

$$\underline{(I \wedge B) \subset (I)}$$

$$(I \mid \text{while } B \{ C \} (I \wedge \neg B))$$

X - invariante

T

\perp

Exat1 : $y=1, z=0; \text{while } (z \neq x) \{$
 $z = z + 1;$
 $y = y * z;$

$x=5$

| y | z |
|-----|-----|
| 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 3 |
| 24 | 4 |
| 120 | 5 |

$y = z!$

Pat : $y = 1$

35

$z = 0;$

while ($z \neq n$) {

$z = z + 1;$

$y = y * x;$

}

~~na~~ $n = 5$

| y | z |
|-------|-----|
| 1 | 0 |
| x | 1 |
| x^2 | 2 |
| x^3 | 3 |
| x^4 | 4 |
| x^5 | 5 |

$$y = x^z$$

Fat 2 : ($x_0 = x \wedge x \geq 0$)

$y = 1;$

while ($x \neq 1$) {

$y = y * x;$

$x = x - 1;$

} ($y = x_0!$)

| x | y |
|-----|-----|
| 5 | 1 |
| 4 | 5 |
| 3 | 20 |
| 2 | 60 |
| 1 | 120 |

$$y = \frac{x_0!}{x!}$$

$5 \cdot 4$
 $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$
 $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2$

Doma : (| $x_0 = x \dots 1$)

(36)

```
z = 0;  
while (x > 0) {  
    z = z + x;  
    x = x - 1;  
}
```

$$(| z = \frac{x_0(x_0+1)}{2} |)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x \quad z \\ \hline 5 \quad 0 \end{array}$$

$$4 \quad 5 \quad 5$$

$$3 \quad 9 \quad 5 + 4$$

$$2 \quad 12 \quad 5 + 4 + 3$$

$$1 \quad 14 \quad 5 + 4 + 3 + 2$$

$$0 \quad 15$$

$$z = \frac{x_0(x_0+1)}{2} - \frac{x(x+1)}{2}$$

(φ) while $B \{C\} . (\varphi) ?$ (37)

$$\frac{\vdash \varphi' \rightarrow \varphi \quad (\varphi) \text{ P } (\varphi) \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \varphi'}{(\varphi') \text{ P } (\varphi')}$$

① Achar X

② Provar $\vdash \varphi \rightarrow X$

③ Provar $\vdash X \wedge \neg B \rightarrow \varphi$

Fat 1: $(y = 1 \wedge z = 0)$

while () {

 :
 }

$(y = x!)$

$\vdash (y = 1 \wedge z = 0) \rightarrow y = z!$

$\vdash (y = z! \wedge z = x) \rightarrow y = x!$

Subir ψ

① Achar X

② Provar $\vdash X \wedge \neg B \rightarrow \psi$

③ Subir X por C , obtendo X'

④ Provar $\vdash X \wedge B \rightarrow X'$

⑤ Colocar X acima do while

⑥ Provar $\vdash \psi \rightarrow X$

(TTT) (TTT)

($1 = 0!$) Impl

$y = 1;$

($1y = 0!$) Atrib.

$z = 0;$

($1y = z!$) Atrib.

while ($z \neq x$) {

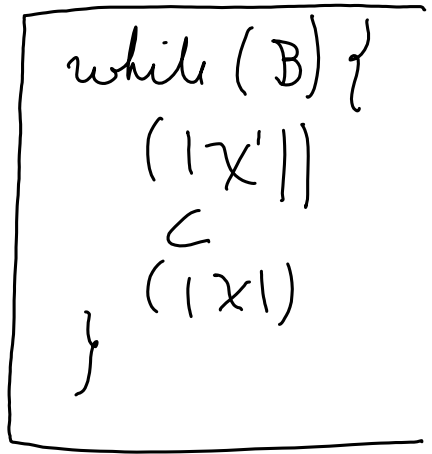
($1y = z! \wedge z \neq x!$) $X \wedge B$

($1y = z \wedge z = z \cdot (z+1) = (z+1)!$) Impl.

$z = z + 1;$

($1y \cdot z = z!$) Atrib.

$y = y * z;$



$$\{ (|y = z! \wedge x = z!) \}$$

$$(|y = x!|) \text{ Impl}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x \cdot y = z!$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vdash (y = z! \wedge x = z) \rightarrow y = x!$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \mathcal{K}' : y(z+1) = (z+1)!$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \vdash (y = z! \wedge z \neq x) \rightarrow y \cdot (z+1) = (z+1)!$$

$\mathcal{K} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{B} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{K}'$

$$\textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \vdash_{\text{pai}} (|T|) \text{ Fat 1 } (|y = x!|)$$

```

uinta[n],
a[1], ..., a[n]
a[E]
    
```

Problema: Dado um vetor $a[1], \dots, a[n]$ calcule a soma de um segmento de soma mínima.

$$\text{Ex.: } [-1, 3, 15, \underbrace{-6, 4, -5}_{-7}]$$

$$[4, \underbrace{-8, 3, -4}_{9}, 10, \underbrace{-6, -3, 5}_{-9}]$$

Solução linear:

guarda 2 valores:

- s: a soma mínima até o ponto

- t: a soma mínima de todos os segmentos que terminem naquele ponto

$$k = 2;$$

$$t = a[1];$$

$$s = a[1];$$

while (k != n + 1) {

$$t = \min [t + a[k], a[k]];$$

$$s = \min (s, t);$$

$$k = k + 1;$$

}

Simulação

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[4, -8, 3, -4, 8, -6, -3, 5]

| k | t | s |
|---|-----|-----|
| 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | -8 | -8 |
| 4 | -5 | -9 |
| 5 | -9 | -10 |
| 6 | -1 | |
| 7 | -7 | |
| 8 | -10 | |
| 9 | -5 | |