

Applications of Preimage Analysis

Abstract

XXX: todo

Categories and Subject Descriptors CR-number [subcategory]: third-level

Keywords keyword1, keyword2

1. Introduction

(Citation to make Kile happy with BibTeX: [1])

2. Finite Program Semantics

3. Set Representation

4. Preimages Under Primitives

XXX: lifts are generally uncomputable, but many specific lifts are computable or approximately computable

XXX: something about computing functions backward by computing inverses forward

XXX: obvious how to do this with invertible functions (though infinite endpoints are a little tricky); not obvious how to do the same with two-argument functions

4.1 Invertible Primitives

We consider only strictly monotone functions on \mathbb{R} . Further on, we recover more generality by using language conditionals to implement *piecewise* monotone functions.

One reason we consider only strictly monotone functions is that they are easy to make invertible. Recall that a function is invertible if and only if it is injective (one-to-one) and surjective (onto).

Lemma 4.1.1. *If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is strictly monotone, f is injective. If f is additionally surjective, f and its inverse are continuous.*

Preimages under invertible functions can be computed using their inverses. We are primarily interested in computing preimages under restricted functions.

Lemma 4.1.2. *Let $A' \subseteq A$, $B' \subseteq B$, and $f : A \rightarrow B$ have inverse $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$. Let $f' := \text{restrict } f \text{ to } A'$. Then*

$$\text{preimage } f' B' = A' \cap \text{image } f^{-1} B' \quad (1)$$

These facts suggest that we can compute images (or preimages) of intervals under any strictly monotone, surjective f by applying f (or its inverse) to interval endpoints to yield an interval. This is evident for endpoints in A . Limit endpoints like $+\infty$ require a larger \bar{f} defined on a compact superset of A .

The next theorem is easier to state with interval notation in which the kind of interval is not baked into the syntax.

Definition 4.1.3 (interval). $[a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ denotes an interval, where $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ are extended real endpoints, and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \text{Bool}$ determine whether a_1 and a_2 are contained in the interval.

Example 4.1.4. Examples of intervals using $[\cdot \cdot \cdot]$ notation are

$$\begin{aligned} [0, 1, \text{true}, \text{false}] &= [0, 1) \\ [-\infty, 0, \text{false}, \text{true}] &= (-\infty, 0] \\ [-\infty, +\infty, \text{false}, \text{false}] &= (-\infty, +\infty) = \mathbb{R} \\ [-\infty, +\infty, \text{true}, \text{true}] &= [-\infty, +\infty] = \bar{\mathbb{R}} \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

All but the last are subsets of \mathbb{R} . \diamond

Theorem 4.1.5 (images of intervals by endpoints). *Let \bar{A} and \bar{B} be compact subsets of \mathbb{R} , $\bar{f} : \bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{B}$ strictly monotone and surjective, and f the restriction of \bar{f} to some $A \subseteq \bar{A}$. For all nonempty $[a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2] \subseteq A$,*

- *If \bar{f} is increasing, $\text{image } f [a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2] = [\bar{f} a_1, \bar{f} a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2]$.*
- *If \bar{f} is decreasing, $\text{image } f [a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2] = [\bar{f} a_2, \bar{f} a_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1]$.*

Proof. Because \bar{A} is compact and totally ordered, every subset of \bar{A} has a lower and an upper bound in \bar{A} . Therefore, the endpoints of every interval subset of A are in \bar{A} .

Let $(a_1, a_2] \subseteq A$. Suppose \bar{f} is strictly increasing; thus $a_1 < a \leq a_2$ if and only if $\bar{f} a_1 < \bar{f} a \leq \bar{f} a_2$, so $\text{image } f (a_1, a_2] = \text{image } \bar{f} (a_1, a_2] = (\bar{f} a_1, \bar{f} a_2]$. The remaining cases are similar. \square

To use Theorem 4.1.5 to compute preimages under f by computing images under its inverse f^{-1} , we must know whether f^{-1} is increasing or decreasing. The following lemma can help.

Lemma 4.1.6. *If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is strictly monotone and surjective with inverse $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$, then f is increasing if and only if f^{-1} is increasing.*

Example 4.1.7. To extend $\log : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to $[0, +\infty]$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\log} a &:= \lim_{a' \rightarrow a} \log a' \\ &= \text{cond } a = 0 \quad \longrightarrow -\infty \\ &\quad a = +\infty \longrightarrow +\infty \\ &\quad \text{else} \quad \longrightarrow \log a \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The extension of its inverse \exp is $\overline{\exp} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$, defined similarly, which by Lemma 4.1.6 is also strictly increasing. Thus,

$$\text{image log } (0, 1] = (\overline{\log} 0, \overline{\log} 1] = (-\infty, 0]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{preimage log } [0, +\infty) &= \text{image exp } [0, +\infty) \\ &= [\overline{\exp} 0, \overline{\exp} +\infty) = [1, +\infty) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

by Theorem 4.1.5 and Lemma 4.1.2, \diamond

4.2 Two-Argument Primitives

We do not expect to be able to compute preimages under $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ primitives by simply inverting them. Two-argument invertible real functions are difficult to define and are usually pathological.

Instead, we compute approximate preimages only, using inverses with respect to one argument (with the other held constant).

Definition 4.2.1 (axial inverse). Let $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$. Functions $f_a : B \times C \rightarrow A$ and $f_b : C \times A \rightarrow B$ defined so that

$$f_c \langle a, b \rangle = c \iff f_a \langle b, c \rangle = a \iff f_b \langle c, a \rangle = b \quad (5)$$

are **axial inverses** with respect to f_c 's first and second arguments.

We call f_c **axis-invertible** when it has axial inverses f_a and f_b . We call f_a the **first axial inverse** of f_c because it is the inverse of f_c along the first axis: f_a with only c varying (i.e. $\lambda c \in C. f_a \langle b, c \rangle$), is the inverse of f_c with only a varying (i.e. $\lambda a \in A. f_c \langle a, b \rangle$). Similarly, f_b is the **second axial inverse**.

TODO: plot of f_c with b fixed?

Example 4.2.2. Let $\text{add}_c : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\text{add}_c \langle a, b \rangle := a + b$. Its axial inverses are $\text{add}_a \langle b, c \rangle := c - b$ and $\text{add}_b \langle c, a \rangle := c - a$. \diamond

We have chosen the axial inverse function types carefully: they are the only types for which f_c , f_a and f_b form a cyclic group.

Lemma 4.2.3. The following statements are equivalent.

- f_c has axial inverses f_a and f_b .
- f_a has axial inverses f_b and f_c .
- f_b has axial inverses f_c and f_a .

Equivalently, every axis-invertible function generates a cyclic group of order 3 by inversion in the first axis.

This fact is analogous to how mutual inverses f and f^{-1} also form a cyclic group (of order 2, generated by inversion). Similar to using mutual inversion to compute preimages under both \log and \exp , Lemma 4.2.3 allows computing preimages under two-argument functions related by axial inversion.

Example 4.2.4. Define $\text{sub}_c : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\text{sub}_c \langle a, b \rangle := a - b$. Because $\text{sub}_c = \text{add}_b$, $\text{sub}_a = \text{add}_c$ and $\text{sub}_b = \text{add}_a$. \diamond

Unlike inverses, axial inverses do not provide a direct way to compute exact preimages. Instead, they provide a way to compute a preimage's smallest rectangular bounding set.

Theorem 4.2.5 (preimage bounds from axial inverse images). Let $A' \subseteq A$, $B' \subseteq B$, $C' \subseteq C$, and $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$ with axial inverses f_a and f_b . If $f_c^{\text{f}} = \text{restrict } f_c (A' \times B')$, then

$$\text{preimage } f_c^{\text{f}} C' \subseteq (A' \cap \text{image } f_a (B' \times C')) \times (B' \cap \text{image } f_b (C' \times A')) \quad (6)$$

Further, the right-hand side is the smallest rectangular superset.

Proof. The smallest rectangle containing preimage $f_c^{\text{f}} C'$ is

$$\text{preimage } f_c^{\text{f}} C' \subseteq (\text{image fst } (\text{preimage } f_c^{\text{f}} C')) \times (\text{image snd } (\text{preimage } f_c^{\text{f}} C')) \quad (7)$$

Starting with the first set in the product, expand definitions, distribute fst , replace $f_c \langle a, b \rangle = c$ by $f_a \langle b, c \rangle = a$, and simplify:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{image fst } (\text{preimage } f_c^{\text{f}} C') &= \text{image fst } \{ \langle a, b \rangle \in A' \times B' \mid f_c \langle a, b \rangle \in C' \} \\ &= \{ a \in A' \mid \exists b \in B'. f_c \langle a, b \rangle \in C' \} \\ &= \{ a \in A' \mid \exists b \in B', c \in C'. f_c \langle a, b \rangle = c \} \\ &= \{ a \in A' \mid \exists b \in B', c \in C'. f_a \langle b, c \rangle = a \} \\ &= \{ f_a \langle b, c \rangle \mid b \in B', c \in C', f_a \langle b, c \rangle \in A' \} \\ &= A' \cap \{ f_a \langle b, c \rangle \mid b \in B', c \in C' \} \\ &= A' \cap \text{image } f_a (B' \times C') \end{aligned}$$

The second set in the product is similar. \square

Example 4.2.6. Let $\text{add}'_c := \text{restrict add}_c ([0, 1] \times [0, 2])$. By Theorem 4.2.5,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{preimage add}'_c [0, \tfrac{1}{2}] &\subseteq ([0, 1] \cap \text{image add}_a ([0, 2] \times [0, \tfrac{1}{2}])) \times ([0, 2] \cap \text{image add}_b ([0, \tfrac{1}{2}] \times [0, 1])) \\ &= ([0, 1] \cap [-2, \tfrac{1}{2}]) \times ([0, 2] \cap [-1, \tfrac{1}{2}]) \\ &= [0, \tfrac{1}{2}] \times [0, \tfrac{1}{2}] \end{aligned}$$

is the smallest rectangular subset of $[0, 1] \times [0, 2]$ that contains the preimage of $[0, \tfrac{1}{2}]$ under add_c . \diamond

At this point, we have an analogue of Lemma 4.1.2, in that we can compute (approximate) preimages by computing images under (axial) inverses. To compute images using interval endpoints, we need analogues of Lemma 4.1.1 (strictly monotone, surjective functions are invertible and continuous), Theorem 4.1.5 (images of intervals by endpoints), and Lemma 4.1.6 (inverse direction).

We first need a notion of properties that hold along an axis for every fixed value of the other argument.

Definition 4.2.7 (uniform axis property). $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$ has property P **uniformly** in its first axis when P ($\text{flip } (\text{curry } f_c) b$) for all $b \in B$, and uniformly in its second axis when P ($\text{curry } f_c a$) for all $a \in A$. If the axis is not specified, P holds uniformly for both.

Now Lemma 4.1.1's analogue is an easy corollary.

Lemma 4.2.8. Let $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$ for totally ordered A, B and C . If f_c is uniformly surjective and either uniformly strictly increasing or uniformly strictly decreasing in each axis, then f_c is axis-invertible; further, it and its axial inverses are continuous.

From here on, assume axis monotonicity properties are uniform unless otherwise stated.

Example 4.2.9. add_c is uniformly surjective and strictly increasing. sub_c is uniformly surjective and strictly increasing/decreasing in its first/second axis. Therefore, both are axis-invertible. \diamond

Restriction usually makes a function not uniformly surjective.

Example 4.2.10. Let $\text{add}'_c : [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 2]$, defined by restricting add_c . It is strictly increasing, but not uniformly surjective: the range of $\text{curry add}'_c 0$ is $[0, 1]$, not $[0, 2]$. \diamond

Fortunately, restriction sometimes does the opposite.

Example 4.2.11. Define $\text{mul}_c : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\text{mul}_c \langle a, b \rangle := a \cdot b$. It is not uniformly surjective nor strictly monotone because $\text{mul}_c \langle 0, b \rangle = 0$ for all $b \in \mathbb{R}$. But $\text{mul}_c^{++} : (0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$, and mul_c restricted to the other quadrants, are uniformly surjective and strictly increasing or decreasing in each axis. \diamond

Theorem 4.1.5 justifies computing images of intervals with infinite endpoints by applying an extended function to the endpoints.

Its two-argument analogue is more involved because extended, two-argument functions may not be defined at every point.

Example 4.2.12. add_c cannot be extended to $\overline{\text{add}}_c : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ in the same way log is extended to log because

$$\lim_{\langle a', b' \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle} \text{add}_c \langle a', b' \rangle \quad (8)$$

does not exist when $\langle a, b \rangle$ is $\langle -\infty, +\infty \rangle$ or $\langle +\infty, -\infty \rangle$. \diamond

The previous example suggests that extensions of increasing, two-argument functions are always well-defined except at off-diagonal corners. This is true, and similar statements hold for axes with other directions, and for more restricted domains.

Theorem 4.2.13. Let $A, B, C \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$ be uniformly surjective and strictly increasing or decreasing in each axis. Let \bar{A} , \bar{B} and \bar{C} be the closures of A , B and C in \mathbb{R} . The following extension is well-defined:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}_c : (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) \setminus N &\rightarrow \bar{C} \\ \bar{f}_c \langle a, b \rangle &:= \lim_{\langle a', b' \rangle \rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle} f_c \langle a', b' \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $N := \{\langle \min \bar{A}, \max \bar{B} \rangle, \langle \max \bar{A}, \min \bar{B} \rangle\}$ if f_c is increasing or decreasing, and $N := \{\langle \min \bar{A}, \min \bar{B} \rangle, \langle \max \bar{A}, \max \bar{B} \rangle\}$ if f_c is increasing/decreasing or decreasing/increasing.

Proof. Suppose f_c is increasing, and let $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A \times B$ be a sequence of f_c 's domain values.

Any g that converges to $\langle \max \bar{A}, \max \bar{B} \rangle$ has a strictly increasing subsequence. By monotonicity, $\text{map } f_c g$ has a strictly increasing subsequence. It is bounded by $\max \bar{C}$, so $\bar{f}_c \langle \max \bar{A}, \max \bar{B} \rangle = \max \bar{C}$. A similar argument proves $\bar{f}_c \langle \min \bar{A}, \min \bar{B} \rangle = \min \bar{C}$.

For any g that converges to $\langle \max \bar{A}, b' \rangle$ for some $b' \in B$, define

$$g' := \text{map } (\lambda \langle a, b \rangle. \langle f_a \langle b', f_c \langle a, b \rangle \rangle', b' \rangle) g \quad (10)$$

where f_a is f_c 's first axial inverse, so that $\text{map } f_c g = \text{map } f_c g'$. Because g' has a subsequence that is strictly increasing in the first of each pair, and because the second of each pair is the constant b' , by monotonicity, $\text{map } f_c g'$ has a strictly increasing subsequence. It is bounded by $\max \bar{C}$, so $\bar{f}_c \langle \max \bar{A}, b' \rangle = \max \bar{C}$. By similar arguments, $\bar{f}_c \langle \min \bar{A}, b \rangle = \min \bar{C}$ and so on.

Arguments for f_c decreasing, etc., are similar. \square

Following the proof of Theorem 4.2.13, extensions of two-argument functions can be defined by two corner cases, four border cases, and an interior case.

Example 4.2.14. Define $\text{pow}_c : (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, 1)$ by $\text{pow}_c \langle a, b \rangle := \exp(b \cdot \log a)$, which is increasing/decreasing. Its extension to a subset of $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{pow}}_c : ([0, 1] \times [0, +\infty]) \setminus N &\rightarrow [0, 1] \\ \overline{\text{pow}}_c \langle a, b \rangle &:= \text{case } \langle a, b \rangle \\ &\quad \langle 0, +\infty \rangle \rightarrow 0 \\ &\quad \langle 1, 0 \rangle \rightarrow 1 \\ &\quad \langle 0, b \rangle \rightarrow 0 \\ &\quad \langle 1, b \rangle \rightarrow 1 \\ &\quad \langle a, 0 \rangle \rightarrow 1 \\ &\quad \langle a, +\infty \rangle \rightarrow 0 \\ &\quad \text{else} \rightarrow \text{pow}_c \langle a, b \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where $N := \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, +\infty \rangle\}$. \diamond

The analogue of Theorem 4.1.5 is easiest to state if we have predicates that indicate a function's direction in each axis. Define $\text{inc}_1 : (A \times B \rightarrow C) \Rightarrow \text{Bool}$ so that $\text{inc}_1 f$ if and only if f is strictly increasing in its first axis, and similarly inc_2 so that $\text{inc}_2 f$ if and only if f is strictly increasing in its second axis.

Theorem 4.2.15 (images of rectangles by interval endpoints). Let A, B, C be open subsets of \mathbb{R} , and $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$ be uniformly surjective and strictly increasing or decreasing in each axis, with extension \bar{f}_c as defined in Theorem 4.2.13. If $A' := [a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2] \subseteq A$ and $B' := [b_1, b_2, \beta_1, \beta_2] \subseteq B$, then the image C' under f_c is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{image } f_c ([a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2] \times [b_1, b_2, \beta_1, \beta_2]) \\ = \text{let } \langle a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle := \text{cond } (\text{inc}_1 f_c) \rightarrow \langle a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle \\ \quad \text{else} \rightarrow \langle a_2, a_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_1 \rangle \\ \langle b_1, b_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle := \text{cond } (\text{inc}_2 f_c) \rightarrow \langle b_1, b_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle \\ \quad \text{else} \rightarrow \langle b_2, b_1, \beta_2, \beta_1 \rangle \\ \text{in } [\bar{f}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \bar{f}_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle, \alpha_1 \text{ and } \beta_1, \alpha_2 \text{ and } \beta_2] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Proof. Because f_c is continuous and $A' \times B'$ is a connected set, C' is a connected set, which in \mathbb{R} is an interval. Thus, we need to determine only its bounds, and whether it contains each endpoint.

Suppose f_c is increasing. By monotonicity, C' is bounded by $\bar{f}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$ on the bottom and $\bar{f}_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$ on the top. It is therefore contained in $[\bar{f}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \bar{f}_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle]$. If α_1 is false, C' cannot contain $\bar{f}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$, and if β_1 is false, it cannot contain $\bar{f}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$. Similarly, if either α_2 or β_2 is false, it cannot contain $\bar{f}_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$. Thus, $C' = [\bar{f}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \bar{f}_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle, \alpha_1 \text{ and } \beta_1, \alpha_2 \text{ and } \beta_2]$.

We still must prove $\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle$ and $\langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$ are in f_c 's domain. First, recall $\bar{f}_c : (\bar{A} \times \bar{B}) \setminus N \rightarrow \bar{C}$, where \bar{A} , \bar{B} and \bar{C} are the closures of A , B and C in \mathbb{R} , and $N = \{\langle \min \bar{A}, \max \bar{B} \rangle, \langle \max \bar{A}, \min \bar{B} \rangle\}$.

Because $A' \subseteq A$ and $B' \subseteq B$, $a_1 \neq \max \bar{A}$, $a_2 \neq \min \bar{A}$, $b_1 \neq \max \bar{B}$, and $b_2 \neq \min \bar{B}$, so

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle &\neq \langle \max \bar{A}, b \rangle \quad \text{for all } b \in \bar{B} \\ \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle &\neq \langle a, \max \bar{B} \rangle \quad \text{for all } a \in \bar{A} \\ \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle &\neq \langle \min \bar{A}, b \rangle \quad \text{for all } b \in \bar{B} \\ \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle &\neq \langle a, \min \bar{B} \rangle \quad \text{for all } a \in \bar{A} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Therefore, $\langle a_1, b_1 \rangle \notin N$ and $\langle a_2, b_2 \rangle \notin N$, as desired.

The remaining cases for f_c are similar. \square

Example 4.2.16. Because $\text{inc}_1 \text{ pow}_c$ and not $(\text{inc}_2 \text{ pow}_c)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{image } \text{pow}_c ((0, \tfrac{1}{2}] \times [2, +\infty)) \\ = \text{let } \langle a_1, a_2, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle := \langle 0, \tfrac{1}{2}, \text{false}, \text{true} \rangle \\ \langle b_1, b_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \rangle := \langle +\infty, 2, \text{false}, \text{true} \rangle \\ \text{in } [\text{pow}_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle, \text{pow}_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle, \alpha_1 \text{ and } \beta_1, \alpha_2 \text{ and } \beta_2] \\ = [\text{pow}_c \langle 0, +\infty \rangle, \text{pow}_c \langle \tfrac{1}{2}, 2 \rangle, \text{false and false, true and true}] \\ = [0, \tfrac{1}{4}, \text{false, true}] = (0, \tfrac{1}{4}] \end{aligned}$$

\diamond

To use Theorem 4.2.15 to compute approximate preimages under f_c by computing images under its axial inverses, we must know whether each axis of f_a and f_b is increasing or decreasing. It helps to have an analogue of Lemma 4.1.6 (inverse direction).

Theorem 4.2.17. Let $f_c : A \times B \rightarrow C$ be uniformly surjective and strictly increasing or decreasing in each axis, with axial inverses f_a and f_b . The following statements hold:

1. $\text{inc}_2 f_a$ if and only if $\text{inc}_1 f_c$
2. $\text{inc}_1 f_a$ if and only if $(\text{inc}_1 f_c) \text{ xor } (\text{inc}_2 f_c)$

Proof. For statement 1, fix $b \in B$ and apply Lemma 4.1.6.

For statement 2, let $c \in C$, $b_1, b_2 \in B$, $a_1 := f_a \langle b_1, c \rangle$ and $a_2 := f_a \langle b_2, c \rangle$. Let $c' := f_c \langle a_1, b_2 \rangle$; note $c = f_c \langle a_1, b_1 \rangle = f_c \langle a_2, b_2 \rangle$. If $\text{inc}_1 f_c$ and $\text{inc}_2 f_c$, then $a_1 > a_2 \iff c < c'$ and $b_1 < b_2 \iff c < c'$; therefore $b_1 < b_2 \iff a_1 > a_2$. The remaining cases are similar. \square

By Lemma 4.2.3, $\text{inc}_1 f_b$ if and only if $\text{inc}_2 f_c$, and $\text{inc}_2 f_b$ if and only if $\text{inc}_1 f_a$. We can therefore determine the uniform directions of f_a 's and f_b 's axes solely from the uniform directions of f_c 's axes.

4.3 Discontinuous Primitives

4.4 Primitive Implementation

Because floating-point functions are defined on subsets of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$, it would seem we could compute preimages under strictly monotone, real functions by applying their floating-point counterparts to interval endpoints. This is mostly true, but we must take care to round in the right directions and to account for floating-point negative zero and not-a-number results.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{pos-recip}} : [0, +\infty] &\rightarrow [0, +\infty] \\ \overline{\text{pos-recip}} a &= \text{cond } \begin{array}{ll} 0 < a < +\infty & \longrightarrow 1/a \\ a = 0 & \longrightarrow +\infty \\ a = +\infty & \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

5. Application: Floating-Point Error Analysis

6. Recursive, Probabilistic Program Semantics

7. Application: Sampling With Constraints

8. Related Work

9. Conclusions and Future Work

References

- [1] I. Sergey, D. Devriese, M. Might, J. Midtgaard, D. Darais, D. Clarke, and F. Piessens. Monadic abstract interpreters. In *Programming Language Design and Implementation*, pages 399–410, 2013.

$$\begin{aligned}
p &::= x := e; \dots; e \\
e &::= x \mid e \mid \text{let } e \mid \text{env } n \mid \langle e, e \rangle \mid \text{fst } e \mid \text{snd } e \mid \text{if } e \mid e \mid v \\
v &::= [\text{first-order constants}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket x := e; \dots; e_b \rrbracket_a &::= x := \llbracket e \rrbracket_a; \dots; \llbracket e_b \rrbracket_a \\
\llbracket x e \rrbracket_a &::= \llbracket \langle e, \rangle \rrbracket_a \ggg_a x & \llbracket \text{let } e e_b \rrbracket_a &::= (\llbracket e \rrbracket_a \lll_a \text{arr}_a \text{id}) \ggg_a \llbracket e_b \rrbracket_a \\
\llbracket \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \rrbracket_a &::= \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket_a \lll_a \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket_a & \llbracket \text{env } 0 \rrbracket_a &::= \text{arr}_a \text{fst} \\
\llbracket \text{fst } e \rrbracket_a &::= \llbracket e \rrbracket_a \ggg_a \text{arr}_a \text{fst} & \llbracket \text{env } (n+1) \rrbracket_a &::= \text{arr}_a \text{snd} \ggg_a \llbracket \text{env } n \rrbracket_a \\
\llbracket \text{snd } e \rrbracket_a &::= \llbracket e \rrbracket_a \ggg_a \text{arr}_a \text{snd} & \llbracket \text{if } e_e e_l e_f \rrbracket_a &::= \text{ifte}_a \llbracket e_e \rrbracket_a \llbracket \text{lazy } e_l \rrbracket_a \llbracket \text{lazy } e_f \rrbracket_a \\
\llbracket v \rrbracket_a &::= \text{arr}_a (\text{const } v) & \llbracket \text{lazy } e \rrbracket_a &::= \text{lazy}_a \lambda 0. \llbracket e \rrbracket_a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{id} &::= \lambda a. a \\
\text{const } b &::= \lambda a. b
\end{aligned}$$

subject to $\llbracket p \rrbracket_a : \langle \rangle \rightsquigarrow_a y$ for some y

Figure 1: Interpretation of a let-calculus with first-order definitions and De-Bruijn-indexed bindings as arrow a computations.

$$\begin{aligned}
X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y &::= X \Rightarrow Y_{\perp} \\
\text{arr}_{\perp} : (X \Rightarrow Y) &\Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) \\
\text{arr}_{\perp} f &::= f \\
(\ggg_{\perp}) : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) &\Rightarrow (Y \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Z) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Z) \\
(f_1 \ggg_{\perp} f_2) a &::= \text{if } (f_1 a = \perp) \perp (f_2 (f_1 a)) \\
(\lll_{\perp}) : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y_1) &\Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y_2) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} \langle Y_1, Y_2 \rangle) \\
(f_1 \lll_{\perp} f_2) a &::= \text{if } (f_1 a = \perp \text{ or } f_2 a = \perp) \perp \langle f_1 a, f_2 a \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ifte}_{\perp} : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} \text{Bool}) &\Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) \Rightarrow \\
& (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) \\
\text{ifte}_{\perp} f_1 f_2 f_3 a &::= \\
\text{case } f_1 a & \\
\text{true} &\longrightarrow f_2 a \\
\text{false} &\longrightarrow f_3 a \\
\perp &\longrightarrow \perp
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{lazy}_{\perp} : (1 \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y)) &\Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) \\
\text{lazy}_{\perp} f a &::= f 0 a
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 2: Bottom arrow definitions.

$$\begin{aligned}
X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y &::= \langle \text{Set } Y, \text{Set } Y \Rightarrow \text{Set } X \rangle \\
\text{pre} : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) &\Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) \\
\text{pre } f A &::= \langle \text{image}_{\perp} f A, \lambda B. \text{preimage}_{\perp} f A B \rangle \\
\emptyset_{\text{pre}} &::= \langle \emptyset, \lambda B. \emptyset \rangle \\
\text{ap}_{\text{pre}} : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) &\Rightarrow \text{Set } Y \Rightarrow \text{Set } X \\
\text{ap}_{\text{pre}} \langle Y', p \rangle B &::= p (B \cap Y') \\
\text{range}_{\text{pre}} : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) &\Rightarrow \text{Set } Y \\
\text{range}_{\text{pre}} \langle Y', p \rangle &::= Y'
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\text{pre}} : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y_1) &\Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y_2) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y_1 \times Y_2) \\
\langle \langle Y'_1, p_1 \rangle, \langle Y'_2, p_2 \rangle \rangle_{\text{pre}} &::= \\
\text{let } Y' &::= Y'_1 \times Y'_2 \\
p &::= \lambda B. \bigcup_{\langle b_1, b_2 \rangle \in B} (p_1 \{b_1\}) \cap (p_2 \{b_2\}) \\
\text{in } \langle Y', p \rangle & \\
(\circ_{\text{pre}}) : (Y \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Z) &\Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Z) \\
\langle Z', p_2 \rangle \circ_{\text{pre}} h_1 &::= \langle Z', \lambda C. \text{ap}_{\text{pre}} h_1 (p_2 C) \rangle \\
(\uplus_{\text{pre}}) : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) &\Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}} Y) \\
h_1 \uplus_{\text{pre}} h_2 &::= \text{let } Y' &::= (\text{range}_{\text{pre}} h_1) \cup (\text{range}_{\text{pre}} h_2) \\
p &::= \lambda B. (\text{ap}_{\text{pre}} h_1 B) \cup (\text{ap}_{\text{pre}} h_2 B) \\
\text{in } \langle Y', p \rangle & \\
\text{preimage}_{\perp} : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\perp} Y) &\Rightarrow \text{Set } X \Rightarrow \text{Set } Y \Rightarrow \text{Set } X \\
\text{preimage}_{\perp} f A B &::= \{a \in A \mid f a \in B\}
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 3: Lazy preimage mappings and operations.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y ::= \text{Set } X \Rightarrow (X \multimap_{\text{pre}} Y) & \text{ifte}_{\text{pre}} : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} \text{Bool}) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow \\
& (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) \\
\text{arr}_{\text{pre}} : (X \Rightarrow Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) & \text{ifte}_{\text{pre}} h_1 h_2 h_3 A := \\
\text{arr}_{\text{pre}} := \text{lift}_{\text{pre}} \circ \text{arr}_{\perp} & \text{let } h'_1 := h_1 A \\
& h'_2 := h_2 (\text{ap}_{\text{pre}} h'_1 \{\text{true}\}) \\
& h'_3 := h_3 (\text{ap}_{\text{pre}} h'_1 \{\text{false}\}) \\
& \text{in } h'_2 \wp_{\text{pre}} h'_3 \\
(\ggg_{\text{pre}}) : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (Y \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Z) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Z) & \text{lazy}_{\text{pre}} : (1 \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y)) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) \\
(h_1 \ggg_{\text{pre}} h_2) A := \text{let } h'_1 := h_1 A & \text{lazy}_{\text{pre}} h A := \text{if } (A = \emptyset) \emptyset_{\text{pre}} (h \circ A) \\
& h'_2 := h_2 (\text{range}_{\text{pre}} h'_1) \\
& \text{in } h'_2 \circ_{\text{pre}} h'_1 \\
(\lll_{\text{pre}}) : (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Z) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow_{\text{pre}} Y \times Z) & \text{lift}_{\text{pre}} := \text{pre} \\
(h_1 \lll_{\text{pre}} h_2) A := \langle h_1 A, h_2 A \rangle_{\text{pre}} &
\end{array}$$

Figure 4: Preimage arrow definitions.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y ::= \text{AStore } s (x \rightsquigarrow_a y) ::= J \Rightarrow (\langle s, x \rangle \rightsquigarrow_a y) & \text{ifte}_{a^*} : (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} \text{Bool}) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) \Rightarrow \\
& (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) \\
\text{arr}_{a^*} : (x \Rightarrow y) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) & \text{ifte}_{a^*} k_1 k_2 k_3 j := \\
\text{arr}_{a^*} := \eta_{a^*} \circ \text{arr}_a & \text{ifte}_a (k_1 (\text{left } j)) \\
& (k_2 (\text{left } (\text{right } j))) \\
& (k_3 (\text{right } (\text{right } j))) \\
(\ggg_{a^*}) : (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) \Rightarrow (y \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} z) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} z) & \text{lazy}_{a^*} : (1 \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y)) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) \\
(k_1 \ggg_{a^*} k_2) j := & \text{lazy}_{a^*} k j := \text{lazy}_a \lambda 0. k \circ j \\
(\text{arr}_a \text{fst } \lll_a k_1 (\text{left } j)) \ggg_a k_2 (\text{right } j) & \\
(\lll_{a^*}) : (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y_1) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y_2) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} \langle y_1, y_2 \rangle) & \eta_{a^*} : (x \rightsquigarrow_a y) \Rightarrow (x \rightsquigarrow_{a^*} y) \\
(k_1 \lll_{a^*} k_2) j := k_1 (\text{left } j) \lll_a k_2 (\text{right } j) & \eta_{a^*} f j := \text{arr}_a \text{snd } \ggg_a f
\end{array}$$

Figure 5: AStore (associative store) arrow transformer definitions.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{id}_{\text{pre}} A := \langle A, \lambda B. B \rangle & \text{const}_{\text{pre}} b A := \langle \{b\}, \lambda B. \text{if } (B = \emptyset) \emptyset A \rangle \\
\text{fst}_{\text{pre}} A := \langle \text{proj}_1 A, \text{unproj}_1 A \rangle & \pi_{\text{pre}} j A := \langle \text{proj } j A, \text{unproj } j A \rangle \\
\text{snd}_{\text{pre}} A := \langle \text{proj}_2 A, \text{unproj}_2 A \rangle & \\
\hline
\text{proj}_1 := \text{image fst} & \text{proj } j A := \text{image } (\pi j) A \\
\text{proj}_2 := \text{image snd} & \\
\text{unproj}_1 A B := A \cap (B \times \text{proj}_2 A) & \text{unproj } j A B := \text{Set } (j \rightarrow X) \Rightarrow \text{Set } X \Rightarrow \text{Set } (j \rightarrow X) \\
\text{unproj}_2 A B := A \cap (\text{proj}_1 A \times B) & \text{unproj } j A B := A \cap \prod_{i \in J} \text{if } (j = i) B (\text{proj } j A)
\end{array}$$

Figure 6: Preimage arrow lifts needed to interpret probabilistic programs.

$$\begin{aligned}
X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y &::= \langle \text{Rect } Y, \text{Rect } Y \Rightarrow \text{Rect } X \rangle & \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle'_{\text{pre}} : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y_1) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y_2) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y_1 \times Y_2) \\
\emptyset'_{\text{pre}} &::= \langle \emptyset, \lambda B. \emptyset \rangle & \langle \langle Y'_1, p_1 \rangle, \langle Y'_2, p_2 \rangle \rangle'_{\text{pre}} &::= \\
& & \langle Y'_1 \times Y'_2, \lambda B. p_1 (\text{proj}_1 B) \cap p_2 (\text{proj}_2 B) \rangle \\
\text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y) \Rightarrow \text{Rect } Y \Rightarrow \text{Rect } X & & (\uplus'_{\text{pre}}) : (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y) \\
\text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} \langle Y', p \rangle B &::= p (B \cap Y') & \langle Y'_1, p_1 \rangle \uplus'_{\text{pre}} \langle Y'_2, p_2 \rangle &::= \\
(\circ'_{\text{pre}}) : (Y \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Z) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y) \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Z) & & \langle Y'_1 \vee Y'_2, \lambda B. \text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} \langle Y'_1, p_1 \rangle B \vee \text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} \langle Y'_2, p_2 \rangle B \rangle \\
\langle Z', p_2 \rangle \circ'_{\text{pre}} h_1 &::= \langle Z', \lambda C. \text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} h_1 (p_2 C) \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

(a) Definitions for preimage mappings that compute rectangular covers.

$$\begin{aligned}
X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y &::= \text{Rect } X \Rightarrow (X \xrightarrow{\text{pre}}' Y) & \text{ifte}'_{\text{pre}} : (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} \text{Bool}) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow \\
& & (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y) \\
(\ggg'_{\text{pre}}) : (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y) \Rightarrow (Y \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Z) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Z) & & \text{ifte}'_{\text{pre}} h_1 h_2 h_3 A &::= \\
(h_1 \ggg'_{\text{pre}} h_2) A &::= \text{let } h'_1 := h_1 A & \text{let } h'_1 := h_1 A & \\
& \quad h'_2 := h_2 (\text{range}'_{\text{pre}} h'_1) & \quad h'_2 := h_2 (\text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} h'_1 \{\text{true}\}) & \\
& \quad \text{in } h'_2 \circ'_{\text{pre}} h'_1 & \quad h'_3 := h_3 (\text{ap}'_{\text{pre}} h'_1 \{\text{false}\}) & \\
& & \quad \text{in } h'_2 \uplus'_{\text{pre}} h'_3 & \\
(\&\&\&'_{\text{pre}}) : (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y_1) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y_2) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} \langle Y_1, Y_2 \rangle) & & \text{lazy}'_{\text{pre}} : (1 \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y)) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y) \\
(h_1 \&\&\&'_{\text{pre}} h_2) A &::= \langle h_1 A, h_2 A \rangle'_{\text{pre}} & \text{lazy}'_{\text{pre}} h A &::= \text{if } (A = \emptyset) \emptyset'_{\text{pre}} (h \circ A)
\end{aligned}$$

(b) Approximating preimage arrow, defined using approximating preimage mappings.

$$\begin{aligned}
X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} Y &::= \text{AStore } (R \times T) (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}} Y) & \text{ifte}^{\uplus}_{\text{pre}^*} : (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} \text{Bool}) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} Y) \Rightarrow (X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} Y) \\
\text{random}'_{\text{pre}^*} : X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} [0, 1] & & \text{ifte}^{\uplus}_{\text{pre}^*} k_1 k_2 k_3 j &::= \\
\text{random}'_{\text{pre}^*} j &::= & \text{let } \langle C_k, p_k \rangle &::= k_1 (\text{left } j) A \\
\text{fst}_{\text{pre}} \ggg'_{\text{pre}} \text{fst}_{\text{pre}} \ggg'_{\text{pre}} \pi_{\text{pre}} j & & \langle C_b, p_b \rangle &::= \text{branch}_{\text{pre}^*} j A \\
& & C_2 &::= C_k \cap C_b \cap \{\text{true}\} \\
& & C_3 &::= C_k \cap C_b \cap \{\text{false}\} \\
& & A_2 &::= p_k C_2 \cap p_b C_2 \\
& & A_3 &::= p_k C_3 \cap p_b C_3 \\
\text{branch}'_{\text{pre}^*} : X \rightsquigarrow'_{\text{pre}^*} \text{Bool} & & \text{in if } (C_b = \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}) & \\
\text{branch}'_{\text{pre}^*} j &::= & \langle T, \lambda B. A_2 \vee A_3 \rangle & \\
\text{fst}_{\text{pre}} \ggg'_{\text{pre}} \text{snd}_{\text{pre}} \ggg'_{\text{pre}} \pi_{\text{pre}} j & & (k_2 (\text{left } (\text{right } j)) A_2 \uplus'_{\text{pre}} k_3 (\text{right } (\text{right } j)) A_3) & \\
\text{fst}'_{\text{pre}^*} &::= \eta'_{\text{pre}^*} \text{fst}_{\text{pre}}; \dots
\end{aligned}$$

(c) Preimage* arrow combinators for probabilistic choice and guaranteed termination. Fig. 5 (AStore arrow transformer) defines η'_{pre^*} , (\ggg'_{pre^*}) , $(\&\&\&'_{\text{pre}^*})$, $\text{ifte}'_{\text{pre}^*}$ and $\text{lazy}'_{\text{pre}^*}$.

Figure 7: Implementable arrows that approximate preimage arrows. Specific lifts such as $\text{fst}_{\text{pre}} := \text{arr}_{\text{pre}} \text{fst}$ are computable (see Fig. 6), but arr'_{pre} is not.