



Задачи разрешимости логических формул и приложения

Лекция 8. Логика указателей

Роман Холин

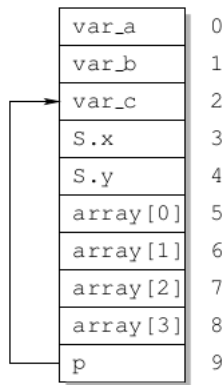
Московский государственный университет

Москва, 2022

- V - множество переменных
- A - множество адресов $(\{0, \dots, n - 1\})$
- D - множество слов
- Оценка памяти M - отображение из A в D
- $\sigma(v)$ - размер переменной (в словах)
- L - отображение из V в A - расположение памяти

Пример

```
int var_a, var_b, var_c;  
struct { int x; int y; } S;  
int array[4];  
int *p = &var_c;  
  
int main() {  
    *p=100;  
}
```



```
void f(int *sum) {  
    *sum = 0;  
  
    for (i=0; i<10; i++)  
        *sum = *sum + array[i];  
}
```

```
int *p, *q;  
  
p = new int[10];  
q = &p[3];  
delete p;  
*q = 2;
```

$formula : formula \wedge formula \mid \neg formula \mid (formula) \mid atom$

$atom : pointer = pointer \mid term = term \mid$

$pointer < pointer \mid term < term$

$pointer : pointer-identifier \mid pointer + term \mid (pointer) \mid$

$\& identifier \mid \& * pointer \mid * pointer \mid NULL$

$term : identifier \mid * pointer \mid term \text{ op } term \mid (term) \mid$

$integer-constant \mid identifier [term]$

$op : + \mid -$

$$\begin{aligned} &*(p + i) = 1, \\ &*(p + *p) = 0, \\ &p = q \wedge *p = 5, \\ &*****p = 1, \\ &p < q. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} *(p + i) = 1, & p + i, \\ *(p + *p) = 0, & p = i, \\ p = q \wedge *p = 5, & *(p + q), \\ ****p = 1, & *1 = 1, \\ p < q. & p < i. \end{array}$$

$$\llbracket f_1 \wedge f_2 \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket f_1 \rrbracket \wedge \llbracket f_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \neg f \rrbracket \doteq \neg \llbracket f \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket p_1 = p_2 \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket p_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket p_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket p_1 < p_2 \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket p_1 \rrbracket < \llbracket p_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket t_1 = t_2 \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket t_1 < t_2 \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket < \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket p \rrbracket \doteq M[L[p]]$$

$$\llbracket p + t \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket p \rrbracket + \llbracket t \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \&v \rrbracket \doteq L[v]$$

$$\llbracket \&*p \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket p \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \text{NULL} \rrbracket \doteq 0$$

$$\llbracket v \rrbracket \doteq M[L[v]]$$

$$\llbracket *p \rrbracket \doteq M[\llbracket p \rrbracket]$$

$$\llbracket t_1 \text{ op } t_2 \rrbracket \doteq \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket \text{ op } \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket c \rrbracket \doteq c$$

$$\llbracket v[t] \rrbracket \doteq M[L[v] + \llbracket t \rrbracket]$$

where p_1, p_2 are pointer expressions

where p_1, p_2 are pointer expressions

where t_1, t_2 are terms

where t_1, t_2 are terms

where p is a pointer identifier

where p is a pointer expression, and t is a term

where $v \in V$ is a variable

where p is a pointer expression

where $v \in V$ is a variable

where p is a pointer expression

where t_1, t_2 are terms

where c is an integer constant

where v is an array identifier, and t is a term

$$\begin{aligned}\llbracket *(&\&a) + 1 \rrbracket = a[1] \rrbracket &\iff \llbracket *(&\&a) + 1 \rrbracket = \llbracket a[1] \rrbracket \\ &\iff M[\llbracket (&\&a) + 1 \rrbracket] = M[L[a] + \llbracket 1 \rrbracket] \\ &\iff M[\llbracket \&a \rrbracket + \llbracket 1 \rrbracket] = M[L[a] + 1] \\ &\iff M[L[a] + 1] = M[L[a] + 1]\end{aligned}$$

$$\forall v \in V. L[v] \neq 0$$

$$\forall v \in V. L[v] \neq 0$$

$$\forall v \in V. \sigma(v) \geq 1$$

$$\forall v \in V. L[v] \neq 0$$

$$\forall v \in V. \sigma(v) \geq 1$$

$$\forall v_1, v_2 \in V. v_1 \neq v_2 \implies \{L[v_1], \dots, L[v_1] + \sigma(v_1) - 1\} \cap \\ \{L[v_2], \dots, L[v_2] + \sigma(v_2) - 1\} = \emptyset$$

$$s.f \doteq *((\&s) + o(f))$$

$$s.f \quad \doteq \quad *((\&s) + o(f))$$

$$*(p + 0) = a \wedge$$

$$*(p + 1) = b \wedge$$

$$*(p + 2) = c \dots$$

- Логика указателей сводится к логике массивов
- Благодаря семантической трансляции формула из логики указателей транслируется в формулу из логики массивов с операцией чтения; логика индексов - линейная арифметика либо битовые вектора
- Единственная проблема - кванторы

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket p = \&x \wedge x = 1 \implies *p = 1 \rrbracket \\ & \iff \llbracket p = \&x \rrbracket \wedge \llbracket x = 1 \rrbracket \implies \llbracket *p = 1 \rrbracket \\ & \iff \llbracket p \rrbracket = \llbracket \&x \rrbracket \wedge \llbracket x \rrbracket = 1 \implies \llbracket *p \rrbracket = 1 \\ & \iff M[L[p]] = L[x] \wedge M[L[x]] = 1 \implies M[M[L[p]]] = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\llbracket p \hookrightarrow x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow p = \&x$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \llbracket p \hookrightarrow x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \llbracket p = \&x \rrbracket$$

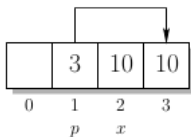
$$\Longleftrightarrow \llbracket *p = x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \llbracket p \rrbracket = \llbracket \&x \rrbracket$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \llbracket *p \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket \Longrightarrow M[L[p]] = L[x]$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow M[M[L[p]]] = M[L[x]] \Longrightarrow M[L[p]] = L[x]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \llbracket p \hookrightarrow x \rrbracket &\Longrightarrow p = \&x \\
 \iff \llbracket p \hookrightarrow x \rrbracket &\Longrightarrow \llbracket p = \&x \rrbracket \\
 \iff \llbracket *p = x \rrbracket &\Longrightarrow \llbracket p \rrbracket = \llbracket \&x \rrbracket \\
 \iff \llbracket *p \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket &\Longrightarrow M[L[p]] = L[x] \\
 \iff M[M[L[p]]] = M[L[x]] &\Longrightarrow M[L[p]] = L[x]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$L[p] = 1, L[x] = 2, M[1] = 3, M[2] = 10, M[3] = 10$$



$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies \&y \neq \&x + 1$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies \&y \neq \&x + 1$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies L[y] \neq L[x] + 1$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies \&y \neq \&x + 1$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies L[y] \neq L[x] + 1$$

$$\{L[x], \dots, L[x] + \sigma(x) - 1\} \cap \{L[y], \dots, L[y] + \sigma(y) - 1\} = \emptyset$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies \&y \neq \&x + 1$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies L[y] \neq L[x] + 1$$

$$\{L[x], \dots, L[x] + \sigma(x) - 1\} \cap \{L[y], \dots, L[y] + \sigma(y) - 1\} = \emptyset$$

$$(L[x] + \sigma(x) - 1 < L[y]) \vee (L[x] > L[y] + \sigma(y) - 1)$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies \&y \neq \&x + 1$$

$$\sigma(x) = 2 \implies L[y] \neq L[x] + 1$$

$$\{L[x], \dots, L[x] + \sigma(x) - 1\} \cap \{L[y], \dots, L[y] + \sigma(y) - 1\} = \emptyset$$

$$(L[x] + \sigma(x) - 1 < L[y]) \vee (L[x] > L[y] + \sigma(y) - 1)$$

$$(L[x] + 1 < L[y]) \vee (L[x] > L[y])$$

$$\llbracket x = y \implies y = x \rrbracket$$

$$\iff \llbracket x = y \rrbracket \implies \llbracket y = x \rrbracket$$

$$\iff M[L[x]] = M[L[y]] \implies M[L[y]] = M[L[x]]$$

$$\llbracket x = y \implies y = x \rrbracket$$

$$\iff \llbracket x = y \rrbracket \implies \llbracket y = x \rrbracket$$

$$\iff M[L[x]] = M[L[y]] \implies M[L[y]] = M[L[x]]$$

$$x = y \implies y = x$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\&x = y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket v \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} &\doteq \mathcal{I}_v && \text{for } v \in \mathcal{P}(\varphi) \\ \llbracket v \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} &\doteq M[L[v]] && \text{for } v \in V \setminus \mathcal{P}(\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\&x = y)$$

$$\llbracket v \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \doteq \mathcal{I}_v \quad \text{for } v \in \mathcal{P}(\varphi)$$

$$\llbracket v \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \doteq M[L[v]] \quad \text{for } v \in V \setminus \mathcal{P}(\varphi)$$

Теорема:

$$\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \iff \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket x = y \implies y = x \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \\ & \iff \llbracket x = y \implies y = x \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \\ & \iff \llbracket x = y \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \implies \llbracket y = x \rrbracket^{\mathcal{P}} \\ & \iff \gamma_x = \gamma_y \implies \gamma_y = \gamma_x . \end{aligned}$$

