

**A Correction on “A Family of 2-process Mutual Exclusion Algorithms:
Notes on UNITY: 13-90”**
Notes on UNITY: 22-90

Angela Dappert-Farquhar
University of Texas, Austin

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On page 6 of the above note, $I1. [1 \leq m \leq 3 \equiv u] \wedge [3 \leq m \leq 4 \Rightarrow \neg p]$
and $I2. [1 \leq n \leq 3 \equiv v] \wedge [3 \leq n \leq 4 \Rightarrow p]$
are listed as invariants of the program **2-mutex**, reproduced below.

Program 2-mutex

```

    initially  $u, v, m, n = false, false, 0, 0$ 
    assign
    {process u's program}
     $u, m := true, 1$            if  $u.h \wedge m = 0$ 
    □  $p, m := v, 2$            if  $m = 1$ 
    □  $m := 3$                  if  $\neg p \wedge m = 2$ 
    □  $u, m := false, 4$        if  $m = 3$ 
    □  $p, m := true, 0$         if  $m = 4$ 

    □ {process v's program}
     $v, n := true, 1$            if  $v.h \wedge n = 0$ 
    □  $p, n := \neg u, 2$        if  $n = 1$ 
    □  $n := 3$                  if  $p \wedge n = 2$ 
    □  $v, n := false, 4$        if  $n = 3$ 
    □  $p, n := false, 0$        if  $n = 4$ 

```

end.

If $m = 4$ then $I1$ implies $\neg u \wedge \neg p$.
In the possible execution $\{m, n, u = 4, 1, false\}$ $p, n := \neg u, 2$ if $n = 1$ $\{m, p = 4, true\}$,
the postcondition violates the conjunct $[3 \leq m \leq 4 \Rightarrow \neg p]$ of $I1$.

Analogously, for $n = 4$ and statement $p, m := v, 2$ if $m = 1$ the conjunct $[3 \leq n \leq 4 \Rightarrow p]$
of $I2$ can be violated.

These invariants can be modified as follows

- $I1. [1 \leq m \leq 3 \equiv u] \wedge [m = 3 \Rightarrow \neg p]$
 $I2. [1 \leq n \leq 3 \equiv v] \wedge [n = 3 \Rightarrow p].$

The proofs of the safety and progress properties are not affected by this change.