



University of Wisconsin
**SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
AND PUBLIC HEALTH**

BMI/STAT-768 Statistical Methods for Medical Image Analysis

Moo K. Chung
Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics
University of Wisconsin-Madison

www.stat.wisc.edu/~mchung

Limitation of LLM and how to fix it



Predictable Verification using Intrinsic Definitions

ADITHYA MURALI, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

CODY RIVERA, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

P. MADHUSUDAN, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

We propose a novel mechanism of defining data structures using *intrinsic definitions* that avoids recursion and instead utilizes *monadic maps satisfying local conditions*. We show that intrinsic definitions are a powerful mechanism that can capture a variety of data structures naturally. We show that they also enable a predictable verification methodology that allows engineers to write ghost code to update monadic maps and perform verification using reduction to decidable logics. We evaluate our methodology using BOOGIE and prove a suite of data structure manipulating programs correct.

CCS Concepts: • Software and its engineering → Formal software verification; • Theory of computation → Logic and verification; Automated reasoning.

Additional Key Words and Phrases: Predictable Verification, Intrinsic Definitions, Verification of Linked Data Structures, Decidability, Ghost-Code Annotations

ACM Reference Format:

Adithya Murali, Cody Rivera, and P. Madhusudan. 2024. Predictable Verification using Intrinsic Definitions. *Proc. ACM Program. Lang.* 8, PLDI, Article 220 (June 2024), 26 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3656450>

Classical logics used in verification are inherently **acyclic** because they rely on well-founded semantics. Frameworks such as first-order logic with **induction** avoids circularity through syntactic acyclicity or semantic mechanisms like **least fixed points**. Circular definitions are only meaningful when given explicit fixed-point semantics; without them, circular reasoning leads to inconsistency or non-termination.

Monotone function (*adding information*)

$$x \leq y \Rightarrow F(x) \leq F(y)$$

The least fixed point x^* is the smallest element x satisfying $F(x^*) = x^*$.

$$\perp \subseteq F(\perp) \subseteq F^2(\perp) \subseteq F^3(\perp) \subseteq \dots$$

Filtration: monotone Chain

Theorem: Monotonicity forces convergence to the least stable point x^*

There is **no circular logic** in this process:

information is added monotonically, and the process eventually reaches a stage where no new information is generated—the least fixed point.

This is the essence of an LLM, which generates outputs through a one-directional, monotone accumulation of context without enforcing global cyclic consistency.

LLM and diffusion models are a long sequence of Markov chain

$$p(x_{1:T}) = \prod_{t=1}^T p(x_t \mid x_{1:t-1})$$

All these machine learning models **cannot** handle cyclic structure.

Potential project topic

Design a Markov model that can handle cyclic data structure.

→ Energy-based method

$$p(x) \propto \exp(-E(x))$$

All tokens interact symmetrically through the energy, so cycles and topological constraints are natural. There is no imposed ordering, no DAG, and no circularity problem—only *equilibrium*.