

Abstract interpretation with numeric intervals

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1 The Language

- Arithmetic Expressions

2 Introduction

3 First section

The language is a variation of the While language seen in class. It differs on:

- it admits some syntactic sugar (it's not minimal);
- its semantic functions are modified to allow divergence and state changes in both arithmetic and boolean expressions.

$$\begin{aligned} AExp ::= & n \mid x \mid -e \mid (e) \\ & \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 - e_2 \mid e_1 * e_2 \mid e_1 / e_2 \\ & \mid x++ \mid ++x \mid x-- \mid --x \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{A} : AExp \rightarrow State \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times State$$

$$\mathcal{A}[[n]]\varphi = (n_{\mathbb{Z}}, \varphi)$$

$$\mathcal{A}[[x]]\varphi = (\varphi(x), \varphi)$$

$$\mathcal{A}[[e]]\varphi = \mathcal{A}[[e]]\varphi$$

$$\mathcal{A}[-e]\varphi = \begin{cases} (-a, \varphi') & \mathcal{A}[[e]]\varphi = (a, \varphi') \\ \uparrow & (\mathcal{A}[[e]]\varphi) \uparrow \end{cases}$$

$\mathcal{A} : AExp \rightarrow State \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times State$

$$\mathcal{A}[\![e_1/e_2]\!] \varphi = \begin{cases} (a_1 \div a_2, \varphi'') & \mathcal{A}[\![e_1]\!] \varphi = (a_1, \varphi') \\ & \wedge \mathcal{A}[\![e_2]\!] \varphi' = (a_2, \varphi'') \\ & \wedge a_2 \neq 0 \\ \uparrow & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$\mathcal{A}[\![e_1 \text{ op } e_2]\!] \varphi = \begin{cases} (a_1 \text{ op } a_2, \varphi'') & \mathcal{A}[\![e_1]\!] \varphi = (a_1, \varphi') \\ & \wedge \mathcal{A}[\![e_2]\!] \varphi' = (a_2, \varphi'') \\ \uparrow & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$\mathcal{A} : AExp \rightarrow State \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times State$

$$\mathcal{A}[[x++]]\varphi = (\varphi(x), \varphi[x \mapsto x + 1])$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[[++x]]\varphi = & \text{let } \varphi' = \varphi[x \mapsto x + 1] \\ & \text{in } (\varphi'(x), \varphi') \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{A}[[x--]]\varphi = (\varphi(x), \varphi[x \mapsto x - 1])$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[[--x]]\varphi = & \text{let } \varphi' = \varphi[x \mapsto x - 1] \\ & \text{in } (\varphi'(x), \varphi') \end{aligned}$$

Etiam eu interdum ligula

Nunc mi eros, vulputate in ornare a, viverra eget quam

- Morbi **vitae lacus** porta neque tincidunt sodales
- Proin tincidunt, **neque** at tincidunt mollis
- Ut **lacinia sem a nibh** consequat porttitor

Normal block

Fusce luctus venenatis felis quis semper

Alert block

$$E = (x_1 \vee \neg x_2 \vee \neg x_3) \wedge (x_1 \vee x_2 \vee x_4)$$

Example block

Proin tincidunt, neque at tincidunt mollis