Lower Bounds for Possibly Divergent Probabilistic Programs

Mingshuai Chen

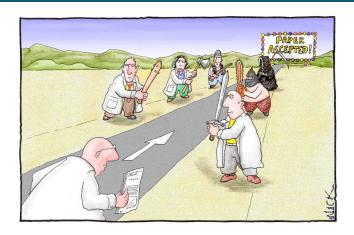
—Joint work with S. Feng, H. Su, B. L. Kaminski, J.-P. Katoen, and N. Zhan—





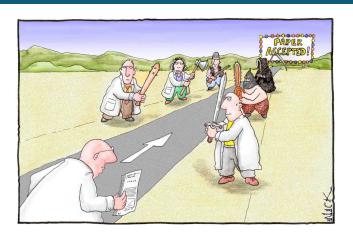


ROCKS · Nijmegen · May 2022





Your Program Diverges? Follow My Rule!



M. Hark, B. L. Kaminski, J. Giesl, J.-P. Katoen: **Aiming Low Is Harder**: Induction for Lower Bounds in Probabilistic Program Verification. POPL 2020.



Aiming Low Is Not That Hard

M. Hark, B. L. Kaminski, J. Giesl, J.-P. Katoen: Aiming Low Is Harder: Induction for Lower Bounds in Probabilistic Program Verification. POPL 2020.



Lower Bounds for Possibly Divergent Probabilistic Programs

$$\textit{C}_{\mathsf{brw}}$$
: while $(\textit{n} > 0)$ $\{\textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1 \ [0.3] \ \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1\}$

$$\textit{C}_{\mathsf{brw}}\colon \quad \mathsf{while} \, (\, \textit{n} > 0 \,) \, \{\, \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1 \, [0.3] \, \, \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1 \, \}$$



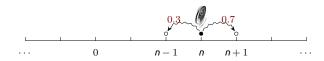
$$\textit{C}_{\mathsf{brw}}\colon \quad \mathsf{while} \, (\, \textit{n} > 0 \,) \, \{\, \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1 \, [0.3] \, \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1 \, \}$$



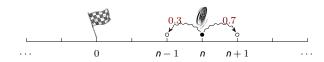
$$\textit{C}_{\mathsf{brw}}$$
: while $(\textit{n} > 0)$ { $\textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1$ $[0.3]$ $\textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1$ }



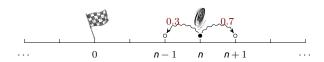
$$\textit{C}_{\mathsf{brw}}\colon \quad \mathsf{while}\,(\, \textit{n} > 0\,)\,\{\, \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1\, [0.3]\,\, \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1\,\}$$



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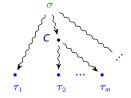


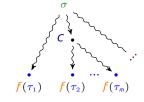
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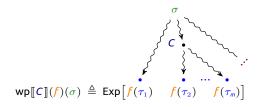


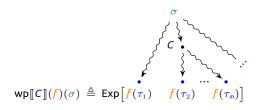
"The crux of probabilistic programming is to treat normal-looking programs as if they were probability distributions."

- Michael Hicks, The PL Enthusiast









$$\mathsf{wp}[\mathsf{while}(\varphi)\{C\}](f) = \mathsf{lfp}\,\Phi_f = ?$$

$$l \leq \operatorname{lfp} \Phi_f \leq u$$

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Upper bounds (Park induction) :

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{f}}(u) \preceq u \quad \text{implies} \quad \text{lfp } \Phi_{\mathbf{f}} \preceq u \,.$$

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$$\Phi_f(u)$$

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 implies $l \leq lfp \Phi_f$.



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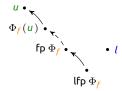


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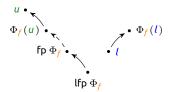


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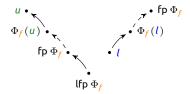


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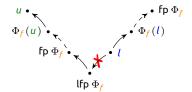


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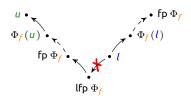
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■ Lower bounds (Hark et al.'s rule):

$$l \leq \Phi_f(l) \wedge l$$
 is uni. int. implies $l \leq \mathrm{lfp} \, \Phi_f$.



$$l \leq \operatorname{lfp} \Phi_f \leq u$$

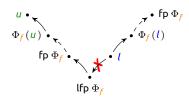
Upper bounds (Park induction):

$$\Phi_{\mathbf{f}}(u) \leq u$$
 implies $\operatorname{lfp} \Phi_{\mathbf{f}} \leq u$.

Lower bounds (Hark et al.'s rule):

$$l \preceq \Phi_f(l) \land \begin{picture}(120,0) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){$$

almost-sure termination bounded expectations



$$\textit{Loop}\colon \ \, \mathsf{while}\left(\,\varphi\,\right)\left\{\,\mathsf{C}\,\right\} \qquad \leadsto \qquad \textit{Loop}'\colon \ \, \mathsf{while}\left(\,\varphi'\,\right)\left\{\,\mathsf{C}\,\right\}$$

■ Applicable to *possibly divergent Loop*.

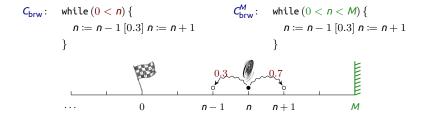
- Applicable to possibly divergent Loop.
- l can be arbitrarily tight.

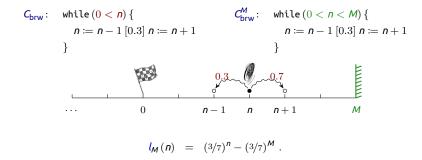
- Applicable to *possibly divergent Loop*.
- l can be arbitrarily tight.
- Reducible to probabilistic BMC.

- Applicable to possibly divergent Loop.
- ! can be arbitrarily tight.
- Reducible to probabilistic BMC.
- **Easier** to ensure *uni. int.* for Loop'.
- **.**.

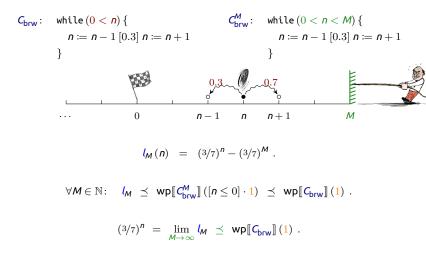
$$\begin{aligned} \textit{C}_{\text{brw}}\colon & & \text{while} \ (0 < \textit{n}) \ \{ \\ & \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1 \ [0.3] \ \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1 \\ \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\label{eq:cbrw} \begin{array}{ll} \textit{C}_{\mathsf{brw}}^{\textit{M}}\colon & \mathsf{while} \ (0 < \textit{n} < \textit{M}) \ \{ \\ & \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} - 1 \ [0.3] \ \textit{n} \coloneqq \textit{n} + 1 \\ \\ \} \end{array}$$





$$C_{\mathsf{brw}} \colon \ \ \, \mathsf{while} \, (0 < n < M) \, \{ \\ n := n - 1 \, [0.3] \, n := n + 1 \\ \} \\ \\ \cdots \\ 0 \\ n - 1 \\ n \\ n + 1 \\ M \\ \ \, M \in \mathbb{N} \colon \ \, \mathsf{l_M} \, (n) = (3/7)^n - (3/7)^M \, .$$



$$\begin{array}{lll} \textit{C}_{\text{brw}}\colon & \text{while} \, (0 < \textit{n} < \textit{M}) \, \{ & \textit{n} := \textit{n} - 1 \, [0.3] \, \textit{n} := \textit{n} + 1 \\ & \text{n} := \textit{n} - 1 \, [0.3] \, \textit{n} := \textit{n} + 1 \\ & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} & \text{grade} \\ & & \text{grade}$$