

Proving algorithms correct

ie. proving that a particular implementation matches a specification.

Often, 2 parts: (1) does it terminate for all inputs? (2) does it yield correct answer when it does terminate?

Theorem. GCDR correctly computes gcd. ie. for all natural numbers a, b ,
$$\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{algorithm}}}{\text{GCDR}(a,b)} = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{math specification}}}{\text{gcd}(a,b)}.$$

First: show GCDR always terminates for any input.

|| Informally: 2nd argument b gets strictly smaller w/ every recursive call, and stops when $b=0$.

Formally, proof by ^(strong) induction on b .

Base case: when $b=0$, it terminates, since it immediately returns a .

Induction step:

Suppose for some $b > 0$, $\text{GCDR}(a, b')$ terminates for any a and any $b' < b$. Then

$$\text{GCDR}(a, b) = \text{GCDR}(b, a \bmod b)$$

which terminates according to the IH since $a \bmod b < b$.

Now, show that $\text{GCDR}(a, b) = \text{gcd}(a, b)$. Need some math facts:

Lemma. If $b > 0$, then $\text{gcd}(a, b) = \text{gcd}(a-b, b) = \text{gcd}(a \bmod b, b)$.
(and $a > b$)

Lemma. $\text{gcd}(a, b) = \text{gcd}(b, a)$.

Proof: by ^(strong) induction on b

Base case: if $b=0$, then $\text{GCDR}(a, 0) = a = \text{gcd}(a, 0)$. ✓

Induction step: Suppose that $\text{GCDR}(a, b') = \text{gcd}(a, b')$ for any a and any $b' < b$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{GCDR}(a, b) \\ &= \text{GCDR}(b, a \bmod b) \quad \{\text{defn of GCDR}\} \\ &= \text{gcd}(b, a \bmod b) \quad \{\text{IH, since } a \bmod b < b\} \\ &= \text{gcd}(a \bmod b, b) \quad \{\text{Lemma - gcd is commutative}\} \\ &= \text{gcd}(a, b) \quad \{\text{Lemma}\} \end{aligned}$$

How do we prove $\text{GCDI}(a, b) = \text{gcd}(a, b)$?

① Termination?

Informally — stops when a or b are 0.

At each step, one stays same + one gets smaller —

if $a \leq b$, then $b \leftarrow b \bmod a$ and $b \bmod a < a \leq b$.

or if $b < a$, similarly a gets smaller.

(Can make it formal w/ generalized form of induction).

② Correctness?

Choose a loop invariant — something that remains true with every loop.

Suppose we call $\text{GCDI}(m, n)$. Then loop invariant is that $\text{gcd}(a, b) = \text{gcd}(m, n)$.

— Is this true before loop starts? Yes, $a = m$ and $b = n$

— If it is true @ start of loop execution, is it still true @ end?

Yes, because of lemma.

Then loop invariant being true @ end implies we return the correct result.