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附录.Schorre-Waite 验证义务的证明过程

本节整体描述 Schorre-Waite 程序上验证义务(如图 8 所示)的证明过程.Schorre-Waite 的一致性证明分解后变成对若干基本块的证明,基本块内的语句主要是对栈(rotate list 实现)的头部进行操作,这些操作较为简单,很多工作或工具可以较为容易地进行证明.这里使用 scope logic 工具进行证明.下面给出大概的证明过程.

下面的证明使用 v 表示 $M(v)$, $M(v)$ 表示抽象变量 v 对应的具体变量表达式. $NS0$ 表示节点图中所有节点引用的集合.下面给出证明过程中用到的符号的定义.

$$\begin{aligned} explored &= \{x \mid x \in NS0 \wedge x \rightarrow mk = \text{true}\}, \\ stack &= [t] + STACK(p), \\ CHK &= \{(x, x \rightarrow chk) \mid x \in NS0\}, \\ INV &= IsRotateList(p) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(p)} (x \rightarrow mk), \\ STACK(x: P(Node)): List(P(Node)) &\triangleq x = NULL?[]: x + STACK(x \rightarrow chk?x \rightarrow r: x \rightarrow l), \\ IsRotateList(x: P(Node)): bool &\triangleq (x = NULL)?\text{true}: IsRotateList(x \rightarrow chk?x \rightarrow r: x \rightarrow l). \end{aligned}$$

A.1 C2处验证义务的证明过程(如图9所示)

```

Pre:
ForAll x in NS0()=>x->mk=false && x->chk=false^
root!=null^root isIn NS0()
C1:
t=root;
p=NULL;
C2:
explored'={}\wedge stack'=[root]^p=NULL^CHK'=CHK'@C1^INV

```

Fig.9 Proof obligations of first two lines

图 9 Schorre-Waite 程序前两行的验证义务

使用工具求解 $C2$ 处的每个验证义务在 $C1$ 处的最弱前置条件.

在 $C1$ 处的求解得到的最弱前置条件是

$$explored' = \{\} \wedge [root] + [] = [root] \wedge \text{true} \wedge CHK' = CHK' @ C1 \wedge IsRotateList(NULL) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(NULL)} (x \rightarrow mk),$$

其中, $CHK' = CHK' @ C1$, $IsRotateList(NULL) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(NULL)} (x \rightarrow mk)$ 在 $C1$ 处恒成立.

通过前置条件,可以推出 $explored' = \{\}$ 成立.

A.2 C5和C6处验证义务的证明过程(如图10所示)

使用工具求解 $C6$ 处的每个验证义务在 $C5$ 处的最弱前置条件.

在 C5 处的求解得到的最弱前置条件是

$$[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow r)=tail([t]+STACK(p)) \quad (19)$$

$$p \rightarrow r=head(tail(tail([t]+STACK(p)))) \quad (20)$$

$$IsRotateList(p \rightarrow r) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(p \rightarrow r)} (x \rightarrow mk) \quad (21)$$

其中,C5 处 $p \rightarrow chk$ 成立,所以 $STACK(p)=[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow r)$ 成立,所以性质(19)、性质(20)可证.又因为 INV 在 C5 处成立,所以性质(21)成立.

C5: $(p, true) \text{ isIn } CHK' \wedge stack' = stack' @ C4 \wedge explored' = explored' @ C4 \wedge CHK' = CHK' @ C4 \wedge p = p @ C4 \wedge INV$
 $q = t; t = p; p = p \rightarrow r; t = r = q;$
 C6: $stack' = tail(stack') @ C5 \wedge p = head(tail(tail(stack') @ C5)) @ C5 \wedge explored' = explored' @ C5 \wedge CHK' = CHK' @ C5 \wedge INV$

Fig.10 Proof obligations of C5 and C6

图 10 C5 和 C6 处的验证义务

A.3 C7和C8处验证义务的证明过程(如图11所示)

C7: $not((p, true) \text{ isIn } CHK' \wedge stack' = stack' @ C4 \wedge explored' = explored' @ C4 \wedge CHK' = CHK' @ C4 \wedge p = p @ C4 \wedge INV$
 $q = t; t = p \rightarrow r; p \rightarrow r = p \rightarrow l; p \rightarrow l = q; p \rightarrow chk = true;$
 C8: $stack' = (p \rightarrow r) @ C7 \wedge tail(stack') @ C7 \wedge (p @ C7, true) \text{ isIn } CHK' \wedge explored' = explored' @ C7 \wedge INV$

Fig.11 Proof obligations of C7 and C8

图 11 C7 和 C8 处的验证义务

首先,在 C8 处证明 $STACK(p)=STACK(p)@C7$ 成立.因为 C8 处 $p \rightarrow chk$ 成立,所以,

$$STACK(p)=[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow r) \quad (22)$$

成立.只需证明公式(23)成立.

$$[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow r)=STACK(p)@C7 \quad (23)$$

公式(23)在 C7 处的最弱前置条件为

$$[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow l)=STACK(p) \quad (24)$$

在 C7 处, $\neg p \rightarrow chk$ 成立,所以公式(24)成立.

下面分别证明 C8 处的验证义务.

- 1) 将验证义务 $stack' = (p \rightarrow r) @ C7 \wedge tail(stack') @ C7 \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(p)} (x \rightarrow mk)$ 中的 $STACK(P)$ 替换为

$$STACK(P)@C7,$$

求解它们在 C7 处的最弱前置条件,它们的最弱前置条件是

$$[p \rightarrow r] + STACK(p) = [p \rightarrow r] + tail([t] + STACK(p)) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(p)} (x \rightarrow mk) \quad (25)$$

根据 C7 处的性质,公式(25)显然成立;

- 2) $p = p @ C7$ 在 C8 处成立(通过最弱前置条件可证),因为 $p \rightarrow chk$ 成立,故 $(p @ C7, true) \in CHK'$ 在 C8 处成立;
- 3) $explored' = explored' @ C7$ 通过最弱前置条件可证;
- 4) 在 C8 处,因为 $p \rightarrow chk$ 成立,所以要想证明 $IsRotateList(p)$,只需证明 $IsRotateList(p \rightarrow r)$ 成立.
 $IsRotateList(p \rightarrow r)$ 在 C7 处的最弱前置条件是 $IsRotateList(p \rightarrow l)$. $IsRotateList(p \rightarrow l)$ 在 C7 处成立.

A.4 C10和C11处验证义务证明过程(如图12所示)

C10: $not(head(stack')=NULL || head(stack') \text{ isIn } explored') \wedge INV \wedge$
 $stack' = stack' @ C3 \wedge explored' = explored' @ C3 \wedge CHK' = CHK' @ C3 \wedge p = p @ C3$
 $q = p; p = t; t = t \rightarrow l; p \rightarrow l = q; p - mk = true; p \rightarrow chk = false;$
 C11: $p = head(stack') @ C10 \wedge stack' = (head(stack') @ C10 \rightarrow l) @ C10 + stack' @ C10 \wedge$
 $explored' = explored' @ C10 + head(stack') @ C10 \wedge (head(stack') @ C10, false) \text{ isIn } CHK' \wedge INV$

Fig.12 Proof obligations of C10 and C11

图 12 C10 和 C11 处的验证义务

首先,在 C11 处证明 $STACK(p)=[t]+STACK(p)@C10$ 成立.

因为 C11 处 $\neg p \rightarrow chk$,所以 $STACK(p)=[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow l)$ 成立.

所以要证明 $STACK(p)=[t]+STACK(p)@C10$,只需证明公式(26)成立.

$$[p]+STACK(p \rightarrow l)=[t]+STACK(p)@C10 \quad (26)$$

公式(26)在 C10 处的最弱前置条件是 true,因此 $STACK(p)=[t]+STACK(p)@C10$ 在 C11 处成立.下面分别证明 C11 处的验证义务.

1) $p=head(stack)@C10$ 在 C10 处的最弱前置条件是 $t=head([t]+STACK(p))$,因此 $p=head(stack)@C10$ 在 C11 处成立;

2) 将 C11 处的验证义务 $stack'=((head(stack)@C10) \rightarrow l)@C10 + stack'@C10 \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in STACK(p)} (x \rightarrow mk)$ 中的

$STACK(p)$ 替换为 $([t]+STACK(p))@C10$,求解它们的最弱前置条件,其最弱前置条件是

$$[t \rightarrow l] + [t] + STACK(p) = ([head([t] + STACK(p)) \rightarrow l] + [t] + STACK(p) \wedge \bigwedge_{x \in [t] + STACK(p)} (t \neq x ? x \rightarrow mk : true)) \quad (27)$$

根据 C10 处的性质,公式(27)可证;

3) 由 $p=head(stack)@C10$ 和 $\neg p \rightarrow chk$ 推出 $(head(stack)@C10, false) \in CHK'$ 在 C11 处成立;

4) 在 C11 处,因为 $\neg p \rightarrow chk$,所以要想证明 $IsRotateList(p)$,只需证明 $IsRotateList(p \rightarrow l)$ 成立.

$IsRotateList(p \rightarrow l)$ 在 C10 处的最弱前置条件是 $IsRotateList(p)$. $IsRotateList(p)$ 在 C11 处成立;

5) 在 C11 处,因为 $p \rightarrow mk$ 和 $p=head(stack)@C10$ 成立,所以 $explored'=EXPLORED(NS0-\{p\})+\{p\}$ 成立.其中,EXPLORED 定义如下:

$$EXPLORED(S: Set(P(Node))): Set(P(Node)) \triangleq \{x | x \in S \wedge x \rightarrow mk = true\}.$$

$EXPLORED(NS0-\{p\})+\{p\}=EXPLORED(NS0)@C10+\{p\}$ 在 C10 处的最弱前置条件是

$$EXPLORED(NS0-\{t\})+\{t\}=EXPLORED(NS0)+\{t\}.$$

在 C10 处,因为 $\neg t \rightarrow mk$ 成立,所以 $EXPLORED(NS0-\{t\})=EXPLORED(NS0)$ 成立.

因此, $explored'=explored'@C10+head(stack)@C10$ 在 C11 处成立.

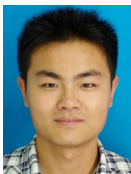
综上, Schorre-Waite 的一致性证明分解后变成对若干基本块的证明,它们可以通过求解最弱前置条件,或者稍微作一些变换后求解最弱前置条件来证明.证明过程相对简单.



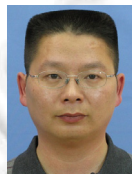
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