

The following aliases were used:

$$B \equiv ((y > 1) \wedge (x = 3))$$

$$Q \equiv ((x + y) < 19)$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{(1) \quad ((B \wedge Q) \supset ((x > y)[\frac{x+19}{x}]])}{(B \wedge Q) \{x \leftarrow (x + 19)\} (x > y)} \quad (H1) \quad \frac{(2) \quad ((B \wedge \neg Q) \supset ((x > y)[\frac{y+y}{x}])}{(B \wedge \neg Q) \{x \leftarrow (y + y)\} (x > y)} \quad (H1)}{\frac{(H3) \quad B \{ \text{if } Q \text{ then } x \leftarrow (x + 19) \text{ else } x \leftarrow (y + y) \} (x > y)}{(T1) \quad (y > 1) \{ \text{begin } x \leftarrow 3; \text{ if } Q \text{ then } x \leftarrow (x + 19) \text{ else } x \leftarrow (y + y) \text{ end} \} (x > y)}}{(H1) \quad (H3) \quad (T1)}$$

The following aliases were used:

$$P \equiv ((x = 3) \wedge (y = 1))$$

$$Q \equiv (y = 10)$$

$$\frac{\frac{(1) \quad \frac{(2) \quad ((I1 \wedge (x > 0)) \supset ((I1[\frac{x-1}{x}][\frac{y+3}{y}]))}{(I1 \wedge (x > 0)) \{y \leftarrow (y + 3)\} (I1[\frac{x-1}{x}])} \quad (H1)}{(P \supset I1) \quad \frac{(1) \quad (I1 \wedge (x > 0)) \{ \text{begin } y \leftarrow (y + 3); x \leftarrow (x - 1) \text{ end} \} I1 \quad (T2) \quad \frac{(3) \quad ((I1 \wedge \neg(x > 0)) \supset Q)}{P \{ \text{while } (x > 0) \text{ do } \text{begin } y \leftarrow (y + 3); x \leftarrow (x - 1) \text{ end} \} Q} \quad (H4)}}{(H1) \quad (T2) \quad (H4)}$$

Invariant  $I1$ :  $((3 * x) + (1 * y)) = c1$

Choose  $c1$  so that  $(P \supset ((3 * x) + (1 * y)) = c1)$  is valid in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

The following aliases were used:

$$P \equiv (\text{divisor} > 0)$$

$$Q \equiv ((\text{dividend} = (\text{rem} + (\text{quot} * \text{divisor}))) \wedge (\text{rem} < \text{divisor}))$$

$$I \equiv I1$$

$$B \equiv (\text{rem} \geq \text{divisor})$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
\frac{\frac{(P \wedge (\text{rem} = \text{dividend})) \supset (I_{\lfloor \frac{0}{\text{quot}} \rfloor})}{(P \wedge (\text{rem} = \text{dividend})) \{ \text{quot} \leftarrow 0 \} I} \text{(H1)}}{P \{ \text{begin rem} \leftarrow \text{dividend}; \text{quot} \leftarrow 0 \text{ end} \} I} \text{(T1)} \\
P \{ \text{begin begin rem} \leftarrow \text{dividend}; \text{quot} \leftarrow 0 \text{ end}; \text{while } B \text{ do begin rem} \leftarrow (\text{rem} \dot{-} \text{divisor}); \text{quot} \leftarrow
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{c}
(2) \\
\frac{\frac{((I \wedge B) \supset ((I_{\lfloor \frac{\text{quot} + 1}{\text{quot}} \rfloor})_{\lfloor \frac{\text{rem} \dot{-} \text{divisor}}{\text{rem}} \rfloor}))}{(I \wedge B) \{ \text{rem} \leftarrow (\text{rem} \dot{-} \text{divisor}) \} (I_{\lfloor \frac{\text{quot} + 1}{\text{quot}} \rfloor})} \text{(H1)}}{(I \wedge B) \{ \text{begin rem} \leftarrow (\text{rem} \dot{-} \text{divisor}); \text{quot} \leftarrow (\text{quot} +
\end{array}$$

Invariant I1:  $((1 * \text{rem}) + (\text{divisor} * \text{quot})) = c1$   
Choose  $c1$  so that  $(P \supset (((1 * \text{rem}) + (\text{divisor} * \text{quot})) = c1))$  is valid in  $\mathbb{N}$ .

$$\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
\frac{\frac{(((x > 0) \wedge ((x + y) = z)) \supset (((x + y) = z)_{\lfloor \frac{y + 1}{y} \rfloor})_{\lfloor \frac{x \dot{-} 1}{x} \rfloor}))}{((x > 0) \wedge ((x + y) = z)) \{ x \leftarrow (x \dot{-} 1) \} (((x + y) = z)_{\lfloor \frac{y + 1}{y} \rfloor})} \text{(H1)}}{((x > 0) \wedge ((x + y) = z)) \{ \text{begin } x \leftarrow (x \dot{-} 1); y \leftarrow (y + 1) \text{ end} \} ((x + y) = z)} \text{(T2)}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
\frac{\frac{(((y > 0) \wedge (x > y)) \supset ((z > y)_{\lfloor \frac{x}{z} \rfloor}))}{((y > 0) \wedge (x > y)) \{ z \leftarrow x \} (z > y)} \text{(H1)} \\
\frac{\frac{\frac{((y > 0) \wedge \neg(x > y)) \wedge (z = y) \supset ((z > y)_{\lfloor \frac{y \dot{-} 1}{y} \rfloor}))}{((y > 0) \wedge \neg(x > y)) \wedge (z = y)) \{ y \leftarrow (y \dot{-} 1) \} (z > y)} \text{(H1)}}{((y > 0) \wedge \neg(x > y)) \{ \text{begin } z \leftarrow y; y \leftarrow (y \dot{-} 1) \text{ end} \} (z > y)} \text{(H1)} \\
(y > 0) \{ \text{if } (x > y) \text{ then } z \leftarrow x \text{ else begin } z \leftarrow y; y \leftarrow (y \dot{-} 1) \text{ end} \} (z > y)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(2) \\
\frac{((\text{I1} \wedge (x \neq y)) \supset ((\text{I1}[\frac{(y+2)}{y}][\frac{(x+1)}{x}])))}{(\text{I1} \wedge (x \neq y)) \{x \leftarrow (x+1)\} (\text{I1}[\frac{(y+2)}{y}])} \text{ (H1)} \\
(1) \quad \frac{((x=2) \wedge (y=3)) \supset \text{I1} \quad \frac{(\text{I1} \wedge (x \neq y)) \{x \leftarrow (x+1)\} (\text{I1}[\frac{(y+2)}{y}])}{(\text{I1} \wedge (x \neq y)) \{\text{begin } x \leftarrow (x+1); y \leftarrow (y+2) \text{ end}\} \text{I1}} \text{ (T2)} \quad ((\text{I1} \wedge \neg(x \neq y)) \supset \text{I1})}{((x=2) \wedge (y=3)) \{\text{while } (x \neq y) \text{ do } \text{begin } x \leftarrow (x+1); y \leftarrow (y+2) \text{ end}\} (x=1)} \text{ (3)}
\end{array}$$

Invariant  $I1$  is either:  $((1 * y) = ((2 * x) + c1))$  or:  $((1 * y) + c1 = (2 * x))$ ;  $c1$  should be positive, and  $((x=2) \wedge (y=3)) \supset ((1 * y) = ((2 * x) + c1))$  or  $((x=2) \wedge (y=3)) \supset (((1 * y) + c1) = (2 * x))$  should hold, respectively.

$$\begin{array}{c}
(1) \\
\frac{(((y=5) \wedge (v=3)) \supset (((a=7)_{\text{a}}^{\text{7}})[\frac{(5+y)}{v}]))}{((y=5) \wedge (v=3)) \{v \leftarrow (5+y)\} ((a=7)_{\text{a}}^{\text{7}})} \text{ (H1)} \\
\frac{((y=5) \wedge (v=3)) \{\text{begin } v \leftarrow (5+y); a \leftarrow 7 \text{ end}\} (a=7)}{((y=5) \wedge (v=3)) \{\text{begin } v \leftarrow (5+y); a \leftarrow 7 \text{ end}\} (a=7)} \text{ (T2)}
\end{array}$$