语义等价与精化

1 定义与例子

表达式语义等价

表达式精化关系

程序语句语义等价

```
Record cequiv (c1 c2: com): Prop := {
  nrm_cequiv: [ c1 ].(nrm) == [ c2 ].(nrm);
  err_cequiv: [ c1 ].(err) == [ c2 ].(err);
  inf_cequiv: [ c1 ].(inf) == [ c2 ].(inf);
}.
```

程序语句精化关系

```
Record crefine (c1 c2: com): Prop := {
    nrm_crefine:
        [ c1 ].(nrm) ⊆ [ c2 ].(nrm) ∪ ([ c2 ].(err) × state);
    err_crefine:
        [ c1 ].(err) ⊆ [ c2 ].(err);
    inf_crefine:
        [ c1 ].(inf) ⊆ [ c2 ].(inf) ∪ [ c2 ].(err);
}.
```

精化的例子

```
Lemma const_plus_const_refine: forall n m: Z,
    EConst (n + m) <<= [[n + m]].</pre>
```

证明见 Coq 代码。

• 定理: $c_1; (c_2; c_3) \equiv (c_1; c_2); c_3$.

• 证明:程序正常终止的情况

• 上面证明用到集合运算性质: $A \circ (B \circ C) = (A \circ B) \circ C$.

```
Theorem CSeq_assoc: forall (c1 c2 c3: com),
  [[c1; (c2; c3)]] ~=~ [[(c1; c2); c3]].
Proof.
  intros.
 split.
  + simpl.
   rewrite Rels_concat_assoc.
   reflexivity.
  + simpl.
   rewrite Rels_concat_union_distr_1.
    rewrite Sets_union_assoc.
   rewrite Rels_concat_assoc.
    reflexivity.
  + simpl.
   rewrite Rels_concat_union_distr_1.
    rewrite Sets_union_assoc.
   rewrite Rels_concat_assoc.
    reflexivity.
Qed.
```

- 定理: if (e) then $\{c_1\}$ else $\{c_2\}$; $c_3 \equiv$ if (e) then $\{c_1; c_3\}$ else $\{c_2; c_3\}$.
- 证明:程序正常终止的情况

• 上面证明用到集合运算性质: $(A \cup B) \circ C = (A \circ C) \cup (B \circ C)$.

```
Theorem CIf_CSeq: forall e c1 c2 c3,
 [[ if e then { c1 } else { c2 }; c3 ]] ~=~
  [[ if e then { c1; c3 } else { c2; c3 } ]].
 intros.
 split.
 + simpl.
   rewrite <- ! Rels_concat_assoc.
   apply Rels_concat_union_distr_r.
   rewrite ! Rels_concat_union_distr_r.
   rewrite ! Rels_concat_union_distr_1.
   rewrite <- ! Rels_concat_assoc.
   sets_unfold; intros s; tauto.
   rewrite ! Rels_concat_union_distr_r.
   rewrite ! Rels_concat_union_distr_1.
   rewrite <- ! Rels_concat_assoc.
   sets_unfold; intros s; tauto.
Qed.
```

2 语义等价于精化的性质

接下去,我们介绍语义等价的两条重要性质。其一:语义等价是一种等价关系。

- 对于任意表达式 $E, E \equiv E$ 。
- 证明:
 - 求值成功的情况: [E] .nrm = [E] .nrm (集合相等的自反性);
 - 求值失败的情况: [E] .err = [E] .err (集合相等的自反性);
- 对于任意表达式 E_1 与 E_2 , 如果 $E_1 \equiv E_2$, 那么 $E_2 \equiv E_1$ 。
- 证明:
 - 求值成功的情况: 由 $E_1 \equiv E_2$ 这一假设可知 $[\![E_1]\!]$.nrm = $[\![E_2]\!]$.nrm , 故 $[\![E_2]\!]$.nrm = $[\![E_1]\!]$.nrm (集合相等的对称性)。
 - 求值失败的情况: 由 $E_1 \equiv E_2$ 这一假设可知 $[\![E_1]\!]$.err = $[\![E_2]\!]$.err , 故 $[\![E_2]\!]$.err = $[\![E_1]\!]$.err (集合相等的对称性)。
- 对于任意表达式 E_1 , E_2 与 E_3 , 如果 $E_1 \equiv E_2$ 且 $E_2 \equiv E_3$, 那么 $E_1 \equiv E_3$ 。
- 证明:
 - 求值成功的情况: 由 $E_1 \equiv E_2$ 与 $E_2 \equiv E_3$ 这两条假设可知 $[E_1]$.nrm = $[E_2]$.nrm 并且 $[E_2]$.nrm = $[E_3]$.nrm , 故 $[E_1]$.nrm = $[E_3]$.nrm (集合相等的传递性)。
 - 求值失败的情况: 由 $E_1 \equiv E_2$ 与 $E_2 \equiv E_3$ 这两条假设可知 $[E_1]$.err = $[E_2]$.err 并且 $[E_2]$.err = $[E_3]$.err , 故 $[E_1]$.err = $[E_3]$.err (集合相等的传递性)。

在 Coq 标准库中, Reflexive 、 Symmetric 、 Transitive 以及 Equivalence 定义了自反性、对称性、传递性以及 等价关系。下面证明中,我们统一使用了 Instance 关键字,而非之前证明中常用的 Theorem 与 Lemma ,我们将稍后再解释 Instance 关键字的特殊作用。

```
Instance eequiv_refl: Reflexive eequiv.
Proof
 unfold Reflexive; intros.
 split.
  + reflexivity.
  + reflexivity.
Qed.
Instance eequiv_sym: Symmetric eequiv.
Proof.
 unfold Symmetric; intros.
 split.
 + rewrite H.(nrm_eequiv).
   reflexivity.
  + rewrite H.(err_eequiv).
   reflexivity.
Qed.
Instance eequiv_trans: Transitive eequiv.
 unfold Transitive; intros.
 split.
 + rewrite H.(nrm_eequiv), HO.(nrm_eequiv).
   reflexivity.
  + rewrite H.(err_eequiv), HO.(err_eequiv).
   reflexivity.
Qed.
Instance eequiv_equiv: Equivalence eequiv.
 split.
 + apply eequiv_refl.
 + apply eequiv_sym.
 + apply eequiv_trans.
Qed.
下面还可以证明精化关系也具有自反性和传递性。
Instance erefine_refl: Reflexive erefine.
Proof.
unfold Reflexive; intros.
 split.
 + apply Sets_included_union1.
 + reflexivity.
Qed.
Instance erefine_trans: Transitive erefine.
Proof.
 unfold Transitive; intros.
 split.
  + rewrite H.(nrm_erefine).
   rewrite HO.(nrm_erefine).
  rewrite HO.(err_erefine).
   sets_unfold; intros s1 s2; tauto.
  + rewrite H.(err_erefine).
    rewrite HO.(err_erefine).
    reflexivity.
```

Qed.

并且精化关系在语义等价变换下不变。

```
Instance erefine_well_defined:
  Proper (eequiv ==> eequiv ==> iff) erefine.
  unfold Proper, respectful; intros.
  split; intros.
  + split.
    - rewrite <- H.(nrm_eequiv).
     rewrite <- HO.(nrm_eequiv).
     rewrite <- HO.(err_eequiv).
     apply H1.(nrm_erefine).
    - rewrite <- H.(err_eequiv).
     rewrite <- HO.(err_eequiv).
     apply H1.(err_erefine).
  + split.
    - rewrite H.(nrm_eequiv).
     rewrite HO.(nrm_eequiv).
     rewrite HO.(err_eequiv).
     apply H1.(nrm_erefine).
    - rewrite H.(err_eequiv).
     rewrite HO.(err_eequiv).
     apply H1.(err_erefine).
Qed.
```

两条重要性质之二是:三种语法连接词能保持语义等价关系 (congruence)。下面先证明加法、减法、乘法的情况。

```
Lemma arith_sem1_nrm_congr: forall Zfun D11 D12 D21 D22,
   D11 == D12 ->
   D21 == D22 ->
   arith_sem1_nrm Zfun D11 D21 ==
   arith_sem1_nrm Zfun D12 D22.

Proof.

sets_unfold.
   intros ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? s1 s2.
   unfold arith_sem1_nrm.
   apply ex_iff_morphism; intros i1.
   apply ex_iff_morphism; intros i2.
   rewrite H, HO.
   reflexivity.

Qed.
```

很多其它情况的证明是类似的。