


2.1 Intro. to Algorithm Correctness

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How to Argue that your algorithm is correct?
by using "Loop invariants" 

DEF: A loop invariant is a statement (true/false) about the program variables that is true before and after each iteration of a loop.

A good loop invariant has:

Initialization.- it's true before the first execution of the loop.

Maintenance.- if it is true before an iteration it is true after the iteration.

Termination.- when the loop terminates, the invariant tells us something useful about the algorithm.

E.G

FUNCTION Sum($A[0..n-1]$)

$s \leftarrow 0$

$i \leftarrow 0$

while $i < n$ do

$s \leftarrow s + A[i]$

$i \leftarrow i + 1$

return s

// Inv. $s = \text{sum } A[0] \text{ to } A[i-1]$

$s = \text{sum } A[0] \text{ to } A[i-1]$ and $i = n$
 $s = \text{sum } A[0] \text{ to } A[n-1]$

E.G

FUNCTION MaxElement($A[0..n-1]$)

// PRE: A is not empty.

$\text{max} \leftarrow A[0]$

FOR $i \leftarrow 1$ TO $n-1$ DO

// INV: max is the greater element in $A[0..i-1]$

IF $A[i] > \text{max}$ THEN

$\text{max} \leftarrow A[i]$

RETURN max // max is the greatest in $A[0..i-1]$ AND $i = n$
 max is the greatest in $A[0..n-1]$

- Use of invariants:
 - Argue for correctness
 - Find missing Assumptions
 - Find Bugs
 - Design the Algorithm in the first place.

—o— EOF