



软件理论基础与实践

# EQUIV: Program Equivalence

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# 行为等价

- 之前定义了无状态情况下的表达式等价
- 如何定义带状态的IMP程序等价性?



# 行为等价

对于函数和关系采取不同的定义

```
Definition aequiv (a1 a2 : aexp) : Prop :=  
  forall (st : state),  
    aeval st a1 = aeval st a2.
```

```
Definition bequiv (b1 b2 : bexp) : Prop :=  
  forall (st : state),  
    beval st b1 = beval st b2.
```

```
Definition cequiv (c1 c2 : com) : Prop :=  
  forall (st st' : state),  
    (st =[ c1 ]=> st') <-> (st =[ c2 ]=> st').
```



# 等价程序示例

**Theorem** `aequiv_example`: `aequiv <{ X - X }> <{ 0 }>`.

**Proof.**

```
intros st. simpl. lia.
```

**Qed.**

**Theorem** `bequiv_example`: `bequiv <{ X - X = 0 }> <{ true }>`.

**Proof.**

```
intros st. unfold beval.
```

```
rewrite aequiv_example. reflexivity.
```

**Qed.**



# 等价程序示例

```
Theorem skip_left : forall c,  
  cequiv  
    <{ skip; c }>  
    c.
```

Proof.

```
  intros c st st'.  
  (** [Coq Proof View]  
  * 1 subgoal  
  *  
  *   c : com  
  *   st, st' : state  
  *   =====  
  *   st =[ skip; c ]=> st' <-> st =[ c ]=> st'  
  *)
```



# 等价程序示例

```
split; intros H.  
(** [Coq Proof View]  
* 2 subgoals  
*  
*   c : com  
*   st, st' : state  
*   H : st =[ skip; c ]=> st'  
*   =====  
*   st =[ c ]=> st'  
*  
* subgoal 2 is:  
*   st =[ skip; c ]=> st'  
*)
```



# 等价程序示例

```
- inversion H. subst.
(** [Coq Proof View]
 * 1 subgoal
 *
 *   c : com
 *   st, st' : state
 *   H : st =[ skip; c ]=> st'
 *   st'0 : state
 *   H2 : st =[ skip ]=> st'0
 *   H5 : st'0 =[ c ]=> st'
 *   =====
 *   st =[ c ]=> st'
 *)
```



# 等价程序示例

```
inversion H2. subst.
(** [Coq Proof View]
 * 1 subgoal
 *
 *   c : com
 *   st', st'0 : state
 *   H2 : st'0 =[ skip ]=> st'0
 *   H : st'0 =[ skip; c ]=> st'
 *   H5 : st'0 =[ c ]=> st'
 *   =====
 *   st'0 =[ c ]=> st'
 *)
assumption.
```





# 等价程序示例

```
- (* <- *)
  (** [Coq Proof View]
    * 1 subgoal
    *
    *   c : com
    *   st, st' : state
    *   H : st =[ c ]=> st'
    *   =====
    *   st =[ skip; c ]=> st'
    *)
```



# 等价程序示例

```
    apply E_Seq with st.
(** [Coq Proof View]
 * 2 subgoals
 *
 *   c : com
 *   st, st' : state
 *   H : st =[ c ]=> st'
 *   =====
 *   st =[ skip ]=> st
 *
 * subgoal 2 is:
 *   st =[ c ]=> st'
 *)
    apply E_Skip. assumption.
Qed.
```



# 等价程序示例

```
Theorem if_true: forall b c1 c2,  
  bequiv b <{true}> ->  
  cequiv <{ if b then c1 else c2 end }> c1.
```

Proof.

```
intros b c1 c2 Hb.  
split; intros H.  
- (* -> *)  
  inversion H; subst.  
  + (* b evaluates to true *)  
    assumption.  
  + (* b evaluates to false (contradiction) *)  
    unfold bequiv in Hb. simpl in Hb.  
    rewrite Hb in H5.  
    discriminate.  
- (* <- *)  
  apply E_IfTrue; try assumption.  
  unfold bequiv in Hb. simpl in Hb.  
  apply Hb. Qed.
```



# 行为等价是等价关系

```
Lemma refl_aequiv : forall (a : aexp), aequiv a a.
```

```
Proof.
```

```
  intros a st. reflexivity. Qed.
```

```
Lemma sym_aequiv : forall (a1 a2 : aexp),
```

```
  aequiv a1 a2 -> aequiv a2 a1.
```

```
Proof.
```

```
  intros a1 a2 H. intros st. symmetry. apply H. Qed.
```

```
Lemma trans_aequiv : forall (a1 a2 a3 : aexp),
```

```
  aequiv a1 a2 -> aequiv a2 a3 -> aequiv a1 a3.
```

```
Proof.
```

```
  unfold aequiv. intros a1 a2 a3 H12 H23 st.
```

```
  rewrite (H12 st). rewrite (H23 st). reflexivity. Qed.
```



# 行为等价是等价关系

```
Lemma refl_bequiv : forall (b : bexp), bequiv b b.
```

Proof.

```
  unfold bequiv. intros b st. reflexivity. Qed.
```

```
Lemma sym_bequiv : forall (b1 b2 : bexp),
```

```
  bequiv b1 b2 -> bequiv b2 b1.
```

Proof.

```
  unfold bequiv. intros b1 b2 H. intros st. symmetry. apply H. Qed.
```

```
Lemma trans_bequiv : forall (b1 b2 b3 : bexp),
```

```
  bequiv b1 b2 -> bequiv b2 b3 -> bequiv b1 b3.
```

Proof.

```
  unfold bequiv. intros b1 b2 b3 H12 H23 st.
```

```
  rewrite (H12 st). rewrite (H23 st). reflexivity. Qed.
```



# 行为等价是等价关系

```
Lemma refl_cequiv : forall (c : com), cequiv c c.
```

Proof.

```
  unfold cequiv. intros c st st'. reflexivity. Qed.
```

```
Lemma sym_cequiv : forall (c1 c2 : com),  
  cequiv c1 c2 -> cequiv c2 c1.
```

Proof.

```
  unfold cequiv. intros c1 c2 H st st'.  
  rewrite H. reflexivity.
```

Qed.

```
Lemma trans_cequiv : forall (c1 c2 c3 : com),  
  cequiv c1 c2 -> cequiv c2 c3 -> cequiv c1 c3.
```

Proof.

```
  unfold cequiv. intros c1 c2 c3 H12 H23 st st'.  
  rewrite H12. apply H23.
```

Qed.



# 同余关系 Congruence relation

- 抽象代数中的同余关系是一种等价关系，如果子部件都满足该关系，则父部件也满足。
- 给定二元关系 $R$ ，给定构造函数 $f: A \rightarrow B$ ，如果 $R(a, a') \rightarrow R(f(a), f(a'))$ ，则 $R$ 对于 $f$ 是一个同余关系。
  - $A$ 可以作为一个tuple
- 行为等价也是一个同余关系

$$\frac{aequiv\ a\ a'}{cequiv\ (x := a)\ (x := a')} \quad \frac{cequiv\ c_1\ c_1' \quad cequiv\ c_2\ c_2'}{cequiv\ (c_1; c_2)\ (c_1'; c_2')}$$



# While同余关系证明

**Theorem** `CWhile_congruence` : forall b b' c c',  
bequiv b b' -> cequiv c c' ->  
cequiv <{ while b do c end }> <{ while b' do c' end }>.

**Proof.**

```
assert (A: forall (b b' : bexp) (c c' : com) (st st' : state),
  bequiv b b' -> cequiv c c' ->
  st =[ while b do c end ]=> st' ->
  st =[ while b' do c' end ]=> st').
{ unfold bequiv, cequiv.
  intros b b' c c' st st' Hbe Hc1e Hce.
  remember <{ while b do c end }> as cwhile
    eqn:Heqcwhile.
  induction Hce; inversion Heqcwhile; subst.
```





# While同余关系证明

```
+ (* E_WhileFalse *)
  apply E_WhileFalse. rewrite <- Hbe. apply H.
+ (* E_WhileTrue *)
  apply E_WhileTrue with (st' := st').
  * (* show loop runs *) rewrite <- Hbe. apply H.
  * (* body execution *)
    apply (Hc1e st st'). apply Hce1.
  * (* subsequent loop execution *)
    apply IHHce2. reflexivity. }
```

```
intros. split.
- apply A; assumption.
- apply A.
  + apply sym_bequiv. assumption.
  + apply sym_cequiv. assumption.
```

Qed.



# 程序变换

- 程序变换是从程序到程序的映射

```
Definition atrans_sound (atrans : aexp -> aexp) : Prop :=  
  forall (a : aexp),  
    aequiv a (atrans a).
```

```
Definition btrans_sound (btrans : bexp -> bexp) : Prop :=  
  forall (b : bexp),  
    bequiv b (btrans b).
```

```
Definition ctrans_sound (ctrans : com -> com) : Prop :=  
  forall (c : com),  
    cequiv c (ctrans c).
```



# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
Fixpoint fold_constants_aexp (a : aexp) : aexp :=  
  match a with  
  | ANum n          => ANum n  
  | AId x           => AId x  
  | <{ a1 + a2 }> =>  
    match (fold_constants_aexp a1,  
           fold_constants_aexp a2)  
    with  
    | (ANum n1, ANum n2) => ANum (n1 + n2)  
    | (a1', a2') => <{ a1' + a2' }>  
  end
```



# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
| <{ a1 - a2 }> =>
  match (fold_constants_aexp a1,
         fold_constants_aexp a2)
  with
  | (ANum n1, ANum n2) => ANum (n1 - n2)
  | (a1', a2') => <{ a1' - a2' }>
  end
| <{ a1 * a2 }> =>
  match (fold_constants_aexp a1,
         fold_constants_aexp a2)
  with
  | (ANum n1, ANum n2) => ANum (n1 * n2)
  | (a1', a2') => <{ a1' * a2' }>
  end
end.
```



# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
Fixpoint fold_constants_bexp (b : bexp) : bexp :=
  match b with
  | <{true}>          => <{true}>
  | <{false}>         => <{false}>
  | <{ a1 = a2 }>   =>
    match (fold_constants_aexp a1,
           fold_constants_aexp a2) with
    | (ANum n1, ANum n2) =>
      if n1 =? n2 then <{true}> else <{false}>
    | (a1', a2') =>
      <{ a1' = a2' }>
    end
  end
```



# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
| <{ a1 <= a2 }> =>
  match (fold_constants_aexp a1,
         fold_constants_aexp a2) with
  | (ANum n1, ANum n2) =>
    if n1 <=? n2 then <{true}> else <{false}>
  | (a1', a2') =>
    <{ a1' <= a2' }>
  end
| <{ ~ b1 }> =>
  match (fold_constants_bexp b1) with
  | <{true}> => <{false}>
  | <{false}> => <{true}>
  | b1' => <{ ~ b1' }>
  end
```



# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
| <{ b1 && b2 }> =>
  match (fold_constants_bexp b1,
         fold_constants_bexp b2) with
  | (<{true}>, <{true}>) => <{true}>
  | (<{true}>, <{false}>) => <{false}>
  | (<{false}>, <{true}>) => <{false}>
  | (<{false}>, <{false}>) => <{false}>
  | (b1', b2') => <{ b1' && b2' }>
  end
end.
```



# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
Fixpoint fold_constants_com (c : com) : com :=
  match c with
  | <{ skip }> =>
    <{ skip }>
  | <{ x := a }> =>
    <{ x := (fold_constants_aexp a) }>
  | <{ c1 ; c2 }> =>
    <{ fold_constants_com c1 ; fold_constants_com c2 }>
```





# 程序变换举例：常量传播

```
| <{ if b then c1 else c2 end }> =>
  match fold_constants_bexp b with
  | <{true}> => fold_constants_com c1
  | <{false}> => fold_constants_com c2
  | b' => <{ if b' then fold_constants_com c1
              else fold_constants_com c2 end }>
  end
| <{ while b do c1 end }> =>
  match fold_constants_bexp b with
  | <{true}> => <{ while true do skip end }>
  | <{false}> => <{ skip }>
  | b' => <{ while b' do (fold_constants_com c1) end }>
  end
end.
```



# 常量传播的正确性

**Theorem** `fold_constants_aexp_sound` :  
`atrans_sound fold_constants_aexp.`

**Proof.**

```
unfold atrans_sound. intros a. unfold aequiv. intros st.
induction a; simpl;
  (* ANum and AId follow immediately *)
  try reflexivity;
  (* APlus, AMinus, and AMult follow from the IH
  and the observation that
      aeval st (<{ a1 + a2 }>)
      = ANum ((aeval st a1) + (aeval st a2))
      = aeval st (ANum ((aeval st a1) + (aeval st a2)))
  (and similarly for AMinus/minus and AMult/mult) *)
  try (destruct (fold_constants_aexp a1);
    destruct (fold_constants_aexp a2);
    rewrite IHa1; rewrite IHa2; reflexivity). Qed.
```

bexp和com的正确性证明留作作业



# 内联变量

```
Fixpoint subst_aexp (x : string) (u : aexp) (a : aexp) : aexp :=
  match a with
  | ANum n          =>
    ANum n
  | AId x'          =>
    if eqb_string x x' then u else AId x'
  | <{ a1 + a2 }> =>
    <{ (subst_aexp x u a1) + (subst_aexp x u a2) }>
  | <{ a1 - a2 }> =>
    <{ (subst_aexp x u a1) - (subst_aexp x u a2) }>
  | <{ a1 * a2 }> =>
    <{ (subst_aexp x u a1) * (subst_aexp x u a2) }>
  end.
```

```
Definition subst_equiv_property := forall x1 x2 a1 a2,
  cequiv <{ x1 := a1; x2 := a2 }>
    <{ x1 := a1; x2 := subst_aexp x1 a1 a2 }>.
```



# 内联变量

- 不成立：因为程序有副作用，同样表达式两次求值并不一定相等
  - $X := X + 1; Y := X$
  - $X := X + 1; Y := X + 1$
- 内联变量
  - **Theorem** `subst_inequiv` :  
     $\sim$  `subst_equiv_property`.
  - 用上述反例可以证明



# 作业

- 完成Equiv中standard非optional并不属于Extended/Additional Exercises的9道习题
  - 请使用最新英文版教材
  - 推荐也完成Nondeterministic Imp部分的两道习题