Predicate Logic: Exercise 1

Consider the following predicate:

 $\forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \bullet \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{N} \land \mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{y} > \mathbf{0}$

Choose <u>all</u> statements that are correct.

- 1. It is a theorem, provable by (5, 4).
- 2. It is a theorem, <u>provable</u> by (2, 3).
- 3. It is not a theorem, <u>witnessed</u> by (5, 0).
- 4. It is not a theorem, <u>witnessed</u> by (12, -2).
- 5. It is not a theorem, <u>witnessed</u> by (12, 13).

Predicate Logic: Exercise 2

Consider the following predicate:

 $\exists x, y \bullet x \in \mathbb{N} \land y \in \mathbb{N} \land x^* y > 0$

Choose <u>all</u> statements that are correct.

- 1. It is a theorem, provable by (5, 4).
- 2. It is a theorem, <u>provable</u> by (2, 3).
- 3. It is a theorem, provable by (-2, -3).
- 4. It is not a theorem, <u>witnessed</u> by (5, 0).
- 5. It is not a theorem, <u>witnessed</u> by (12, -2).
- 6. It is not a theorem, <u>witnessed</u> by (12, 13).

Nested Logical Quantifiers

$$\forall i \bullet i \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow (\exists j \bullet j \in \mathbb{N} \land i + j = 0)$$

$\forall i \bullet i \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow (\exists j \bullet j \in \mathbb{Z} \land i + j = 0)$

$\exists i \bullet i \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow (\forall j \bullet j \in \mathbb{Z} \land i \cdot j > 0)$

$\exists i \bullet i \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow (\forall j \bullet j \in \mathbb{Z} \land i \cdot j \ge 0)$

Use of Model Checking in Industry

Pentium FDIV bug: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pentium_FDIV_bug

The Pentium FDIV bug is a hardware bug affecting the **floating-point unit (FPU)** of the early Intel Pentium processors. Because of the bug, the processor would return <u>incorrect</u> binary floating point results when dividing certain pairs of high-precision numbers.

In December 1994, Intel **recalled** the defective processors ... In its 1994 annual report, Intel said it incurred "**a \$475 million pre-tax charge** ... to recover replacement and write-off of these microprocessors."

In the aftermath of the **bug** and subsequent **recall**, there was a marked increase in the use of formal verification of hardware floating point operations across the **semiconductor industry**. Prompted by the discovery of the bug, a technique ... called "word-level **model checking**" was developed in 1996. Intel went on to use **formal verification** extensively in the development of later CPU architectures. In the development of the Pentium 4, symbolic trajectory evaluation and **theorem proving** were used to **find a number of bugs that could have led to a similar recall incident** had they gone undetected.

Formal Verification: Proof Based vs. Check Based