

# Exercises in Nonstandard Static Analysis of Hybrid Systems

Ichiro Hasuo  
University of Tokyo (JP)



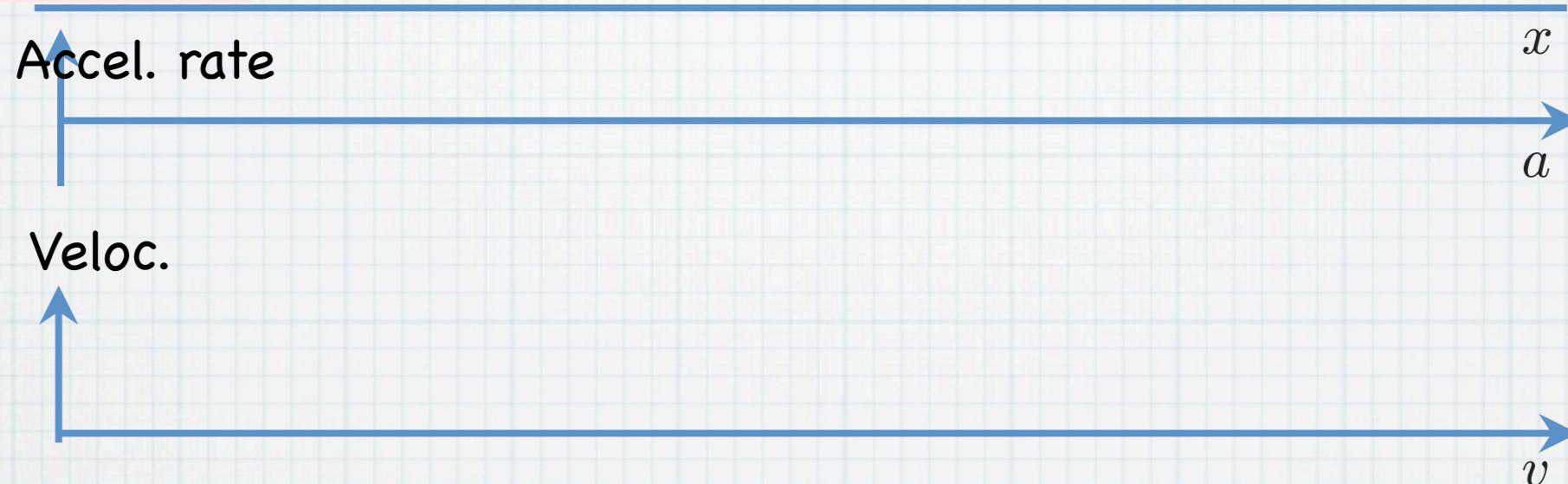
東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

Kohei Suenaga  
Kyoto University (JP)



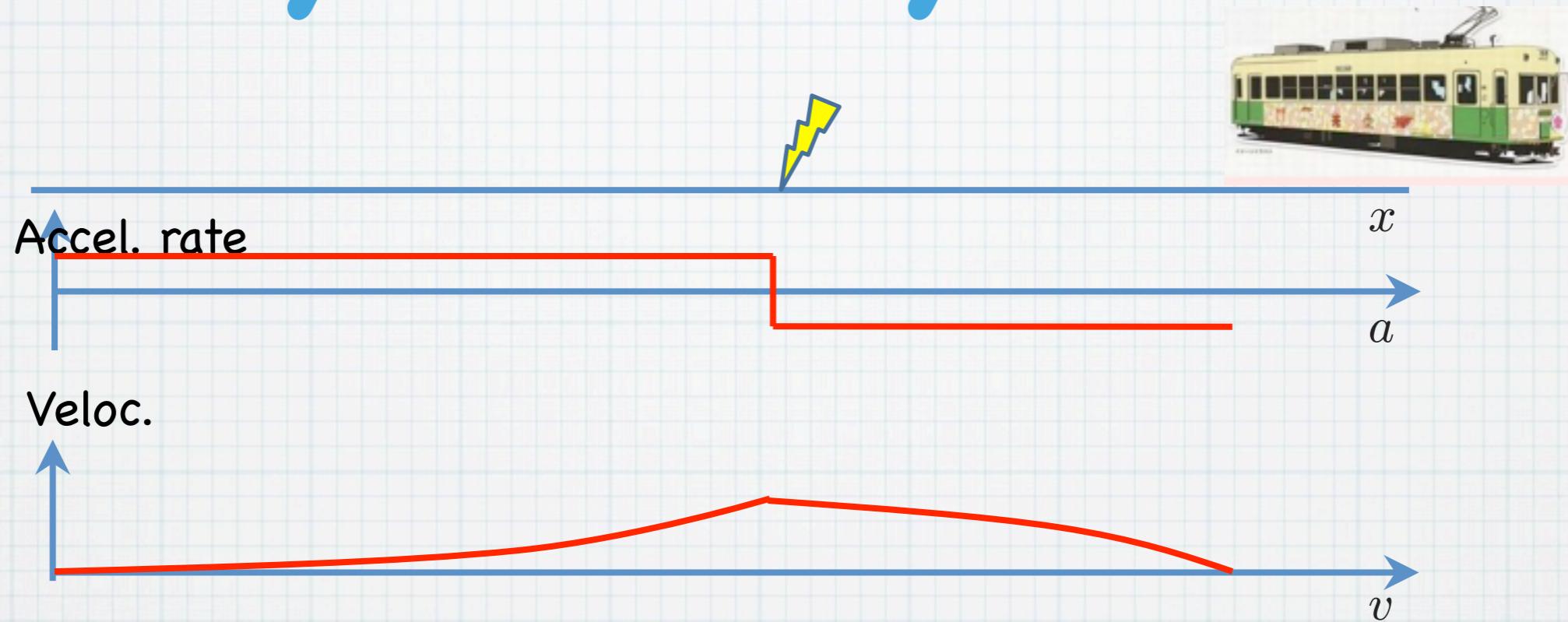
京都大学  
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

# Hybrid System



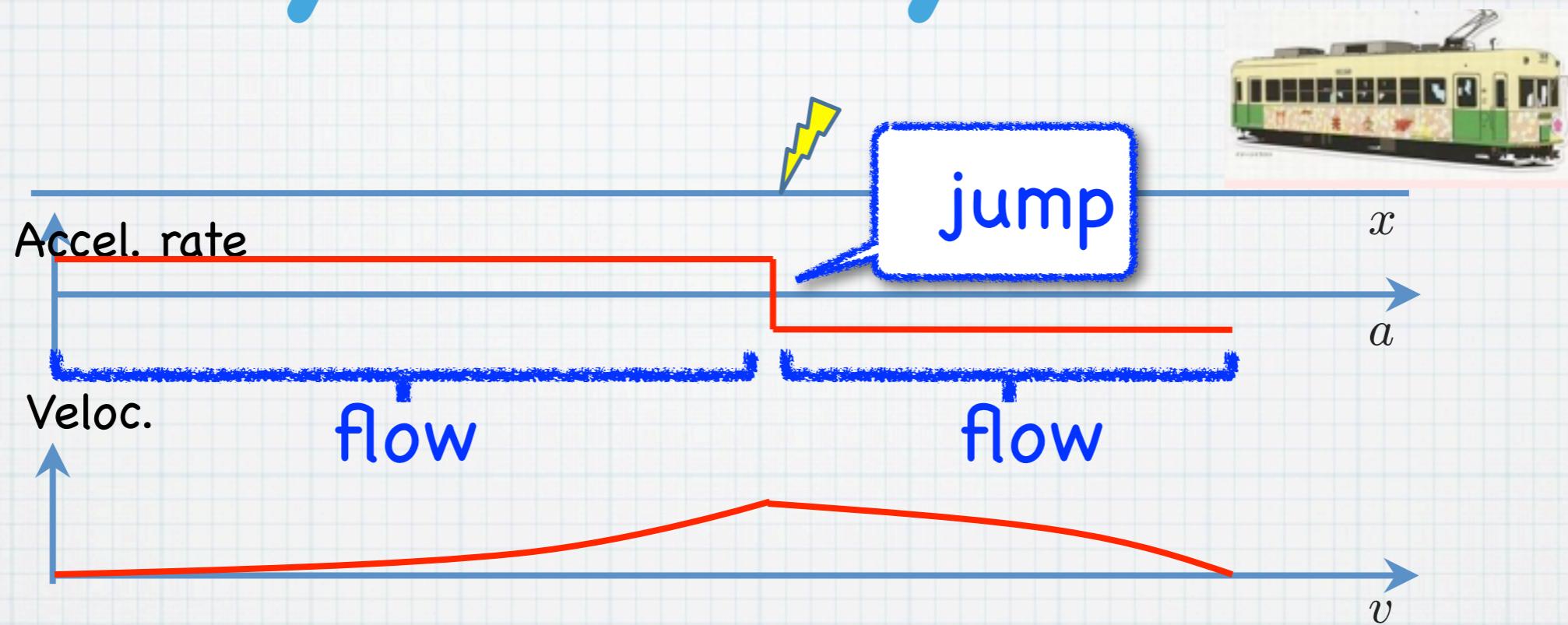
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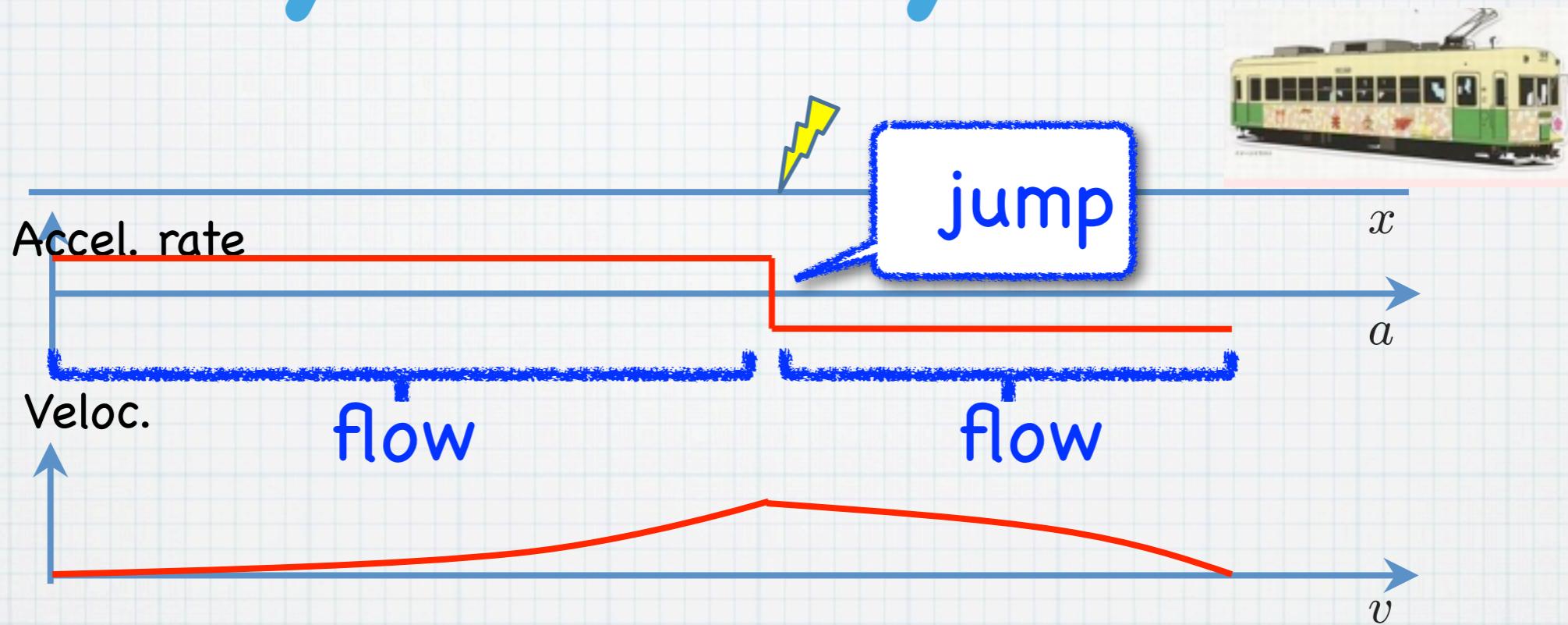
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# Hybrid System



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# Hybrid System



- \* Flow & jump
- \* Digital control in a physical environment
- \* Component of cyber-physical systems

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# Hybrid System

Discrete  
“jump”

and

Continuous  
“flow”

# Hybrid System

Discrete  
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# Hybrid System

**Formal verification**  
(computer science)

Discrete  
“jump”

and

Continuous  
“flow”

**Control theory**  
(applied analysis)

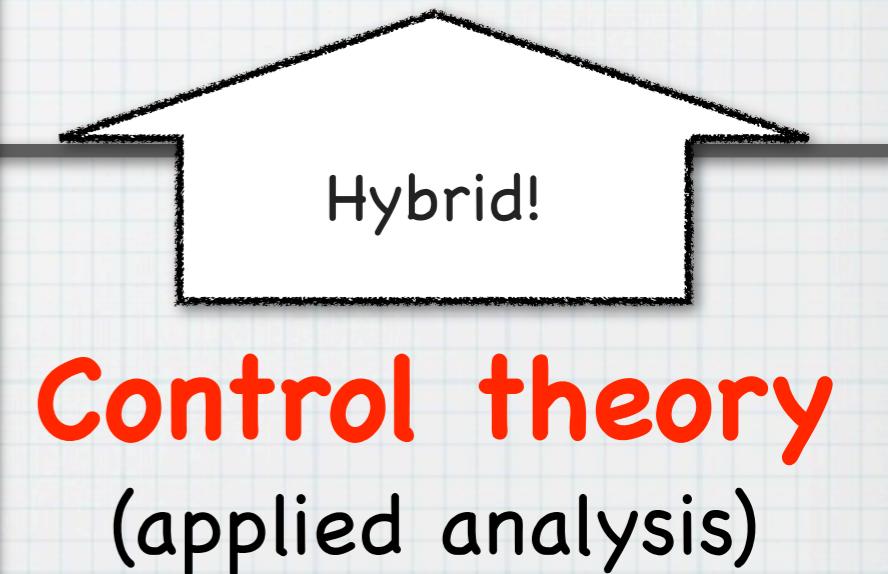
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# Hybrid System

**Formal  
verification**  
(computer science)



Discrete  
“jump”  
and  
Continuous  
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**Control theory**  
(applied analysis)

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# Hybrid System

**Formal verification**  
(computer science)



- Flow?
- With minimal cost?

Discrete  
“jump”

and

Continuous  
“flow”

Hybrid!

**Control theory**  
(applied analysis)

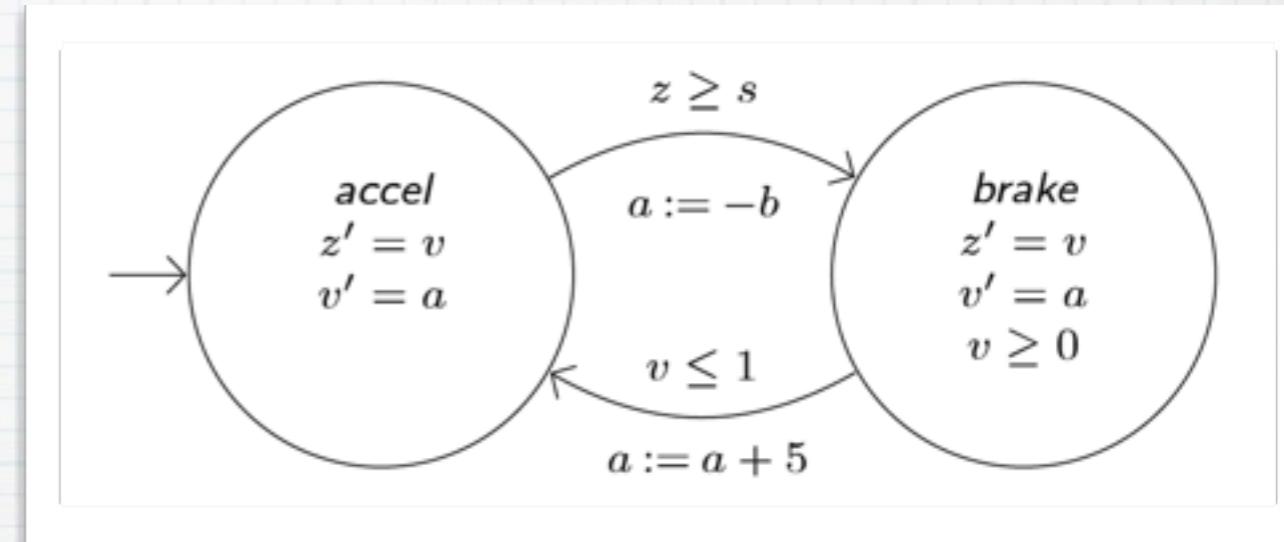
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# Formal Verification

## Approaches

### \* Hybrid automata

[Alur, Henzinger, ...; '90s-]



### \* Differential dynamic logic

[Platzer & others, '07-]

$$[\dot{x} = 1 \text{ while } x \leq 3] \varphi$$

### \* Differential equations, explicitly → distinction jump vs. flow

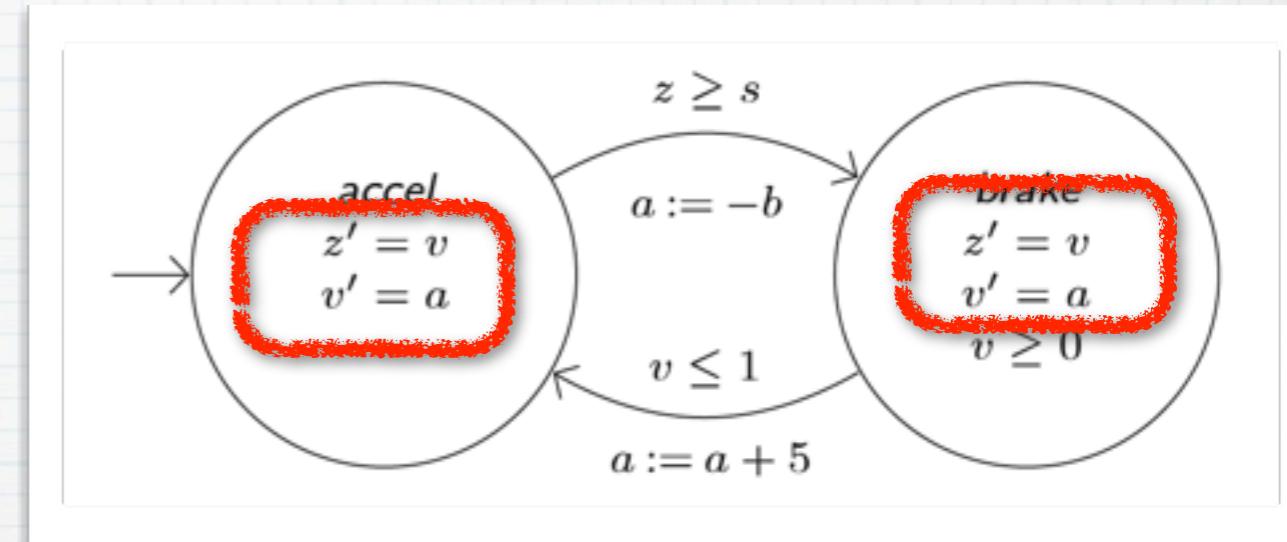
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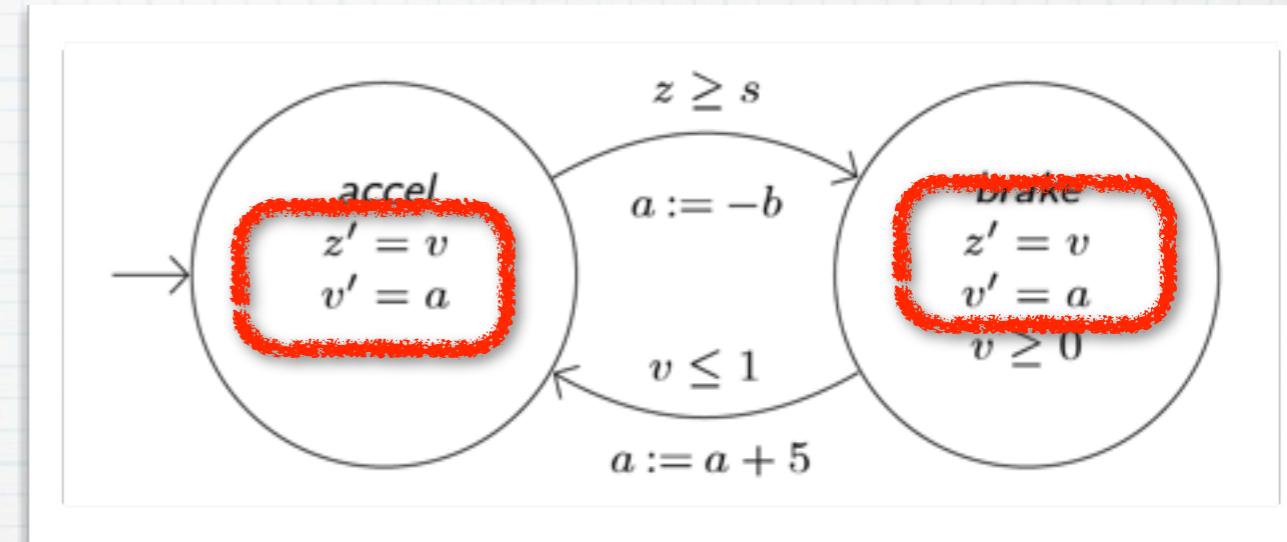
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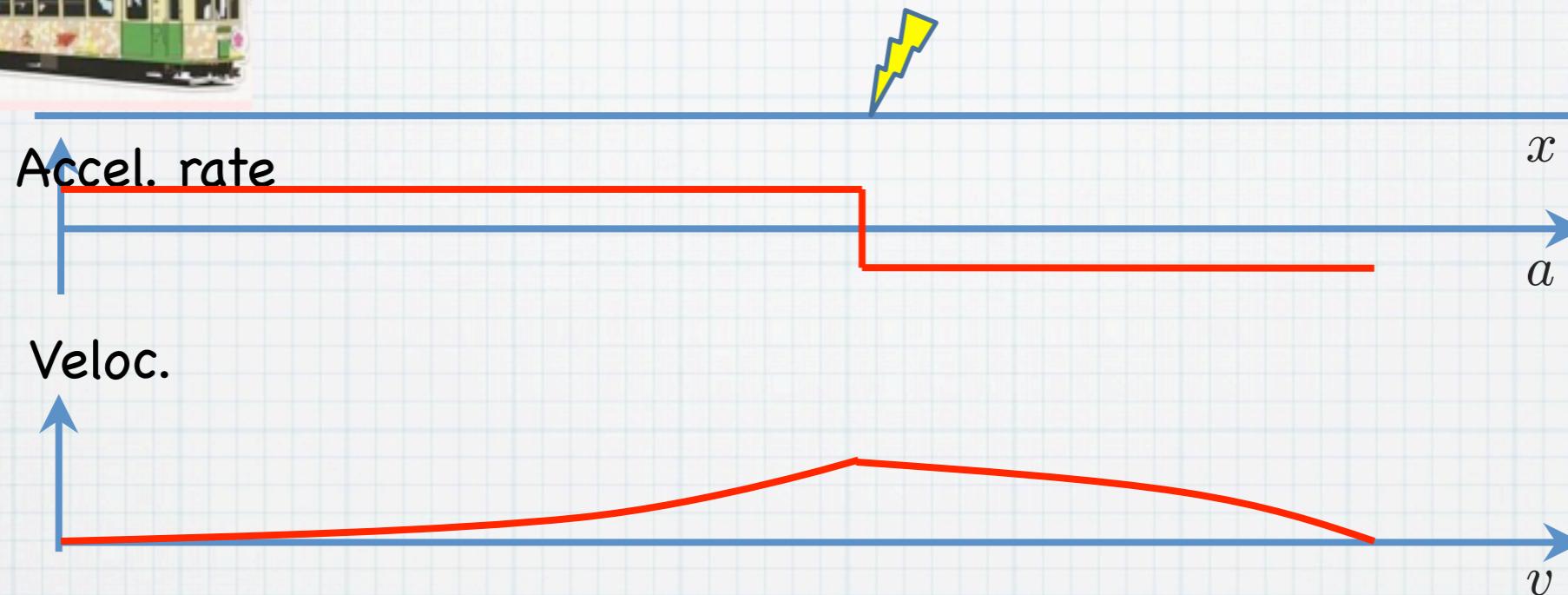
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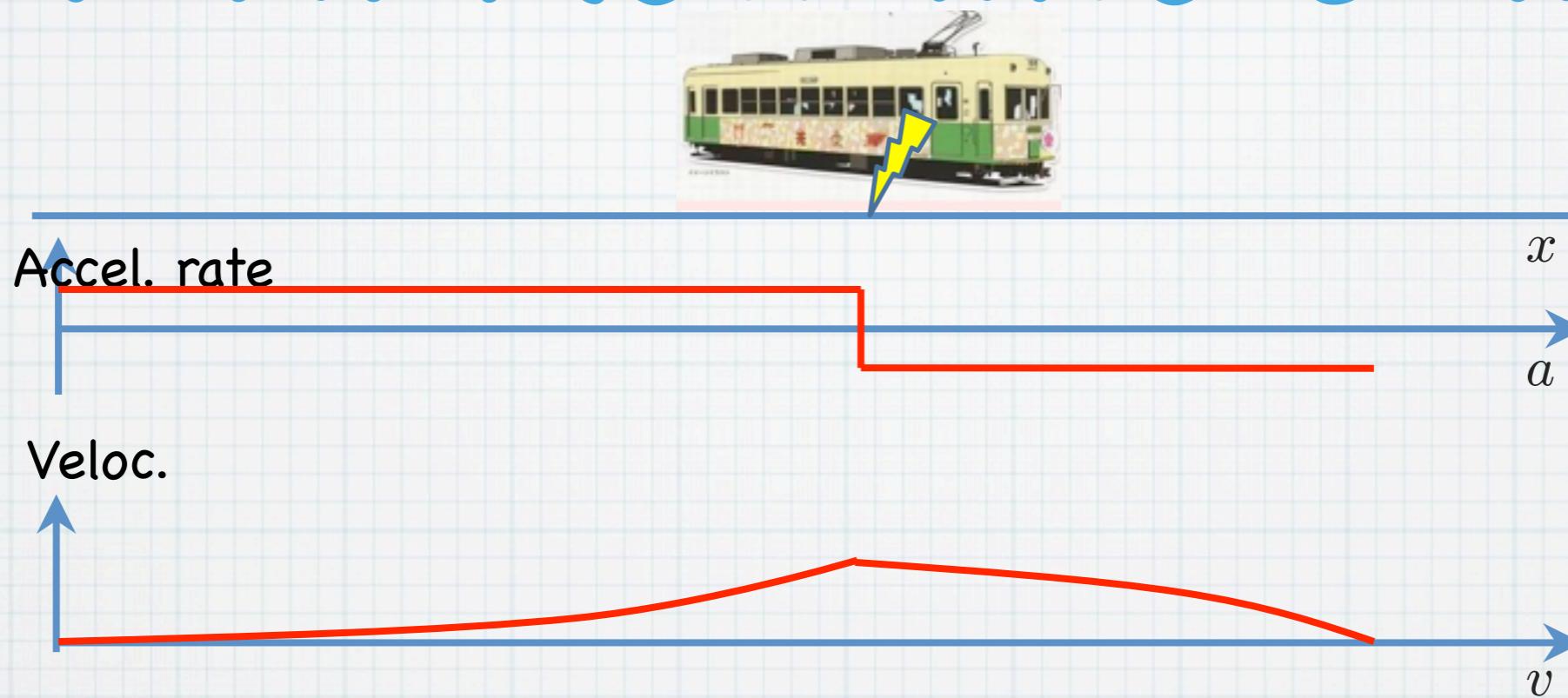
# “Turn Flow into Jump”



\* Flow as infinitely many, infinitely small jumps

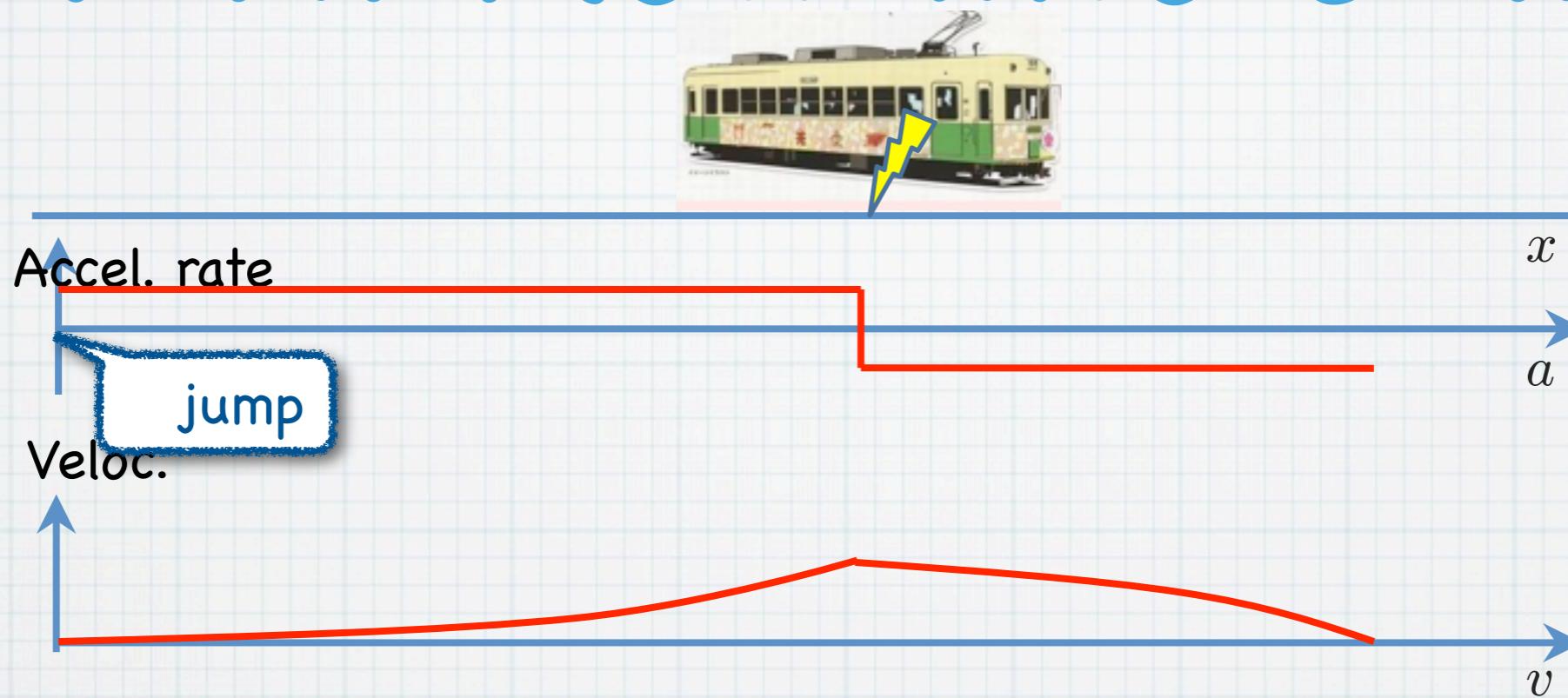
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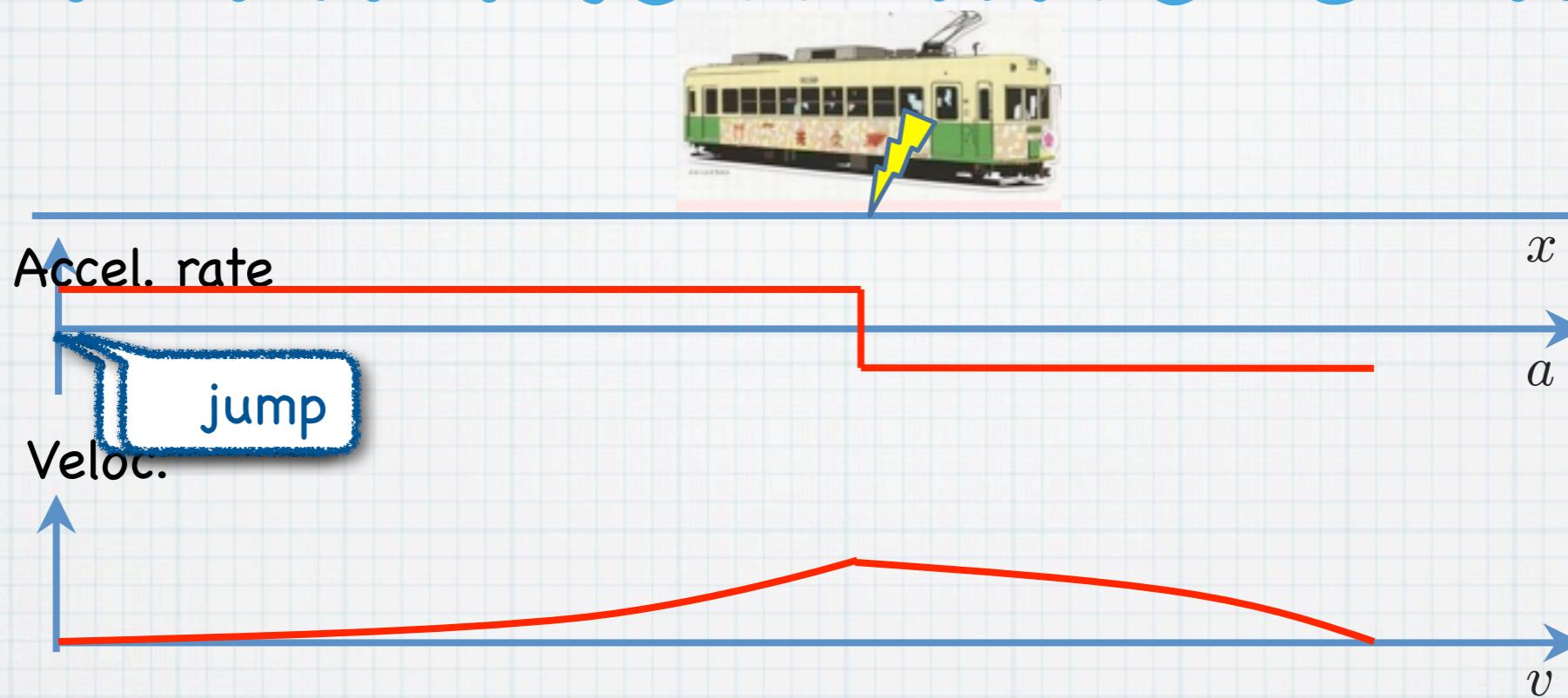
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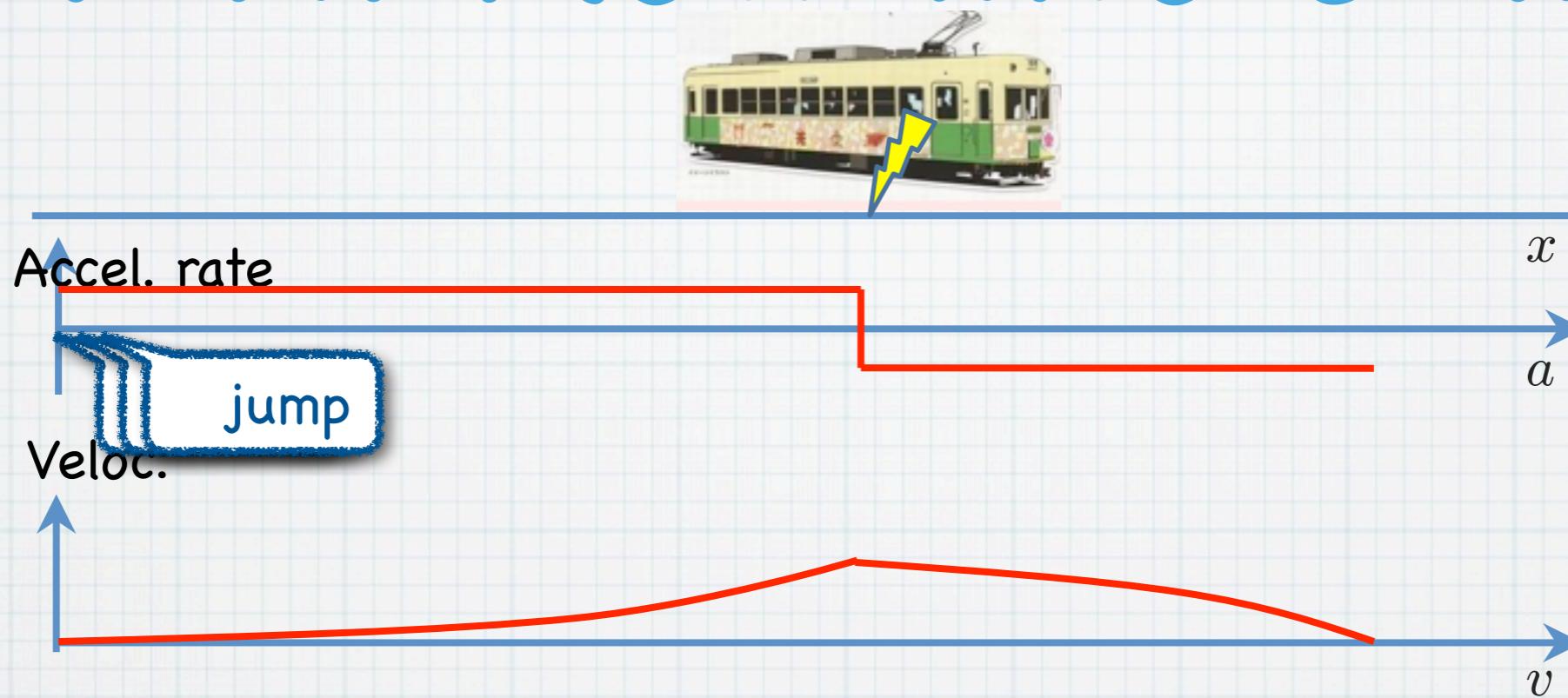
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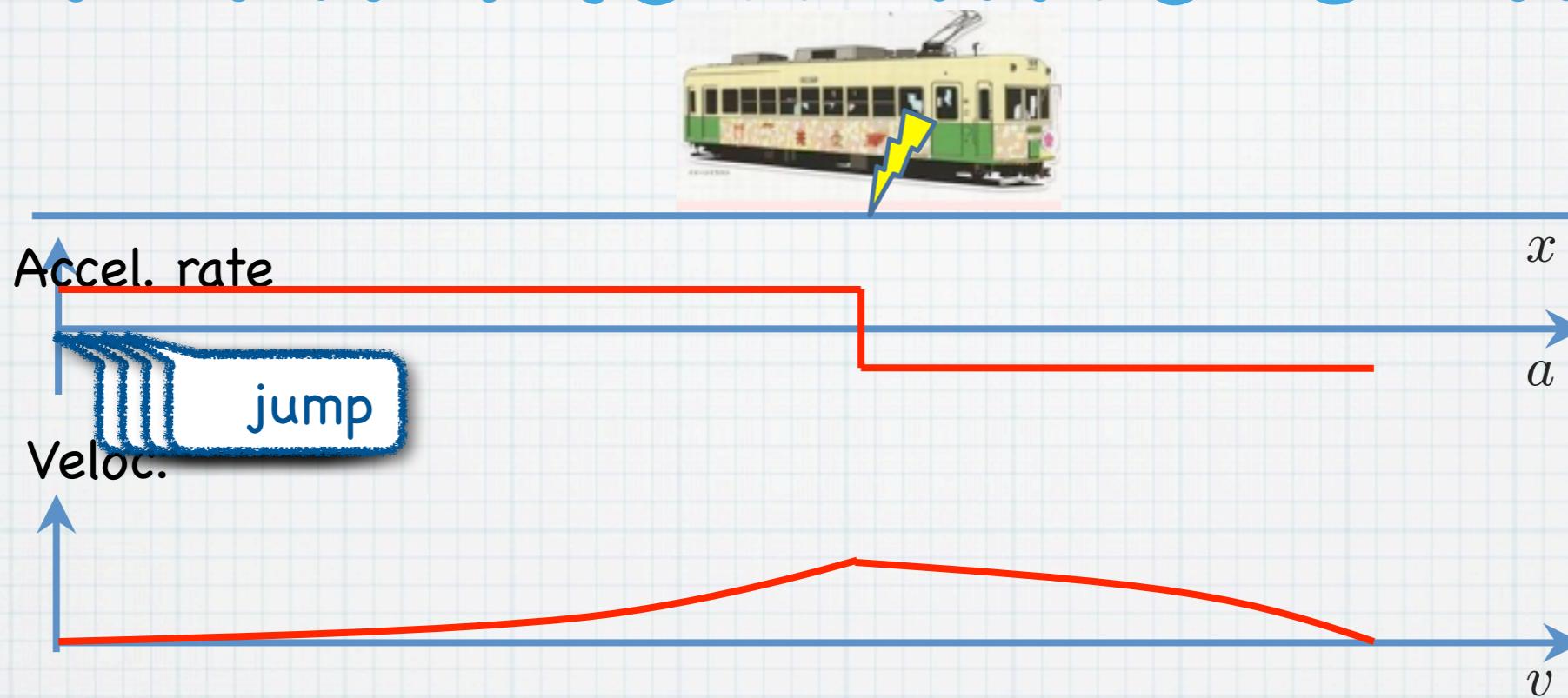
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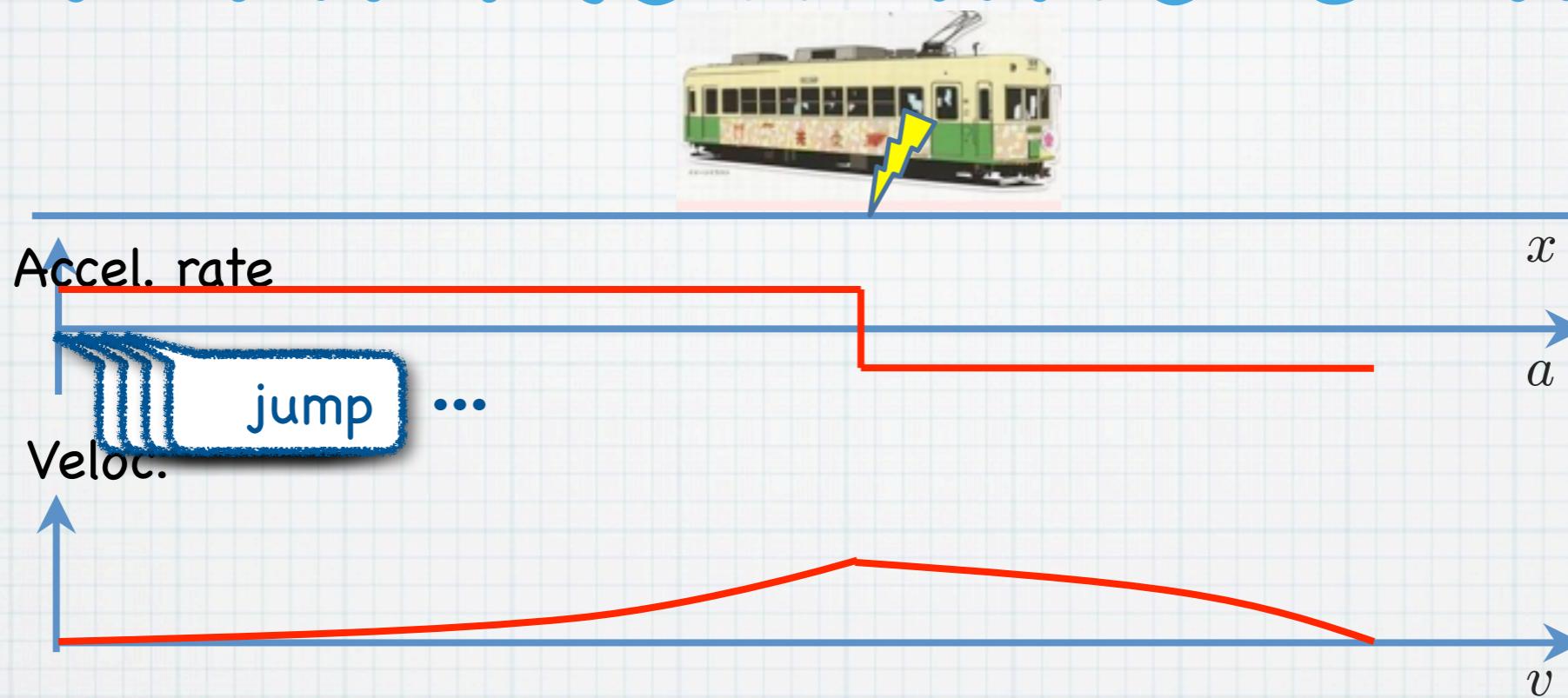
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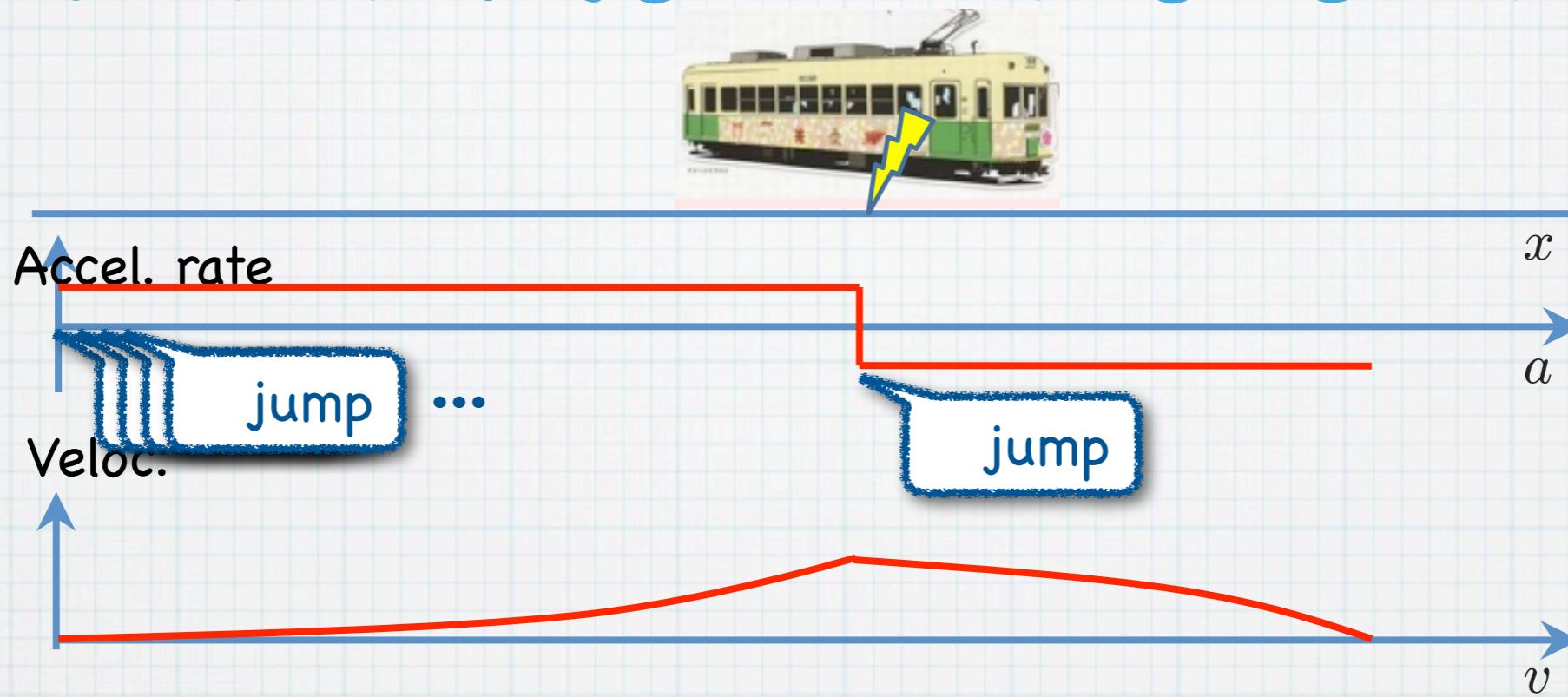
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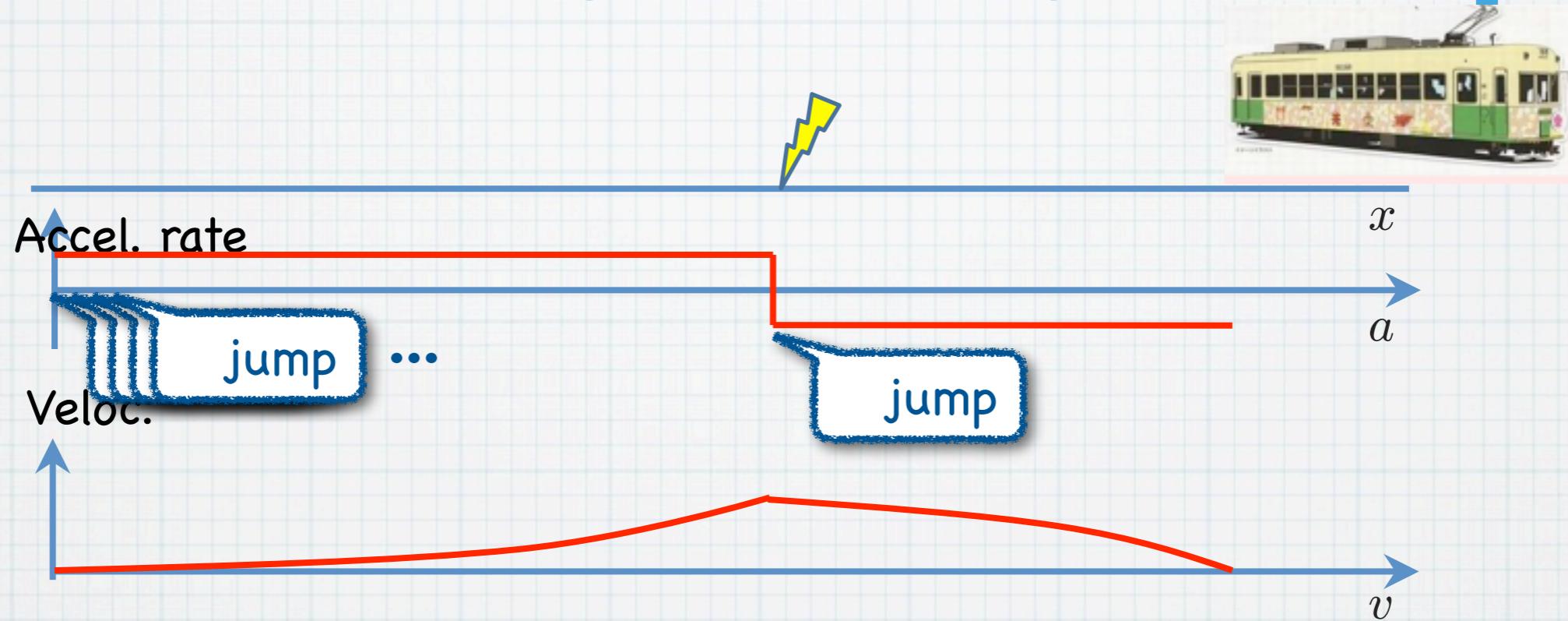
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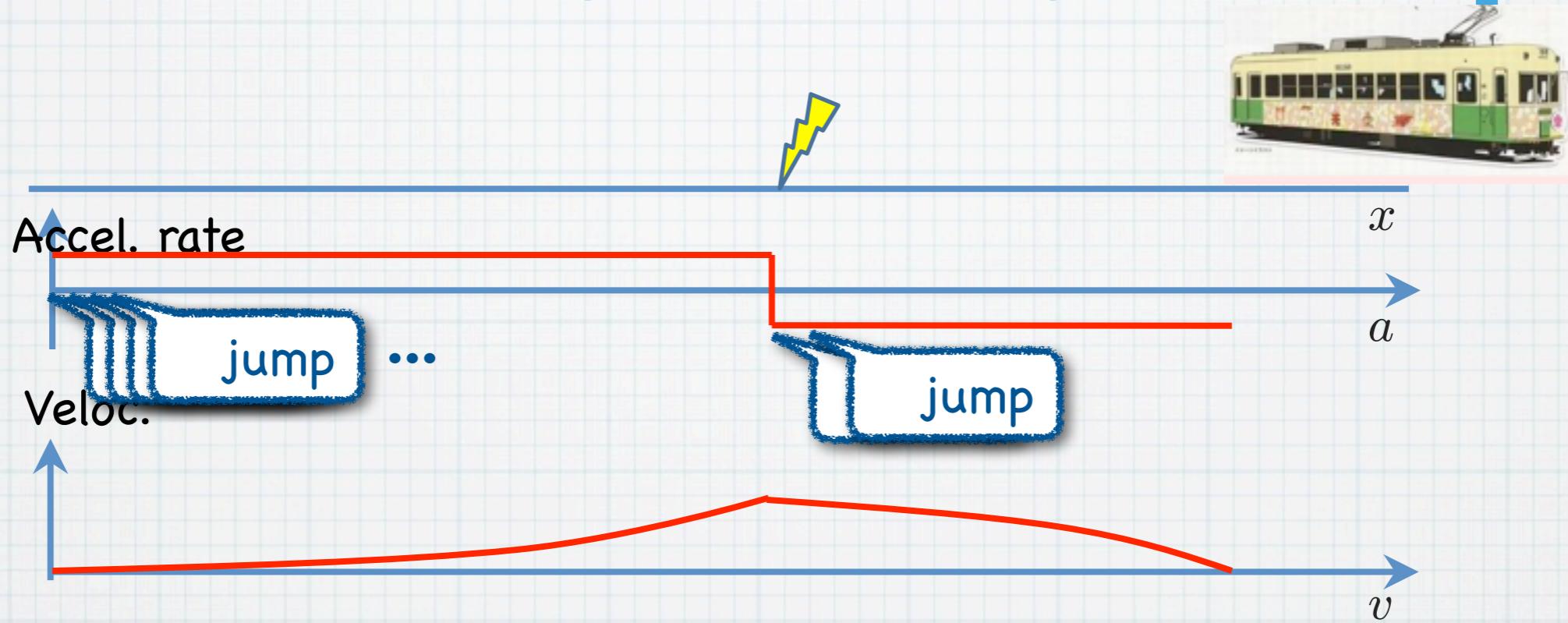
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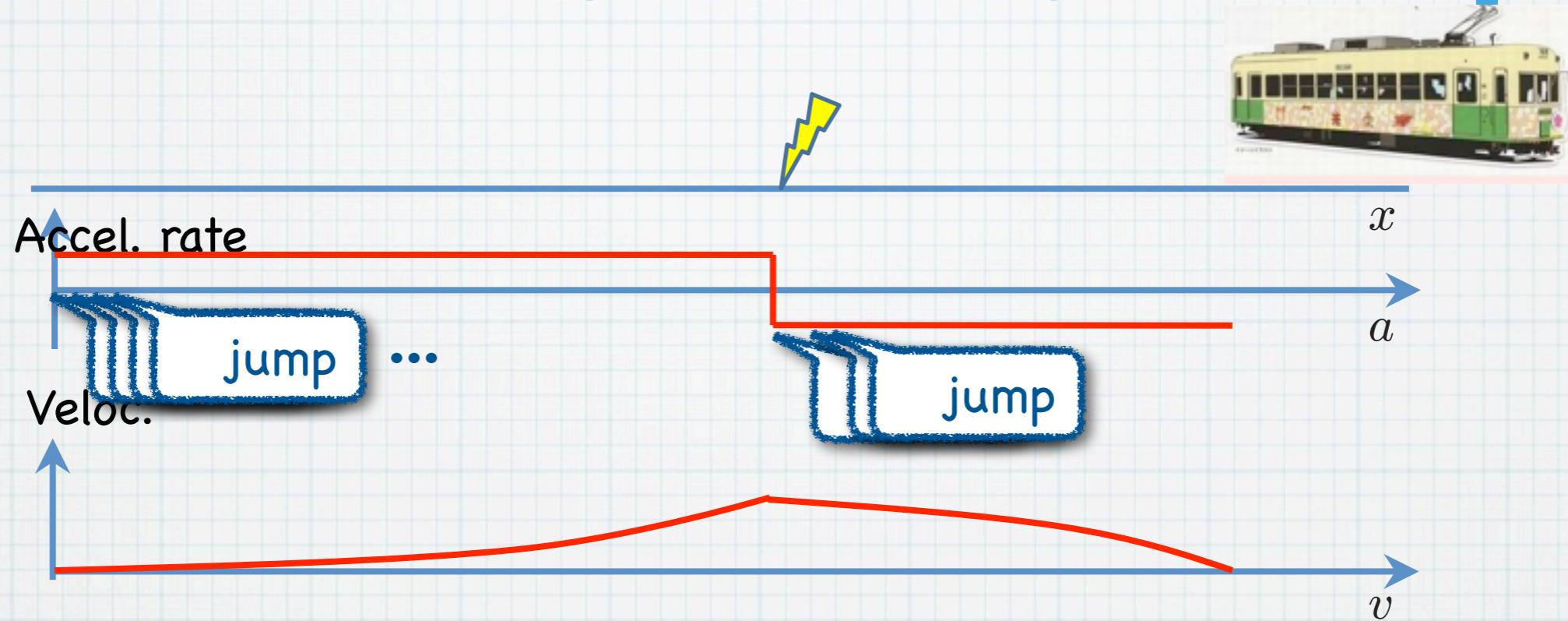
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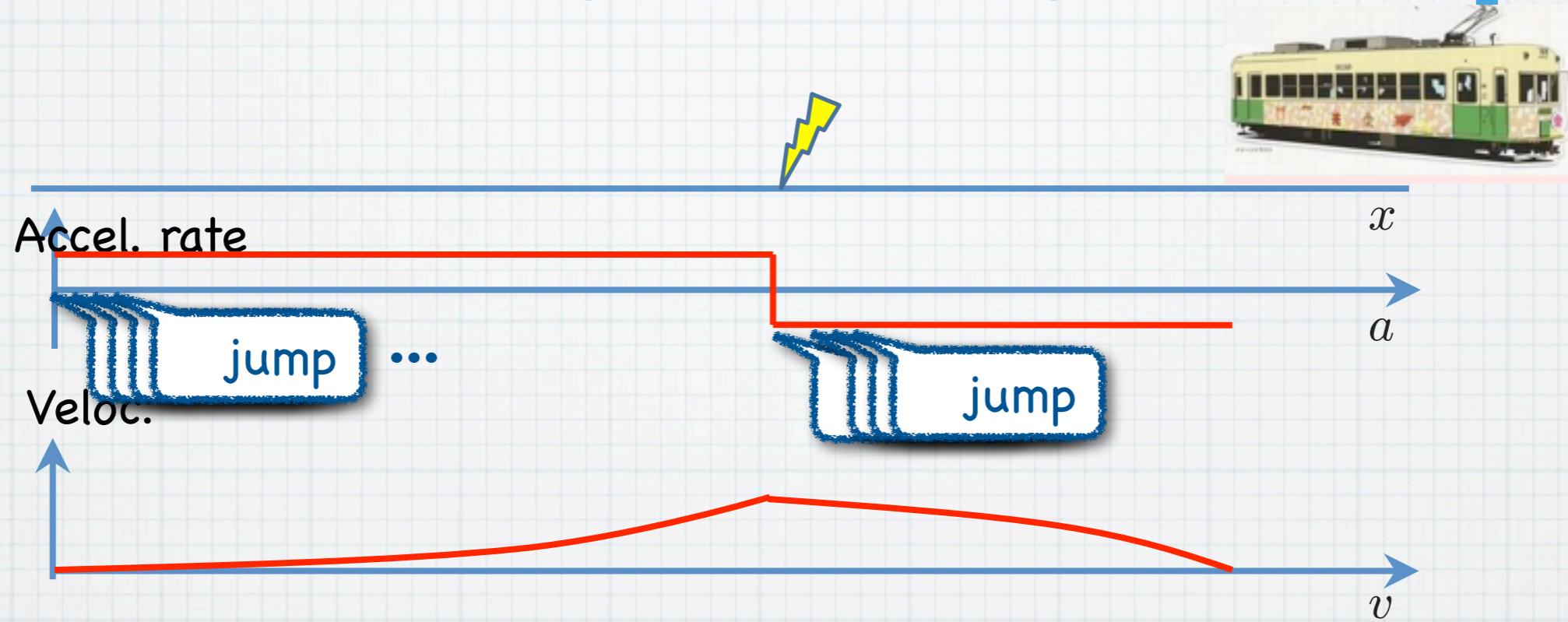
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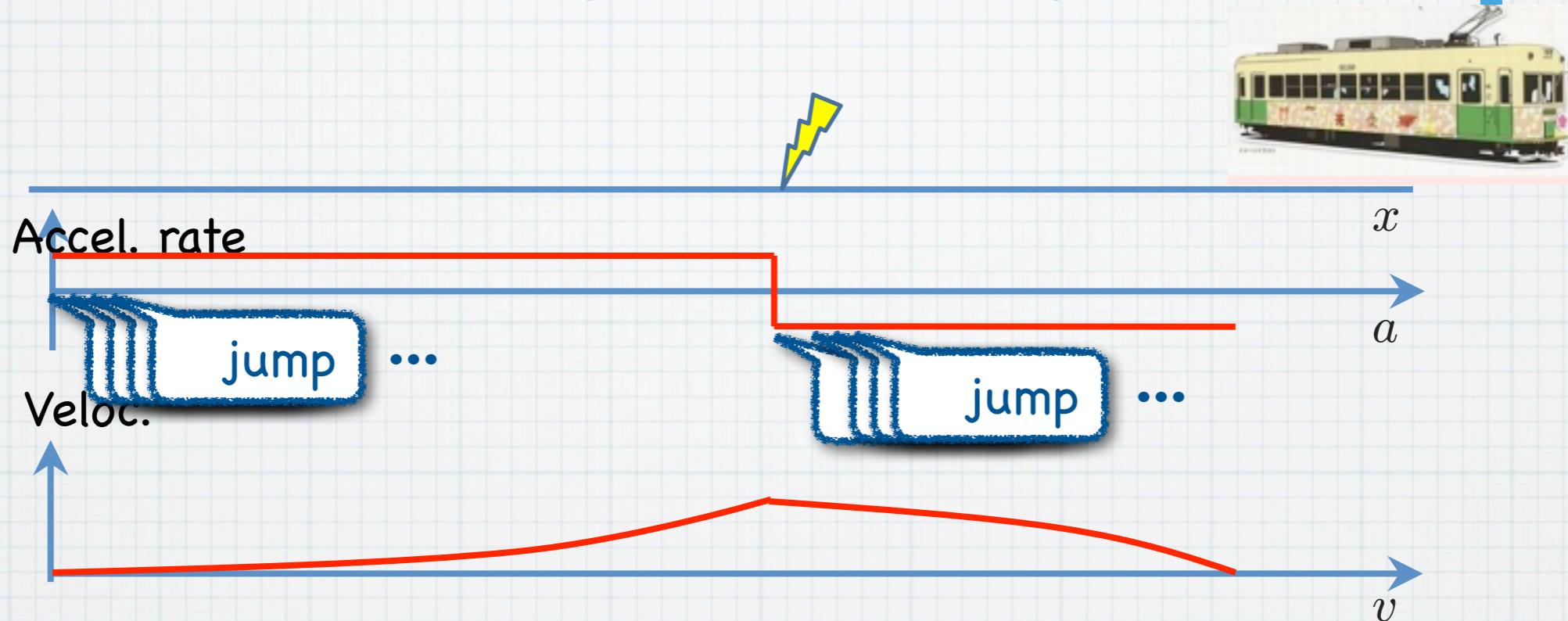
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- \* Nonstandard analysis!  
[Robinson '60s]

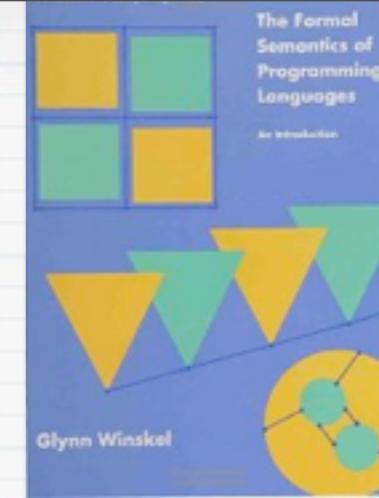
# Theoretical Framework

[Suenaga&H., ICALP'11]

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The standard textbook  
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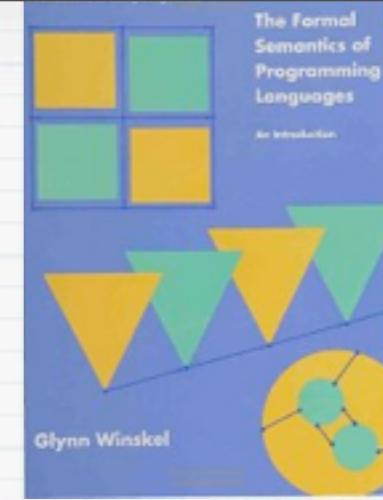
While  
Programming lang.

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while (t<a) do {  
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$$\exists z (x=2*z \wedge y=3*z)$$

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**Hoare**  
Hoare-style program  
logic

$$\frac{\{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\{A\} \text{while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$$

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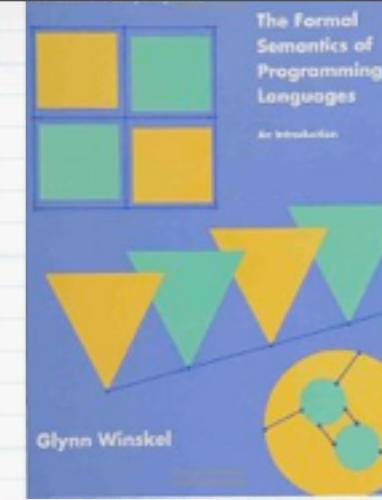
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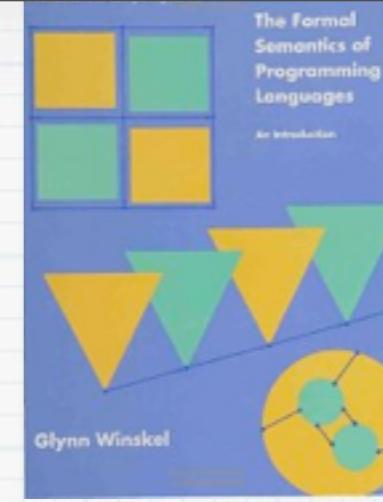
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Rigorous semantics by nonstandard analysis

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Rigorous semantics by nonstandard analysis

- Hoare<sup>dt</sup> : sound and relatively complete

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# Static Analysis

# Nonstandard Analysis

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# Nonstandard Static Analysis

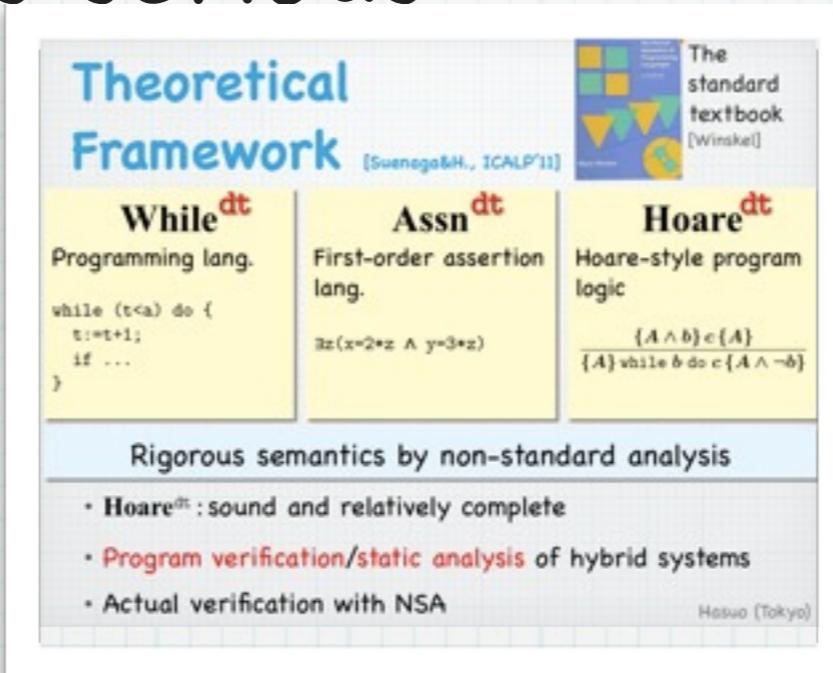
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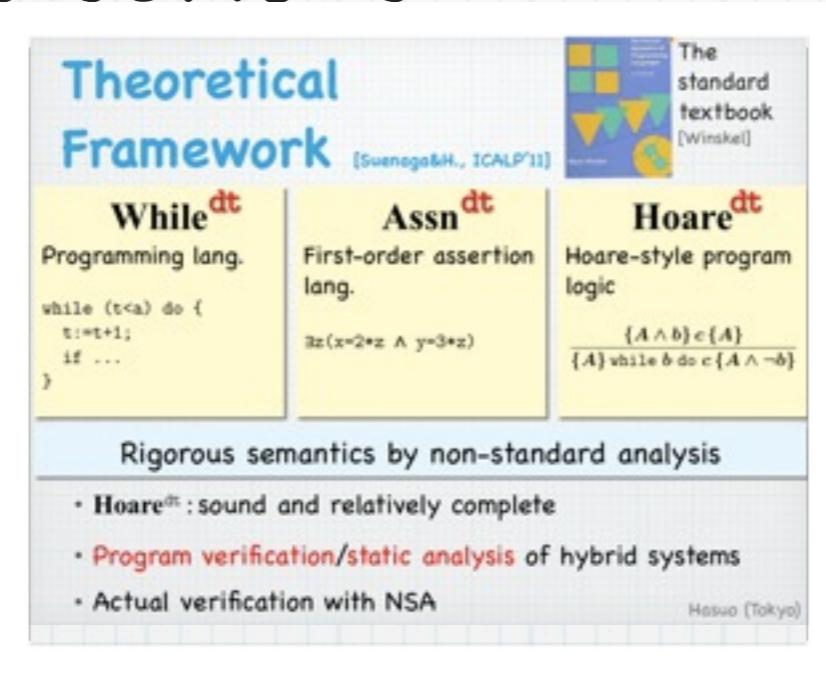
\* Towards serious  
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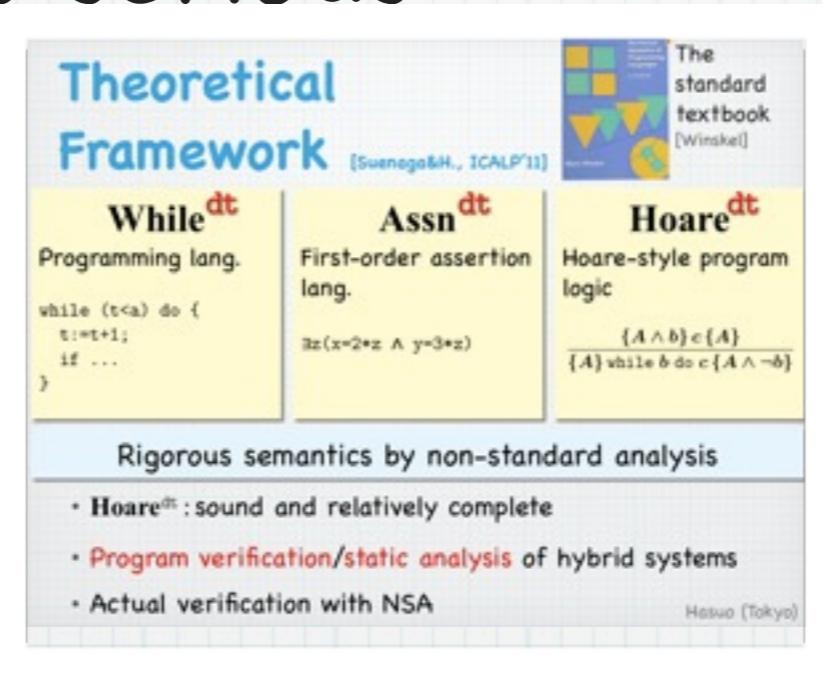
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- \* Static analysis techniques transferred to hybrid appl.

# Nonstandard Static Analysis

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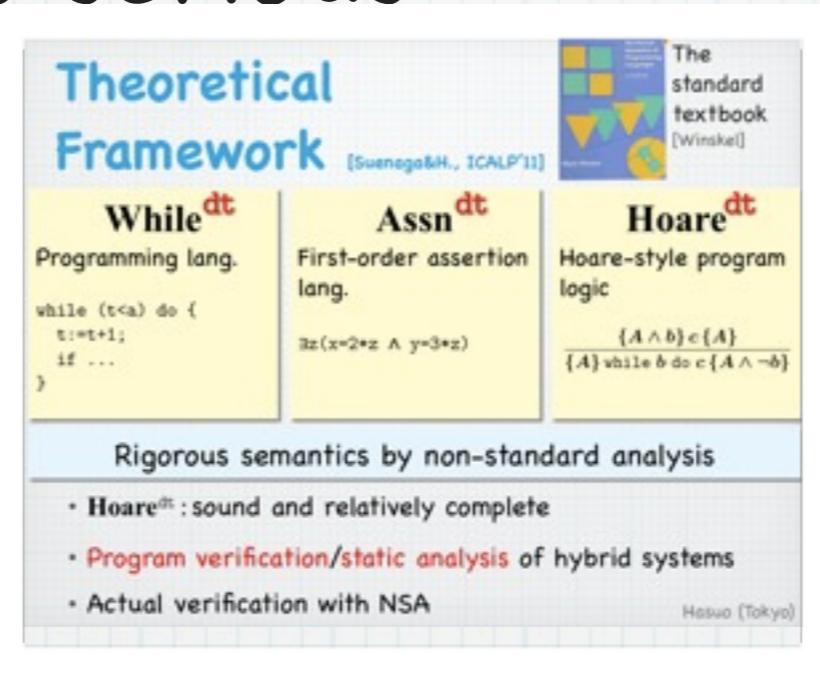


- \* Static analysis techniques **transferred** to hybrid appl.

Exactly as they are!

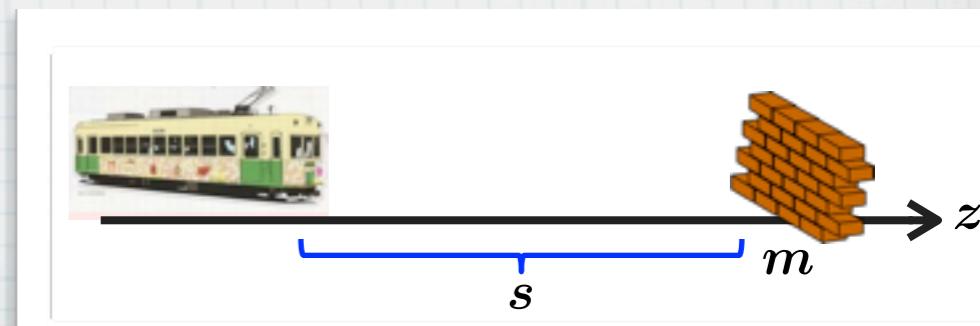
# Nonstandard Static Analysis

- \* Towards serious use of



Exactly as they are!

- \* Static analysis techniques transferred to hybrid appl.
- \* Leading example: ETCS



# Prototype Automatic Prover

Hoare<sup>dt</sup> Analyzer

# Prototype Automatic Prover

$P$

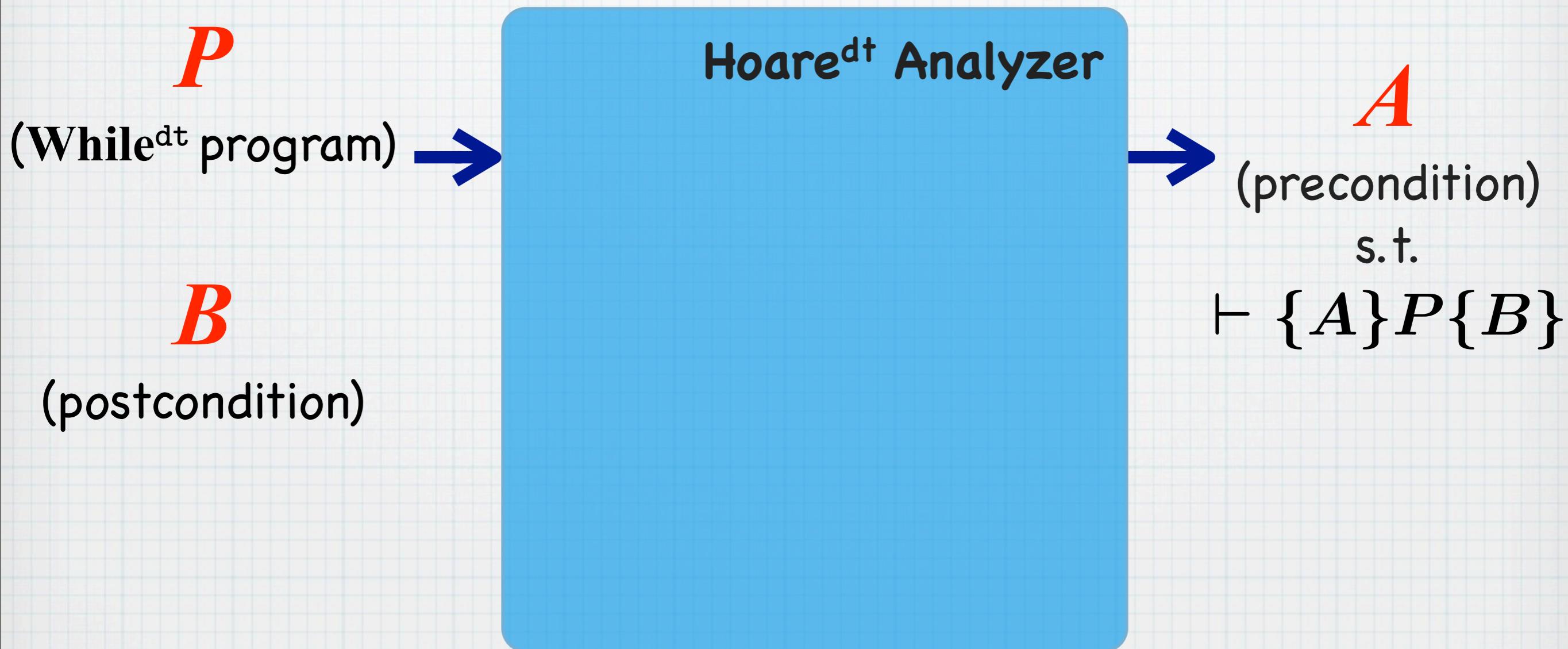
(While<sup>dt</sup> program) →

$B$

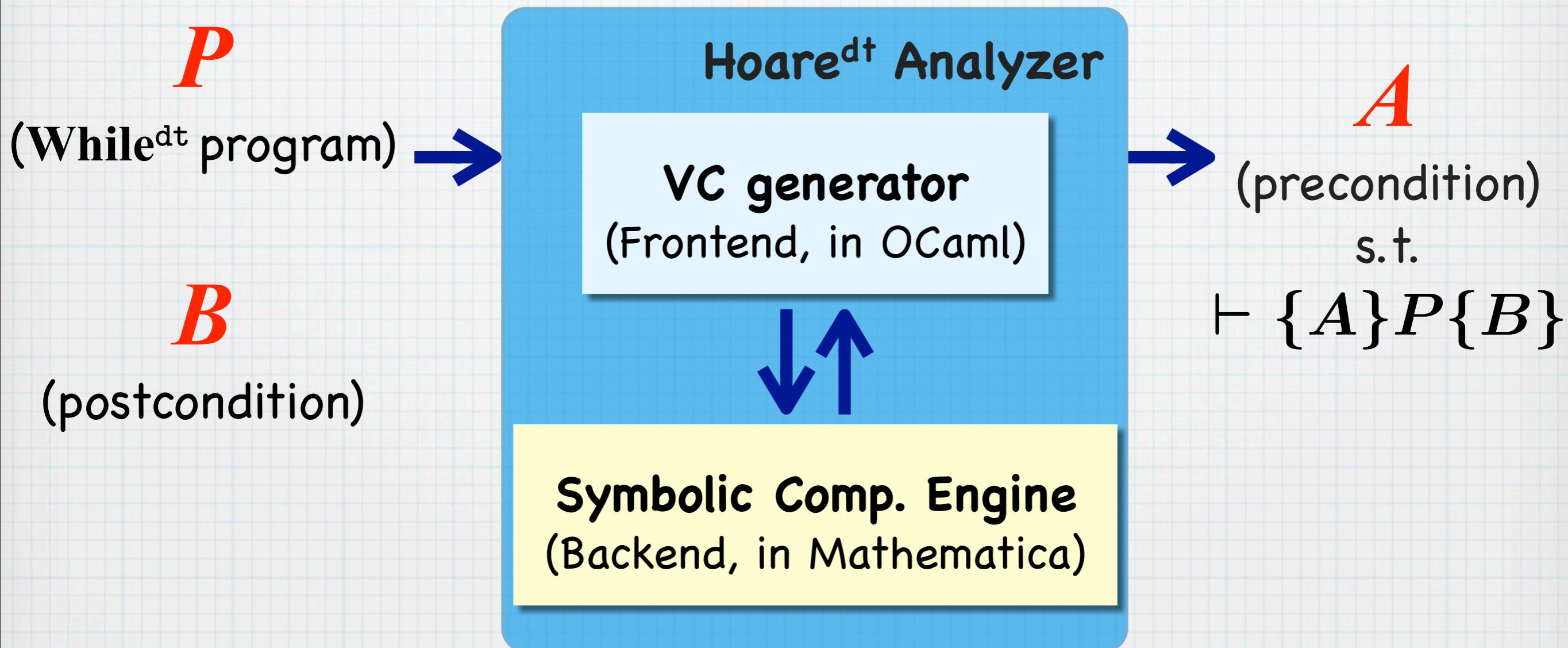
(postcondition)

Hoare<sup>dt</sup> Analyzer

# Prototype Automatic Prover



# Prototype Automatic Prover



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# Outline

## \* Theoretical foundations

- \* While<sup>dt</sup>, Assn<sup>dt</sup>, Hoare<sup>dt</sup>
- \* Rigorous semantics via NSA
- \* Transfer principle, “sectionwise lemmas”

## \* Static analysis techniques, transferred as they are

- \* Phase split [Sharma,Dillig,Dillig,Aiken; CAV’11]  
[Balakrishnan,Sankaranarayanan,Ivancic,Gupta; EMSOFT’09] [Gopan,Reps; SAS’07]
- \* Differential invariant [Platzer,Clarke; CAV’08]
- \* ... and more!

Theoretical Framework [Suenaga&H., ICALP’11]



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Rigorous semantics by non-standard analysis		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hoare<sup>dt</sup>: sound and relatively complete</li><li>• Program verification/static analysis of hybrid systems</li><li>• Actual verification with NSA</li></ul>		

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w/ or w/o dt ...

→ logically “the same”

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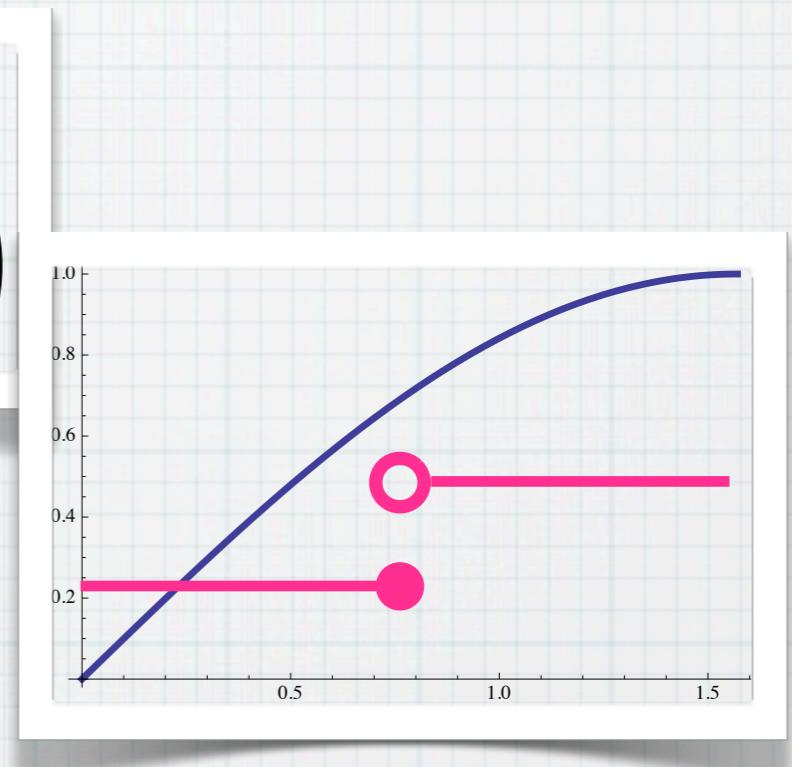
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# Part I: Theoretical Foundations

# Nonstandard Analysis

- \* Analysis with an infinitesimal  $\delta$ , e.g.

$f$  is continuous  $\iff$   
 $( |x - x'| \text{ is infinitesimal} \implies |f(x) - f(x')| \text{ is infinitesimal} )$



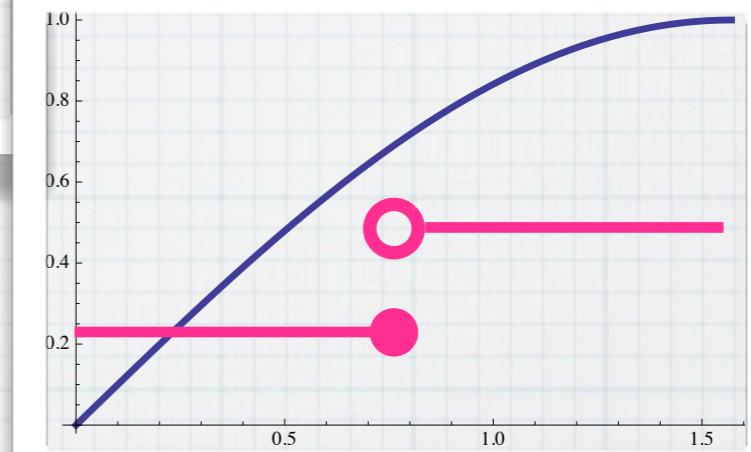
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“Infinitely small”  
 $0 < \delta < r$   
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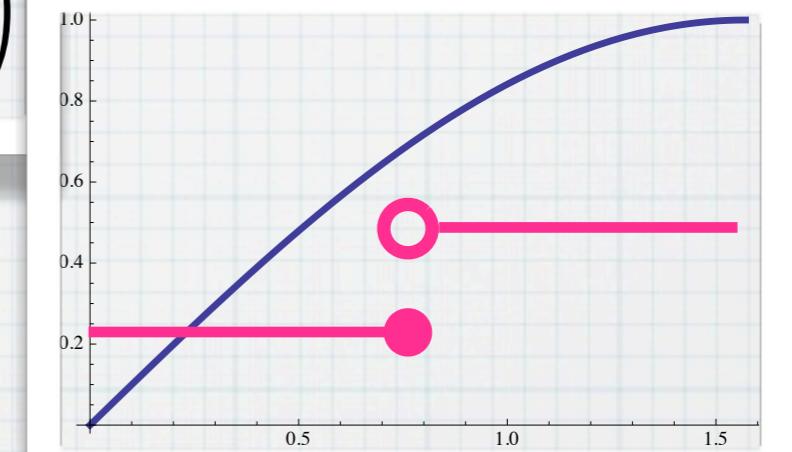
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Logical foundation via an ultrafilter

[Robinson, 1960]

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# Hyperreals

= Reals + Infinitesimals + ...

**Defn.**

The set of *hyperreal numbers* is

$${}^*\mathbb{R} := \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{N}} / \sim_{\mathcal{F}}$$

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$\exists [ (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) ]$

0th section

1st section

2nd section

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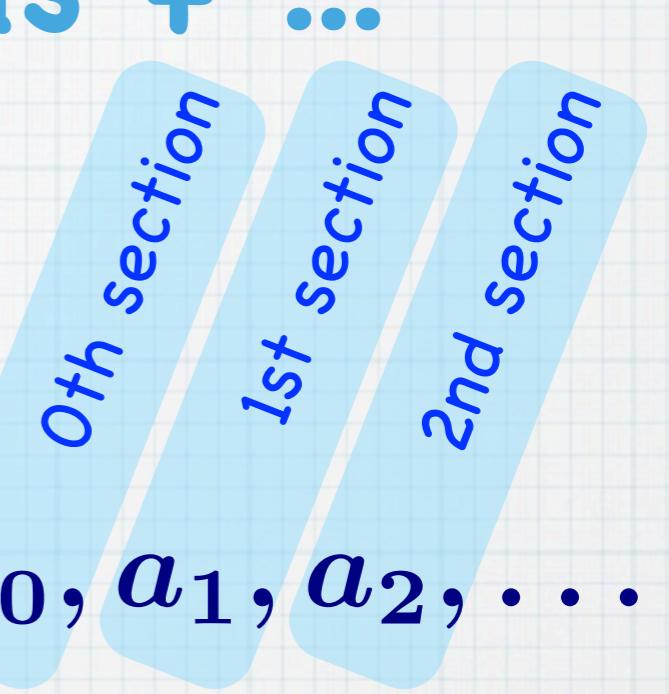
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\* Operations:  
sectionwise

$$\begin{aligned} + &= [(a_0, a_1, \dots)] \\ &\quad [(b_0, b_1, \dots)] \\ &= [(a_0 + b_0, a_1 + b_1, \dots)] \end{aligned}$$



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\* Reals are  
hyperreals

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R} &\hookrightarrow {}^*\mathbb{R}, \\ r &\mapsto [ (r, r, \dots) ] \end{aligned}$$



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= Reals + Infinitesimals + ...

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Hasuo (Tokyo)

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Precise defn. is via an ultrafilter  $\mathcal{F}$ :

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OK!  $\uparrow$   

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## Ultrafilter

(existence by AC)

### Defn.

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An *ultrafilter*  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$  is such that:

1. For each  $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ , exactly one of  $X$  and  $\mathbb{N} \setminus X$  is in  $\mathcal{F}$ .
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## Thm. (Transfer Principle)

$A$ : a first-order formula.

${}^*A$ : its *\*-transform*. Then

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$\mathbb{R}$  and  ${}^*\mathbb{R}$  are  
“logically the same”

# Theoretical Framework

[Suenaga&H., ICALP'11]



The standard textbook [Winskel]

While<sup>dt</sup>

Programming lang.

```
while (t<a) do {  
    t:=t+1;  
    if ...  
}
```

Assn<sup>dt</sup>

First-order assertion lang.

$$\exists z (x=2*z \wedge y=3*z)$$

Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

Hoare-style program logic

$$\frac{\{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\{A\} \text{while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$$

Rigorous semantics by nonstandard analysis



Hasuo (Tokyo)

# Syntax

## While<sup>dt</sup>

$AExp \ni a ::= x \mid c_r \mid a_1 \text{ aop } a_2 \mid dt$   
 where  $c_r$  is a const. for  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ , aop  $\in \{+, -, \cdot, ^\wedge, /\}$   
 $BExp \ni b ::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid b_1 \wedge b_2 \mid \neg b \mid a_1 < a_2$   
 $Cmd \ni c ::= \text{skip} \mid x := a \mid c_1; c_2$   
 $\mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } c$

## Assn<sup>dt</sup>

$A ::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid A_1 \wedge A_2 \mid \neg A \mid a_1 < a_2 \mid$   
 $\forall x \in {}^*\mathbb{N}. A \mid \forall x \in {}^*\mathbb{R}. A$

## Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

$$\frac{}{\{A\} \text{ skip } \{A\}} \text{ (SKIP)}$$

$$\frac{\{A\} c_1 \{C\} \quad \{C\} c_2 \{B\}}{\{A\} c_1; c_2 \{B\}} \text{ (SEQ)}$$

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While<sup>dt</sup>

While + dt

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Assn<sup>dt</sup>

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Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

$$\frac{}{\{A\} \text{ skip } \{A\}} \text{ (SKIP)}$$

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Tokyo)

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Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

Precisely the same rules

# Syntax

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Thm.

HOARE<sup>dt</sup>

complete.

Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

Precise,

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Tokyo)

# Denotational Semantics

- \* Execute sectionwise and bundle up the outcomes!

```
t := 0;  
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```
t := (0,0,0,...);  
while (t < (1,1,1,...))  
    t := t + (1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , ...);
```

# Denotational Semantics

\* Execute sectionwise and  
bundle up the outcomes!

0th section

```
t := 0;  
while (t < 1)  
  
    t := t + 1 ;
```

1st section

```
t := 0;  
while (t < 1)  
  
    t := t +  $\frac{1}{2}$  ;
```

2nd section

```
t := 0;  
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...
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...

t = 1

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...

# Denotational Semantics

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```
t = (1,1,1,...)
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# Denotational Semantics

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# Denotational Semantics

$\llbracket x \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma(x)$	$\llbracket c_r \rrbracket \sigma := r$ for each $r \in \mathbb{R}$
$\llbracket a_1 \text{ aop } a_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \llbracket a_1 \rrbracket \sigma \text{ aop } \llbracket a_2 \rrbracket \sigma$	
$\llbracket \text{dt} \rrbracket \sigma := \omega^{-1} = [ (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots) ]$	$\llbracket \infty \rrbracket \sigma := \omega = [ (1, 2, 3, \dots) ]$
$\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket \sigma := \text{tt}$	$\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket \sigma := \text{ff}$
$\llbracket b_1 \wedge b_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \llbracket b_1 \rrbracket \sigma \wedge \llbracket b_2 \rrbracket \sigma$	$\llbracket \neg b \rrbracket \sigma := \neg(\llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma)$
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$\llbracket \text{skip} \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma$	$\llbracket x := a \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma[x \mapsto \llbracket a \rrbracket \sigma]$
$\llbracket \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \begin{cases} \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma & \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{tt} \\ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket \sigma & \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{ff} \end{cases}$	$\llbracket c_1; c_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket (\llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma)$
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$\llbracket b_1 \wedge b_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \llbracket b_1 \rrbracket \sigma \wedge \llbracket b_2 \rrbracket \sigma$	$\llbracket \neg b \rrbracket \sigma := \neg(\llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma)$
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$\llbracket \text{skip} \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma$	$\llbracket x := a \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma[x \mapsto \llbracket a \rrbracket \sigma]$
$\llbracket \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \begin{cases} \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma & \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{tt} \\ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket \sigma & \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{ff} \end{cases}$	$\llbracket c_1; c_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket (\llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma)$
$\llbracket \text{while } b \text{ do } c \rrbracket \sigma := \left( \underbrace{\llbracket (\text{while } b \text{ do } c) _i \rrbracket (\sigma _i)}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \right)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$	

Sectionwise  
definition

# Denotational Semantics

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket x \rrbracket \sigma &:= \sigma(x) \\ \llbracket a_1 \text{ aop } a_2 \rrbracket \sigma &:= \llbracket a_1 \rrbracket \sigma \text{ aop } \llbracket a_2 \rrbracket \sigma \\ \llbracket \text{dt} \rrbracket \sigma &:= \omega^{-1} = \left[ (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket \sigma &:= \text{tt} \\ \llbracket b_1 \wedge b_2 \rrbracket \sigma &:= \llbracket b_1 \rrbracket \sigma \wedge \llbracket b_2 \rrbracket \sigma \\ \llbracket a_1 < a_2 \rrbracket \sigma &:= \llbracket a_1 \rrbracket \sigma < \llbracket a_2 \rrbracket \sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\llbracket \text{skip} \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma \quad \llbracket x := a \rrbracket \sigma := \sigma[x \mapsto \llbracket a \rrbracket \sigma] \quad \llbracket c_1; c_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket (\llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma)$$

$$\llbracket \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \rrbracket \sigma := \begin{cases} \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma & \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{tt} \\ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket \sigma & \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma = \text{ff} \end{cases}$$

$$\llbracket \text{while } b \text{ do } c \rrbracket \sigma := \left( \llbracket (\text{while } b \text{ do } c)|_i \rrbracket (\sigma|_i) \right)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$$

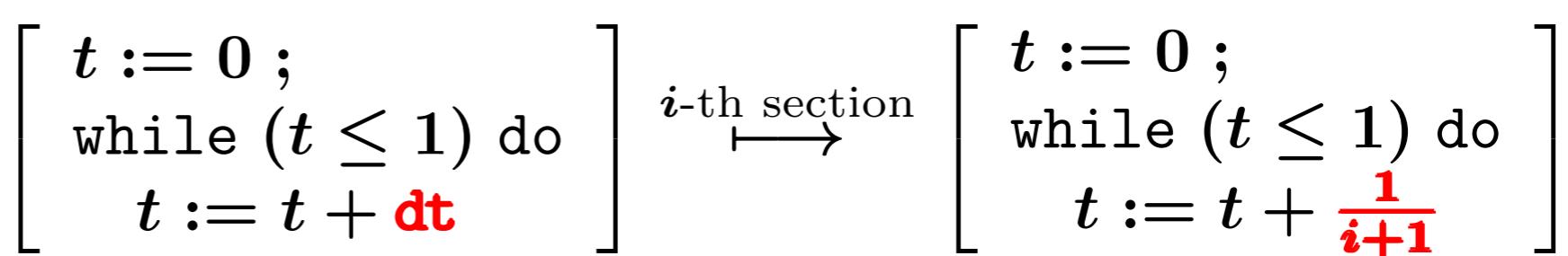
**Def.**

The *i-th section* of a WHILE<sup>dt</sup> expression  $e$  is

$$e|_i := e \left[ \frac{1}{i+1} / \text{dt} \right].$$

Sectionwise  
definition

# Denotational Semantics



$$\begin{aligned} [[x]\sigma] &:= \sigma(x) \\ [[a_1 \text{ aop } a_2]\sigma] &:= [[a_1]\sigma] \text{ aop } [[a_2]\sigma] \\ [[\text{dt}]\sigma] &:= \omega^{-1} = [(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [[\text{true}]\sigma] &:= \text{tt} \\ [[b_1 \wedge b_2]\sigma] &:= [[b_1]\sigma] \wedge [[b_2]\sigma] \\ [[a_1 < a_2]\sigma] &:= [[a_1]\sigma] < [[a_2]\sigma] \end{aligned}$$

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The *i-th section* of a WHILE<sup>dt</sup> expression  $e$  is

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$$[[\text{skip}]\sigma] := \sigma \quad [[x := a]\sigma] := \sigma[x \mapsto [[a]\sigma]] \quad [[c_1; c_2]\sigma] := [[c_2]]([[c_1]\sigma])$$

$$[[\text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2]\sigma] := \begin{cases} [[c_1]\sigma] & \text{if } [[b]\sigma] = \text{tt} \\ [[c_2]\sigma] & \text{if } [[b]\sigma] = \text{ff} \end{cases}$$

$$[[\text{while } b \text{ do } c]\sigma] := \left( [[(\text{while } b \text{ do } c)|_i]](\sigma|_i) \right)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$$

Sectionwise  
definition

# “Sectionwise Lemmas”

## Sectionwise Execution Lemma.

For any expr.  $e$  and  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$[e]\sigma = [([e|_i](\sigma|_i))_{i \in \mathbb{N}}].$$

## Sectionwise Satisfaction Lemma.

For any hyperstate  $\sigma$  and an ASSN<sup>dt</sup> formula  $\varphi$ :

$$\sigma \models \varphi \iff$$

$$\sigma|_i \models \varphi|_i \text{ for almost every } i.$$

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“Łos’ Theorem”

# “Sectionwise Lemmas”

Lem. (Sectionwise validity of Hoare triples)

$$\vdash \{A\}c\{B\} \iff \vdash \{A|_i\} c|_i \{B|_i\} \text{ for almost every } i.$$

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Interface for **transferring**  
static analysis techniques

# Q. Is a While<sup>dt</sup> program executable?

- \* A. Not exactly.
- \* A **modeling** language
- \* Not numerical approx.,  
but **exact** modeling

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- \* A. Not exactly.
- \* A **modeling** language
- \* Not numerical approx.,  
but **exact** modeling
- \* Static analysis → **no need to execute!**
- \* Mathematical semantics suffices

# Outline

Suenaga & H.,  
ICALP'11

## \* Theoretical foundations

- \* While<sup>dt</sup>, Assn<sup>dt</sup>, Hoare<sup>dt</sup>
- \* Rigorous semantics via NSA
- \* Transfer principle, “sectionwise lemmas”

Theoretical Framework [Suenaga&H., ICALP'11]



The standard textbook [Winskel]

<b>While<sup>dt</sup></b> Programming lang. <pre>while (t&lt;a) do {     t:=t+1;     if ...}</pre>	<b>Assn<sup>dt</sup></b> First-order assertion lang. $\exists z (x=2*z \wedge y=3*z)$	<b>Hoare<sup>dt</sup></b> Hoare-style program logic $\frac{\{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\{A\} \text{while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$
--	---	--

Rigorous semantics by non-standard analysis

- Hoare<sup>dt</sup>: sound and relatively complete
- Program verification/static analysis of hybrid systems
- Actual verification with NSA

Hasuo (Tokyo)

H. & Suenaga\*, Static analysis techniques, transferred as they are

- CAV'12
- \* Phase split [Sharma,Dillig,Dillig,Aiken; CAV'11]  
[Balakrishnan,Sankaranarayanan,Ivancic,Gupta; EMSOFT'09] [Gopan,Reps; SAS'07]
  - \* Differential invariant [Platzer,Clarke; CAV'08]
  - \* ... and more!

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Theoretical Framework [Suenaga&H., ICALP'11]

While <sup>dt</sup>	Assn <sup>dt</sup>	Hoare <sup>dt</sup>
Programming lang. <pre>while (t&lt;a) do {     t:=t+1;     if ... }</pre>	First-order assertion lang. $\exists z (x=2*z \wedge y=3*z)$	Hoare-style program logic $\frac{\{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\{A\} \text{while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$
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H. & Suenaga\*,  
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Hasuo (Tokyo)

# Outline

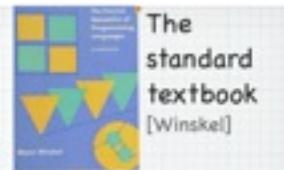
Suenaga & H.,  
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## \* Theoretical foundations

- \* While<sup>dt</sup>, Assn<sup>dt</sup>, Hoare<sup>dt</sup>
- \* Rigorous semantics via NSA
- \* Transfer principle, "sectionwise lemmas"

### Theoretical Framework

[Suenaga&H., ICALP'11]



#### While<sup>dt</sup>

Programming lang.

```
while (t<a) do {  
    t:=t+1;  
    if ...  
}
```

#### Assn<sup>dt</sup>

First-order assertion lang.

 $\exists z (x=2*z \wedge y=3*z)$ 

#### Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

Hoare-style program logic

$$\frac{\{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\{A\} \text{while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$$

w/ or w/o dt ...

→ logically "the same"

Done ↑

H. & Suenaga,  
CAV'12

## \* Static analysis techniques, transferred as they are

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- \* ... and more!

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# Part II: Exercises in Nonstandard Static Analysis

# Exercise 1.1



→  $z$

```
while  $t < \varepsilon$  do {  
     $t := t + dt;$   
     $v := v + a \cdot dt;$   
     $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
}
```

# Exercise 1.1



```
while  $t < \varepsilon$  do {  
     $t := t + dt;$   
     $v := v + a \cdot dt;$   
     $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
}
```

```
while  $v > 0$  do {  
     $t := 0;$   
    if  $m - z < s$  then  $a := -b$  else  $a := a_0$ ;  
    while  $t < \varepsilon$  do {  
         $t := t + dt;$   
         $v := v + a \cdot dt;$   
         $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
    }  
}
```

# Exercise 1.1



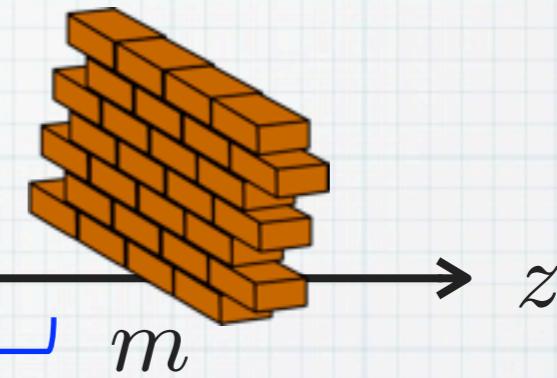
$z$

```
while  $v > 0$  do {  
     $t := 0$ ;  
    if  $m - z < s$  then  $a := -b$  else  $a := a_0$ ;  
    while  $t < \epsilon$  do {  
         $t := t + dt$ ;  
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         $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
    }  
}
```

# Exercise 1.1



$s$

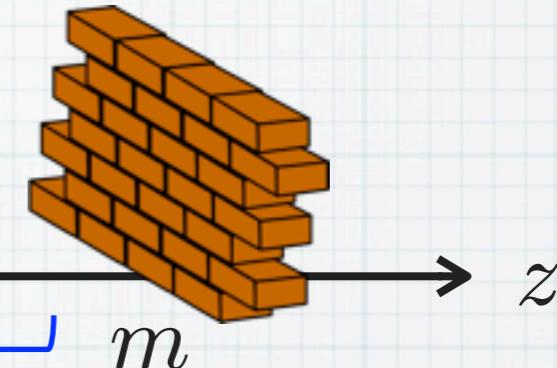
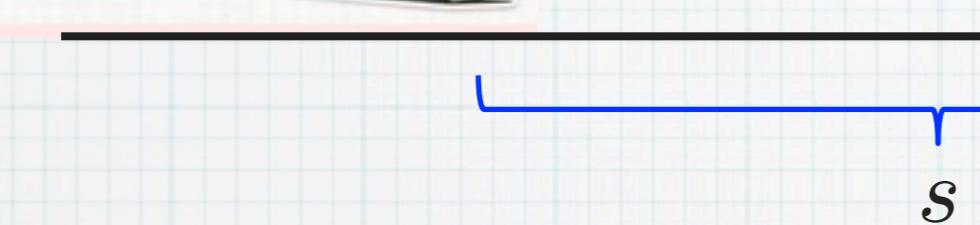


$m$

```
while  $v > 0$  do {  
     $t := 0$ ;  
    if  $m - z < s$  then  $a := -b$  else  $a := a_0$ ;  
    while  $t < \epsilon$  do {  
         $t := t + dt$ ;  
         $v := v + a \cdot dt$ ;  
         $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
    }  
}
```

# Exercise 1.1

(Tiny) fragment of  
Euro. Train Ctrl. Sys. (ETCS)



```
while  $v > 0$  do {  
     $t := 0$ ;  
    if  $m - z < s$  then  $a := -b$  else  $a := a_0$ ;  
    while  $t < \epsilon$  do {  
         $t := t + dt$ ;  
         $v := v + a \cdot dt$ ;  
         $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
    }  
}
```

ETCS<sub>0</sub>

Hasuo (Tokyo)

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(Tiny) fragment of  
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while  $v > 0$  do {  
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    }  
}
```

ETCS<sub>0</sub>

Q. Find  $A$  s.t.  $\models \{A\} \text{ETCS}_0 \{z < m\}$

Hasuo (Tokyo)

# Exercise 1.1

(Tiny) fragment of  
Euro. Train Ctrl. Sys. (ETCS)



$s$ : big enough  
 $b$ : big enough  
 $a_0$ : small enough  
...

```
while  $v > 0$  do {  
     $t := 0$ ;  
    if  $m - z < s$  then  $a := -b$  else  $a := a_0$ ;  
    while  $t < \epsilon$  do {  
         $t := t + dt$ ;  
         $v := v + a \cdot dt$ ;  
         $z := z + v \cdot dt$   
    }  
}
```

ETCS<sub>0</sub>

Q. Find  $A$  s.t.  $\models \{A\} \text{ETCS}_0 \{z < m\}$

Hasuo (Tokyo)

```
while (v > 0) {  
    if m - z < s  
        then a := -b  
    else a := a0;  
    t := 0;  
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v + a * dt;  
        t := t + dt } }
```

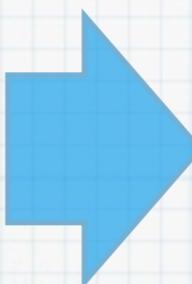
{z < m}

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while (v > 0) {  
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        t := t + dt } }
```

{z < m}

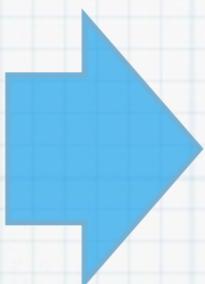


```
while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {  
    a := a0; t := 0;  
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v + a0 * dt;  
        t := t + dt }};  
    while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {  
        a := -b; t := 0;  
        while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
            z := z + v * dt;  
            v := v - b * dt;  
            t := t + dt } }
```

{z < m}

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{z < m}



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            v := v - b * dt;  
            t := t + dt } }
```

{z < m}

accel.

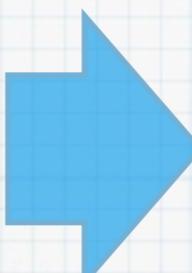
brake

```

while (v > 0) {
    if m - z < s
        then a := -b
        else a := a0;
    t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v + a * dt;
        t := t + dt }

```

$\{z < m\}$



```

while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
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        v := v + a0 * dt;
        t := t + dt };
    while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {
        a := -b; t := 0;
        while (t < eps && v > 0) {
            z := z + v * dt;
            v := v - b * dt;
            t := t + dt }

```

$\{z < m\}$

accel.

brake

## Strategy 1 “Phase split”

[Sharma,Dillig,Dillig,Aiken; CAV’11]

[Balakrishnan,Sankaranarayanan,Ivancic,Gupta; EMSOFT’09] [Gopan,Reps; SAS’07]

Defn.

The set of *holed commands*  $\text{Cmd}_{\square}$  is:

$$\text{Cmd}_{\square} \ni h ::= \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \mid \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{array}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{skip} \\ h; c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{h} \quad \bar{c}; \bar{h} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{assert } b ; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{assert } \neg b ; \bar{h} \end{array}$$

# Phase Split (Standard Ver., for While & Hoare)

[Sharma,Dillig,Dillig,Aiken; CAV'11]

Lem.

If a Boolean expression  $b_s \in \mathbf{BExp}$  satisfies

$$\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} , \quad \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} , \quad \text{and} \quad \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} ,$$

then we have

$$[\![ \text{while } b_g \text{ do } h[b_c] ]\!] = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!] .$$

Defn.

The set of *holed commands*  $\text{Cmd}_{[]} \ni h$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cmd}_{[]} \ni h ::= & \quad \text{if } [] \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \mid \\ & \quad \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{aligned}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

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# Phase Split (Standard Ver., for While & Hoare)

[Sharma,Dillig,Dillig,Aiken; CAV'11]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{while } b_g \text{ do } & \dots (\text{if } \dots) \dots \\ \text{into } & \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } b_g \wedge \neg b_s \text{ do } \dots ; \\ \text{while } b_g \wedge b_s \text{ do } \dots \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Lem.

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For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

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$$\text{Cmd}_{\square} \ni h ::= \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{array}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{skip} \\ \overline{h; c} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{h} \quad \overline{c; h} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{assert } b ; \bar{h} \\ \overline{\text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{assert } \neg b ; \bar{h} \end{array}$$

Lem.

If a Boolean expression  $b_s \in \text{BExp}$  satisfies

$$\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\}, \quad \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\},$$

then we have

$$[\![ \text{while } b_g \text{ do } h[b_c] ]\!] = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!] .$$

# Phase Split (Nonstandard Ver., for While<sup>dt</sup> & Hoare<sup>dt</sup>)

Defn.

The set of *holed commands*  $\text{Cmd}_{\square}$  is:

$$\text{Cmd}_{\square} \ni h ::= \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{array}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{skip} \\ \overline{h; c} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \bar{h} \quad \overline{c; h} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{assert } b ; \bar{h} \\ \overline{\text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{assert } \neg b ; \bar{h} \end{array}$$

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Lem.

If a Boolean expression  $b_s \in \mathbf{BExp}$  satisfies

$$\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\}, \quad \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\},$$

then we have

$$[\![ \text{while } b_g \text{ do } h[b_c] ]\!] = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!] .$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} &\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ &\models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ &\models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \\ &\qquad \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \end{aligned}$$

Defn.

The set of *holed commands*  $\text{Cmd}_{\square}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cmd}_{\square} \ni h ::= & \quad \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \\ & \quad \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{aligned}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 & \coloneqq \text{skip} \\ \bar{h}; c & \coloneqq \bar{h} \quad \bar{c}; \bar{h} \coloneqq c; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c & \coloneqq \text{assert } b ; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h & \coloneqq \text{assert } \neg b ; \bar{h} \end{aligned}$$

# Phase Split

(Nonstandard Ver.,  
for While<sup>dt</sup> & Hoare<sup>dt</sup>)

Lem.

If a Boolean expression  $b_s \in \mathbf{BExp}$  satisfies

$$\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\}, \quad \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\},$$

then we have

$$[\![ \text{while } b_g \text{ do } h[b_c] ]\!] = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!].$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \\ \quad \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$   
sectionwise

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdash \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ & \vdash \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ & \vdash \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \\ & \quad \vdash \{b_s|_i\} \bar{h}|_i \{b_c|_i\} \\ & \quad \vdash \{\neg b_s|_i\} \bar{h}|_i \{\neg b_c|_i\} \\ & \quad \vdash \{b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i\} h|_i[b_c|_i] \\ & \quad \vdash \{\neg b_g|_i \vee b_s|_i\} \end{aligned}$$

⋮

(for almost all  $i$ )

Hasuo (Tokyo)

Defn.

The set of *holed commands*  $\text{Cmd}_{\square}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cmd}_{\square} \ni h ::= & \quad \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \\ & \quad \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{aligned}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 & : \equiv \text{skip} \\ h; c & : \equiv \bar{h} \quad c; \bar{h} : \equiv c; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c & : \equiv \text{assert } b ; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h & : \equiv \text{assert } \neg b ; \bar{h} \end{aligned}$$

# Phase Split

(Nonstandard Ver.,  
for While<sup>dt</sup> & Hoare<sup>dt</sup>)

Lem.

If a Boolean expression  $b_s \in \text{BExp}$  satisfies

$$\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\}, \quad \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\},$$

then we have

$$[\![ \text{while } b_g \text{ do } h[b_c] ]\!] = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!].$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \end{aligned}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$   
sectionwise

$$\begin{aligned} & \vdash \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ & \vdash \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ & \vdash \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \\ & \models \{b_s|_i\} \bar{h}|_i \{b_c|_i\} \\ & \models \{\neg b_s|_i\} \bar{h}|_i \{\neg b_c|_i\} \\ & \models \{b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i\} h|_i[b_c|_i] \{\neg b_g|_i \vee b_s|_i\} \end{aligned}$$

:

(for almost all  $i$ )

$\Rightarrow$   
std. ver.

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![ \text{while } b_g|_i \text{ do } h|_i[b_c|_i] ]\!] \\ & = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g|_i \wedge \neg b_s|_i) \text{ do } h|_i[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i) \text{ do } h|_i[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!] \end{aligned}$$

:

Hasuo (Tokyo)

Defn.

The set of *holed commands*  $\text{Cmd}_{\square}$  is:

$$\text{Cmd}_{\square} \ni h ::= \begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid h; c \mid c; h \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \end{array}$$

For each holed command  $h$ , its *pre-hole fragment*  $\bar{h}$  is:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{if } \square \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \coloneqq \text{skip} \\ \bar{h}; c \coloneqq \bar{h} \quad \bar{c}; \bar{h} \coloneqq c; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } h \text{ else } c \coloneqq \text{assert } b ; \bar{h} \\ \text{if } b \text{ then } c \text{ else } h \coloneqq \text{assert } \neg b ; \bar{h} \end{array}$$

# Phase Split

(Nonstandard Ver.,  
for While<sup>dt</sup> & Hoare<sup>dt</sup>)

Lem.

If a Boolean expression  $b_s \in \text{BExp}$  satisfies

$$\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\}, \quad \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\},$$

then we have

$$[\![ \text{while } b_g \text{ do } h[b_c] ]\!] = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!].$$

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{l} \models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \end{array}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

*sectionwise*

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ \vdash \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ \vdash \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \\ \vdash \{b_s|_i\} \bar{h}|_i \{b_c|_i\} \\ \vdash \{\neg b_s|_i\} \bar{h}|_i \{\neg b_c|_i\} \\ \vdash \{b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i\} h|_i[b_c|_i] \{\neg b_g|_i \vee b_s|_i\} \\ \vdots \\ (\text{for almost all } i) \end{array}$$

$\Rightarrow$   
*std. ver.*

$\vdash \{b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i\} h|_i[b_c|_i] \{\neg b_g|_i \vee b_s|_i\}$

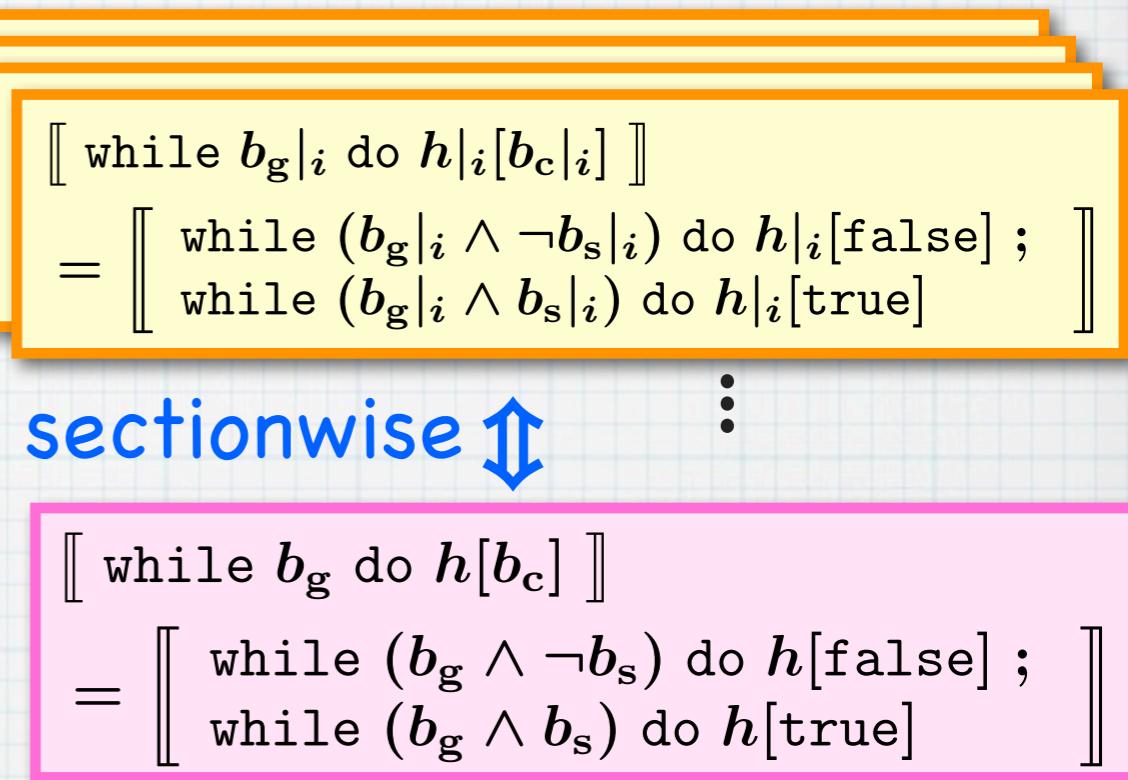
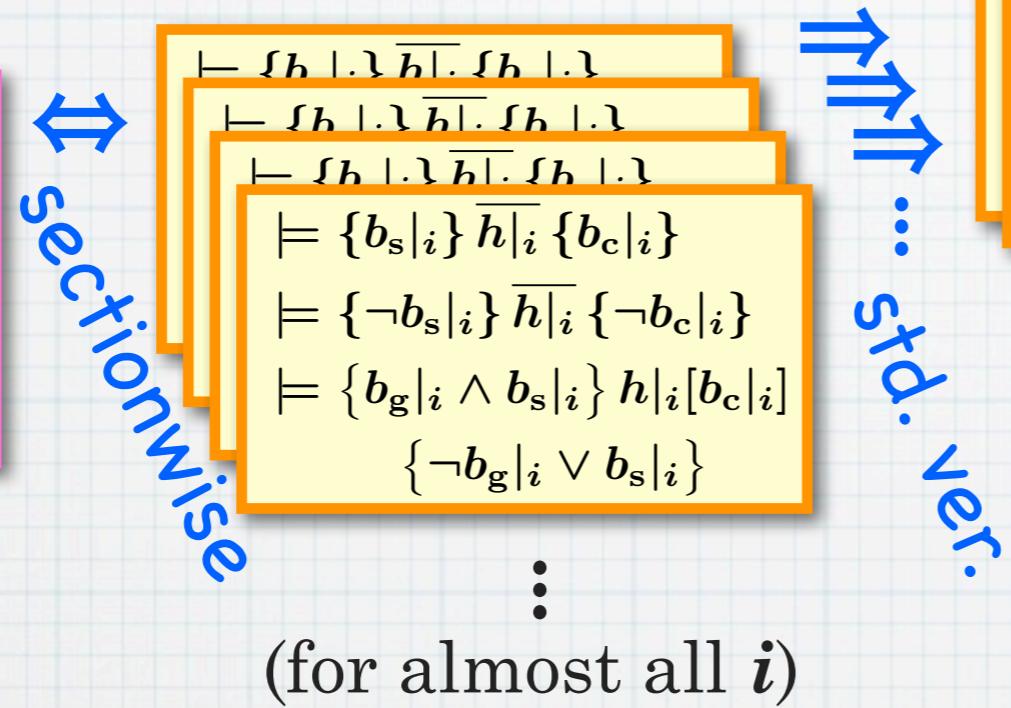
$$= [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g|_i \wedge \neg b_s|_i) \text{ do } h|_i[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i) \text{ do } h|_i[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!].$$

$\vdash$   
*sectionwise*

$$\begin{array}{l} \vdash \{b_g|_i \wedge b_s|_i\} h|_i[b_c|_i] \{\neg b_g|_i \vee b_s|_i\} \\ \vdash \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \\ \vdash \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\} \\ = [\![ \begin{array}{l} \text{while } (b_g \wedge \neg b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{false}] ; \\ \text{while } (b_g \wedge b_s) \text{ do } h[\text{true}] \end{array} ]\!] \end{array}$$

# Transferring Static Analysis Strategies

$$\begin{aligned}\models \{b_s\} \bar{h} \{b_c\} \\ \models \{\neg b_s\} \bar{h} \{\neg b_c\} \\ \models \{b_g \wedge b_s\} h[b_c] \\ \quad \{\neg b_g \vee b_s\}\end{aligned}$$



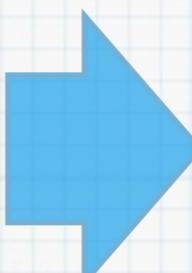
- \* Doesn't matter what "std. ver." is
- \* → **modular method** for transfer

```

while (v > 0) {
    if m - z < s
        then a := -b
        else a := a0;
    t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v + a * dt;
        t := t + dt }

```

$\{z < m\}$



```

while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v + a0 * dt;
        t := t + dt }};
    while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {
        a := -b; t := 0;
        while (t < eps && v > 0) {
            z := z + v * dt;
            v := v - b * dt;
            t := t + dt }}

```

$\{z < m\}$

accel.

brake

## Strategy 1 “Phase split”

[Sharma,Dillig,Dillig,Aiken; CAV’11]

[Balakrishnan,Sankaranarayanan,Ivancic,Gupta; EMSOFT’09]

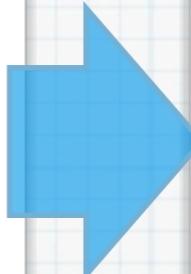
[Gopan,Reps; SAS’07]

```
while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {  
    a := a0;    t := 0;  
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v + a0 * dt;  
        t := t + dt };}  
while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {  
    a := -b;    t := 0;  
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v - b * dt;  
        t := t + dt } }
```

{z < m}

```
while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {  
    a := a0;    t := 0;  
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v + a0 * dt;  
        t := t + dt };}  
while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {  
    a := -b;    t := 0;  
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v - b * dt;  
        t := t + dt } }
```

{ $z < m$ }



```
if (v > 0)  
    then  
        while (m - z >= s) {  
            a := a0;    t := 0;  
            while (t < eps) {  
                z := z + v * dt;  
                v := v + a0 * dt;  
                t := t + dt } }  
        else skip;  
    while (v > 0) {  
        a := -b;  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v - b * dt } }
```

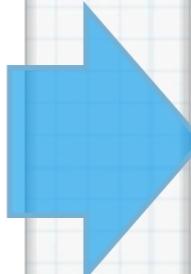
{ $z < m$ }

```

while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {
    a := a0;    t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v + a0 * dt;
        t := t + dt }};
while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {
    a := -b;    t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v - b * dt;
        t := t + dt }}

```

$\{z < m\}$



```

if (v > 0)
    then
        while (m - z >= s) {
            a := a0;    t := 0;
            while (t < eps) {
                z := z + v * dt;
                v := v + a0 * dt;
                t := t + dt }};
        else skip;
    while (v > 0) {
        a := -b;
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v - b * dt }

```

$\{z < m\}$

## Strategies 2,3

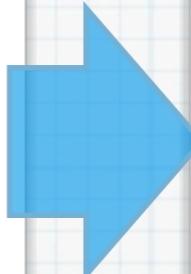
**“Superfluous guard elim.” “Time elapse”**

```

while (v > 0 && m - z >= s) {
    a := a0;    t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v + a0 * dt;
        t := t + dt }};
while (v > 0 && m - z < s) {
    a := -b;    t := 0;
    while (t < eps && v > 0) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v - b * dt;
        t := t + dt }}

```

$\{z < m\}$



```

if (v > 0)
    then
        while (m - z >= s) {
            a := a0;    t := 0;
            while (t < eps) {
                z := z + v * dt;
                v := v + a0 * dt;
                t := t + dt }};
        else skip;
    while (v > 0) {
        a := -b;

```

### Strategy 4

## “Differential invariant”

[Platzer, Clarke; CAV’08]

### Strategies 2,3

“Superfluous guard elim.”    “Time elapse”

```
if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0;    t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt } }

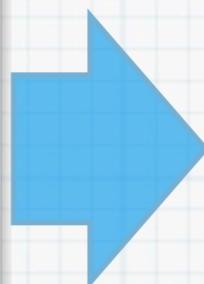
else skip;
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }
```

{ $z < m$ }

```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt } }
else skip;
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }
{z < m}

```



```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt } }
else skip;

$$(v > 0 \vee m > z) \wedge \{ (b^2 dt^2 + 4bdtv + 8bz + 4v^2 < 8bm \vee bdtv + 2bz + v^2 \leq 2bm)$$

while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

```

```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt }
  }
else skip;
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

{z < m}

```

```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt }
  }
else skip;
(v > 0 ∨ m > z) ∧
{ (b2dt2 + 4bdtv + 8bz + 4v2 < 8bm
  ∨ bdtv + 2bz + v2 ≤ 2bm)
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

```

Strategy 5  
**“QE Invariant”**

```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt }
  else skip;
  ( $v > 0 \vee m > z$ )  $\wedge$ 
{ ( $b^2 dt^2 + 4bdtv + 8bz + 4v^2 < 8bm$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $bdtv + 2bz + v^2 \leq 2bm$ )}
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

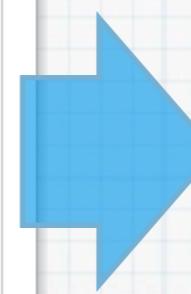
```

```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt }
  }
else skip;
(v > 0 ∨ m > z) ∧
{ (b2dt2 + 4bdtv + 8bz + 4v2 < 8bm
  ∨ bdtv + 2bz + v2 ≤ 2bm)
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }
}

```

+ some fwd.  
propagation



```

{ ... (long fml. with dt) }

while (m - z >= s) {
  a := a0; t := 0;
  while (t < eps) {
    z := z + v * dt;
    v := v + a0 * dt;
    t := t + dt }
}

{ ... }

while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

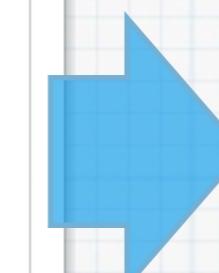
```

```

if (v > 0)
then
  while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0; t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
      z := z + v * dt;
      v := v + a0 * dt;
      t := t + dt }
  else skip;
  ( $v > 0 \vee m > z$ ) ∧
{ ( $b^2dt^2 + 4bdtv + 8bz + 4v^2 < 8bm$ )
  ∨  $bdtv + 2bz + v^2 \leq 2bm$ )
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

```

+ some fwd.  
propagation



```

{ ... (long fml. with dt) }
while (m - z >= s) {
  a := a0; t := 0;
  while (t < eps) {
    z := z + v * dt;
    v := v + a0 * dt;
    t := t + dt }
{ ... }
while (v > 0) {
  a := -b;
  z := z + v * dt;
  v := v - b * dt }

```

Strategy 6  
**“Iteration count”**

```
{ ... (long fml. with dt) }  
while (m - z >= s) {  
    a := a0;    t := 0;  
    while (t < eps) {  
        z := z + v * dt;  
        v := v + a0 * dt;  
        t := t + dt }}  
{ ... }  
while (v > 0) {  
    a := -b;  
    z := z + v * dt;  
    v := v - b * dt }
```

```

{ ... (long fml. with dt) }
while (m - z >= s) {
    a := a0;    t := 0;
    while (t < eps) {
        z := z + v * dt;
        v := v + a0 * dt;
        t := t + dt }}}
{ ... }
while (v > 0) {
    a := -b;
    z := z + v * dt;
    v := v - b * dt }

```

long fml. w/o dt, whose core is

$$a_0(2\epsilon\sqrt{2a_0(m-s-z_0)+v_0^2}+b\epsilon^2+2m-2s-2z_0) \\ +2b\epsilon\sqrt{2a_0(m-s-z_0)+v_0^2+a_0^2\epsilon^2+v_0^2} < 2bs$$

```

{ ... (long fml. with dt) }
while (m - z >= s) {
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    while (t < eps) {
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long fml. w/o dt, whose core is

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## Strategy 7

### “Cast to shadow”

(Eliminates dt, strengthens the precond.)

```

{ ... (long fml. with dt) }
while (m - z >= s) {
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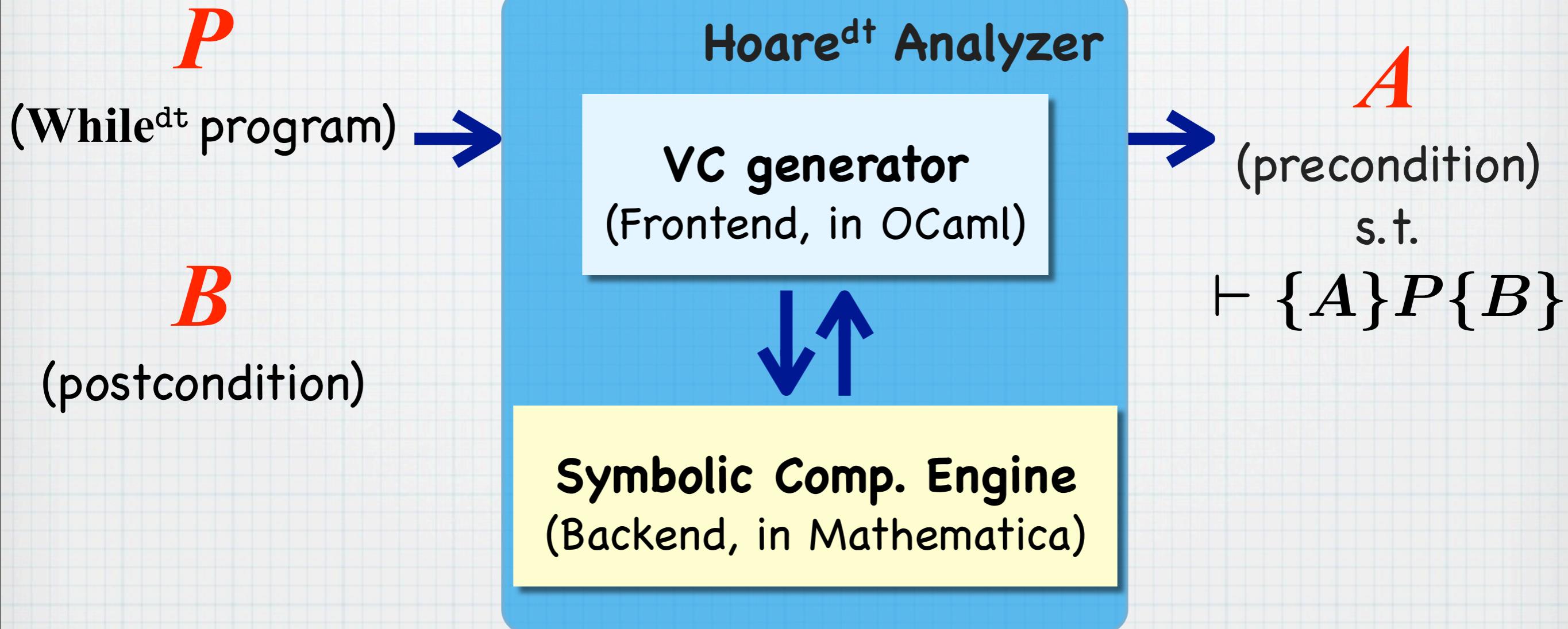
the final outcome

## Strategy 7

### “Cast to shadow”

(Eliminates dt, strengthens the precond.)

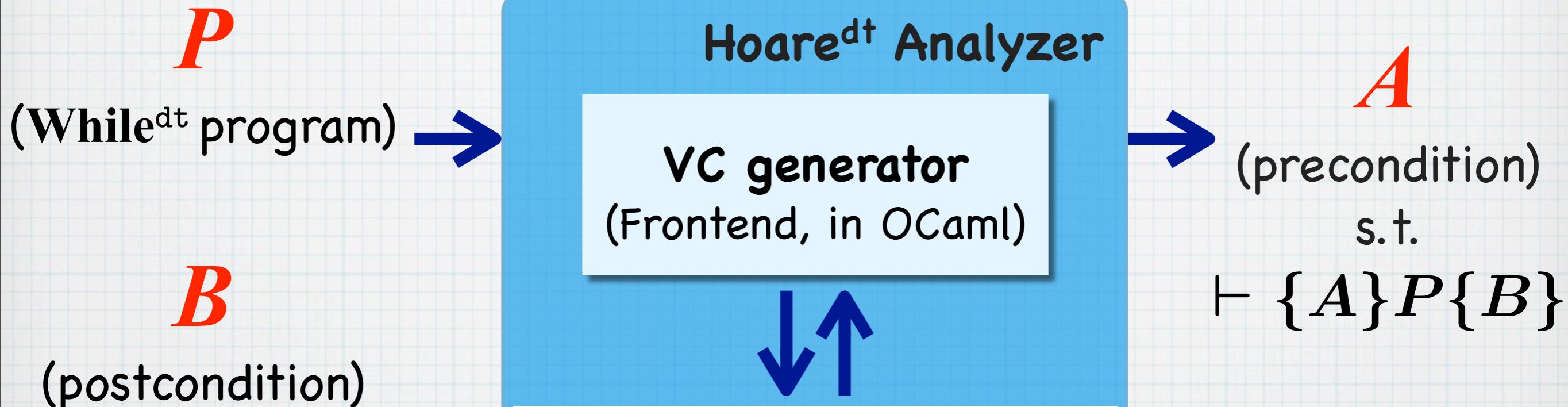
# Prototype Automatic Prover



- \* Fujitsu HX600 with Quad Core AMD Opteron 2.3GHz CPU, 32GB memory.  
Mathematica 7.0 for Linux x86 (64-bit)
- \* ETCS: 40.96 sec.
- \* Bouncing ball: runs with one manual insertion of invariants

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# Prototype Automatic Prover



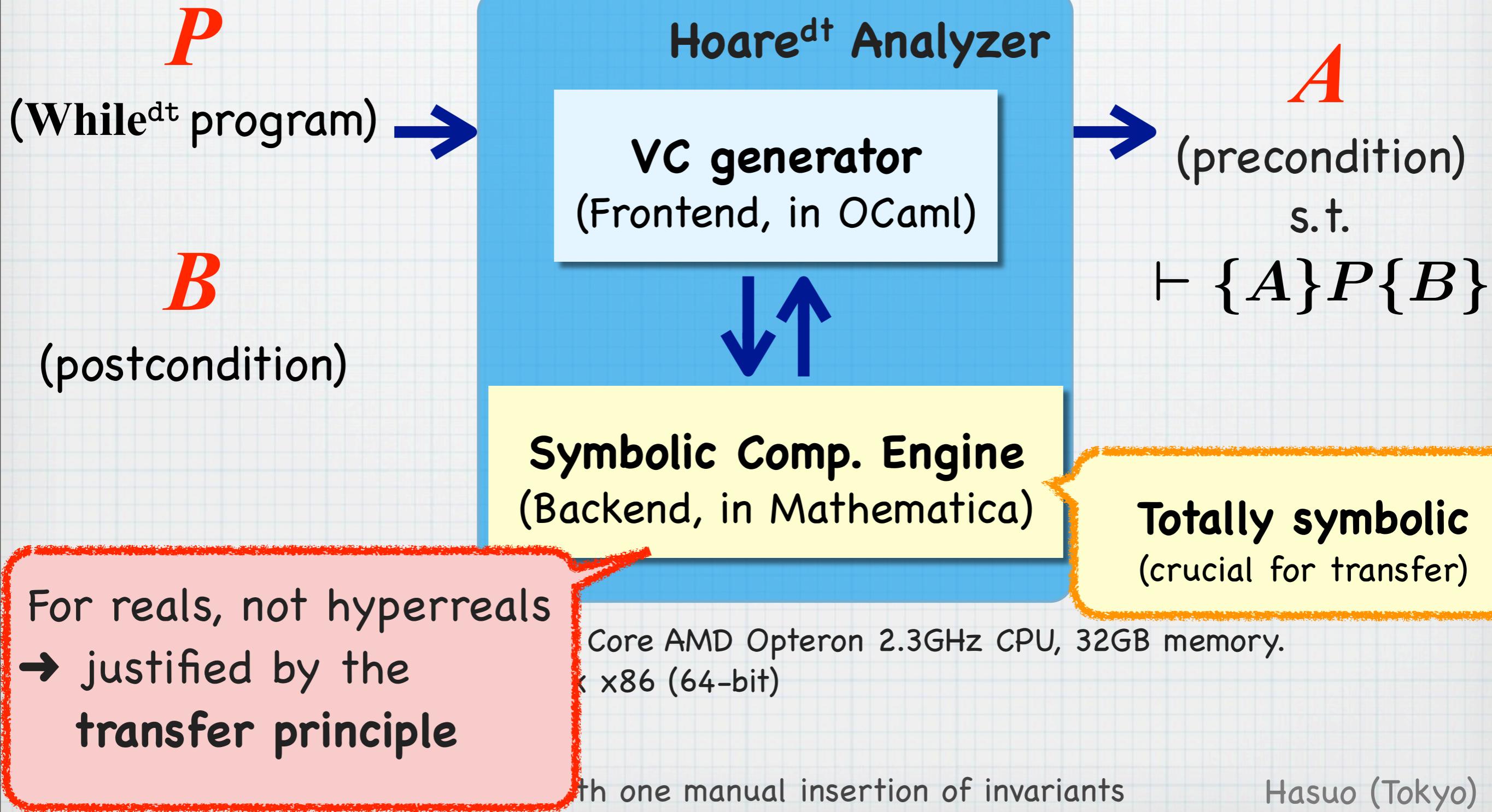
For reals, not hyperreals  
→ justified by the  
transfer principle

With one manual insertion of invariants

Core AMD Opteron 2.3GHz CPU, 32GB memory.  
x86 (64-bit)

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# Prototype Automatic Prover



# Related Work

- \* **Deductive verification of hybrid sys.** [Platzer, '10] [Platzer, LICS'12]
  - \* Automatic prover KeYmaera
- \* **Static analysis techniques**
  - \* A LOT in CAV, SAS, VMCAI, ...
  - \* Applied to hybrid systems (w/ diff. eq.)  
[Rodriguez-Carbonell, Tiwari; HSCC'05] [Sankaranarayanan; HSCC'10]  
[Sankaranarayanan, Sipma, Manna; Formal Methods Sys. Design '08]
- \* **Use of NSA for hybrid systems**  
[Benveniste, Bourke, Caillaud, Pouzet; J. Comput. Syst. Sci. '12]  
[Bliudze, Krob; Fundam. Inform. '09] [Gamboa, Kaufmann; J. Autom. Reason. '01]
- \* **Continuous techniques applied to discrete appl.**  
[Chaudhuri, Gulwani, Lublinerman, NavidPour; FSE '11]
  - \* Not contending! Combination?

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# Conclusions

While<sup>dt</sup>

Programming lang.

```
while (t<a) do {  
    t:=t+1;  
    if ...  
}
```

Assn<sup>dt</sup>

First-order assertion  
lang.

$$\exists z (x=2*z \wedge y=3*z)$$

Hoare<sup>dt</sup>

Hoare-style program  
logic

$$\frac{\{A \wedge b\} c \{A\}}{\{A\} \text{ while } b \text{ do } c \{A \wedge \neg b\}}$$

Rigorous semantics by non-standard analysis

# Conclusions

## Nonstandard Static Analysis

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Rigorous semantics by non-standard analysis

- \* Tool's effectiveness. More heuristics?
- \* (Any discrete frmwk.)<sup>dt</sup> ?
- \* Simulink as stream processing?
- \* With (explicit) differential equations?

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# Conclusions

## Nonstandard Static Analysis

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Thank you for your attention!  
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