Exercise 1. describe the frame process in the induction for mlength.

Exercise 2. Find three useful specifications for swap:

- 1. a specification for non-aliased (distinct) arguments:
- 2. a specification for aliased (equal) arguments:
- 3. a most-general specification, stated using iterated conjunction (or another construct from Course 2):

Exercise 3. what is the specification of f in the following program?

```
let r = ref 3 let f () = incr r
```

Then, show that f(); f(); !r returns 5.

Exercise 4. specify a counter function, only in terms of $f \rightsquigarrow \mathsf{Count}\, n$.

Exercise 5. give two specifications for the function refapply. In the first, assume f to be pure, and introduce a predicate P x y. In the second, assume that f also modifies the state from H to H'.

```
\forall r f x H H' P. \quad \{ \quad \} (f \ x) \{ \lambda . \qquad \} \Rightarrow \\ \} (\text{refapply } r \ f) \{ \lambda . \qquad \}
```

Exercise 6. specify repeat, using an invariant I, of type int \rightarrow Hprop.

<u>Exercise 7.</u> specify iter, using an invariant I, of type list $\alpha \to \mathsf{Hprop}$.

Exercise 8. give the instantiatiation of the invariant I for iter in function length; then, write the specialization of the specification of iter to I and to (fun x \rightarrow incr r); finally, check that the premise is provable.

Exercise 9. give the invariant I involved in the call to iter in function sum.

Exercise 10. specify iter using an invariant that depends on the list of items remaining to process, instead of on the list of items already processed. Then, prove the new specification derivable from the old one.

Exercise 11.

```
let r = ref 0
let count_and_sum l =
  fold_left (fun a x -> incr r; a+x) 0 l
```

give the instantiation of the invariant J in count_and_sum

Exercise 12. give a specification for fold_right.

$$\forall f l a J. \qquad \Big(\\ \Rightarrow \ \big\{J\,a\,\mathsf{nil}\big\}\,\big(\mathsf{fold_right}\,f\,l\,a\big)\,\big\{\lambda b.\ J\,b\,l\big\} \\$$

Exercise 13. define the characteristic formula for sequences.

$$[t_1; t_2] \equiv \lambda H. \lambda Q.$$

Exercise 14. define the characteristic formula for conditionals.

```
\llbracket \mathsf{if}\, b\, \mathsf{then}\, t_1\, \mathsf{else}\, t_2 \rrbracket \ \equiv
```