn} (32, 15, \text{mc-rfile} (\text{stepn} (s, \log 2 \text{-t0} (n)))) \\ = \quad \text{add} (32, \text{read-an} (32, 6, s), 8))$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{read-mem}(x, \text{ mc-mem}(\text{stepn}(s, \log 2\text{-t0}(n))), k) \\ = \quad \text{read-mem}(x, \text{ mc-mem}(s), k)))$

THEOREM: log2-s0-sn-rfile

 $(\log 2 - \operatorname{sop}(s, n, \log 2) \land \operatorname{d2-7a2-5p}(rn) \land (oplen \leq 32))$

- \rightarrow (read-rn (*oplen*, *rn*, mc-rfile (stepn (*s*, log2-t0 (*n*))))
 - = **if** d3-7a2-5p (rn) **then** read-rn (oplen, rn, mc-rfile (s))**else** head (rn-saved (s), oplen) **endif**)

; correctness.

THEOREM: log2-correct

 $\log 2$ -statep (s, n)

 \rightarrow ((mc-status (stepn (s, log2-t (n))) = 'running)

- $\land \quad (\text{mc-pc}(\text{stepn}(s, \log 2\text{-t}(n))) = \text{rts-addr}(s))$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{iread-dn} (32, 0, \text{stepn} (s, \log 2 t(n))) = \log 2(n, 0))$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{read-an} (32, 6, \text{stepn} (s, \log 2 \text{-t} (n))) = \text{read-an} (32, 6, s))$
- $\wedge \quad (\text{read-an} (32, 7, \text{stepn} (s, \log 2\text{-t} (n)))) = \text{add} (32, \text{read-an} (32, 7, s), 4)))$

THEOREM: log2-rfile

 $(\log 2 \operatorname{-statep}(s, n) \wedge d2 \operatorname{-7a2-5p}(rn) \wedge (oplen \leq 32))$

 $\rightarrow \quad \left(\text{read-rn}\left(\textit{oplen}, \textit{rn}, \text{mc-rfile}\left(\text{stepn}\left(s, \, \text{log2-t}\left(n \right) \right) \right) \right)$

```
= read-rn (oplen, rn, mc-rfile (s)))
```

THEOREM: log2-mem

 $(\log 2\operatorname{-statep}(s, n) \land \operatorname{disjoint}(x, k, \operatorname{sub}(32, 8, \operatorname{read-sp}(s)), 16)) \rightarrow (\operatorname{read-mem}(x, \operatorname{mc-mem}(\operatorname{stepn}(s, \log 2\operatorname{-t}(n))), k) = \operatorname{read-mem}(x, \operatorname{mc-mem}(s), k))$

; the correctness of the Nqthm function log2.

THEOREM: log2-log $(i \in \mathbf{N}) \rightarrow (\log 2(n, i) = (i + \log (2, n)))$

; 2^log2(n) <= n.

THEOREM: log2-thm1 $(1 < n) \rightarrow (n \not\leq \exp(2, \log 2(n, 0)))$

; $n < 2^{(\log_2(n)+1)}$.

THEOREM: log2-thm2 $n < \exp(2, 1 + \log^2(n, 0))$

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