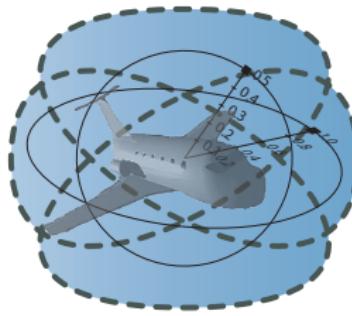


How to Prove Hybrid Systems

André Platzer

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Computer Science Department
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA



- 1 CPS are Multi-Dynamical Systems
 - Hybrid Systems
 - Hybrid Games
 - Stochastic Hybrid Systems
 - Distributed Hybrid Systems
- 2 Dynamic Logic of Multi-Dynamical Systems
- 3 Proofs for CPS
- 4 Theory of CPS
 - Soundness and Completeness
 - Differential Invariants
 - Differential Axioms
 - Example: Elementary Differential Invariants
- 5 Applications
- 6 Summary

Which control decisions are safe for aircraft collision avoidance?

Cyber-Physical Systems

CPSs combine cyber capabilities with physical capabilities to solve problems that neither part could solve alone.

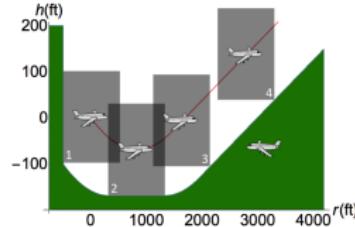
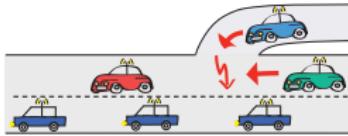
CPSs Promise Transformative Impact!

Prospects: Safe & Efficient

Driver assistance
Autonomous cars

Pilot decision support
Autopilots / UAVs

Train protection
Robots near humans



Prerequisite: CPSs need to be safe

How do we make sure CPSs make the world a better place?

Can you trust a computer to control physics?

Can you trust a computer to control physics?

- ① Depends on how it has been programmed
- ② And on what will happen if it malfunctions

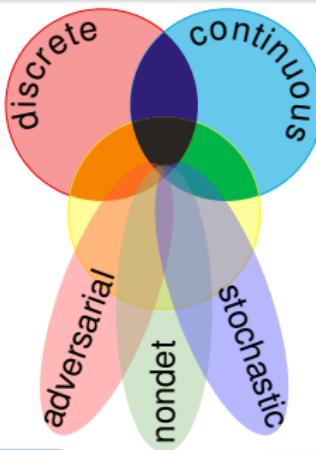
Rationale

- ① Safety guarantees require analytic foundations.
- ② A common foundational core helps all application domains.
- ③ Foundations revolutionized digital computer science & our society.
- ④ Need even stronger foundations when software reaches out into our physical world.

CPSs deserve proofs as safety evidence!

CPS Dynamics

CPS are characterized by multiple facets of dynamical systems.



CPS Compositions

CPS combines multiple simple dynamical effects.

Descriptive simplification

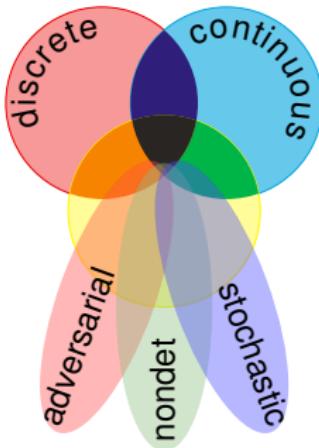
Tame Parts

Exploiting compositionality tames CPS complexity.

Analytic simplification

hybrid systems

$$\text{HS} = \text{discrete} + \text{ODE}$$

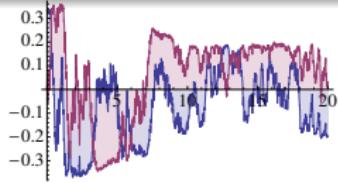


hybrid games

$$\text{HG} = \text{HS} + \text{adversary}$$

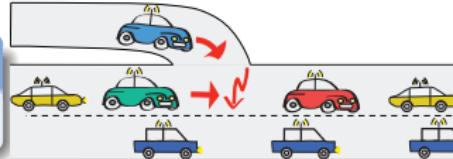
stochastic hybrid sys.

$$\text{SHS} = \text{HS} + \text{stochastics}$$



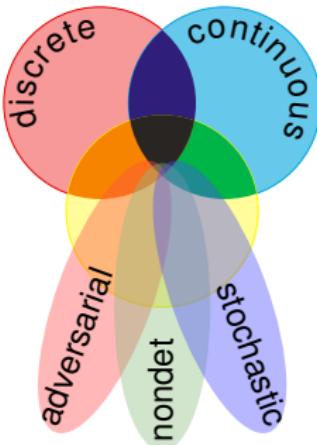
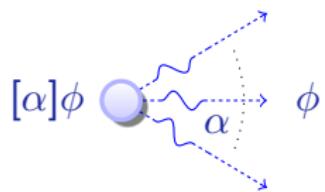
distributed hybrid sys.

$$\text{DHS} = \text{HS} + \text{distributed}$$



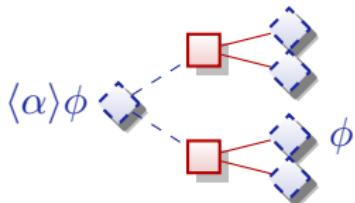
differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = DL + HP$$



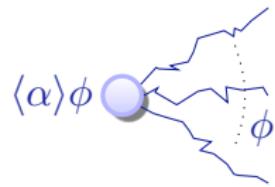
differential game logic

$$dG\mathcal{L} = GL + HG$$



stochastic differential DL

$$Sd\mathcal{L} = DL + SHP$$

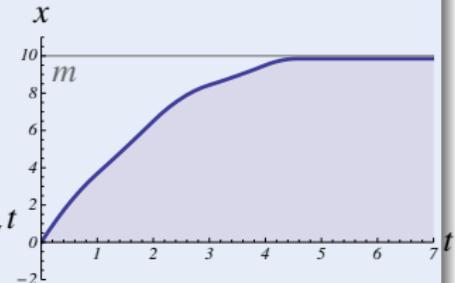
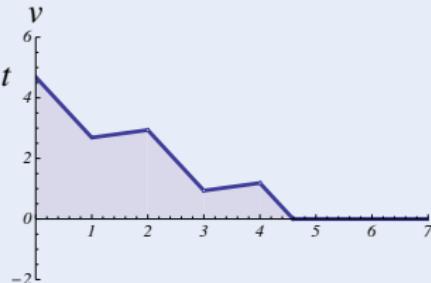
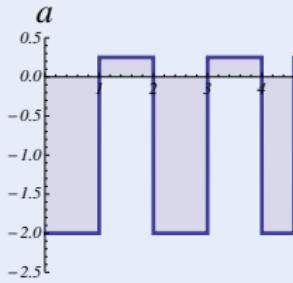
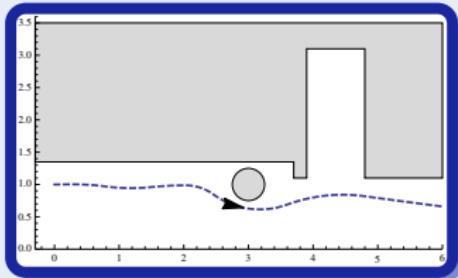
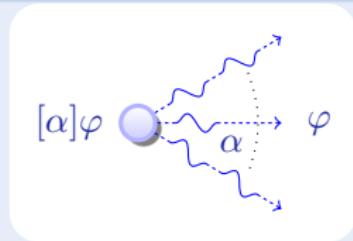


quantified differential DL

$$Qd\mathcal{L} = FOL + DL + QHP$$

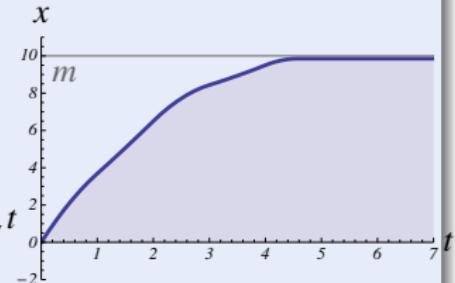
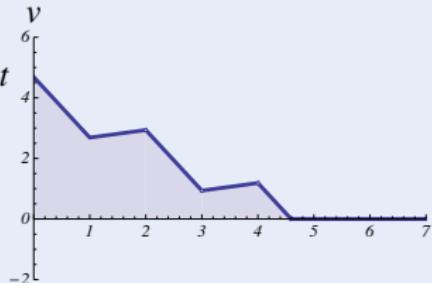
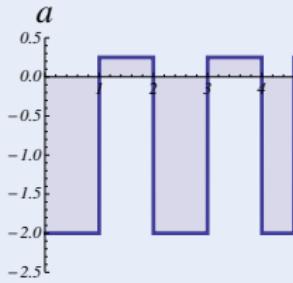
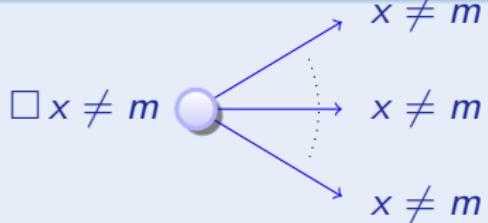
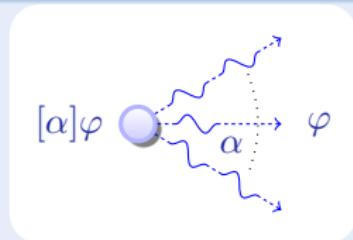
Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)

(JAR'08,LICS'12)

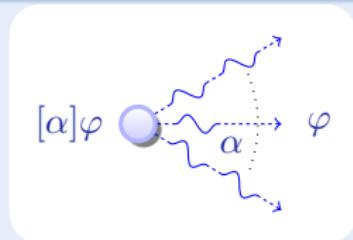


Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)

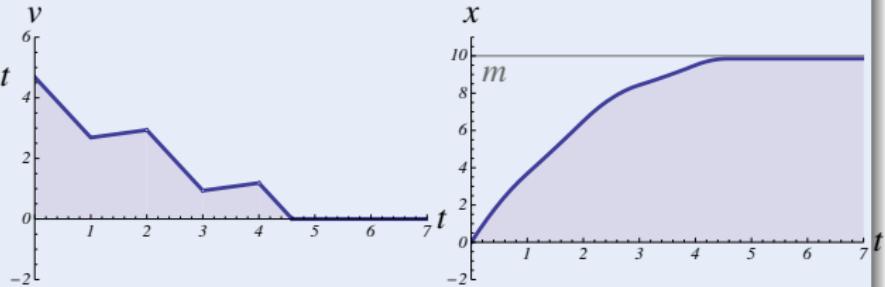
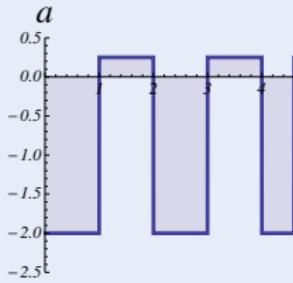
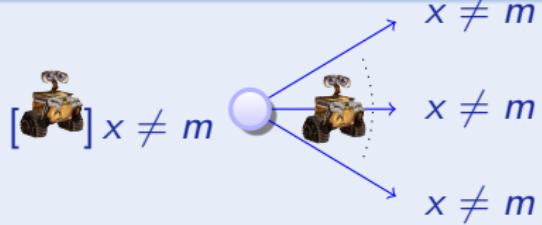
(JAR'08,LICS'12)



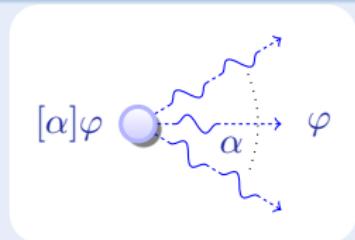
Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)



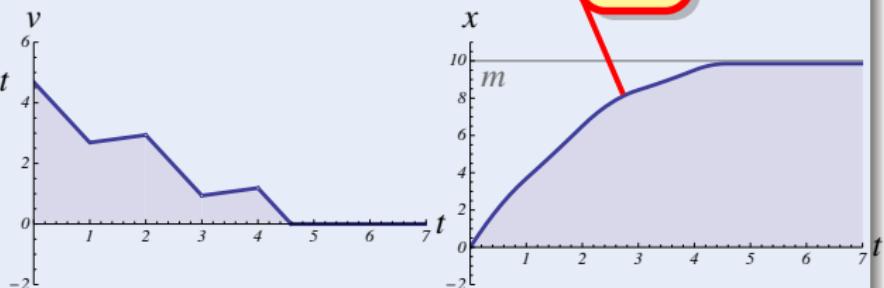
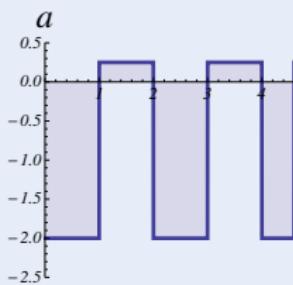
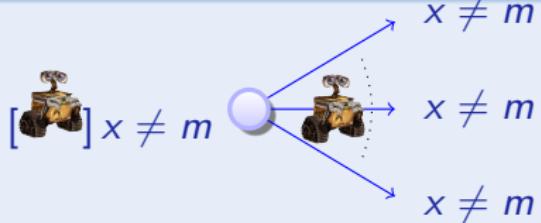
(JAR'08,LICS'12)



Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)



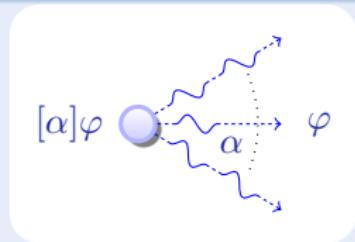
(JAR'08,LICS'12)



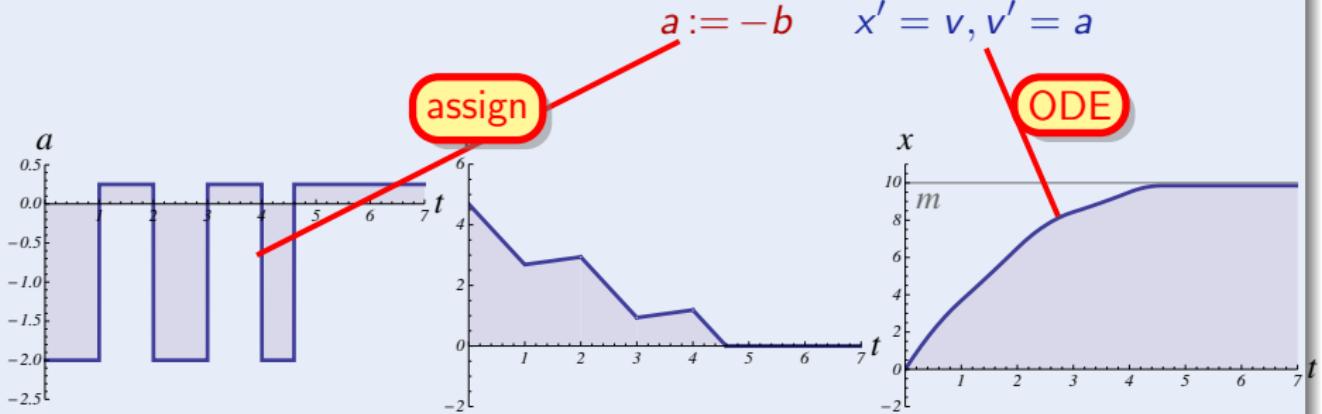
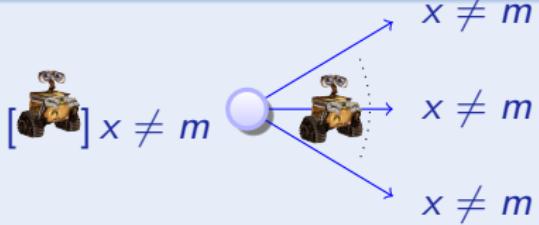
$$x' = v, v' = a$$

ODE

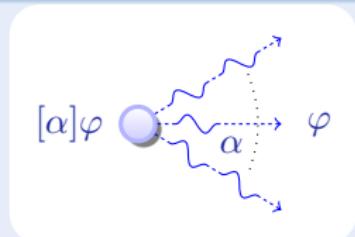
Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)



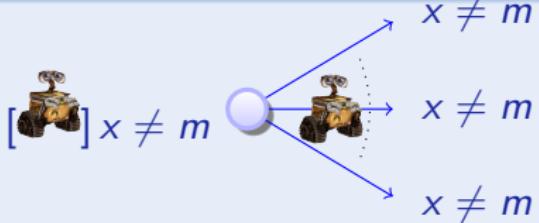
(JAR'08,LICS'12)



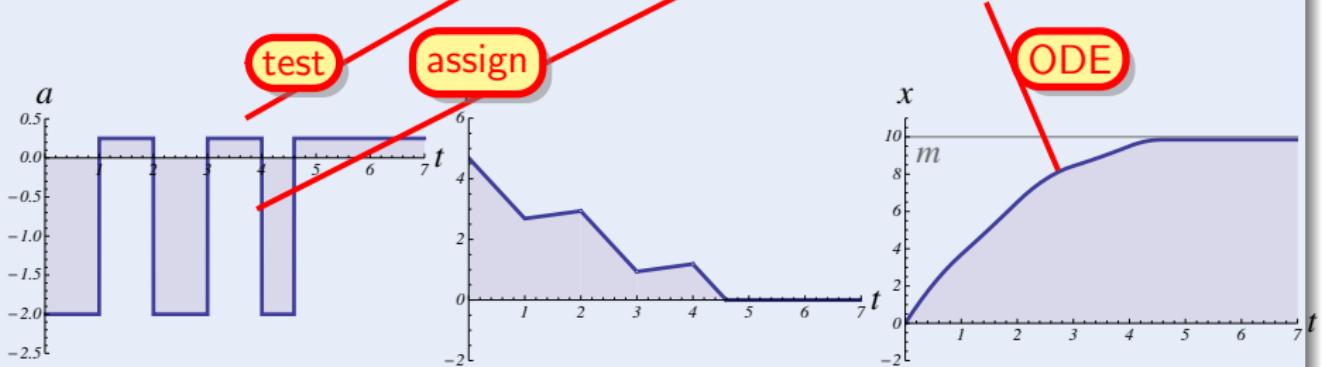
Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)



(JAR'08,LICS'12)

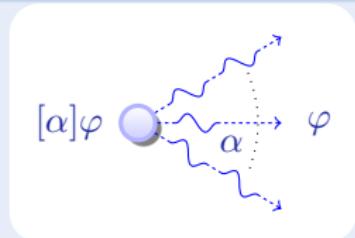


(if(SB(x, m)) $a := -b$) $x' = v, v' = a$



Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)

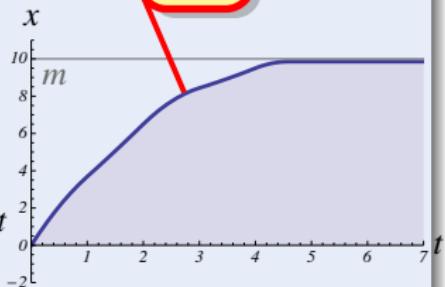
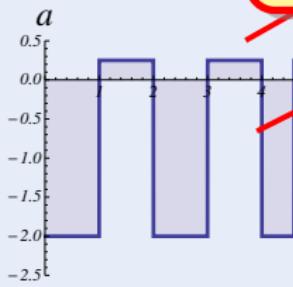
(JAR'08,LICS'12)



seq.
compose

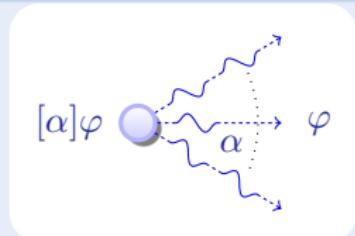
(if(SB(x, m)) $a := -b$) ; $x' = v, v' = a$

test
assign



Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)

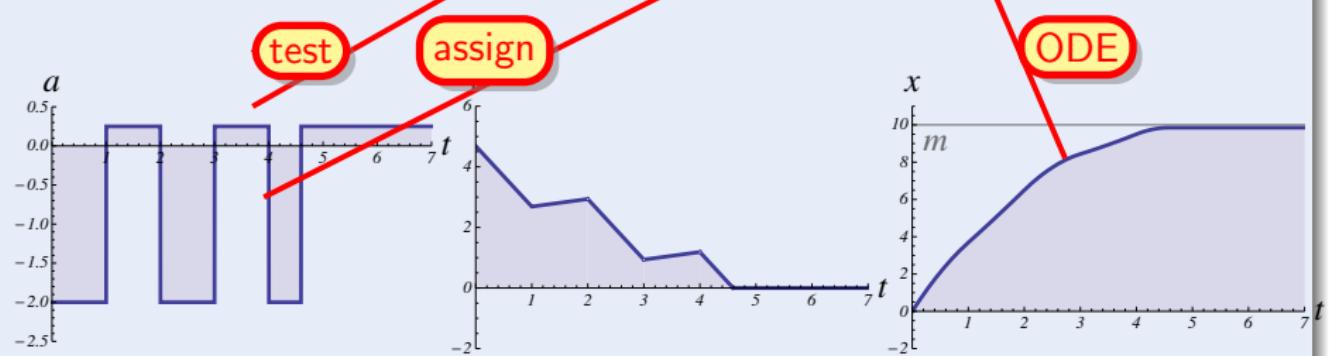
(JAR'08,LICS'12)



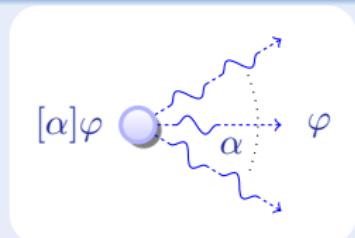
seq.
compose

nondet.
repeat

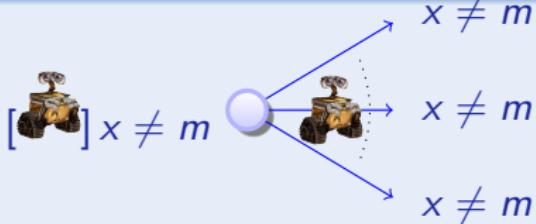
$$((\text{if}(\text{SB}(x, m)) \ a := -b) ; \ x' = v, v' = a)^*$$



Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)

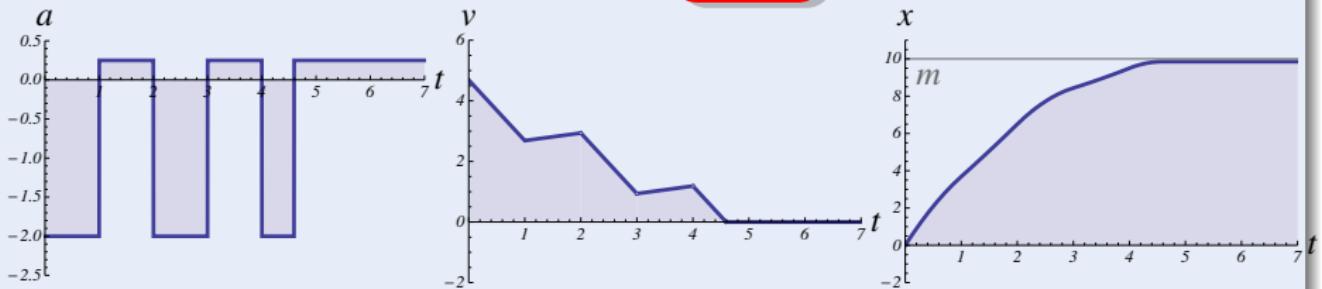


(JAR'08,LICS'12)

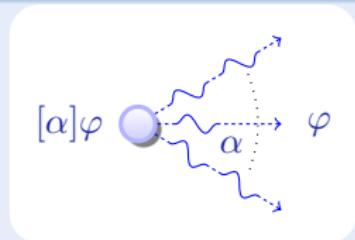


$$[((\text{if}(SB(x, m)) a := -b) ; x' = v, v' = a)^*]_{\underbrace{x \neq m}_{\text{post}}}$$

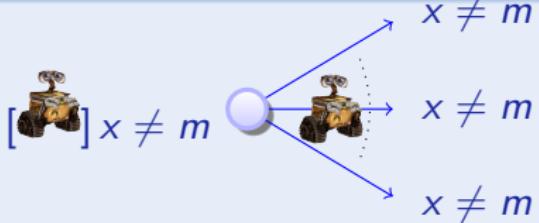
all runs



Concept (Differential Dynamic Logic)

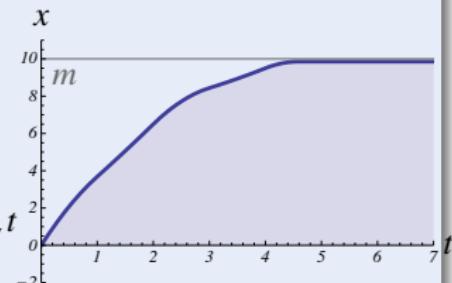
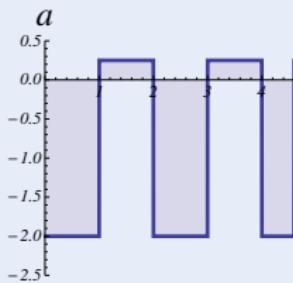


(JAR'08,LICS'12)



$$\underbrace{x \neq m \wedge b > 0}_{\text{init}} \rightarrow \left[\left((\text{if}(\text{SB}(x, m)) a := -b) ; x' = v, v' = a \right)^* \right] \underbrace{x \neq m}_{\text{post}}$$

all runs



Definition (Hybrid program α)

$$x := f(x) \mid ?Q \mid \textcolor{red}{x' = f(x) \& Q} \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^*$$

Definition (dL Formula P)

$$e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid [\alpha]P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P$$

Discrete Assign

Test Condition

Differential Equation

Nondet. Choice

Seq. Compose

Nondet. Repeat

Definition (Hybrid program α) $x := f(x) \mid ?Q \mid x' = f(x) \& Q \mid \alpha \cup \beta \mid \alpha; \beta \mid \alpha^*$ Definition (dL Formula P) $e \geq \tilde{e} \mid \neg P \mid P \wedge Q \mid \forall x P \mid \exists x P \mid [\alpha]P \mid \langle \alpha \rangle P$

All Reals

Some Reals

All Runs

Some Runs

$$[:=] \quad [x := e]P(x) \leftrightarrow P(e)$$

equations of truth

$$[?] \quad [?Q]P \leftrightarrow (Q \rightarrow P)$$

$$['] \quad [x' = f(x)]P \leftrightarrow \forall t \geq 0 [x := y(t)]P \quad (y'(t) = f(y))$$

$$[\cup] \quad [\alpha \cup \beta]P \leftrightarrow [\alpha]P \wedge [\beta]P$$

$$[:] \quad [\alpha; \beta]P \leftrightarrow [\alpha][\beta]P$$

$$[*] \quad [\alpha^*]P \leftrightarrow P \wedge [\alpha][\alpha^*]P$$

$$\mathsf{K} \quad [\alpha](P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow ([\alpha]P \rightarrow [\alpha]Q)$$

$$\mathsf{I} \quad [\alpha^*](P \rightarrow [\alpha]P) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow [\alpha^*]P)$$

$$\mathsf{C} \quad [\alpha^*]\forall v > 0 (P(v) \rightarrow \langle \alpha \rangle P(v-1)) \rightarrow \forall v (P(v) \rightarrow \langle \alpha^* \rangle \exists v \leq 0 P(v))$$

LICS'12, JAR'16

Theorem (Sound & Complete) (J.Autom.Reas. 2008, LICS'12)

dL calculus is a sound & complete axiomatization of hybrid systems relative to either differential equations or to discrete dynamics.

► Proof 25pp

Corollary (Complete Proof-theoretical Bridge)

proving continuous = proving hybrid = proving discrete

Theorem (Sound & Complete)

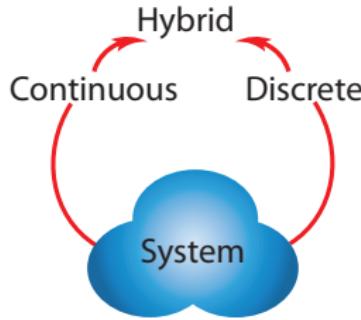
(J.Autom.Reas. 2008, LICS'12)

*dL calculus is a sound & complete axiomatization of hybrid systems relative to either differential equations **or** to discrete dynamics.*

▶ Proof 25pp

Corollary (Complete Proof-theoretical Bridge)

proving continuous = proving hybrid = proving discrete



JAutomReas'08, LICS'12

Theorem (Sound & Complete)

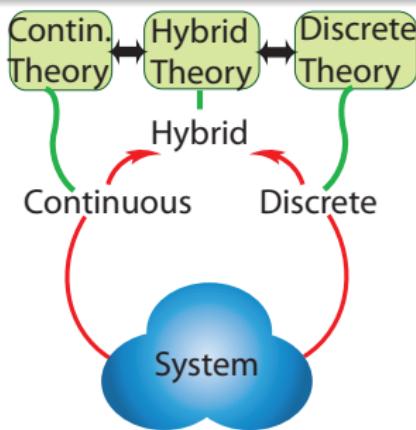
(J.Autom.Reas. 2008, LICS'12)

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▶ Proof 25pp

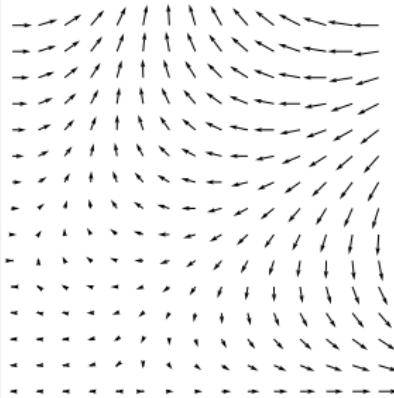
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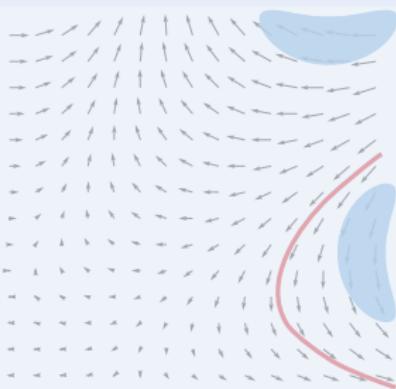


JAutomReas'08, LICS'12

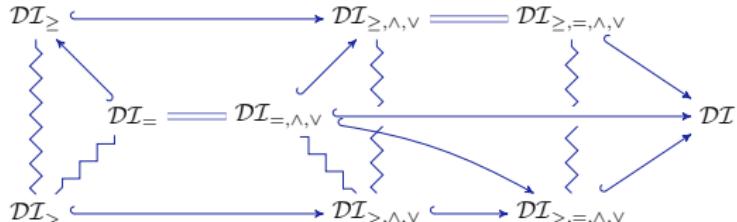
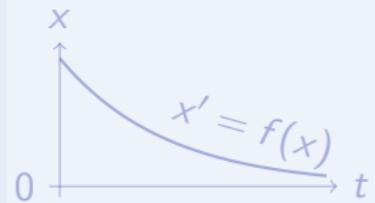
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



Differential Ghost

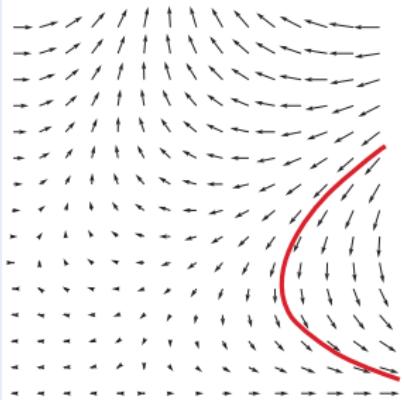


Logic
Probability theory

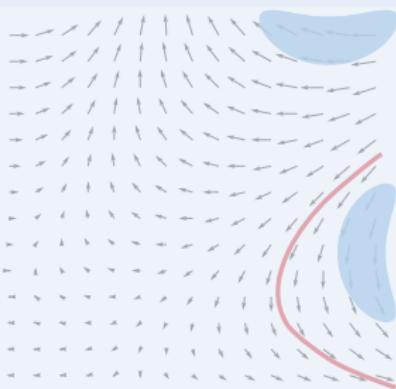
Math
Characteristic PDE

JLogComput'10, CAV'08, FMSD'09, LMCS'12, LICS'12, ITP'12, JAR'16

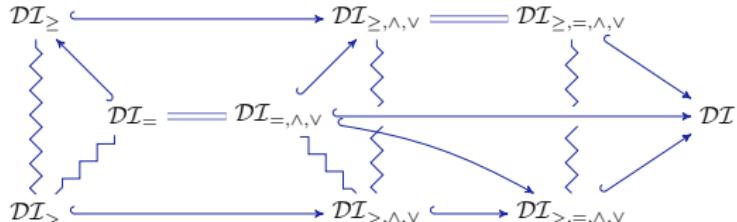
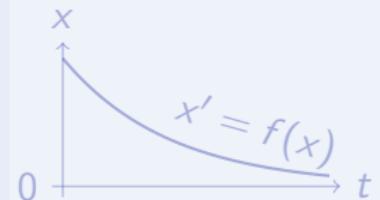
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



Differential Ghost

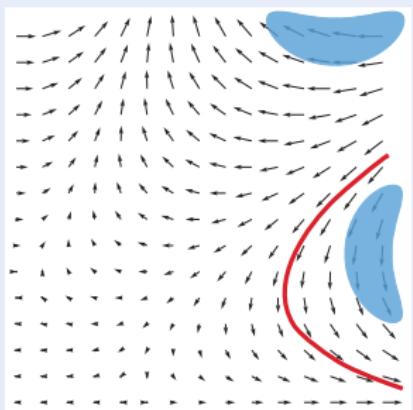


Logic
Probability theory

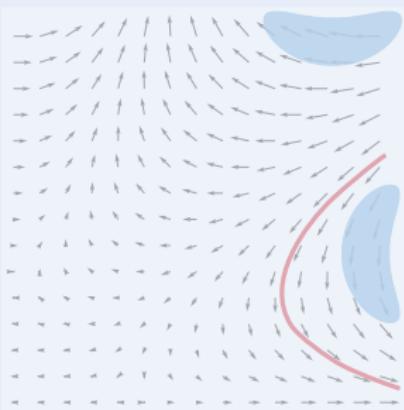
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Characteristic PDE

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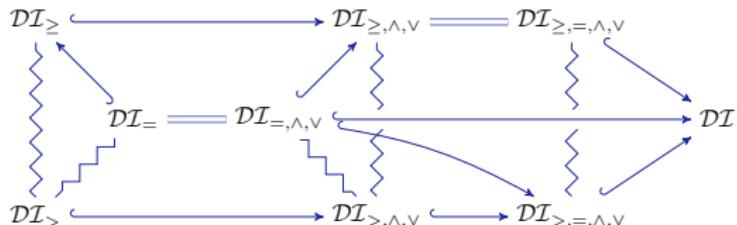
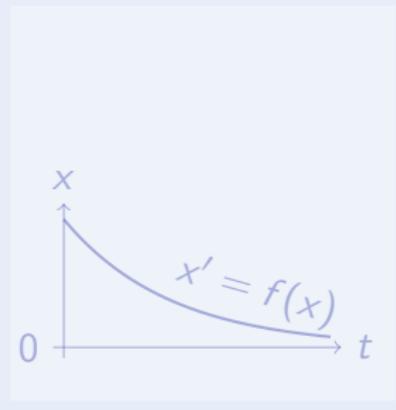
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Differential Cut



Differential Ghost

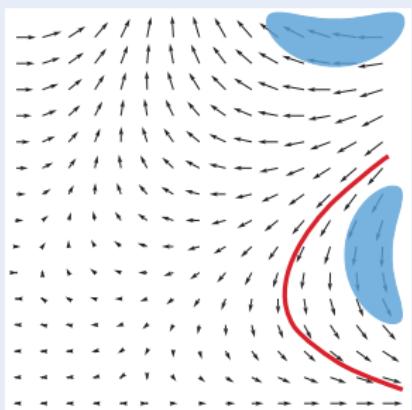


Logic
Probability theory

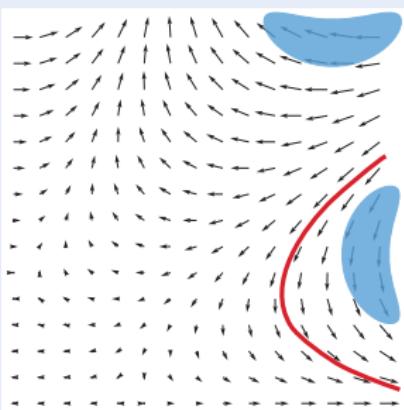
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Characteristic PDE

JLogComput'10, CAV'08, FMSD'09, LMCS'12, LICS'12, ITP'12, JAR'16

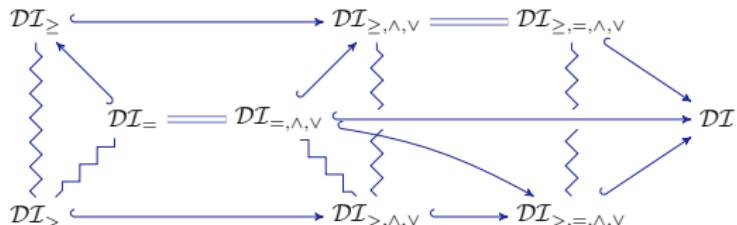
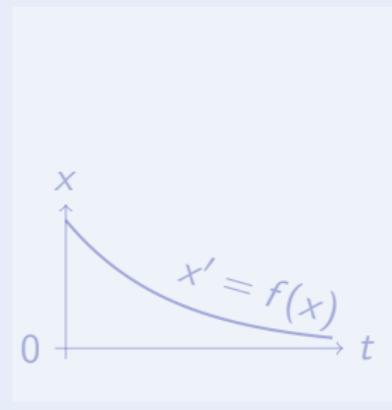
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



Differential Ghost

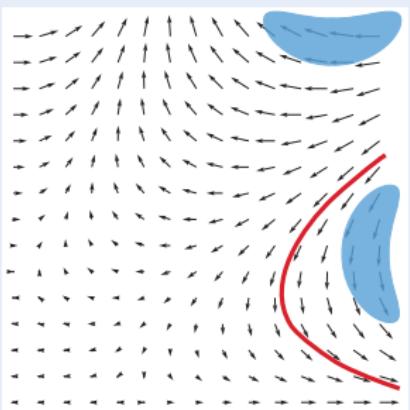


Logic
Probability theory

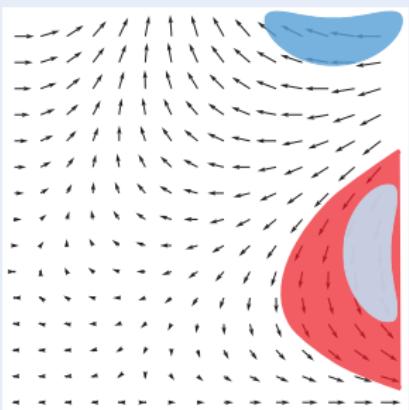
Math
Characteristic PDE

JLogComput'10, CAV'08, FMSD'09, LMCS'12, LICS'12, ITP'12, JAR'16

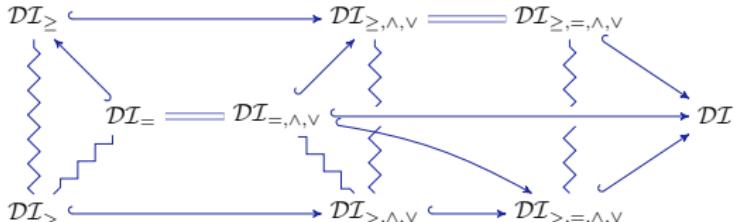
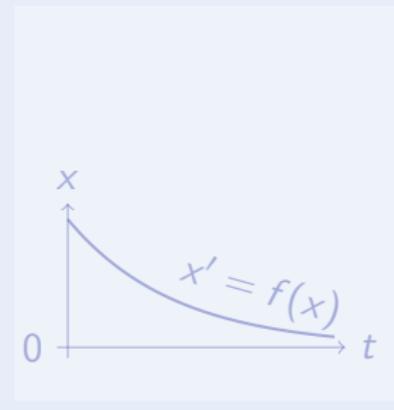
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



Differential Ghost

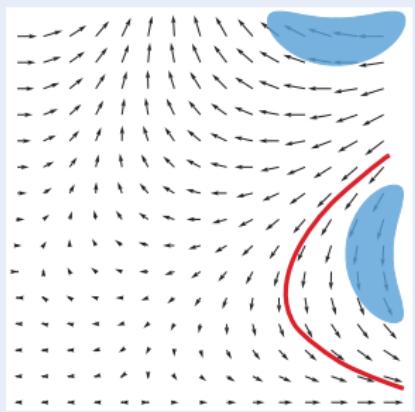


Logic
Probability theory

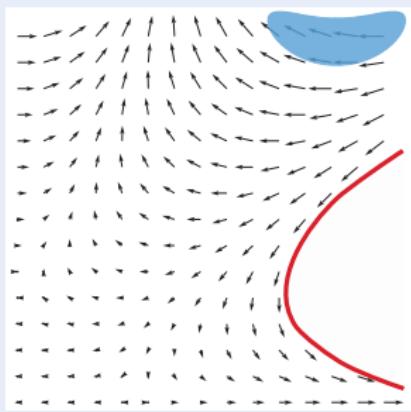
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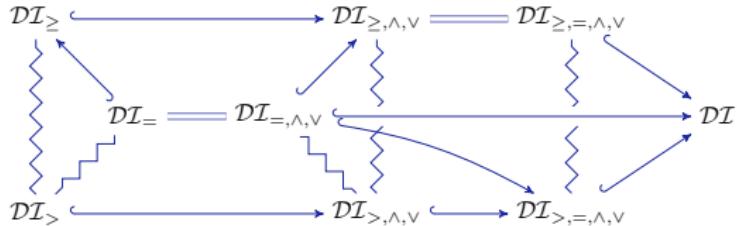
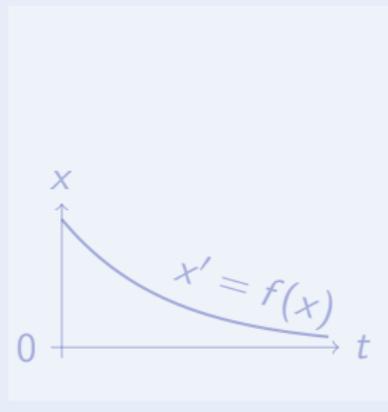
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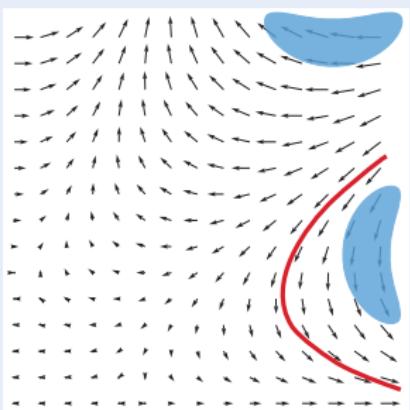
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André Platzer (CMU)

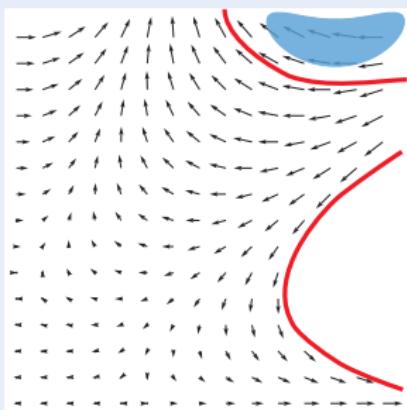
How to Prove Hybrid Systems

MEMOCODE 12 / 28

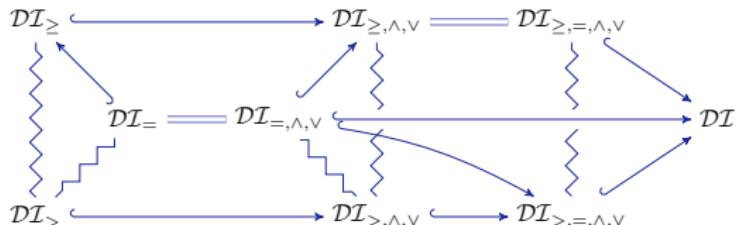
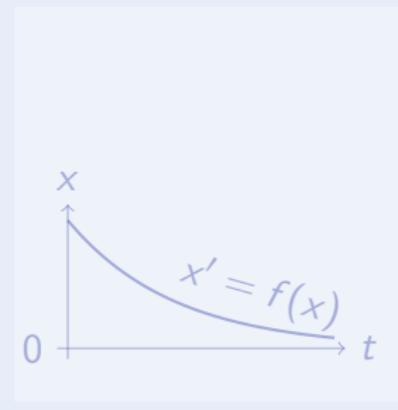
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



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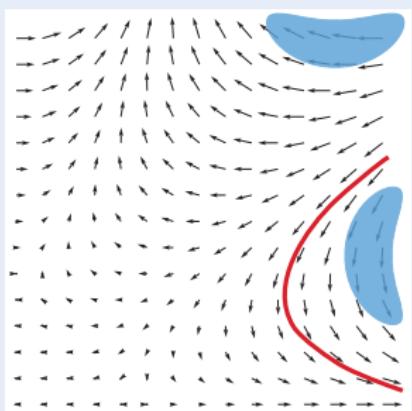


Logic
Probability theory

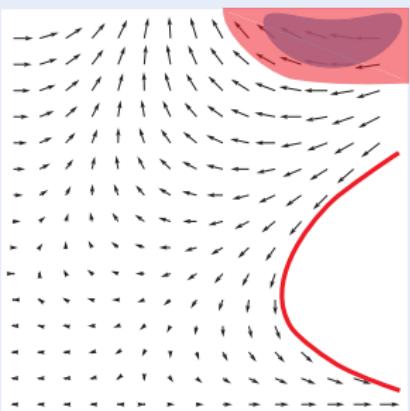
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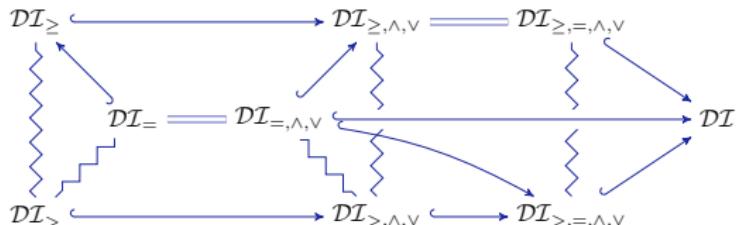
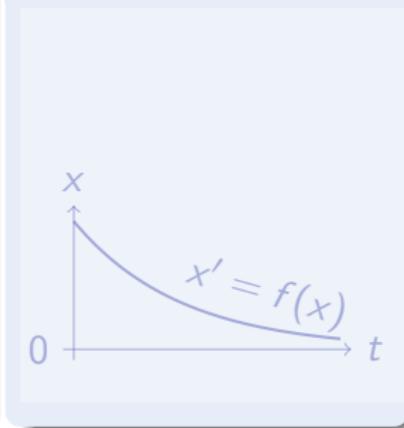
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Differential Cut



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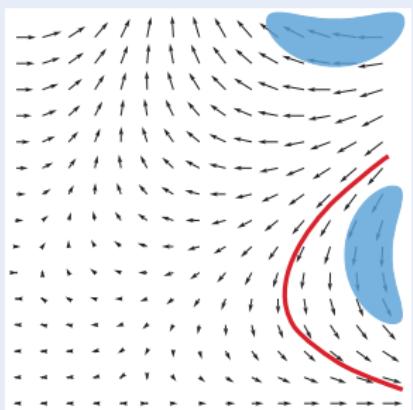


Logic
Probability
theory

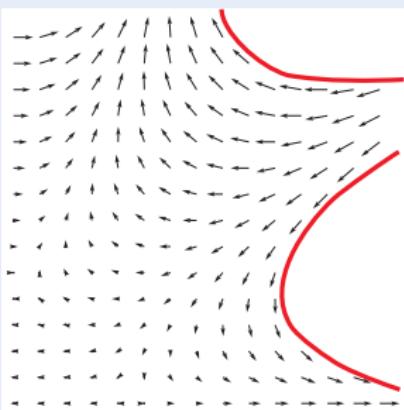
Math
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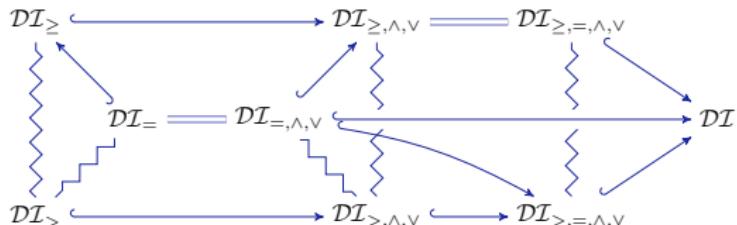
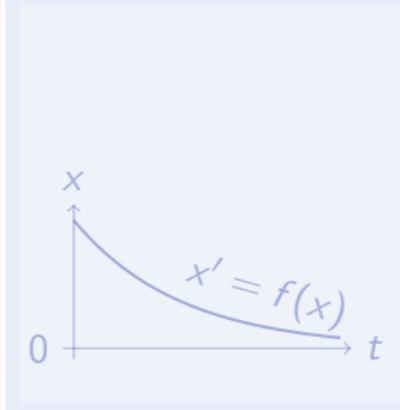
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



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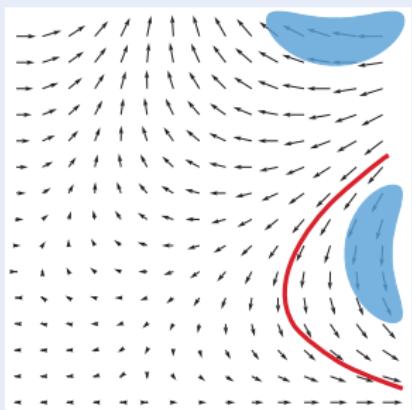


Logic
Probability theory

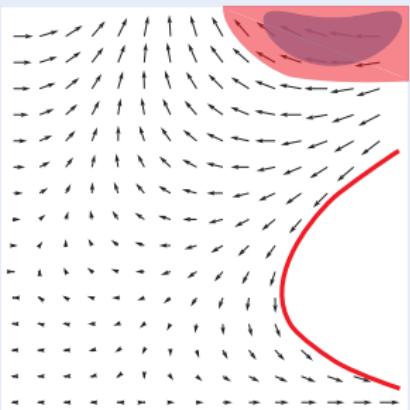
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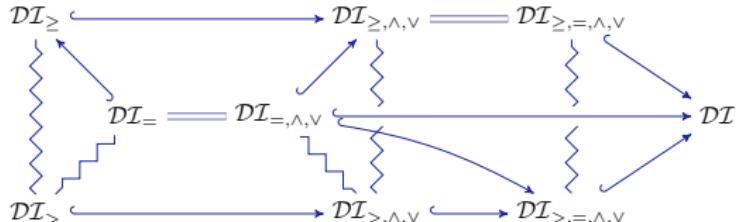
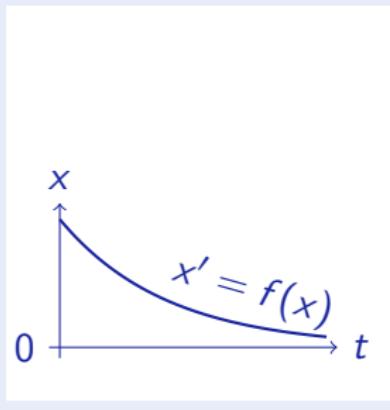
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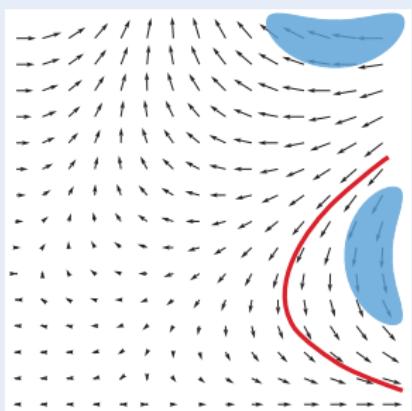


Logic
Probability theory

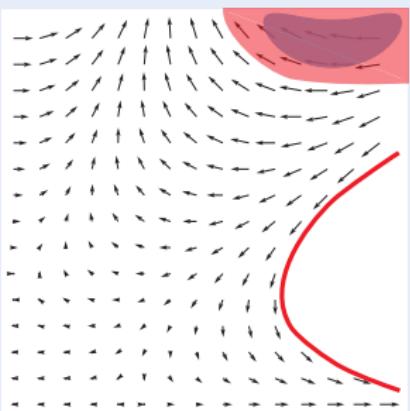
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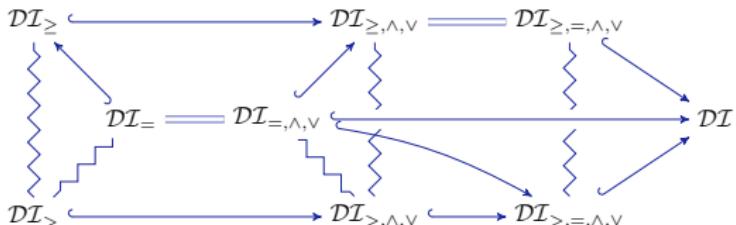
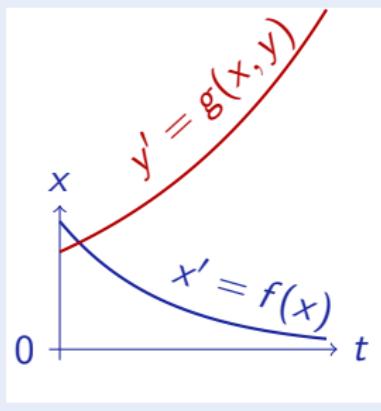
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



Differential Ghost

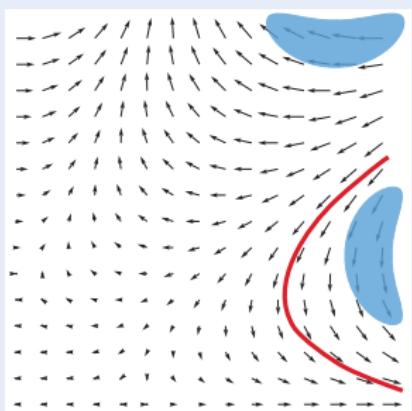


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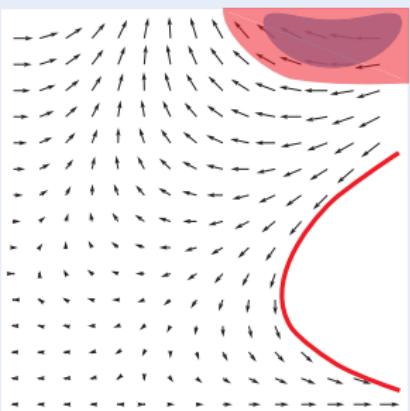
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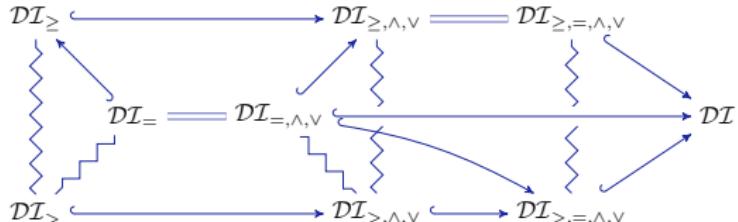
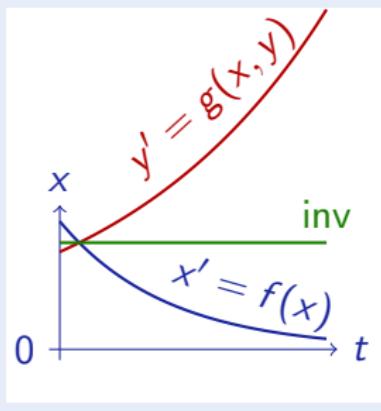
Differential Invariant



Differential Cut



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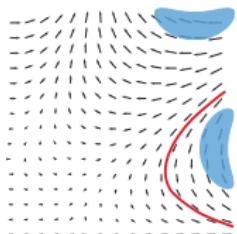
JLogComput'10, CAV'08, FMSD'09, LMCS'12, LICS'12, ITP'12, JAR'16

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Math
Characteristic PDE

Differential Invariant

$$\frac{Q \vdash [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q]F}$$

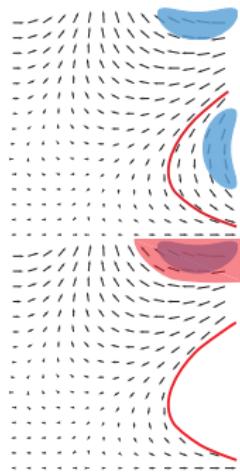


Differential Invariant

$$\frac{Q \vdash [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

Differential Cut

$$\frac{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]\textcolor{red}{C} \quad F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q \wedge \textcolor{red}{C}]F}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$



Differential Invariant

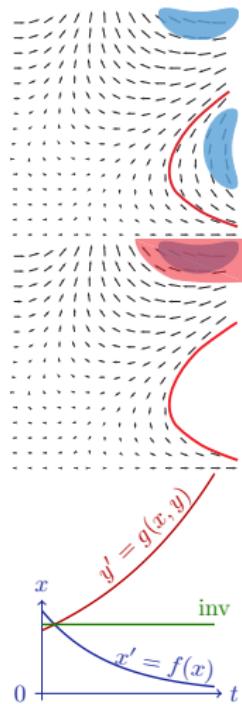
$$\frac{Q \vdash [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

Differential Cut

$$\frac{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]C \quad F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q \wedge C]F}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

Differential Ghost

$$\frac{F \leftrightarrow \exists y \, G \quad G \vdash [x' = f(x), y' = g(x, y) \& Q]G}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$



Differential Invariant

$$\frac{Q \vdash [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

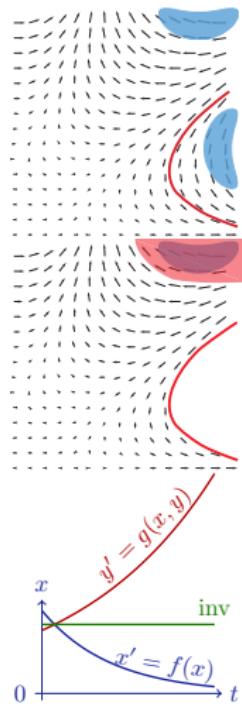
Differential Cut

$$\frac{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]C \quad F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q \wedge C]F}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

Differential Ghost

$$\frac{F \leftrightarrow \exists y \, G \quad G \vdash [x' = f(x), y' = g(x, y) \& Q]G}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

if new $y' = g(x, y)$ has a global solution



DW $[x' = f(x) \& Q]Q$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DC } ([x' = f(x) \& Q]P &\leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q \wedge R]P) \\ &\leftarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q]R \end{aligned}$$

DE $[x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q][x' := f(x)]P$

DI $([x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [?Q]P) \leftarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q](P)'$

DG $[x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow \exists y [x' = f(x), y' = a(x)y + b(x) \& Q]P$

DS $[x' = c() \& Q]P \leftrightarrow \forall t \geq 0 ((\forall 0 \leq s \leq t q(x + c()(s))) \rightarrow [x := x + c()t]P)$

[:=] $[x' := e]p(x') \leftrightarrow p(e)$

+' $(e + k)' = (e)' + (k)'$

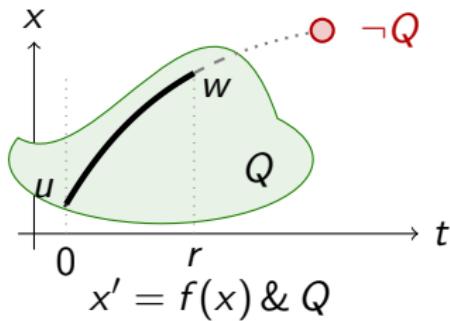
.' $(e \cdot k)' = (e)' \cdot k + e \cdot (k)'$

o' $[y := g(x)][y' := 1]((f(g(x))))' = (f(y))' \cdot (g(x))'$

Axiom (Differential Weakening)

(CADE'15)

DW $[x' = f(x) \& Q]Q$



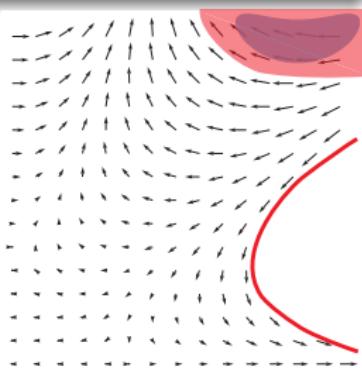
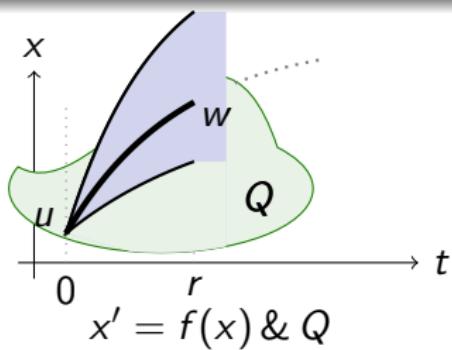
Differential equations cannot leave their evolution domains. Implies:

$$[x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q](Q \rightarrow P)$$

Axiom (Differential Cut)

(CADE'15)

DC $([x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q \wedge R]P)$
 $\leftarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q]R$



DC is a cut for differential equations.

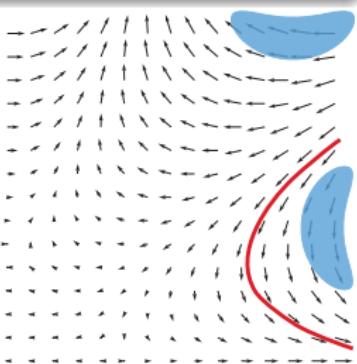
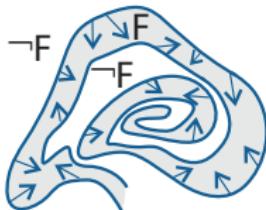
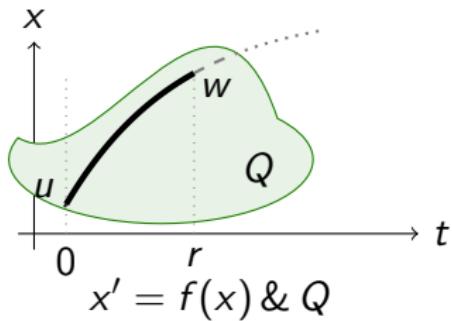
DC is a differential modal modus ponens K.

Can't leave R , then might as well restrict state space to R .

Axiom (Differential Invariant)

(CADE'15)

DI $([x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [?Q]\textcolor{red}{P}) \leftarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q](\textcolor{red}{P})'$



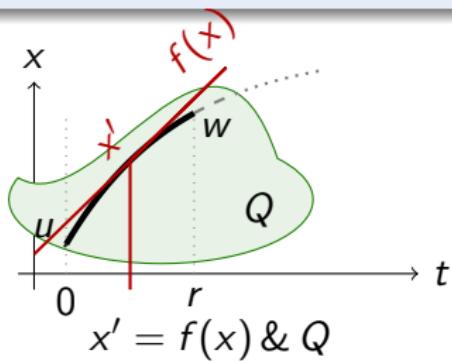
Differential invariant: if $\textcolor{red}{P}$ true now and if differential $(P)'$ true always
 What's the differential of a formula???

What's the meaning of a differential term ... in a state???

Axiom (Differential Effect)

(CADE'15)

$$\text{DE } [x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q][x' := f(x)]P$$



Effect of differential equation on differential symbol x'

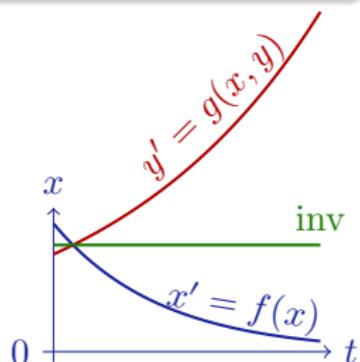
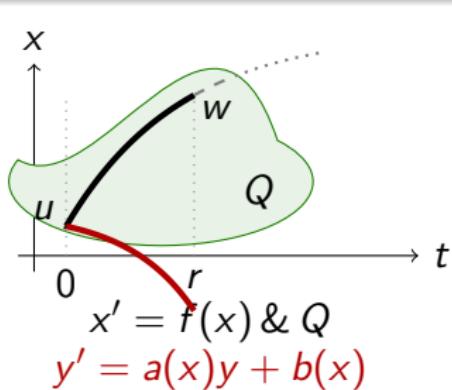
$[x' := f(x)]$ instantly mimics continuous effect $[x' = f(x)]$ on x'

$[x' := f(x)]$ selects vector field $x' = f(x)$ for subsequent differentials

Axiom (Differential Ghost)

(CADE'15)

$$\text{DG } [x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow \exists y [x' = f(x), y' = a(x)y + b(x) \& Q]P$$

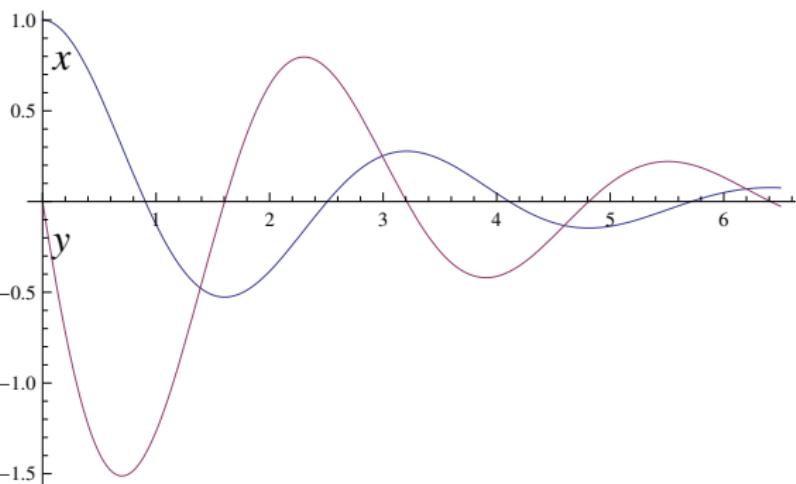
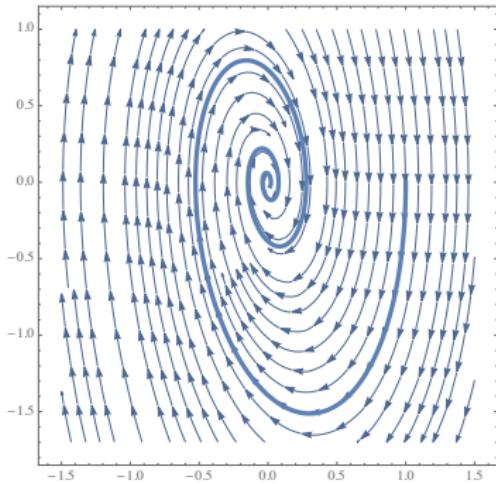


Differential ghost/auxiliaries: extra differential equations that exist

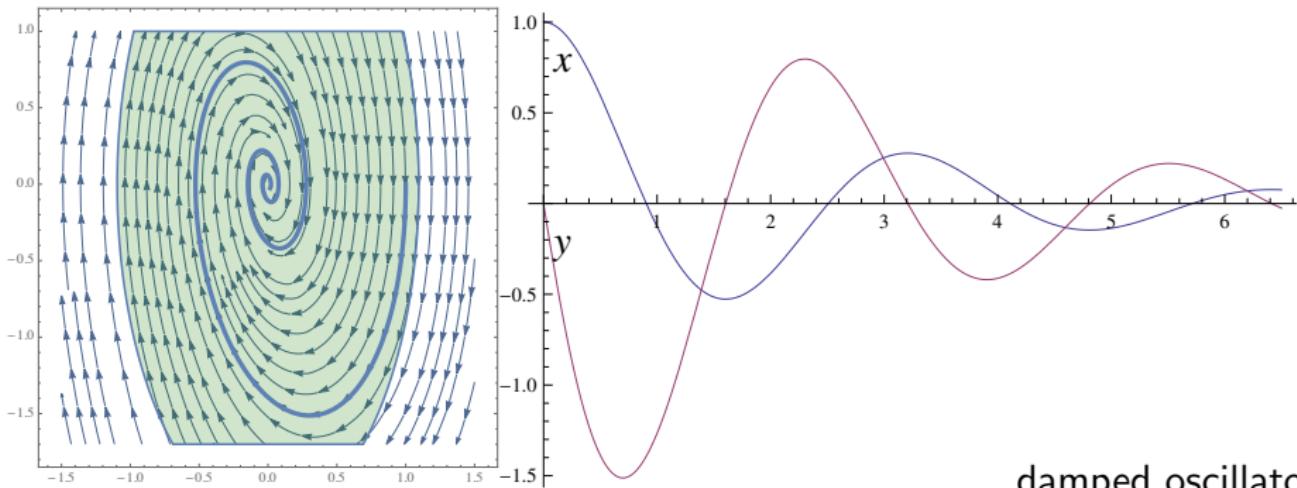
Can cause new invariants

“Dark matter” counterweight to balance conserved quantities

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



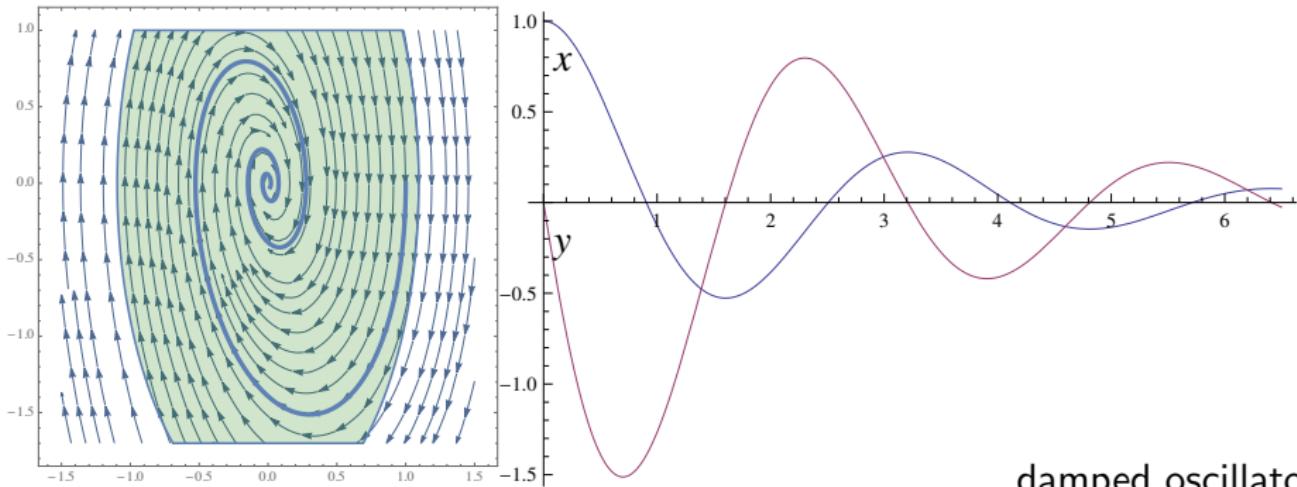
$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



damped oscillator

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash [x' := y][y' := -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y] 2\omega^2 x x' + 2y y' \leq 0$$

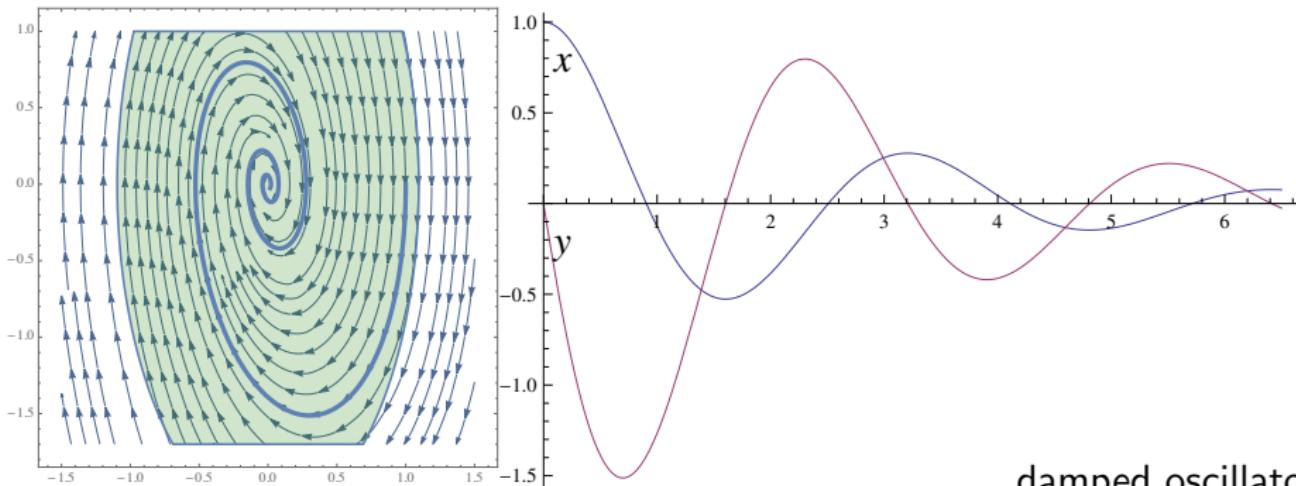
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$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash 2\omega^2 xy + 2y(-\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y) \leq 0$$

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash [x' := y][y' := -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y] 2\omega^2 xx' + 2yy' \leq 0$$

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \ \& \ \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



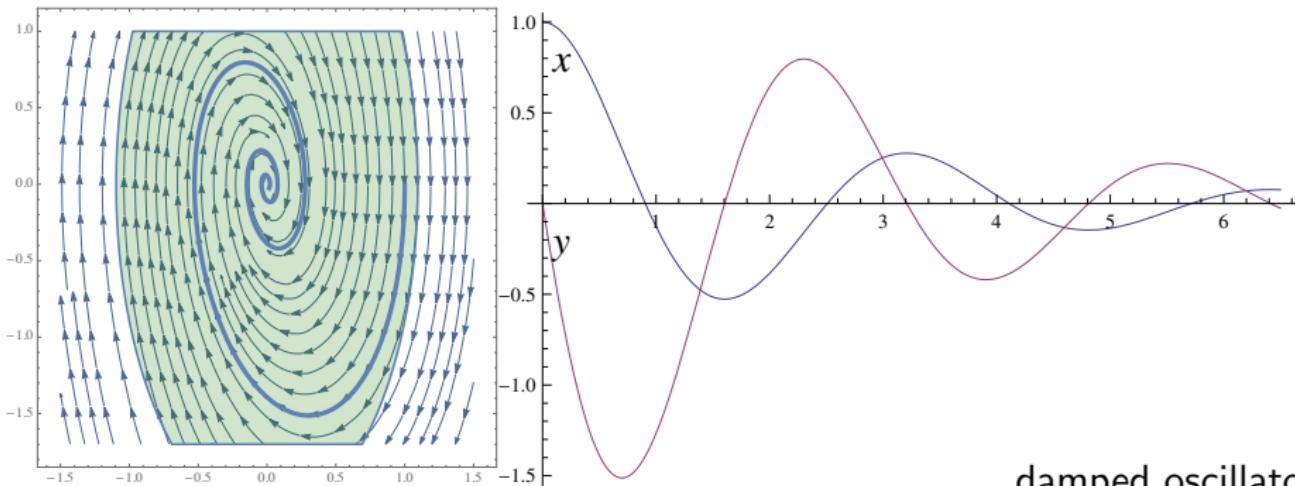
damped oscillator

*

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash 2\omega^2 xy + 2y(-\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y) \leq 0$$

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$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \ \& \ \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



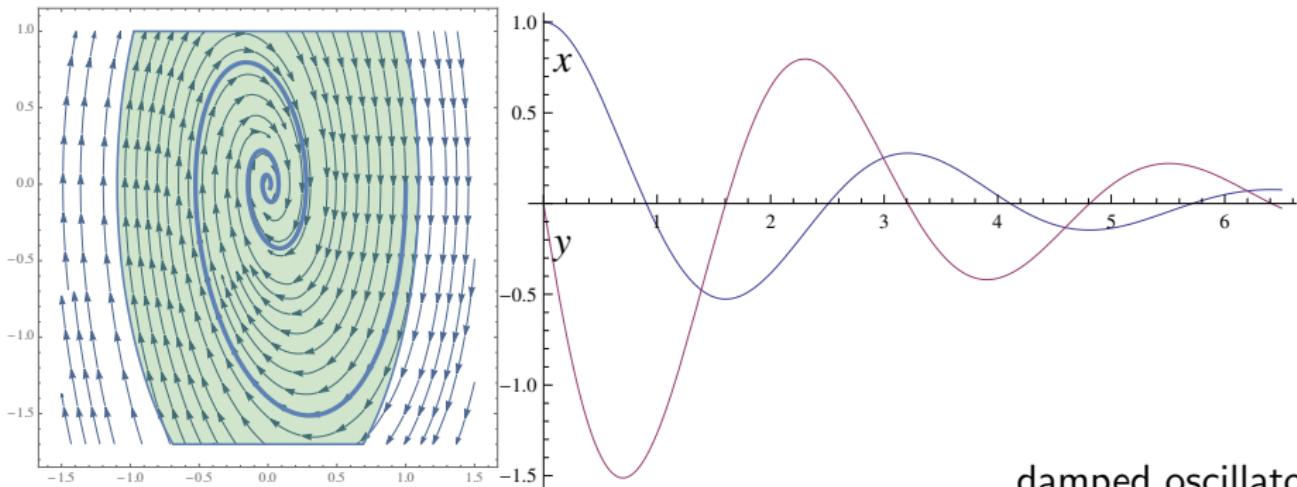
damped oscillator

*

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash 2\omega^2 xy + 2y(-\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y) \leq 0$$

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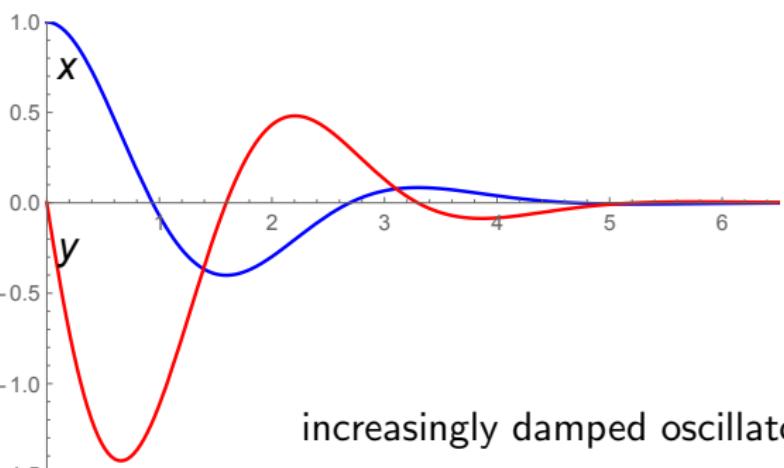
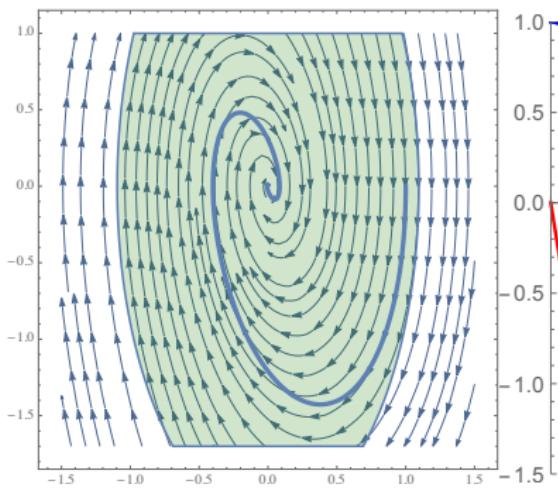
$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \ \& \ \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



damped oscillator

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, \textcolor{red}{d'=7} \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \text{ & } \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



increasingly damped oscillator

$$\frac{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}$$

increasingly damped oscillator

$$\frac{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}$$

$$\frac{}{d \geq 0 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] d \geq 0}$$

increasingly damped oscillator

$$\frac{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}$$

$$\frac{\omega \geq 0 \vdash [d' := 7] d' \geq 0}{d \geq 0 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] d \geq 0}$$

increasingly damped oscillator

$$\frac{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}$$

$$\frac{}{\omega \geq 0 \vdash 7 \geq 0}$$

$$\frac{}{\omega \geq 0 \vdash [d' := 7] d' \geq 0}$$

$$\frac{}{d \geq 0 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] d \geq 0}$$

increasingly damped oscillator

$$\frac{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}{\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2}$$

*

$$\frac{\omega \geq 0 \vdash 7 \geq 0}{\omega \geq 0 \vdash [d' := 7] d' \geq 0}$$
$$d \geq 0 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] d \geq 0$$

DC

increasingly damped oscillator

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash [x' := y][y' := -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y] 2\omega^2 x x' + 2y y' \leq 0$$

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$

*

$$\omega \geq 0 \vdash 7 \geq 0$$

$$\omega \geq 0 \vdash [d' := 7] d' \geq 0$$

$$d \geq 0 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] d \geq 0$$

increasingly damped oscillator

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash 2\omega^2 xy + 2y(-\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y) \leq 0$$

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash [x' := y][y' := -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y] 2\omega^2 xx' + 2yy' \leq 0$$

$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$

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increasingly damped oscillator

*

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash 2\omega^2 xy + 2y(-\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y) \leq 0$$

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$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \text{ & } \omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$

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*

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increasingly damped oscillator

*

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash 2\omega^2 xy + 2y(-\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y) \leq 0$$

$$\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0 \vdash [x' := y][y' := -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y] 2\omega^2 xx' + 2yy' \leq 0$$

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$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$

*

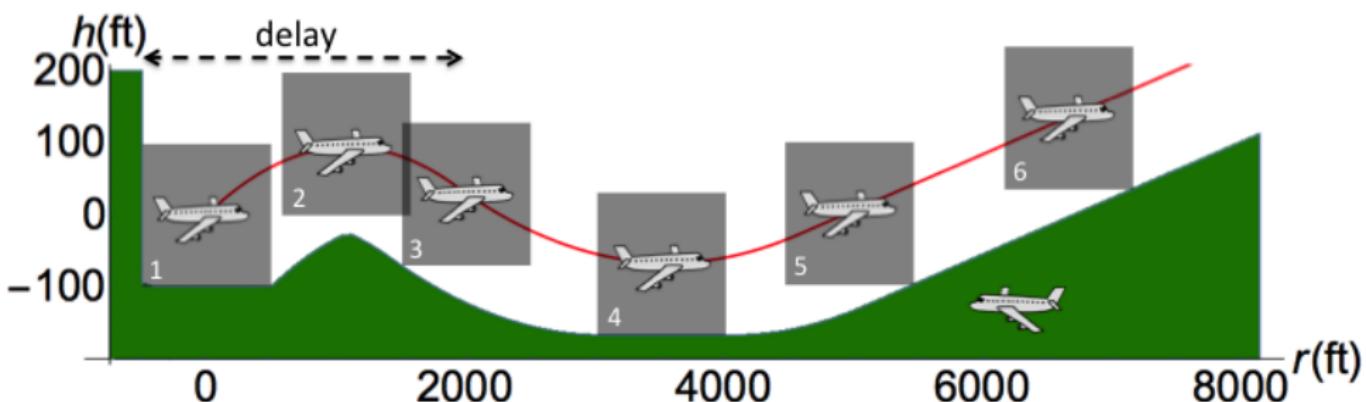
$$\omega \geq 0 \vdash 7 \geq 0$$

$$\omega \geq 0 \vdash [d' := 7] d' \geq 0$$

$$d \geq 0 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y, d' = 7 \& \omega \geq 0] d \geq 0$$

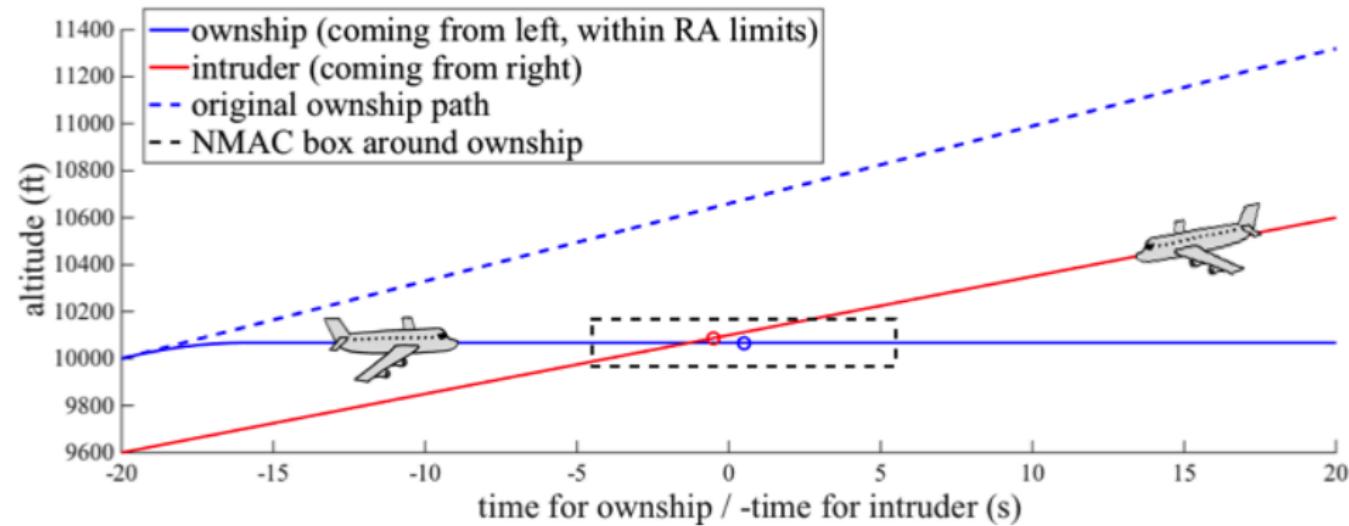
Could repeatedly diffcut in formulas to help the proof

- Developed by the FAA to replace current TCAS in aircraft
- Approximately optimizes Markov Decision Process on a grid
- Advisory from lookup tables with numerous 5D interpolation regions



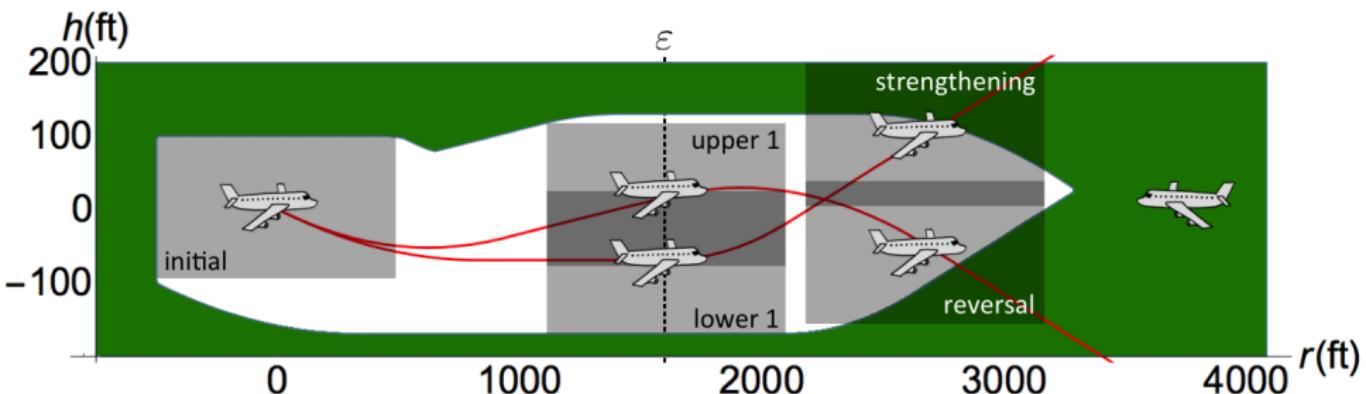
- ① Identified safe region for each advisory symbolically
- ② Proved safety for hybrid systems flight model in KeYmaera X

ACAS X table comparison shows safe advisory in 97.7% of the 648,591,384,375 states compared (15,160,434,734 counterexamples).



ACAS X issues DNC advisory, which induces collision unless corrected

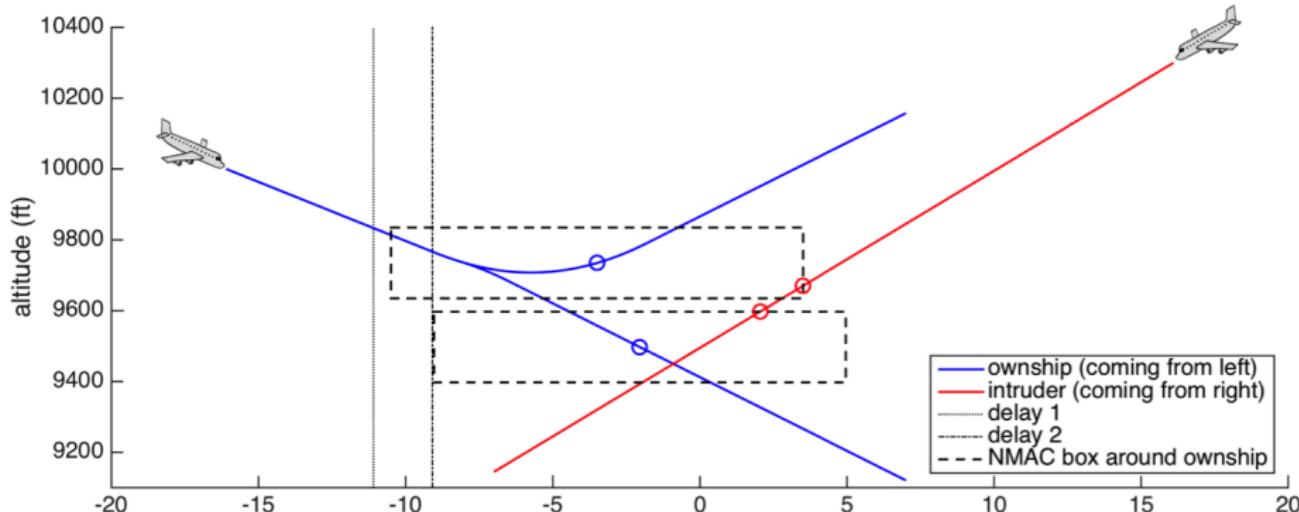
- Conservative, so too many counterexamples
- Settle for: safe for a little while, with safe future advisory possibility
- Safeable advisory: a subsequent advisory can safely avoid collision



- ① Identified safeable region for each advisory symbolically
- ② Proved safety for hybrid systems flight model in KeYmaera X

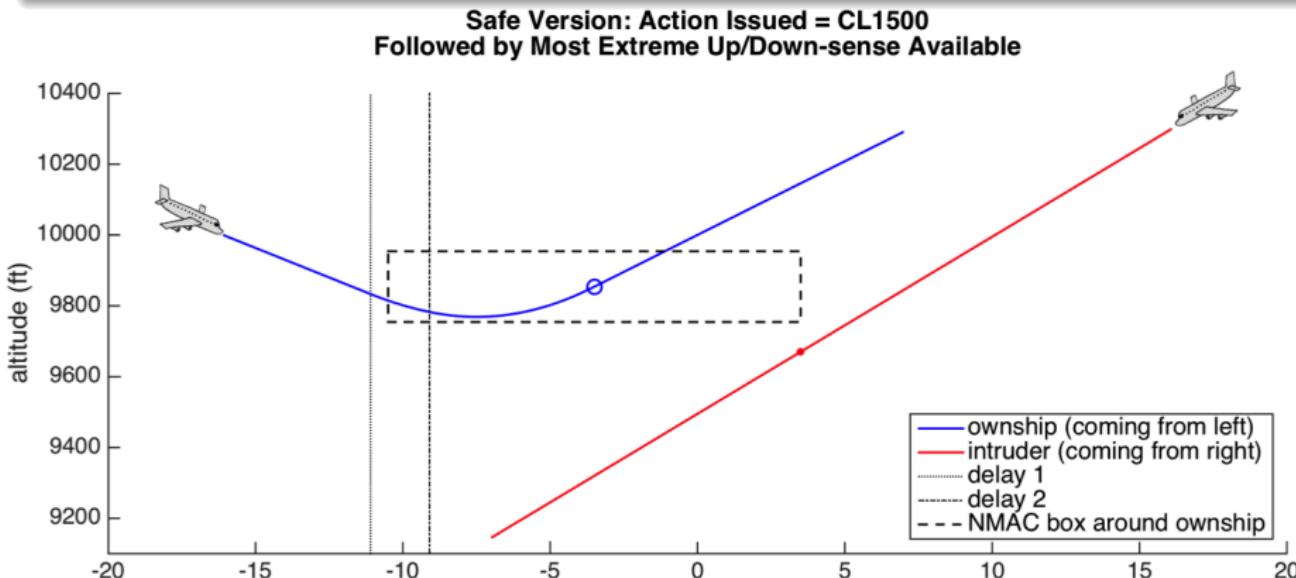
ACAS X table comparison shows safeable advisory in more of the 648,591,384,375 states compared (31 to 899 10^6 counterexamples).

**Counterexample: Action Issued = Maintain
Followed by Most Extreme Up/Down-sense Advisory Available**

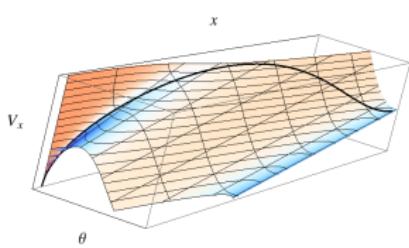
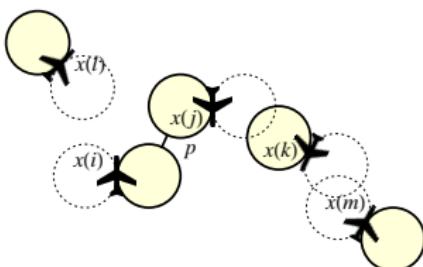
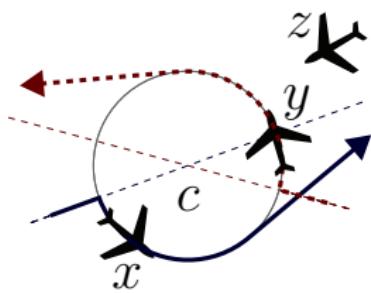
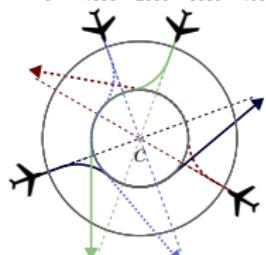
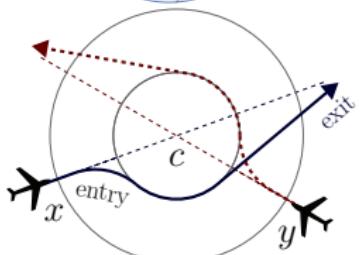
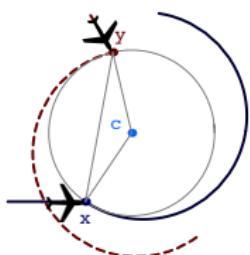
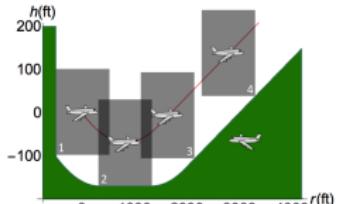
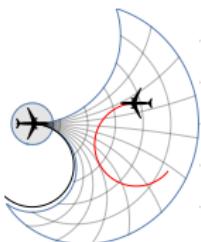
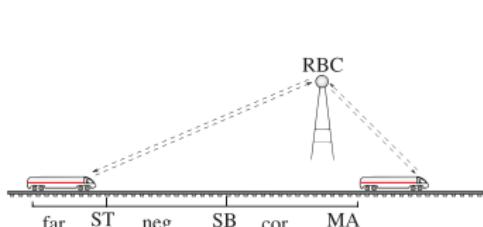


ACAS X issues Maintain advisory instead of CL1500

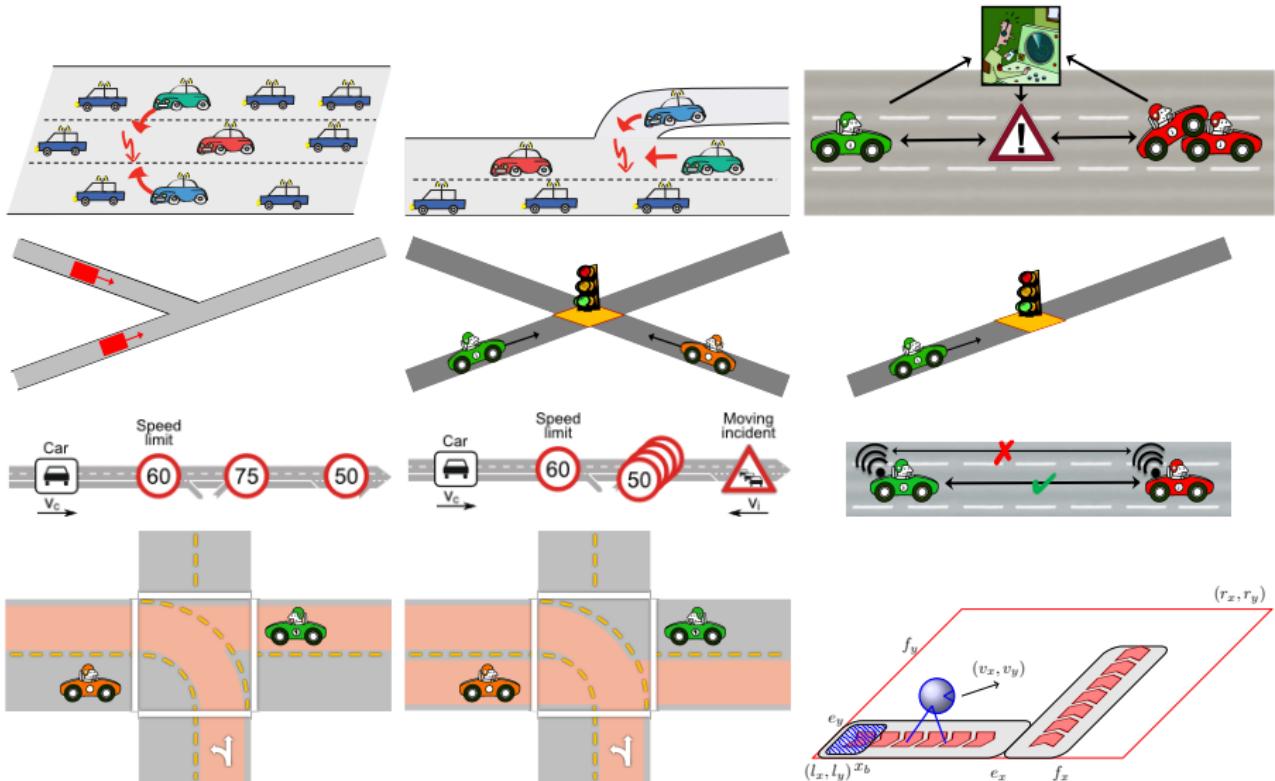
ACAS X table comparison shows safeable advisory in more of the 648,591,384,375 states compared (31 to 899 10^6 counterexamples).

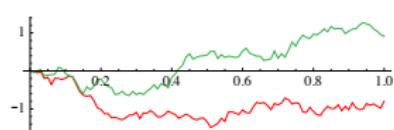
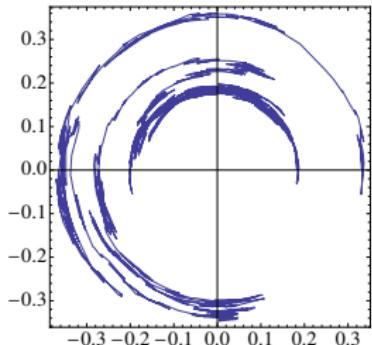
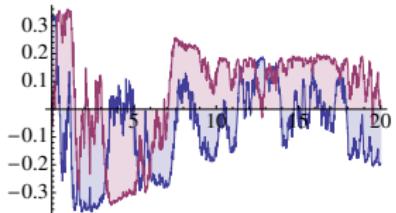
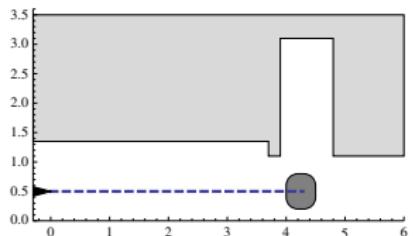
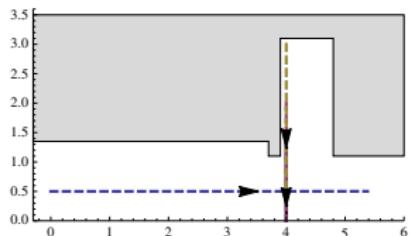
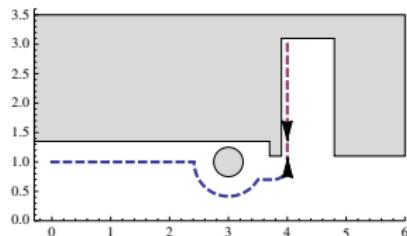
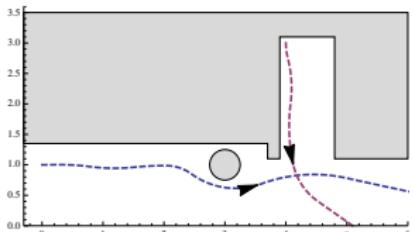
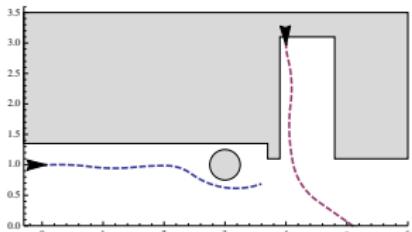
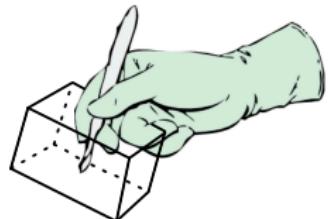


ACAS X issues Maintain advisory instead of CL1500

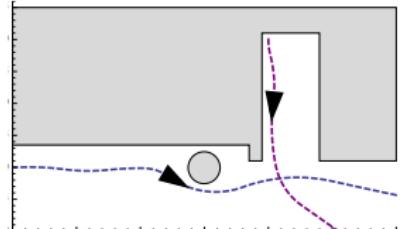
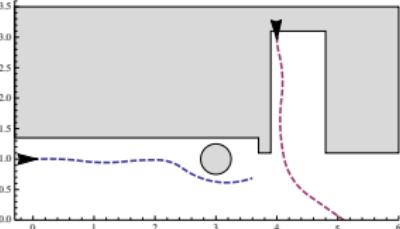
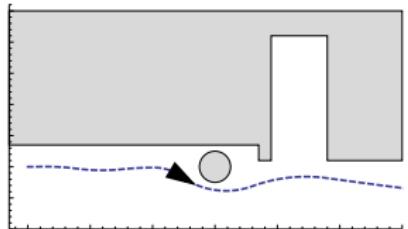
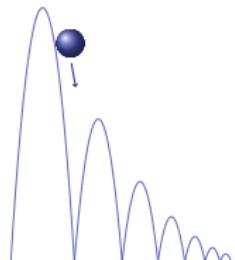
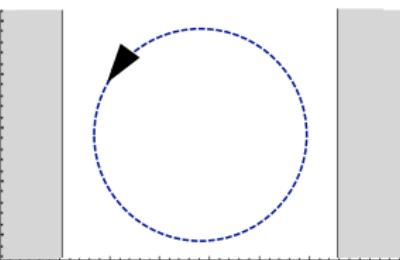
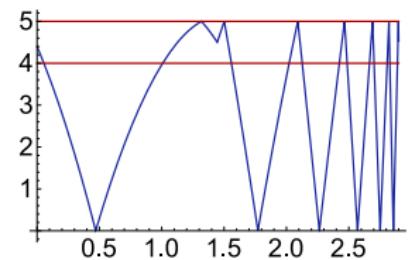
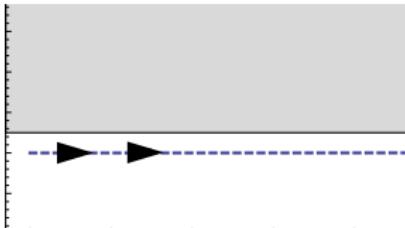
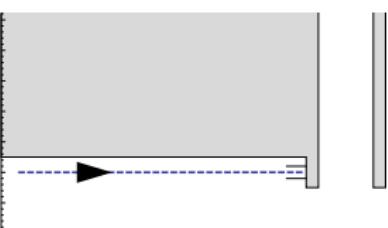
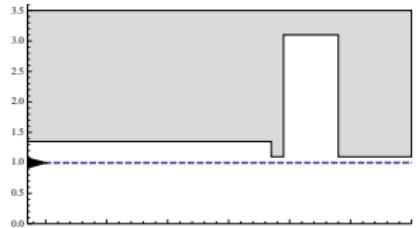


FEM'09, JAIS'14, TACAS'15, EMSOFT'15, CAV'08, FM'09, HSCC'11, HSCC'13, TACAS'14





HSCC'13, RSS'13, CADE'12



Carnegie Mellon University

May 5th, 2016



An aXiomatic Tactical Theorem Prover for CPS

KeYmaera X

<http://keymaeraX.org/>

KeYmaera X Dashboard Models Proofs

Theme ▾ Help ▾ ⚡ ⌂

Escalator ► Auto ✎ Normalize ⏪ Step back



Propositional ▾ Quantifiers ▾ Hybrid Programs ▾ Differential Equations ▾ Closing ▾ Inspect ▾

Base case 5

-1:
x > 0
-2:
v ≥ 0

Use case 6

[?x > 1; x := x - 1; ∪ {x' = v ∧ true}] x > 0

Induction step 7

loop	x ≥ 2, v ≥ 0	↪	[?x > 1; x := x - 1; ∪ {x' = v ∧ true}]* x ≥ 0
∧L	x ≥ 2 ∧ v ≥ 0	↪	[?x > 1; x := x - 1; ∪ {x' = v ∧ true}]* x ≥ 0
→R	x ≥ 2 ∧ v ≥ 0 →	↪	[?x > 1; x := x - 1; ∪ {x' = v ∧ true}]* x ≥ 0

[U] [aub]P ↔ [a]P ∧ [b]P

Proof Programming

```
implyR(1) & andL(-1) & loop({`x>0`},1)
```

Run

CADE'15

KeYmaera X

<http://keymaeraX.org/>

Small Core Increases trust, modularity, enables experimentation (1652)

Tactics Bridging between small core and (Hilbert)
powerful reasoning steps (Sequent)

Separation Tactics can make courageous inferences
Core establishes soundness

Search&Do Search-based tactics follow proof search strategies
Constructive tactics directly build a proof

Interaction Interactive proofs mixed with tactical proofs and proof search

Extensible Flexible for new algorithms, new tactics, new logics, new
proof rules, new axioms, ...

Customize Modular user interface, API

\approx LOC	
KeYmaera X	1 652
KeYmaera	65 989
KeY	51 328
Nuprl	15 000 + 50 000
MetaPRL	8 196
Isabelle/Pure	8 913
Coq	16 538
HOL Light	396
PHAVer	30 000
HSolver	20 000
SpaceEx	100 000
Flow*	25 000
dReal	50 000 + millions
HyCreate2	6 081 + user model analysis

The table is grouped into four categories on the right side:

- hybrid prover: KeYmaera X, KeYmaera
- Java: KeY, Nuprl
- general math: MetaPRL, Isabelle/Pure, Coq, HOL Light
- hybrid verifier: PHAVer, HSolver, SpaceEx, Flow*, dReal, HyCreate2

Disclaimer: Self-reported estimates of the soundness-critical lines of code + rules

Theorem (Soundness)

replace all occurrences of $p(\cdot)$

$$(US) \quad \frac{\phi}{\sigma(\phi)}$$

provided $FV(\sigma|_{\Sigma(\theta)}) \cap BV(\otimes(\cdot)) = \emptyset$ for each operation $\otimes(\theta)$ in ϕ

i.e. bound variables $U = BV(\otimes(\cdot))$ of operator \otimes
are not free in the substitution on its argument θ

(U -admissible)

$$\text{us} \frac{[a \cup b]p(\bar{x}) \leftrightarrow [a]p(\bar{x}) \wedge [b]p(\bar{x})}{[x := x + 1 \cup x' = 1]x \geq 0 \leftrightarrow [x := x + 1]x \geq 0 \wedge [x' = 1]x \geq 0}$$

Students and postdocs of the Logical Systems Lab at Carnegie Mellon
Brandon Bohrer, Nathan Fulton, David Henriques, Sarah Loos, João Martins
Erik Zawadzki, Khalil Ghorbal, Jean-Baptiste Jeannin, Stefan Mitsch



BOSCH

Invented for life



TOYOTA

TOYOTA TECHNICAL CENTER

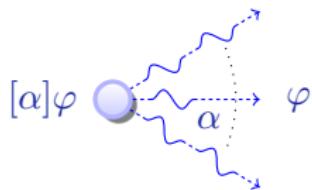
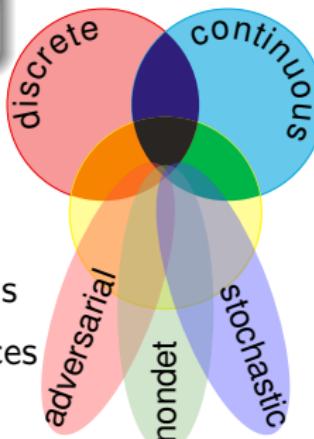


JOHNS HOPKINS
APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY

Logical foundations make a big difference for CPS, and vice versa

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = DL + HP$$



- Strong analytic foundations
- Practical reasoning advances
- Significant applications
- Catalyze many science areas

- ① Multi-dynamical systems
- ② Combine simple dynamics
- ③ Tame complexity
- ④ Complete axiomatization

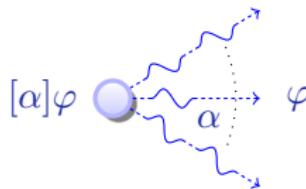
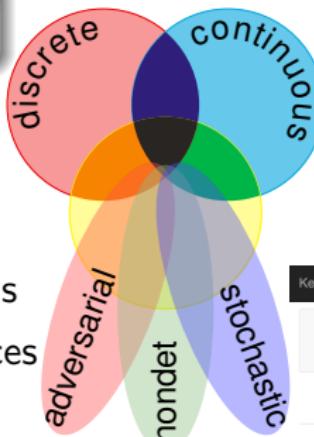
Numerous wonders remain to be discovered

How to Prove Hybrid Systems

Logical foundations make a big difference for CPS, and vice versa

differential dynamic logic

$$d\mathcal{L} = DL + HP$$

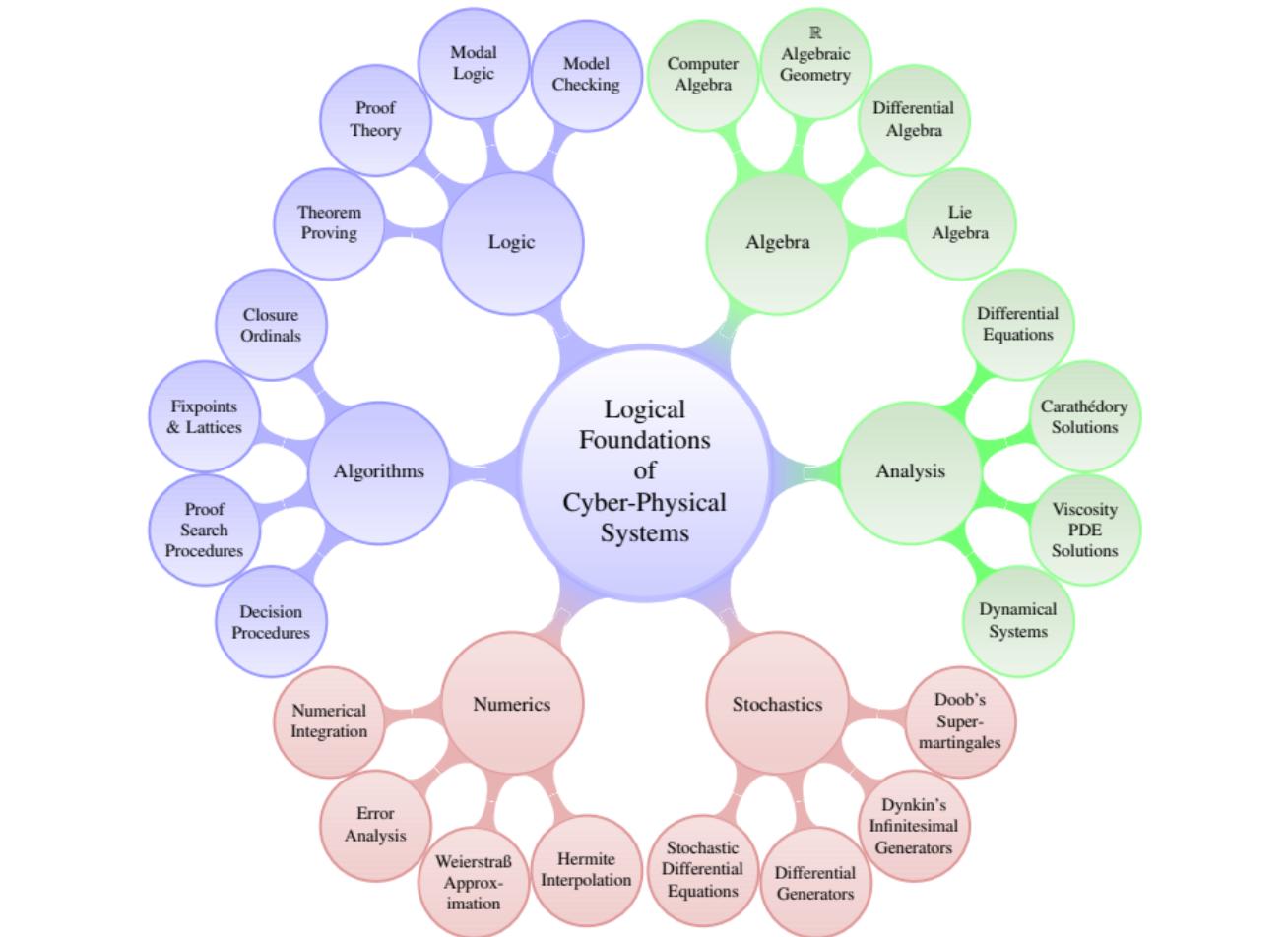


- Strong analytic foundations
- Practical reasoning advances
- Significant applications
- Catalyze many science areas

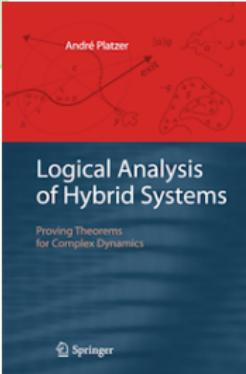
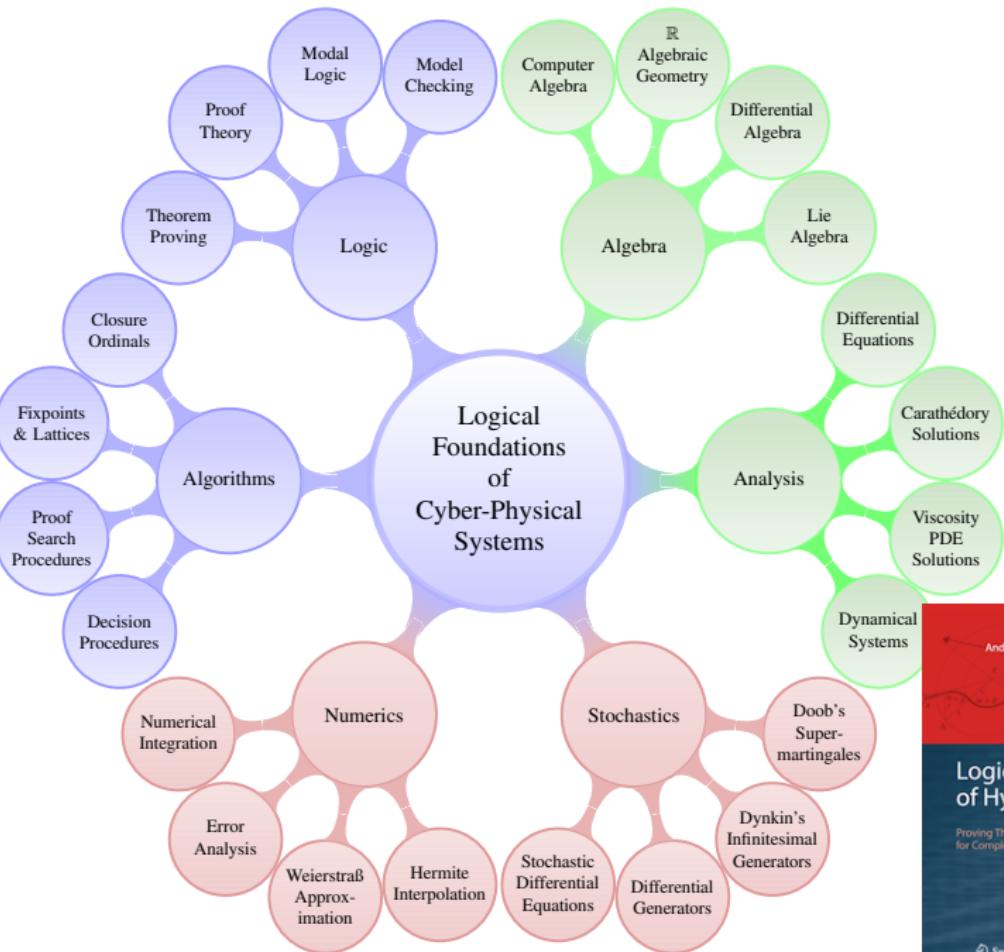
The screenshot shows the KeYmaera X interface with a proof editor. The proof is structured as follows:

```
Proof: Auto, Normalize, Step back  
Propositional, Hybrid Programs, Differential Equations  
Base case 4: x ≥ 0 ⊢ [x := x + 1; u {x' = v}] x ≥ 0  
Use case 5: v ≥ 0  
Induction step 6: [a ∪ b] P → [a] P ∧ [b] P  
loop: x ≥ 0, v ≥ 0 ⊢ [(x := x + 1; u {x' = v})^*] x ≥ 0  
R: x ≥ 0 ∧ v ≥ 0 ⊢ [(x := x + 1; u {x' = v} ∧ true)^*] x ≥ 0
```

Numerous wonders remain to be discovered



Logical Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems



Definition (Hybrid program semantics)

 $([\![\cdot]\!]: \text{HP} \rightarrow \wp(\mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}))$

$$[\![x := e]\!] = \{(\omega, \nu) : \nu = \omega \text{ except } [\![x]\!]\nu = [\![e]\!]\omega\}$$

$$[\![?Q]\!] = \{(\omega, \omega) : \omega \in [\![Q]\!]\}$$

$$[\![x' = f(x)]!] = \{(\varphi(0), \varphi(r)) : \varphi \models x' = f(x) \text{ for some duration } r\}$$

$$[\![\alpha \cup \beta]\!] = [\![\alpha]\!] \cup [\![\beta]\!]$$

$$[\![\alpha; \beta]\!] = [\![\alpha]\!] \circ [\![\beta]\!]$$

$$[\![\alpha^*]\!] = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [\![\alpha^n]\!]$$

Definition (dL semantics)

 $([\![\cdot]\!]: \text{Fml} \rightarrow \wp(\mathcal{S}))$

$$[\![e \geq \tilde{e}]\!] = \{\omega : [\![e]\!]\omega \geq [\![\tilde{e}]\!]\omega\}$$

$$[\![\neg P]\!] = [\![P]\!]^C$$

$$[\![P \wedge Q]\!] = [\![P]\!] \cap [\![Q]\!]$$

$$[\![\langle \alpha \rangle P]\!] = [\![\alpha]\!] \circ [\![P]\!] = \{\omega : \nu \in [\![P]\!] \text{ for some } \nu : (\omega, \nu) \in [\![\alpha]\!]\}$$

$$[\![\exists \alpha] P]\!] = [\![\neg \langle \alpha \rangle \neg P]\!] = \{\omega : \nu \in [\![P]\!] \text{ for all } \nu : (\omega, \nu) \in [\![\alpha]\!]\}$$

$$[\![\exists x P]\!] = \{\omega : \omega_x^r \in [\![P]\!] \text{ for some } r \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



André Platzer.

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