

# **INTEGRABILITY IN NONSTANDARD MODELLING OF HYBRID SYSTEMS**

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Jan. 25, 2014

- **While<sup>dt</sup>** [Suenaga and Hasuo, ICALP '11,  
Hasuo and Suenaga, CAV '12,  
Suenaga, Sekine and Hasuo, POPL '13]
- **Integrability**
  - If modelled naively, WHILE<sup>dt</sup> program may have a problem.
  - Integrability means that the problem does not occur.

# While<sup>dt</sup>

infinitesimal

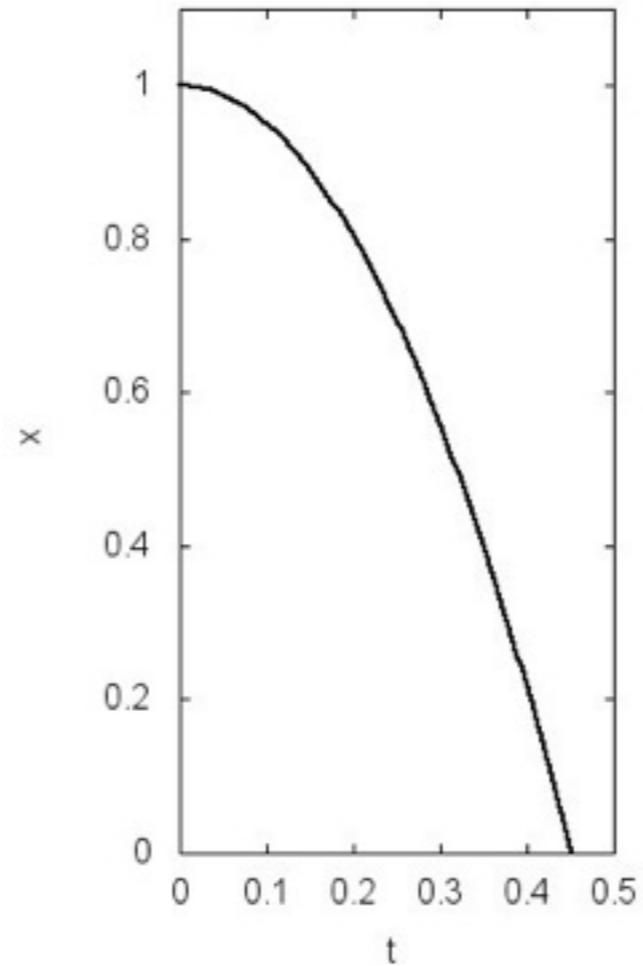
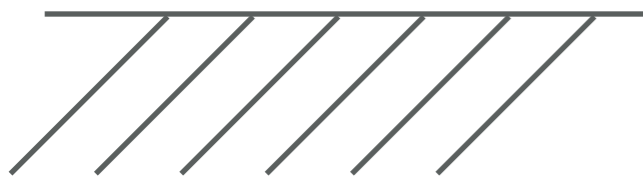
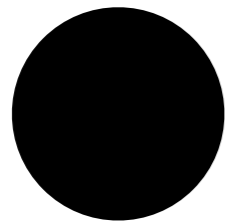


AExp  $\ni$   $a ::= x \mid \mathbf{c}_r \mid a_1 \text{ aop } a_2 \mid \mathbf{dt}$

BExp  $\ni$   $b ::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid b_1 \wedge b_2 \mid \neg b \mid a_1 < a_2$

Cmd  $\ni$   $c ::= \text{skip} \mid x := a \mid c_1 ; c_2$   
 $\mid \text{if } b \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2 \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } c$

# Modelling in While<sup>dt</sup>



$$\begin{aligned} dx/dt &= v \\ dv/dt &= -9.8 * dt \end{aligned}$$

in WHILE<sup>dt</sup>

```
x := 1;  
v := 0;  
t := 0;  
while ( x > 0 ) do {  
    x := x + v * dt;  
    v := v - 9.8 * dt;  
    t := t + dt  
}
```

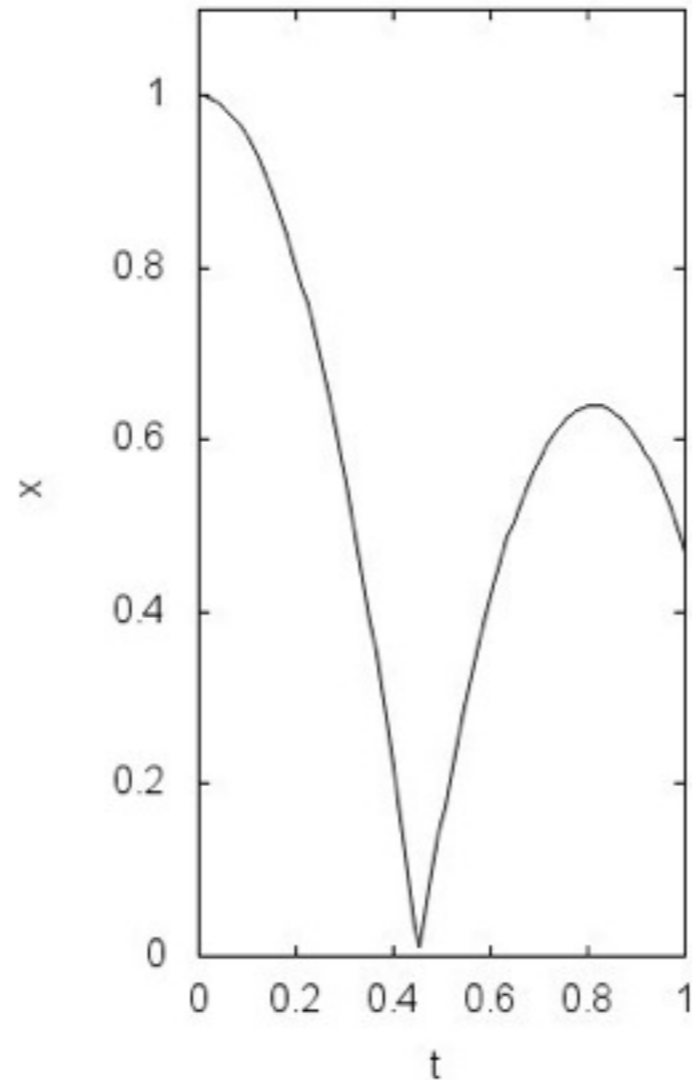
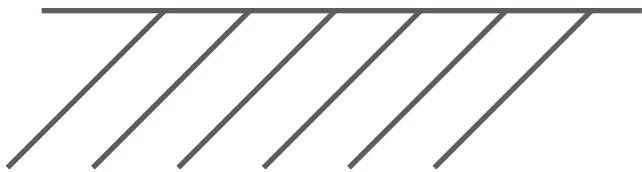
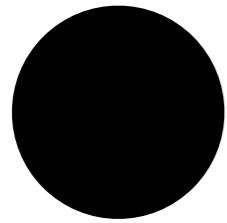
- Hoare logic is applicable  
(exactly the same rules)

- Automatic theorem prover

[Hasuo and Suenaga, CAV '12]

- **While<sup>dt</sup>** [Suenaga and Hasuo, ICALP '11,  
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- **Integrability**
  - If modelled naively, WHILE<sup>dt</sup> program may have a problem.
  - Integrability means that the problem does not occur.

# Modelling in While<sup>dt</sup>



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v$$
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -9.8 * dt$$

in WHILE<sup>dt</sup>

```
x := 1;  
v := 0;  
t := 0;  
while ( t < 1 ) do {  
    if ( x < 0 ) then  
        v := -0.8 * v;  
    x := x + v * dt;  
    v := v - 9.8 * dt;  
    t := t + dt  
}
```

# Nonstandard Analysis [Robinson '61]

- infinitesimals  $\approx$  (sequences  $\rightarrow 0$ )

e.g.  $(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots), (\frac{1}{\pi}, \frac{1}{2\pi}, \frac{1}{3\pi}, \dots)$

- semantics of a program  $\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\mathcal{d}}$  

assuming  $\mathcal{d} = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{n}, \dots)$

```
t := 0;
while (t ≤ 1) do
  t := t + 1
```

```
t := 0;
while (t ≤ 1) do
  t := t + 1/2
```

```
t := 0;
while (t ≤ 1) do
  t := t + 1/n
```

```
t := 0;
while (t ≤ 1) do
  t := t + dt
```

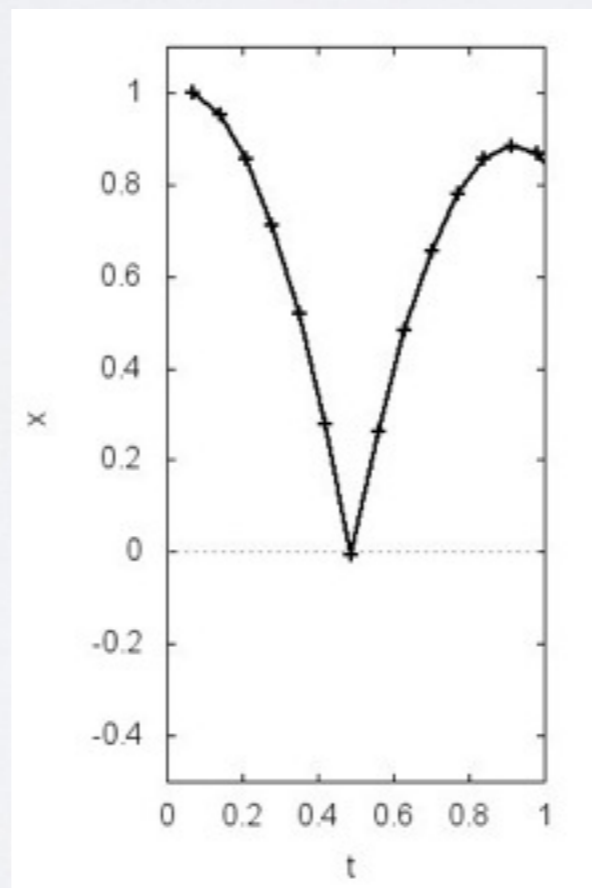
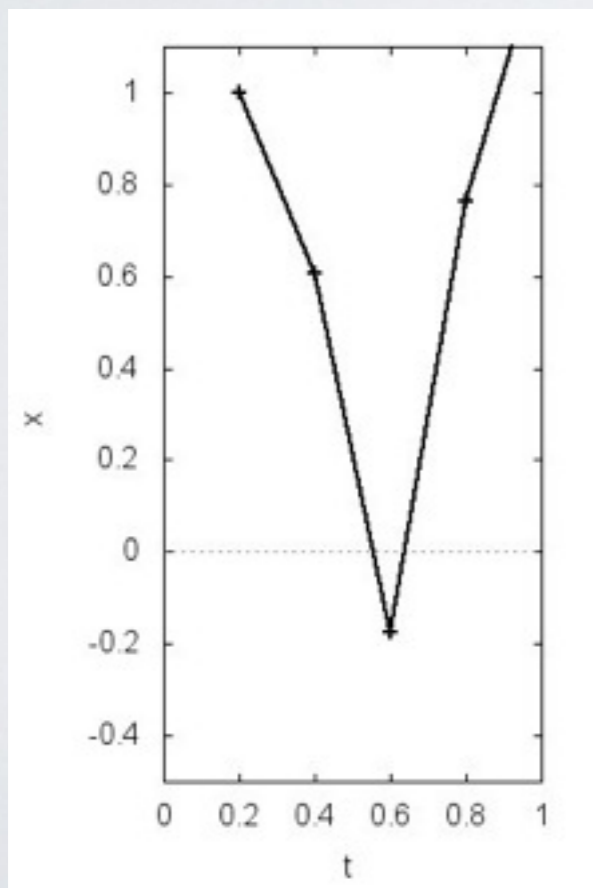
$t = 2$  ,  $\frac{3}{2}$  , ... ,  $1 + \frac{1}{n}$  , ...  $\rightarrow$  1



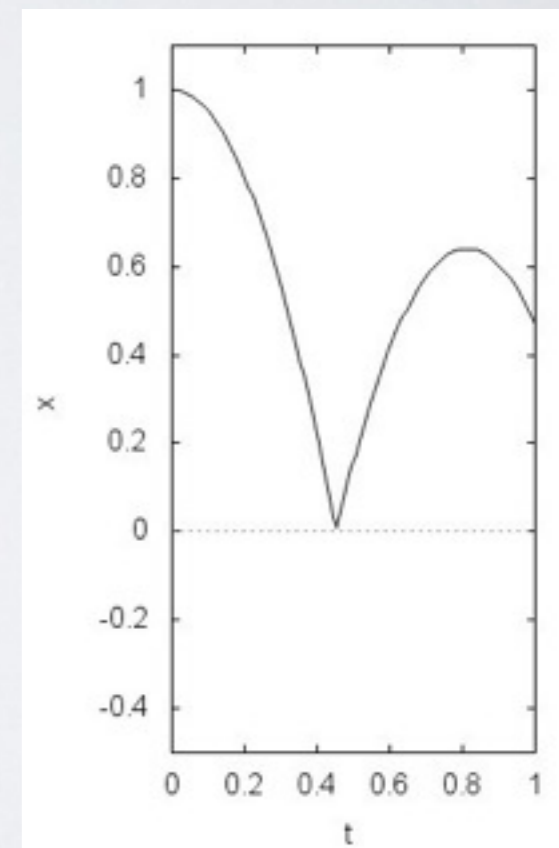
$$[dt]^\partial = (r_1, r_2, \dots)$$

```
x := 1; v := 0; t := 0;
while (t < 1) do {
  if (x < 0) then
    v := -0.8 * v;
  x := x + v * dt;
  v := v - 9.8 * dt;
  t := t + dt}
```

<pre>x := 1; v := 0; t := 0; while (t &lt; 1) do {   if (x &lt; 0) then     v := -0.8 * v;   x := x + v * r1;   v := v - 9.8 * r1;   t := t + r1}</pre>	<pre>x := 1; v := 0; t := 0; while (t &lt; 1) do {   if (x &lt; 0) then     v := -0.8 * v;   x := x + v * r2;   v := v - 9.8 * r2;   t := t + r2}</pre>
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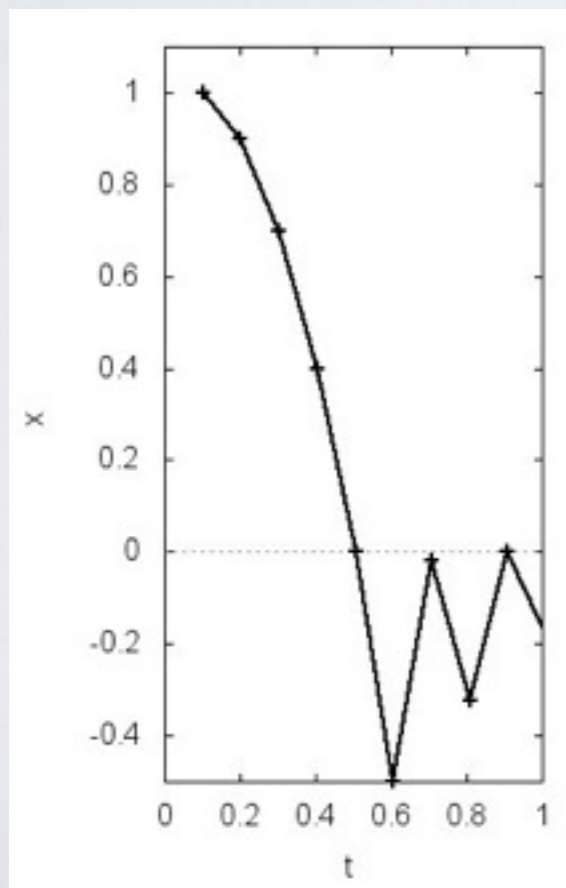
, ... →



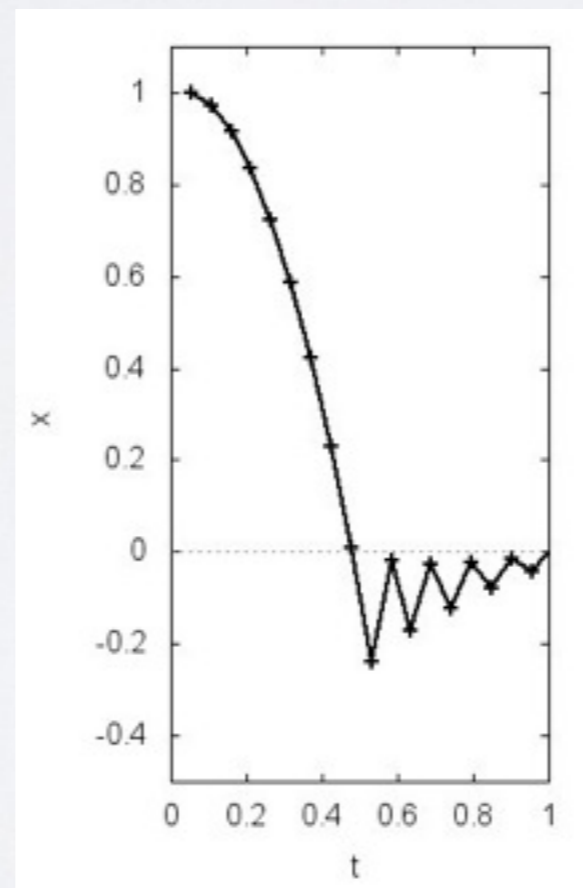
$$[dt]^{d'} = (r_1', r_2', \dots)$$

```
x := 1; v := 0; t := 0;
while (t < 1) do {
  if (x < 0) then
    v := -0.8 * v;
  x := x + v * dt;
  v := v - 9.8 * dt;
  t := t + dt}
```

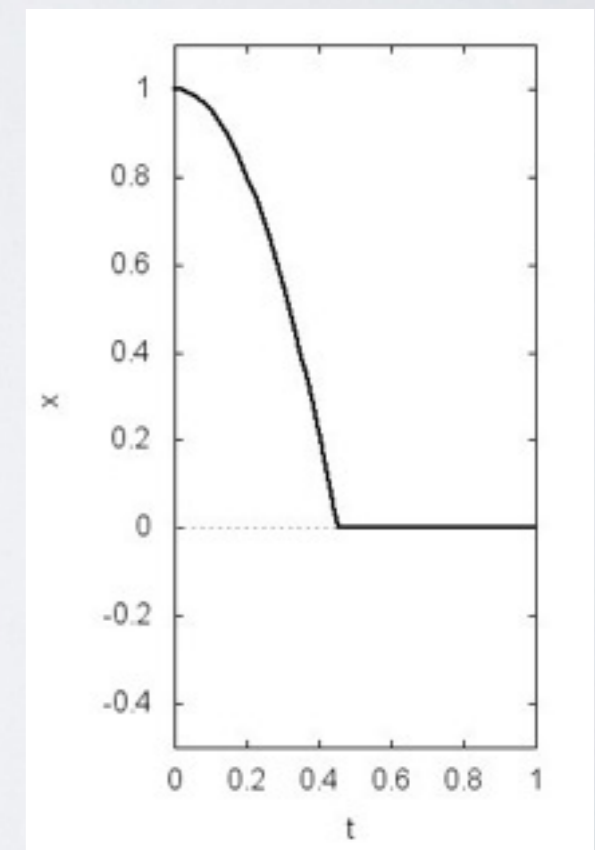
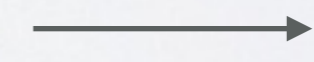
<pre>x := 1; v := 0; t := 0; while (t &lt; 1) do {   if (x &lt; 0) then     v := -0.8 * v;   x := x + v * r1';   v := v - 9.8 * r1';   t := t + r1'}</pre>	<pre>x := 1; v := 0; t := 0; while (t &lt; 1) do {   if (x &lt; 0) then     v := -0.8 * v;   x := x + v * r2';   v := v - 9.8 * r2';   t := t + r2'}</pre>
--	--



,



, ...



## Problem

choices of  $[\mathbf{dt}]$  result in gaps that is greater than infinitesimal.

infinitely small difference

## Integrability

a **While**<sup>dt</sup> program  $c$  is *integrable*  
if  $\llbracket c \rrbracket^{\partial} \sigma \approx \llbracket c \rrbracket^{\partial'} \sigma$  for any state  $\sigma$  and  
for any infinitesimals  $\partial$  and  $\partial'$ .

# Riemann Integrability



## non-integrable (previous example)

```
x := 1; v := 0; t := 0;
while ( t < 1 ) do {
  if ( x < 0 ) then
    v := -0.8 * v;
  x := x + v * dt;
  v := v - 9.8 * dt;
  t := t + dt
}
```

## integrable 1

```
x := 1; v := 0; t := 0;
while ( t < 1 ) do {
  if ( x < 0 ^ v < 0 ) then
    v := -0.8 * v;
  x := x + v * dt;
  v := v - 9.8 * dt;
  t := t + dt
}
```

## integrable 2

```
x := 1; v := 0; t := 0;
while ( t < 1 ) do {
  if ( x < 0 ) then {
    v := -0.8 * v;
    x := 0;
  }
  x := x + v * dt;
  v := v - 9.8 * dt;
  t := t + dt
}
```

# Conclusions

Identified integrability of **While**<sup>dt</sup> programs

## We are looking at

- Verification of integrability
- Automatic correction of non-integrable programs

## Possible approach

Applying **non-interference verification** [Terauchi and Aiken, SAS '05, Sabelfeld and Sands, CSF '00]

# Non-interference

affects the observable  
value

Value of high-security  
variable...

```
if (h > 0) then  
  l := 0;  
else  
  l := 1;
```

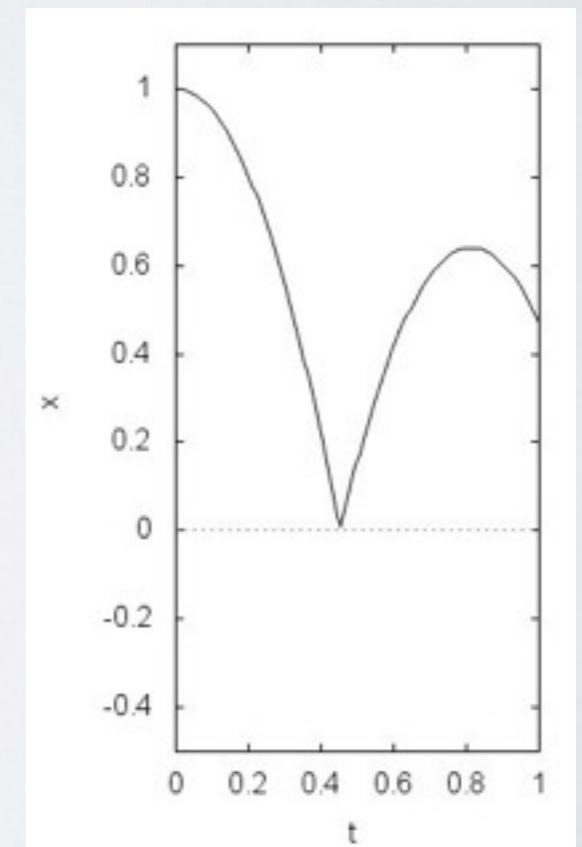
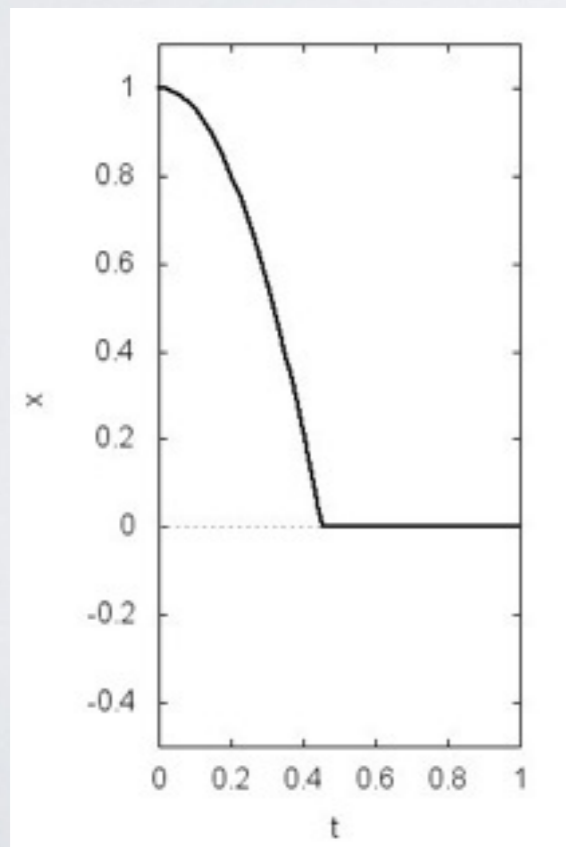


# Integrability and Non-interference

affects the observable  
value

Value of dt...

```
x := 1; v := 0; t := 0;
while (t < 1) do
  if (x < 0) then
    v := -0.8 * v;
    x := x + v * dt;
    v := v - 9.8 * dt;
    t := t + dt }
```



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