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Some Remarks on the Simple Concrete Model of Computer

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Summary. We prove some results on **SCM** needed for the proof of the correctness of Euclid's algorithm. We introduce the following concepts:

- starting finite partial state (Start-At(l)), then assigns to the instruction counter an instruction location (and consists only of this assignment),
- programmed finite partial state, that consists of the instructions (to be more precise, a finite partial state with the domain consisting of instruction locations).

We define for a total state s what it means that s starts at l (the value of the instruction counter in the state s is l) and s halts at l (the halt instruction is assigned to l in the state s). Similar notions are defined for finite partial states.

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The articles [15], [14], [19], [3], [2], [17], [6], [7], [18], [1], [16], [8], [4], [13], [20], [9], [10], [5], [11], and [12] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. A SMALL CONCRETE MACHINE

In this paper i, j, k are natural numbers.

The strict AMI **SCM** over $\{\mathbb{Z}\}$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 1) $\mathbf{SCM} = \langle \mathbb{N}, 0, \text{Instr-Loc}_{\mathbf{SCM}}, \mathbb{Z}_9, \text{Instr}_{\mathbf{SCM}}, \text{OK}_{\mathbf{SCM}}, \text{Exec}_{\mathbf{SCM}} \rangle$.

One can verify that **SCM** is non empty and non void.

Next we state two propositions:

(1) **SCM** is data-oriented.

(2) **SCM** is definite.

One can check that **SCM** is IC-Ins-separated, data-oriented, and definite.

An object of **SCM** is called a data-location if:

(Def. 2) It $\in \text{Data-Loc}_{\mathbf{SCM}}$.

Let s be a state of **SCM** and let d be a data-location. Then $s(d)$ is an integer.

We use the following convention: a, b, c denote data-locations, l_1 denotes an instruction-location of **SCM**, and I denotes an instruction of **SCM**.

Let us consider a, b. The functor $a{:=}b$ yielding an instruction of **SCM** is defined as follows:

(Def. 3) $a{:=}b = \langle 1, \langle a,b \rangle \rangle$.

The functor $\mathrm{AddTo}(a,b)$ yields an instruction of **SCM** and is defined by:

(Def. 4) $\mathrm{AddTo}(a,b) = \langle 2, \langle a,b \rangle \rangle$.

The functor $\mathrm{SubFrom}(a,b)$ yielding an instruction of **SCM** is defined as follows:

(Def. 5) $\mathrm{SubFrom}(a,b) = \langle 3, \langle a,b \rangle \rangle$.

The functor $\mathrm{MultBy}(a,b)$ yielding an instruction of **SCM** is defined by:

(Def. 6) $\mathrm{MultBy}(a,b) = \langle 4, \langle a,b \rangle \rangle$.

The functor $\mathrm{Divide}(a,b)$ yielding an instruction of **SCM** is defined as follows:

(Def. 7) $\mathrm{Divide}(a,b) = \langle 5, \langle a,b \rangle \rangle$.

Let us consider l_1. The functor goto l_1 yields an instruction of **SCM** and is defined by:

(Def. 8) goto $l_1 = \langle 6, \langle l_1 \rangle \rangle$.

Let us consider a. The functor **if** $a = 0$ **goto** l_1 yielding an instruction of **SCM** is defined as follows:

(Def. 9) **if** $a = 0$ **goto** $l_1 = \langle 7, \langle l_1, a \rangle \rangle$.

The functor **if** $a > 0$ **goto** l_1 yields an instruction of **SCM** and is defined as follows:

(Def. 10) **if** $a > 0$ **goto** $l_1 = \langle 8, \langle l_1, a \rangle \rangle$.

In the sequel s is a state of **SCM**.
The following propositions are true:

(4)[1] $\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}} = 0$.

(5) For every **SCM**-state S such that $S = s$ holds $\mathbf{IC}_s = \mathbf{IC}_S$.

Let l_1 be an instruction-location of **SCM**. The functor $\mathrm{Next}(l_1)$ yielding an instruction-location of **SCM** is defined as follows:

(Def. 11) There exists an element m_1 of $\mathrm{Instr\text{-}Loc}_{\mathrm{SCM}}$ such that $m_1 = l_1$ and $\mathrm{Next}(l_1) = \mathrm{Next}(m_1)$.

The following two propositions are true:

(6) For every instruction-location l_1 of **SCM** and for every element m_1 of $\mathrm{Instr\text{-}Loc}_{\mathrm{SCM}}$ such that $m_1 = l_1$ holds $\mathrm{Next}(m_1) = \mathrm{Next}(l_1)$.

(7) For every element i of $\mathrm{Instr}_{\mathrm{SCM}}$ such that $i = I$ and for every **SCM**-state S such that $S = s$ holds $\mathrm{Exec}(I,s) = \mathrm{Exec\text{-}Res}_{\mathrm{SCM}}(i,S)$.

2. Users guide

We now state several propositions:

(8) $(\mathrm{Exec}(a{:=}b,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \mathrm{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ and $(\mathrm{Exec}(a{:=}b,s))(a) = s(b)$ and for every c such that $c \neq a$ holds $(\mathrm{Exec}(a{:=}b,s))(c) = s(c)$.

(9) $(\mathrm{Exec}(\mathrm{AddTo}(a,b),s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \mathrm{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ and $(\mathrm{Exec}(\mathrm{AddTo}(a,b),s))(a) = s(a) + s(b)$ and for every c such that $c \neq a$ holds $(\mathrm{Exec}(\mathrm{AddTo}(a,b),s))(c) = s(c)$.

(10) $(\mathrm{Exec}(\mathrm{SubFrom}(a,b),s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \mathrm{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ and $(\mathrm{Exec}(\mathrm{SubFrom}(a,b),s))(a) = s(a) - s(b)$ and for every c such that $c \neq a$ holds $(\mathrm{Exec}(\mathrm{SubFrom}(a,b),s))(c) = s(c)$.

[1] The proposition (3) has been removed.

(11) $(\text{Exec}(\text{MultBy}(a,b),s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \text{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ and $(\text{Exec}(\text{MultBy}(a,b),s))(a) = s(a) \cdot s(b)$ and for every c such that $c \neq a$ holds $(\text{Exec}(\text{MultBy}(a,b),s))(c) = s(c)$.

(12)(i) $(\text{Exec}(\text{Divide}(a,b),s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \text{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$,

(ii) if $a \neq b$, then $(\text{Exec}(\text{Divide}(a,b),s))(a) = s(a) \div s(b)$,

(iii) $(\text{Exec}(\text{Divide}(a,b),s))(b) = s(a) \bmod s(b)$, and

(iv) for every c such that $c \neq a$ and $c \neq b$ holds $(\text{Exec}(\text{Divide}(a,b),s))(c) = s(c)$.

(13) $(\text{Exec}(\text{goto } l_1,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = l_1$ and $(\text{Exec}(\text{goto } l_1,s))(c) = s(c)$.

(14) If $s(a) = 0$, then $(\text{Exec}(\mathbf{if}\ a = 0\ \mathbf{goto}\ l_1,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = l_1$ and if $s(a) \neq 0$, then $(\text{Exec}(\mathbf{if}\ a = 0\ \mathbf{goto}\ l_1,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \text{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ and $(\text{Exec}(\mathbf{if}\ a = 0\ \mathbf{goto}\ l_1,s))(c) = s(c)$.

(15) If $s(a) > 0$, then $(\text{Exec}(\mathbf{if}\ a > 0\ \mathbf{goto}\ l_1,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = l_1$ and if $s(a) \leq 0$, then $(\text{Exec}(\mathbf{if}\ a > 0\ \mathbf{goto}\ l_1,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \text{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ and $(\text{Exec}(\mathbf{if}\ a > 0\ \mathbf{goto}\ l_1,s))(c) = s(c)$.

One can verify that **SCM** is halting.

3. Preliminaries

One can prove the following proposition

(18)[2] For all integers m, j holds $m \cdot j \equiv 0 (\bmod m)$.

The scheme *INDI* deals with natural numbers $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$ and a unary predicate $\mathcal{P}$, and states that:

$\mathcal{P}[\mathcal{B}]$

provided the parameters satisfy the following conditions:

- $\mathcal{P}[0]$,
- $\mathcal{A} > 0$, and
- For all i, j such that $\mathcal{P}[\mathcal{A} \cdot i]$ and $j \neq 0$ and $j \leq \mathcal{A}$ holds $\mathcal{P}[\mathcal{A} \cdot i + j]$.

We now state a number of propositions:

(19) Let X, Y be non empty sets and f, g be partial functions from X to Y. Suppose that for every element x of X and for every element y of Y holds $\langle x, y \rangle \in f$ iff $\langle x, y \rangle \in g$. Then $f = g$.

(20) For all functions f, g and for all sets A, B such that $f \restriction A = g \restriction A$ and $f \restriction B = g \restriction B$ holds $f \restriction (A \cup B) = g \restriction (A \cup B)$.

(21) For every set X and for all functions f, g such that $\text{dom}\, g \subseteq X$ and $g \subseteq f$ holds $g \subseteq f \restriction X$.

(22) For every function f and for every set x such that $x \in \text{dom}\, f$ holds $f \restriction \{x\} = \{\langle x, f(x) \rangle\}$.

(23) For every function f and for every set X such that X misses $\text{dom}\, f$ holds $f \restriction X = \emptyset$.

(24) For all functions f, g and for every set x such that $\text{dom}\, f = \text{dom}\, g$ and $f(x) = g(x)$ holds $f \restriction \{x\} = g \restriction \{x\}$.

(25) For all functions f, g and for all sets x, y such that $\text{dom}\, f = \text{dom}\, g$ and $f(x) = g(x)$ and $f(y) = g(y)$ holds $f \restriction \{x,y\} = g \restriction \{x,y\}$.

(26) Let f, g be functions and x, y, z be sets. If $\text{dom}\, f = \text{dom}\, g$ and $f(x) = g(x)$ and $f(y) = g(y)$ and $f(z) = g(z)$, then $f \restriction \{x,y,z\} = g \restriction \{x,y,z\}$.

(27) For all sets a, b and for every function f such that $a \in \text{dom}\, f$ and $f(a) = b$ holds $a \dot{\longmapsto} b \subseteq f$.

(29)[3] For all sets a, b, c, d and for every function f such that $a \in \text{dom}\, f$ and $c \in \text{dom}\, f$ and $f(a) = b$ and $f(c) = d$ holds $[a \longmapsto b, c \longmapsto d] \subseteq f$.

[2] The propositions (16) and (17) have been removed.

[3] The proposition (28) has been removed.

4. Some Remarks on AMI-Struct

In the sequel N denotes a set.

Next we state the proposition

(31)[4] For every AMI S over N and for every finite partial state p of S holds $p \in \mathrm{FinPartSt}(S)$.

Let N be a set and let S be an AMI over N. Observe that $\mathrm{FinPartSt}(S)$ is non empty.

We now state two propositions:

(32) For every AMI S over N holds every element of $\mathrm{FinPartSt}(S)$ is a finite partial state of S.

(33) Let S be an AMI over N and F_1, F_2 be partial functions from $\mathrm{FinPartSt}(S)$ to $\mathrm{FinPartSt}(S)$. Suppose that for all finite partial states p, q of S holds $\langle p, q\rangle \in F_1$ iff $\langle p, q\rangle \in F_2$. Then $F_1 = F_2$.

The scheme *EqFPSFunc* deals with a non empty set $\mathcal{A}$ with non empty elements, an AMI $\mathcal{B}$ over $\mathcal{A}$, partial functions $\mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{D}$ from $\mathrm{FinPartSt}(\mathcal{B})$ to $\mathrm{FinPartSt}(\mathcal{B})$, and a binary predicate $\mathcal{P}$, and states that:

$$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{D}$$

provided the parameters meet the following conditions:

- For all finite partial states p, q of $\mathcal{B}$ holds $\langle p, q\rangle \in \mathcal{C}$ iff $\mathcal{P}[p, q]$, and
- For all finite partial states p, q of $\mathcal{B}$ holds $\langle p, q\rangle \in \mathcal{D}$ iff $\mathcal{P}[p, q]$.

Let N be a set with non empty elements, let S be an IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N, and let l be an instruction-location of S. The functor $\mathrm{Start\text{-}At}(l)$ yielding a finite partial state of S is defined by:

(Def. 12) $\mathrm{Start\text{-}At}(l) = \mathbf{IC}_S \dot{\longmapsto} l$.

In the sequel N denotes a set with non empty elements.

One can prove the following proposition

(34) Let S be an IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N and l be an instruction-location of S. Then $\mathrm{dom}\,\mathrm{Start\text{-}At}(l) = \{\mathbf{IC}_S\}$.

Let N be a set, let S be an AMI over N, and let I_1 be a finite partial state of S. We say that I_1 is programmed if and only if:

(Def. 13) $\mathrm{dom}\, I_1 \subseteq$ the instruction locations of S.

Let N be a set and let S be an AMI over N. Note that there exists a finite partial state of S which is programmed.

We now state four propositions:

(35) Let N be a set, S be an AMI over N, and p_1, p_2 be programmed finite partial states of S. Then $p_1 {+}\!\cdot p_2$ is programmed.

(36) For every non void AMI S over N and for every state s of S holds $\mathrm{dom}\, s =$ the carrier of S.

(37) For every AMI S over N and for every finite partial state p of S holds $\mathrm{dom}\, p \subseteq$ the carrier of S.

(38) Let S be a steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N, p be a programmed finite partial state of S, and s be a state of S. If $p \subseteq s$, then for every k holds $p \subseteq (\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)$.

Let us consider N, let S be an IC-Ins-separated non empty non void AMI over N, let s be a state of S, and let l be an instruction-location of S. We say that s starts at l if and only if:

[4] The proposition (30) has been removed.

(Def. 14) $\mathbf{IC}_s = l$.

Let us consider N, let S be an IC-Ins-separated halting non empty non void AMI over N, let s be a state of S, and let l be an instruction-location of S. We say that s halts at l if and only if:

(Def. 15) $s(l) = \mathbf{halt}_S$.

We now state the proposition

(39) For every non void AMI S over N and for every finite partial state p of S there exists a state s of S such that $p \subseteq s$.

Let us consider N, let S be a definite IC-Ins-separated non empty non void AMI over N, and let p be a finite partial state of S. Let us assume that $\mathbf{IC}_S \in \mathrm{dom}\, p$. The functor $\mathbf{IC}_p$ yields an instruction-location of S and is defined as follows:

(Def. 16) $\mathbf{IC}_p = p(\mathbf{IC}_S)$.

Let us consider N, let S be a definite IC-Ins-separated non empty non void AMI over N, let p be a finite partial state of S, and let l be an instruction-location of S. We say that p starts at l if and only if:

(Def. 17) $\mathbf{IC}_S \in \mathrm{dom}\, p$ and $\mathbf{IC}_p = l$.

Let us consider N, let S be a definite IC-Ins-separated halting non empty non void AMI over N, let p be a finite partial state of S, and let l be an instruction-location of S. We say that p halts at l if and only if:

(Def. 18) $l \in \mathrm{dom}\, p$ and $p(l) = \mathbf{halt}_S$.

We now state a number of propositions:

(40) Let S be an IC-Ins-separated definite steady-programmed halting non empty non void AMI over N and s be a state of S. Then s is halting if and only if there exists k such that s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)}$.

(41) Let S be an IC-Ins-separated definite steady-programmed halting non empty non void AMI over N, s be a state of S, p be a finite partial state of S, and l be an instruction-location of S. If $p \subseteq s$ and p halts at l, then s halts at l.

(42) Let S be a halting steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N, s be a state of S, and given k. If s is halting, then $\mathrm{Result}(s) = (\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)$ iff s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)}$.

(43) Let S be a steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N, s be a state of S, p be a programmed finite partial state of S, and given k. Then $p \subseteq s$ if and only if $p \subseteq (\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)$.

(44) Let S be a halting steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N, s be a state of S, and given k. If s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)}$, then $\mathrm{Result}(s) = (\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)$.

(45) Suppose $i \leq j$. Let S be a halting steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N and s be a state of S. If s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(i)}$, then s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(j)}$.

(46) Suppose $i \leq j$. Let S be a halting steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N and s be a state of S. If s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(i)}$, then $(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(j) = (\mathrm{Computation}(s))(i)$.

(47) Let S be a steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated halting definite non empty non void AMI over N and s be a state of S. If there exists k such that s halts at $\mathbf{IC}_{(\mathrm{Computation}(s))(k)}$, then for every i holds $\mathrm{Result}(s) = \mathrm{Result}((\mathrm{Computation}(s))(i))$.

(48) Let S be a steady-programmed IC-Ins-separated definite halting non empty non void AMI over N, s be a state of S, l be an instruction-location of S, and given k. Then s halts at l if and only if $(\text{Computation}(s))(k)$ halts at l.

(49) Let S be a definite IC-Ins-separated non empty non void AMI over N, p be a finite partial state of S, and l be an instruction-location of S. Suppose p starts at l. Let s be a state of S. If $p \subseteq s$, then s starts at l.

(50) Let S be an IC-Ins-separated definite non empty non void AMI over N and l be an instruction-location of S. Then $\text{Start-At}(l)(\mathbf{IC}_S) = l$.

Let us consider N, let S be a definite IC-Ins-separated non empty non void AMI over N, let l be an instruction-location of S, and let I be an element of the instructions of S. Then $l \dot{\longmapsto} I$ is a programmed finite partial state of S.

5. Instruction Locations and Data Locations

We now state the proposition

(51) **SCM** is realistic.

Let us observe that **SCM** is steady-programmed and realistic.

Let k be a natural number. The functor $\mathbf{d}_k$ yields a data-location and is defined by:

(Def. 19) $\mathbf{d}_k = 2 \cdot k + 1$.

The functor $\mathbf{i}_k$ yields an instruction-location of **SCM** and is defined by:

(Def. 20) $\mathbf{i}_k = 2 \cdot k + 2$.

In the sequel i, j, k are natural numbers.

We now state four propositions:

(52) If $i \neq j$, then $\mathbf{d}_i \neq \mathbf{d}_j$.

(53) If $i \neq j$, then $\mathbf{i}_i \neq \mathbf{i}_j$.

(54) $\text{Next}(\mathbf{i}_k) = \mathbf{i}_{k+1}$.

(55) For every data-location l holds $\text{ObjectKind}(l) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Let l_2 be a data-location and let a be an integer. Then $l_2 \dot{\longmapsto} a$ is a finite partial state of **SCM**.

Let l_2, l_3 be data-locations and let a, b be integers. Then $[l_2 \longmapsto a, l_3 \longmapsto b]$ is a finite partial state of **SCM**.

One can prove the following propositions:

(56) $\mathbf{d}_i \neq \mathbf{i}_j$.

(57) $\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}} \neq \mathbf{d}_i$ and $\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}} \neq \mathbf{i}_i$.

6. Halt Instruction

One can prove the following propositions:

(58) For every instruction I of **SCM** such that there exists s such that $(\text{Exec}(I,s))(\mathbf{IC}_{\mathbf{SCM}}) = \text{Next}(\mathbf{IC}_s)$ holds I is non halting.

(59) For every instruction I of **SCM** such that $I = \langle 0, \emptyset \rangle$ holds I is halting.

(60) $a{:=}b$ is non halting.

(61) $\text{AddTo}(a,b)$ is non halting.

(62) SubFrom(a,b) is non halting.

(63) MultBy(a,b) is non halting.

(64) Divide(a,b) is non halting.

(65) goto l_1 is non halting.

(66) **if** $a = 0$ **goto** l_1 is non halting.

(67) **if** $a > 0$ **goto** l_1 is non halting.

(68) $\langle 0, \emptyset \rangle$ is an instruction of **SCM**.

(69) Let I be a set. Then I is an instruction of **SCM** if and only if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

$I = \langle 0, \emptyset \rangle$ or there exist a, b such that $I = a{:=}b$ or there exist a, b such that $I =$ AddTo(a,b) or there exist a, b such that $I =$ SubFrom(a,b) or there exist a, b such that $I =$ MultBy(a,b) or there exist a, b such that $I =$ Divide(a,b) or there exists l_1 such that $I =$ goto l_1 or there exist a, l_1 such that $I =$ **if** $a = 0$ **goto** l_1 or there exist a, l_1 such that $I =$ **if** $a > 0$ **goto** l_1.

(70) For every instruction I of **SCM** such that I is halting holds $I = \mathbf{halt}_{\mathbf{SCM}}$.

(71) $\mathbf{halt}_{\mathbf{SCM}} = \langle 0, \emptyset \rangle$.

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