

现实程序语言的指称语义

1 将运算越界定义为表达式求值错误 - 用部分函数

在表达式的指称语义中表示表达式求值错误（有符号 64 位整数的运算越界的情况）这一概念，数学上有两种常见方案。其一是将求值结果由整数改为整数或求值失败。

- 原指称语义: $\forall e. \llbracket e \rrbracket : \text{state} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
- 新指称语义: $\forall e. \llbracket e \rrbracket : \text{state} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\epsilon\}$
- $\llbracket n \rrbracket (s) = n$, 若 $-2^{63} \leq n \leq 2^{63} - 1$
- $\llbracket n \rrbracket (s) = \epsilon$, 若 $-2^{63} \leq n \leq 2^{63} - 1$ 不成立
- $\llbracket x \rrbracket (s) = s(x)$
- 若 $\llbracket e_1 \rrbracket (s) \neq \epsilon$, $\llbracket e_2 \rrbracket (s) \neq \epsilon$ 并且 $-2^{63} \leq \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket (s) + \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket (s) \leq 2^{63} - 1$
 $\llbracket e_1 + e_2 \rrbracket (s) = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket (s) + \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket (s)$
- 若否
 $\llbracket e_1 + e_2 \rrbracket (s) = \epsilon$
- $\llbracket e_1 - e_2 \rrbracket (s) = \dots$
- $\llbracket e_1 * e_2 \rrbracket (s) = \dots$

```
Definition const_sem (n: Z) (s: state): option Z :=
  if (n <=? Int64.max_signed) && (n >=? Int64.min_signed)
  then Some n
  else None.
```

```
Definition var_sem (x: var_name) (s: state): option Z :=
  Some (s x).
```

```
Definition add_sem (D1 D2: state -> option Z) (s: state): option Z :=
  match D1 s, D2 s with
  | Some i1, Some i2 =>
    if (i1 + i2 <=? Int64.max_signed) &&
      (i1 + i2 >=? Int64.min_signed)
    then Some (i1 + i2)
    else None
  | _, _ => None
end.
```

```

Definition sub_sem (D1 D2: state -> option Z) (s: state): option Z :=
  match D1 s, D2 s with
  | Some i1, Some i2 =>
    if (i1 - i2 <=? Int64.max_signed) &&
       (i1 - i2 >=? Int64.min_signed)
    then Some (i1 - i2)
    else None
  | _, _ => None
end.

```

```

Definition mul_sem (D1 D2: state -> option Z) (s: state): option Z :=
  match D1 s, D2 s with
  | Some i1, Some i2 =>
    if (i1 * i2 <=? Int64.max_signed) &&
       (i1 * i2 >=? Int64.min_signed)
    then Some (i1 * i2)
    else None
  | _, _ => None
end.

```

最终，整数类型表达式的语义可以归结为下面递归定义。

```

Fixpoint eval_expr_int (e: expr_int): state -> option Z :=
  match e with
  | EConst n =>
    const_sem n
  | EVar X =>
    var_sem X
  | EAdd e1 e2 =>
    add_sem (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  | ESub e1 e2 =>
    sub_sem (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  | EMul e1 e2 =>
    mul_sem (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  end.

```

上面定义中有三个分支的定义是相似，我们也可以统一定义。

这里，`Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z` 可以看做对整数加法 (`Z.add`)、整数减法 (`Z.sub`) 与整数乘法 (`Z.mul`) 的抽象。

```

Definition arith_sem
  (Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z)
  (D1 D2: state -> option Z)
  (s: state): option Z :=
  match D1 s, D2 s with
  | Some i1, Some i2 =>
    if (Zfun i1 i2 <=? Int64.max_signed) &&
       (Zfun i1 i2 >=? Int64.min_signed)
    then Some (Zfun i1 i2)
    else None
  | _, _ => None
  end.

```

例如，下面将 `Zfun` 取 `Z.add`、`int64fun` 取 `Int64.add` 代入：

```

Example arith_sem_add_fact: forall D1 D2 s,
  arith_sem Z.add D1 D2 s =
  match D1 s, D2 s with
  | Some i1, Some i2 =>
    if (i1 + i2 <=? Int64.max_signed) &&
      (i1 + i2 >=? Int64.min_signed)
    then Some (i1 + i2)
    else None
  | _, _ => None
end.
Proof. intros. reflexivity. Qed.

```

这样，`eval_expr_int` 的定义就可以简化为：

```

Fixpoint eval_expr_int (e: expr_int):
  state -> option Z :=
  match e with
  | EConst n =>
    const_sem n
  | EVar X =>
    var_sem X
  | EAdd e1 e2 =>
    arith_sem Z.add
      (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  | ESub e1 e2 =>
    arith_sem Z.sub
      (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  | EMul e1 e2 =>
    arith_sem Z.mul
      (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  end.

```

2 将运算越界定义为表达式求值错误 - 用二元关系

- 原指称语义: $\forall e. \llbracket e \rrbracket : \text{state} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{2^{64}}$
- 新指称语义: $\forall e. \llbracket e \rrbracket \subseteq \text{state} \times \mathbb{Z}_{2^{64}}$
- $\llbracket n \rrbracket = \{(s, n) \mid s \in \text{state}\}$, 如果 $-2^{63} \leq n \leq 2^{63} - 1$
- $\llbracket n \rrbracket = \emptyset$, 如果 $-2^{63} \leq n \leq 2^{63} - 1$ 不成立
- $\llbracket x \rrbracket = \{(s, s(x)) \mid s \in \text{state}\}$
- $\llbracket e_1 + e_2 \rrbracket = \{(s, n_1 + n_2) \mid (s, n_1) \in \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket, (s, n_2) \in \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket, -2^{63} \leq n_1 + n_2 \leq 2^{63} - 1\}$
- $\llbracket e_1 - e_2 \rrbracket = \{(s, n_1 - n_2) \mid (s, n_1) \in \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket, (s, n_2) \in \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket, -2^{63} \leq n_1 - n_2 \leq 2^{63} - 1\}$
- $\llbracket e_1 * e_2 \rrbracket = \{(s, n_1 * n_2) \mid (s, n_1) \in \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket, (s, n_2) \in \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket, -2^{63} \leq n_1 * n_2 \leq 2^{63} - 1\}$

下面给出相应的 Coq 定义。首先定义 64 位整数之间在有符号 64 位整数范围内的运算关系。

```

Definition arith_computel_nrm
  (Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z)
  (i1 i2 i: Z): Prop :=
  i = Zfun i1 i2 /\
  Int64.min_signed <= Zfun i1 i2 <= Int64.max_signed.

```

```

Definition arith_compute1_err
  (Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z)
  (i1 i2: Z): Prop :=
  Zfun i1 i2 < Int64.min_signed \/
  Zfun i1 i2 > Int64.max_signed.

```

接下去利用表达式与 64 位整数值间的二元关系表达『程序表达式求值出错』这一概念。具体而言，如果表达式 `e` 在程序状态 `s` 上能成果求值且求值结果为 `i`，那么 `s` 与 `i` 这个有序对就在 `e` 的语义中。

下面定义统一刻画了三种算术运算的语义。

```

Definition arith_semi_nrm
  (Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z)
  (D1 D2: state -> Z -> Prop)
  (s: state)
  (i: Z): Prop :=
  exists i1 i2,
  D1 s i1 /\ D2 s i2 /\
  arith_compute1_nrm Zfun i1 i2 i.

```

```

Definition arith_semi_err
  (Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z)
  (D1 D2: state -> Z -> Prop)
  (s: state): Prop :=
  exists i1 i2,
  D1 s i1 /\ D2 s i2 /\
  arith_compute1_err Zfun i1 i2 i.

```

一个表达式的语义分为两部分：求值成功的情况与求值出错的情况。

```

Record denote: Type := {
  nrm: state -> Z -> Prop;
  err: state -> Prop;
}.

```

Coq 中的 `Record` 与许多程序语言中的结构体是类似的。在上面定义中，每个表达式的语义 `D: denote` 都有两个域：`D.(nrm)` 与 `D.(err)` 分别描述前面提到的两种情况。

```

Definition arith_semi Zfun (D1 D2: denote): denote :=
  {
  nrm := arith_semi_nrm Zfun D1.(nrm) D2.(nrm);
  err := D1.(err) ∪ D2.(err) ∪
  arith_semi_err Zfun D1.(nrm) D2.(nrm);
  }.

```

```

Definition const_sem (n: Z): denote :=
  {
  nrm := fun s i =>
    i = n /\
    Int64.min_signed <= n <= Int64.max_signed;
  err := fun s =>
    n < Int64.min_signed \/
    n > Int64.max_signed;
  }.

```

```

Definition var_sem (X: var_name): denote :=
{
  nrm := fun s i => i = s X;
  err := ∅;
}.

```

最终，整数类型表达式的语义可以归结为下面递归定义。

```

Fixpoint eval_expr_int (e: expr_int): denote :=
match e with
| EConst n =>
  const_sem n
| EVar X =>
  var_sem X
| EAdd e1 e2 =>
  arith_sem1 Z.add (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
| ESub e1 e2 =>
  arith_sem1 Z.sub (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
| EMul e1 e2 =>
  arith_sem1 Z.mul (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
end.

```

3 未初始化的变量

在 C 语言和很多实际编程语言中，都不允许或不建议在运算中或赋值中使用未初始化的变量的值。若要根据这一设定定义程序语义，那么就需要修改程序状态的定义。变量的值可能是一个整数，也可能是未初始化。

```

Inductive val: Type :=
| Vuninit: val
| Vint (i: Z): val.

```

程序状态就变成变量名到 `val` 的函数。

```

Definition state: Type := var_name -> val.

```

表达式的指称依旧包含原有的两部分。

```

Record denote: Type := {
  nrm: state -> Z -> Prop;
  err: state -> Prop;
}.

```

唯有整数类型表达式中变量的语义需要重新定义。

```

Definition var_sem (X: var_name): denote :=
{
  nrm := fun s i => s X = Vint i;
  err := fun s => s X = Vuninit;
}.

```

最终，整数类型表达式的语义还是可以写成同样的递归定义。

```

Fixpoint eval_expr_int (e: expr_int): denote :=
  match e with
  | EConst n =>
    const_sem n
  | EVar X =>
    var_sem X
  | EAdd e1 e2 =>
    arith_sem1 Z.add (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  | ESub e1 e2 =>
    arith_sem1 Z.sub (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  | EMul e1 e2 =>
    arith_sem1 Z.mul (eval_expr_int e1) (eval_expr_int e2)
  end.

```

4 While 语言的语义

有了上面这些准备工作，我们可以定义完整 While 语言的语义。完整 While 语言中支持更多运算符，要描述除法和取余运算符的行为，要定义不同于加减乘的运算关系。下面定义参考了 C 标准对于有符号整数除法和取余的规定。

```

Definition arith_compute2_nrm
  (Zfun: Z -> Z -> Z)
  (i1 i2 i: Z): Prop :=
  i = Zfun i1 i2 /\
  i2 <> 0 /\
  (i1 <> Int64.min_signed \/ i2 <> - 1).

```

```

Definition arith_compute2_err (i1 i2: Z): Prop :=
  i2 = 0 \/
  (i1 = Int64.min_signed /\ i2 = - 1).

```

下面定义的比较运算关系利用了 CompCert 库定义的 `comparison` 类型和 `Int64.cmp` 函数。

```

Definition cmp_prop
  (c: comparison)
  (i1 i2: Z): Prop :=
  match c with
  | Clt => i1 < i2
  | Cle => i1 <= i2
  | Cgt => i1 > i2
  | Cge => i1 >= i2
  | Ceq => i1 = i2
  | Cne => i1 <> i2
  end.

```

```

Definition cmp_compute_nrm
  (c: comparison)
  (i1 i2 i: Z): Prop :=
  cmp_prop c i1 i2 /\ i = 1 \/
  ~ cmp_prop c i1 i2 /\ i = 0.

```

一元运算的行为比较容易定义：

```

Definition neg_compute_nrm (i1 i: Z): Prop :=
  i = - i1 /\
  i1 <> Int64.min_signed.

Definition neg_compute_err (i1: Z): Prop :=
  i1 = Int64.min_signed.

Definition not_compute_nrm (i1 i: Z): Prop :=
  i1 <> 0 /\ i = 0 \/
  i1 = 0 /\ i = 1.

```

最后，二元布尔运算的行为需要考虑短路求值的情况。下面定义中的缩写 `sc` 表示 short circuit。

```

Definition SC_and_compute_nrm (i1 i: Z): Prop :=
  i1 = 0 /\ i = 0.

```

```

Definition SC_or_compute_nrm (i1 i: Z): Prop :=
  i1 <> 0 /\ i = 1.

```

```

Definition NonSC_and (i1: Z): Prop :=
  i1 <> 0.

```

```

Definition NonSC_or (i1: Z): Prop :=
  i1 = 0.

```

```

Definition NonSC_compute_nrm (i2 i: Z): Prop :=
  i2 = 0 /\ i = 0 \/
  i2 <> 0 /\ i = 1.

```

程序状态依旧是变量名到整数或未初始化值的函数，表达式的指称依旧包含成功求值情况与求值失败情况这两部分。

```

Definition state: Type := var_name -> val.

Record EDenote: Type := {
  nrm: state -> Z -> Prop;
  err: state -> Prop;
}.

```

各运算符语义的详细定义见 Coq 代码。

所有运算符的语义中，二元布尔运算由于涉及短路求值，其定义是最复杂的。

```

Definition and_sem_nrm
  (D1 D2: state -> Z -> Prop)
  (s: state)
  (i: Z): Prop :=
exists i1,
  D1 s i1 /\
  (SC_and_compute_nrm i1 i \/
  NonSC_and i1 /\
  exists i2,
    D2 s i2 /\ NonSC_compute_nrm i2 i).

```

```

Definition and_sem_err
  (D1: state -> Z -> Prop)
  (D2: state -> Prop)
  (s: state): Prop :=
exists i1,
  D1 s i1 /\ NonSC_and i1 /\ D2 s.

```

```

Definition and_sem (D1 D2: EDenote): EDenote :=
{|
  nrm := and_sem_nrm D1.(nrm) D2.(nrm);
  err := D1.(err) ∪ and_sem_err D1.(nrm) D2.(err);
|}.

```

```

Definition or_sem_nrm
  (D1 D2: state -> Z -> Prop)
  (s: state)
  (i: Z): Prop :=
exists i1,
  D1 s i1 /\
  (SC_or_compute_nrm i1 i \/
  NonSC_or i1 /\
  exists i2,
    D2 s i2 /\ NonSC_compute_nrm i2 i).

```

```

Definition or_sem_err
  (D1: state -> Z -> Prop)
  (D2: state -> Prop)
  (s: state): Prop :=
exists i1,
  D1 s i1 /\ NonSC_or i1 /\ D2 s.

```

```

Definition or_sem (D1 D2: EDenote): EDenote :=
{|
  nrm := or_sem_nrm D1.(nrm) D2.(nrm);
  err := D1.(err) ∪ or_sem_err D1.(nrm) D2.(err);
|}.

```

最终我们可以将所有一元运算与二元运算的语义汇总起来:

```

Definition unop_sem (op: unop) (D: EDenote): EDenote :=
match op with
| ONeg => neg_sem D
| ONot => not_sem D
end.

```



```

Definition binop_sem (op: binop) (D1 D2: EDenote): EDenote :=
  match op with
  | OOr => or_sem D1 D2
  | OAnd => and_sem D1 D2
  | OLt => cmp_sem Clt D1 D2
  | OLe => cmp_sem Cle D1 D2
  | OGt => cmp_sem Cgt D1 D2
  | OGe => cmp_sem Cge D1 D2
  | OEq => cmp_sem Ceq D1 D2
  | ONe => cmp_sem Cne D1 D2
  | OPlus => arith_sem1 Z.add D1 D2
  | OMinus => arith_sem1 Z.sub D1 D2
  | OMul => arith_sem1 Z.mul D1 D2
  | ODiv => arith_sem2 Z.div D1 D2
  | OMod => arith_sem2 Z.rem D1 D2
  end.

```

最后补上常数和变量的语义即可得到完整的表达式语义。

```

Fixpoint eval_expr (e: expr): EDenote :=
  match e with
  | EConst n =>
    const_sem n
  | EVar X =>
    var_sem X
  | EBinop op e1 e2 =>
    binop_sem op (eval_expr e1) (eval_expr e2)
  | EUnop op e1 =>
    unop_sem op (eval_expr e1)
  end.

```

基于表达式的指称语义，可以证明一些简单性质。

```

Lemma const_plus_const_nrm:
  forall (n m: Z) (s: state) (i: Z),
    (eval_expr (EBinop OPlus (EConst n) (EConst m))).(nrm) s i ->
    (eval_expr (EConst (n + m))).(nrm) s i.
(* 证明详见Coq源代码。 *)

```

下面定义程序语句的语义。程序语句的语义包含三种情况：正常运行终止、运行出错以及安全运行但不终止。

```

Record CDenote: Type := {
  nrm: state -> state -> Prop;
  err: state -> Prop;
  inf: state -> Prop
}.

```

空语句的语义：

```

Definition skip_sem: CDenote :=
  { |
    nrm := Rels.id;
    err := ∅;
    inf := ∅;
  |}.

```

赋值语句的语义:

```

Definition asgn_sem
  (X: var_name)
  (D: EDenote): CDenote :=
{
  nrm := fun s1 s2 =>
    exists i,
      D.(nrm) s1 i /\ s2 X = Vint i /\
        (forall Y, X <> Y -> s2 Y = s1 Y);
  err := D.(err);
  inf := ∅;
}.

```

顺序执行语句的语义:

- $\llbracket c_1; c_2 \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) = \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket .(\text{nrm})$
- $c_1; c_2$ 程序出错的情况有两种: c_1 出错, 或 c_1 运行终止后 c_2 出错;
 $\llbracket c_1; c_2 \rrbracket .(\text{err}) = \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket .(\text{err}) \cup \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket .(\text{err})$
- $\llbracket c_1; c_2 \rrbracket .(\text{inf}) = \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket .(\text{inf}) \cup \llbracket c_1 \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ \llbracket c_2 \rrbracket .(\text{inf})$

```

Definition seq_sem (D1 D2: CDenote): CDenote :=
{
  nrm := D1.(nrm) ∘ D2.(nrm);
  err := D1.(err) ∪ (D1.(nrm) ∘ D2.(err));
  inf := D1.(inf) ∪ (D1.(nrm) ∘ D2.(inf));
}.

```

条件分支语句的语义:

```

Definition test_true (D: EDenote):
  state -> state -> Prop :=
  Rels.test
    (fun s =>
      exists i, D.(nrm) s i /\ i <> 0).

Definition test_false (D: EDenote):
  state -> state -> Prop :=
  Rels.test (fun s => D.(nrm) s 0).

Definition if_sem
  (D0: EDenote)
  (D1 D2: CDenote): CDenote :=
{
  nrm := (test_true D0 ∘ D1.(nrm)) ∪
    (test_false D0 ∘ D2.(nrm));
  err := D0.(err) ∪
    (test_true D0 ∘ D1.(err)) ∪
    (test_false D0 ∘ D2.(err));
  inf := (test_true D0 ∘ D1.(inf)) ∪
    (test_false D0 ∘ D2.(inf))
}.

```

While 语句的语义

- $\llbracket \text{while } (e) \text{ do } \{c\} \rrbracket .(\text{nrm})$ 是下述函数的最小不动点:

$$F(X) = \text{test_true}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) \circ \llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ X \cup \text{test_false}(\llbracket e \rrbracket)$$

- $\llbracket \text{while } (e) \text{ do } \{c\} \rrbracket .(\text{err})$ 是下述函数的最小不动点:

$$F(X) = \text{test_true}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) \circ \llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ X \cup \\ \text{test_true}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) \circ \llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{err}) \cup \llbracket e \rrbracket .(\text{err})$$

While 循环语句不终止的情况分为两种：每次执行循环体程序都正常运行终止但是由于一直满足循环条件将执行无穷多次循环体；某次执行循环体时，执行循环体的过程本身不终止。

While 语句不终止的情况

- $\llbracket \text{while } (e) \text{ do } \{c\} \rrbracket .(\text{inf})$ 是下述函数的最大不动点:

$$F(X) = \text{test_true}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) \circ (\llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ X \cup \llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{inf}))$$

- 如果从程序状态开始 s 不终止，那么可以把执行每一次循环体后的程序状态收集起来得到状态集合 X ，它满足:

$$X \subseteq \text{test_true}(\llbracket e \rrbracket) \circ (\llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{nrm}) \circ X \cup \llbracket c \rrbracket .(\text{inf}))$$

下面定义的 `is_inf` 描述了以下关于程序状态集合 X 的性质：从集合 X 中的任意一个状态出发，计算循环条件的结果都为真（也不会计算出错），进入循环体执行后，要么正常运行终止并且终止于另一个（可以是同一个） X 集中的状态上，要么循环体运行不终止。

```
Definition is_inf
  (D0: EDenote)
  (D1: CDenote)
  (X: state -> Prop): Prop :=
  X ⊆ test_true D0 ∘ ((D1.(nrm) ∘ X) ∪ D1.(inf)).
```

这样一来，循环不终止的情况可以定义为所有满足 `is_inf` 性质的集合的并集。

```
Definition while_sem
  (D0: EDenote)
  (D1: CDenote): CDenote :=
  { |
  nrm := Kleene_LFix
    (fun X =>
      test_true D0 ∘ D1.(nrm) ∘ X ∪
      test_false D0);
  err := Kleene_LFix
    (fun X =>
      test_true D0 ∘ D1.(nrm) ∘ X ∪
      test_true D0 ∘ D1.(err) ∪ D0.(err));
  inf := ⌊ (is_inf D0 D1);
  | }.
```

程序语句的语义可以最后表示成下面递归函数。

```
Fixpoint eval_com (c: com): CDenote :=
  match c with
  | CSkip =>
    skip_sem
  | CAsgn X e =>
    asgn_sem X (eval_expr e)
  | CSeq c1 c2 =>
    seq_sem (eval_com c1) (eval_com c2)
  | CIf e c1 c2 =>
    if_sem (eval_expr e) (eval_com c1) (eval_com c2)
  | CWhile e c1 =>
    while_sem (eval_expr e) (eval_com c1)
  end.
```