

Semantics for (Hybrid) Programming

(E)

The Hybrid while-language

Fix a stack of variables $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$. Then, we have,

Linear Terms

$$\text{Term}(x) \ni r \mid r \cdot t \mid x \mid t + s$$

↓
real number

Atomic Programs

$$\text{At}(x) \ni x := t \mid x_1' = t_1, \dots, x_n' = t_n \text{ for } t$$

↓
run the system of differential equations for t seconds

Hybrid Programs

$$\text{Prog}(x) \ni a \mid p; q \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } p \text{ else } q \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}$$

A Language of Linear Terms and its Semantics

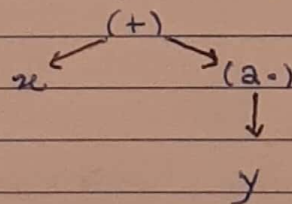
$$\text{Term}(x) \ni r \mid r \cdot t \mid x \mid t + s$$

Let $\sigma: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an environment, i.e. a memory on which the program performs computations.

The expression $\langle t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r$ tells that the linear expression t outputs r if the current memory is σ .

$\frac{}{\langle x, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma(x)} \quad (\text{var})$	$\frac{}{\langle r, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r} \quad (\text{con})$
$\frac{\langle t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r}{\langle s \cdot t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow s \cdot r} \quad (\text{scal})$	$\frac{\langle t_1, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_1 \quad \langle t_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_2}{\langle t_1 + t_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_1 + r_2} \quad (\text{add})$

The linear term $x + 2 \cdot y$ corresponds to the tree



If $\sigma(x) = 3$ and $\sigma(y) = 4$, we can build the following derivation tree:

$$\frac{\frac{\langle x, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 3}{\langle x + 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 11} \quad \frac{\frac{\langle y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 4}{\langle 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 8}}{\langle x + 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 11}}{\langle x + 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 11}$$

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Exercises

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \bullet \langle 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow ? & & \\
 \frac{\langle x, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 3 \quad (\text{var})}{\langle 2 \cdot x, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 6 \quad (\text{mul})} & \frac{\langle y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 4 \quad (\text{var})}{\langle 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 8 \quad (\text{mul})} & \sigma(x) = 3 \\
 & & \sigma(y) = 4 \\
 \langle 2 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 14 & & \sigma(z) = 8
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \bullet \langle 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x) + 2 \cdot (y + z), \sigma \rangle \Downarrow ? & & \\
 \frac{\langle x, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 3 \quad (\text{var})}{\langle 2 \cdot x, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 6 \quad (\text{mul})} & \frac{\langle y, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 4 \quad (\text{var})}{\langle y + z, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 12 \quad (\text{add})} & \langle z, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 8 \quad (\text{var}) \\
 \langle 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x), \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 18 & \langle 2 \cdot (y + z), \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 24 & (\text{mul}) \\
 \langle 3 \cdot (2 \cdot x) + 2 \cdot (y + z), \sigma \rangle \Downarrow 42 & &
 \end{array}$$

Equivalence of Linear Terms

$t \sim s$ if for all environments σ $\langle t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r$ iff $\langle s, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r$

A Language of Boolean Terms and its semantics

$\text{BTerm}(x) \ni t_1 \leq t_2 \mid b \wedge c \mid \neg b$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \frac{\langle t_1, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_1 \quad \langle t_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_2 \quad r_1 \leq r_2 \quad (\text{leq})}{\langle t_1 \leq t_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{tt}} & & \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{v}}{\langle \neg b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \neg \text{v}} \quad (\text{not}) \\
 \frac{\langle t_1, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_1 \quad \langle t_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r_2 \quad r_1 \neq r_2 \quad (\text{gtr})}{\langle t_1 \leq t_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{ff}} & & \\
 \frac{\langle b_1, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{v}_1 \quad \langle b_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{v}_2 \quad (\text{and})}{\langle b_1 \wedge b_2, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{v}_1 \wedge \text{v}_2} & &
 \end{array}$$

A while-language and its Semantics

$\text{Prog}(x) \ni x := t \mid p; q \mid \text{if } b \text{ then } p \text{ else } q \mid \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}$

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \frac{\langle t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r \quad (\text{asg})}{\langle x := t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma[r/x]} & \frac{\langle p, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma' \quad \langle q, \sigma' \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'' \quad (\text{seq})}{\langle p; q, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma''} & \\
 \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{tt} \quad \langle p, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma' \quad (\text{if1})}{\langle \text{if } b \text{ then } p \text{ else } q, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'} & \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{ff} \quad \langle q, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma' \quad (\text{if2})}{\langle \text{if } b \text{ then } p \text{ else } q, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'} & \\
 \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{tt} \quad \langle p, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma' \quad \langle \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}, \sigma' \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'' \quad (\text{wh1})}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma''} & & \\
 \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{ff} \quad (\text{wh2})}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma} & &
 \end{array}$$

Examples

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\langle 1, (x \mapsto 2) \rangle \Downarrow 1 \quad 1/2 < 1}{\langle x' = 0 \text{ Bon } 1, (x \mapsto 2), 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, (x \mapsto 2)} \\
 \frac{\langle (x' = 0 \text{ Bon } 1); (x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1), (x \mapsto 2), 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, (x \mapsto 2)}{\downarrow} \\
 = (x \mapsto 2) [\Phi(2, 1/2) / x]
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \dots \dots \\
 \frac{\langle x' = 0 \text{ Bon } 1, (x \mapsto 2), 1 \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, (x \mapsto 2) \quad \langle x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1, (x \mapsto 2), 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, (x \mapsto 2 + 1/2)}{\langle (x' = 0 \text{ Bon } 1); (x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1), (x \mapsto 2), 1 + 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, (x \mapsto 2 + 1/2)}
 \end{array}$$

Exercises

$$\bullet \langle (x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1); (x' = -1 \text{ Bon } 1), (x \mapsto 5), 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow ?$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\langle 1, (x \mapsto 5) \rangle \Downarrow 1 \quad 1/2 < 1}{\langle x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1, (x \mapsto 5), 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, x \mapsto 5 + 1/2} \\
 \langle (x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1); (x' = -1 \text{ Bon } 1), (x \mapsto 5), 1/2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, x \mapsto 5 + 1/2
 \end{array}$$

$$\bullet \langle (x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1); (x' = -1 \text{ Bon } 1), (x \mapsto 5), 2 \rangle \Downarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\langle 1, (x \mapsto 5) \rangle \Downarrow 1 \quad 1 = 1 \quad \langle 1, (x \mapsto 6) \rangle \Downarrow -1 \quad 1 = 1}{\langle x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1, (x \mapsto 5), 1 \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, x \mapsto 6 \quad \langle x' = -1 \text{ Bon } 1, (x \mapsto 6), 1 \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, x \mapsto 5} \\
 \langle (x' = 1 \text{ Bon } 1); (x' = -1 \text{ Bon } 1), (x \mapsto 5), 2 \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, x \mapsto 5
 \end{array}$$

None rules

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{tt} \quad \langle p, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma' \quad \langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{ff} \quad \langle q, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma'}{\langle \text{if } b \text{ then } p \text{ else } q, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma' \quad \langle \text{if } b \text{ then } p \text{ else } q, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma'}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{tt} \quad \langle p; \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma'}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma'}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{\langle b, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \text{ff}}{\langle \text{while } b \text{ do } \{p\}, \sigma, 0 \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, \sigma}
 \end{array}$$

Equivalence of while-programs

$p \sim q$ iff for all environments σ $\langle p, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$ iff $\langle q, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$

Preliminaries about Differential Equations

Consider a stack $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ of variables.

Systems of differential equations $x_1' = t_1, \dots, x_n' = t_n$ always have unique solutions.

$$\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

Example (The Continuous Dynamics of a Vehicle)

$p' = v, v' = a$ which admits the solution

$$\phi((x_0, v_0), t) = (x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2, v_0 + a t)$$

We will often abbreviate a list v_1, \dots, v_n simply to \bar{v} .

$$\sigma[\bar{v}/\bar{x}] \Leftarrow \forall i: x_i = v_i$$

Example

$$\sigma[v_1, v_2/x_1, x_2](y) = \begin{cases} v_1 & \text{if } y = x_1 \\ v_2 & \text{if } y = x_2 \\ \sigma(y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

We will often treat $\sigma: \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as $[\sigma(x_1), \dots, \sigma(x_n)]$.

Adding time dependency to Hybrid While-language

$$\langle p, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow \sigma'$$

$$\langle s, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r \quad t < r$$

$$\langle \bar{x}' = E \text{ for } s, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, \sigma[\phi(\sigma, t)/\bar{x}]$$

$$\langle s, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r \quad t = r$$

$$\langle \bar{x}' = E \text{ for } s, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, \sigma[\phi(\sigma, t)/\bar{x}]$$

$$\langle t, \sigma \rangle \Downarrow r$$

$$\langle p, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, \sigma'$$

$$\langle x := t, \sigma, 0 \rangle \Downarrow \sigma[r/x]$$

$$\langle p; q, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow \text{stop}, \sigma'$$

$$\langle p, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow \text{skip}, \sigma'$$

$$\langle q, \sigma', t' \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma''$$

$$\langle p; q, \sigma, t+t' \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma''$$

Equivalence of While-Programs

$p \sim q$ iff for all environments σ and time instants t ,

$$\langle p, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma' \text{ iff } \langle q, \sigma, t \rangle \Downarrow s, \sigma'$$