



Formalising Semantics for Expected Running Time of Probabilistic Programs

(Rough Diamond)

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- Probabilistic programs (pGCL) + expected running time.

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clarified semantics – different proofs – fixed proofs

Probabilistic Guarded Command Language (pGCL)

$$\sigma \text{ pgcl} = \perp$$

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σ pgcl = \perp | ϵ

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| ITE g p_1 p_2 $g :: \sigma \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

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| ITE g p_1 p_2 $g :: \sigma \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
| WHILE g DO p

Denotational Semantics (Expected Running Time)

$$\text{ert} :: \sigma \text{ pgcl} \Rightarrow (\sigma \Rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\geq 0}) \Rightarrow (\sigma \Rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{R}}_{\geq 0})$$

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Values we want assigned to a *terminal state*

Denotational Semantics (Expected Running Time)

Values computed for the a *starting state*

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$\text{ert} \perp \qquad \qquad \qquad c = c$

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$\text{ert } \perp \quad \quad \quad c = c$

$\text{ert } \epsilon \quad \quad \quad c = 1 + c$

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$$\text{ert } (\text{WHILE } g \text{ DO } p) \quad c = \text{lfp } (\lambda Wx. 1 + \text{if } g x \text{ then } \text{ert } p Wx \text{ else } c x)$$

Interjection: Markov decision processes

Automata with probabilistic and non-deterministic choice

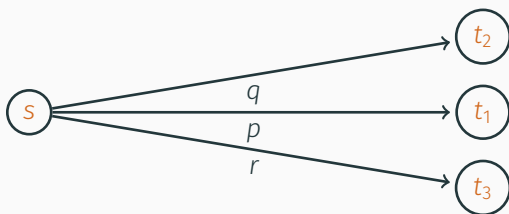
$K :: \sigma \Rightarrow \sigma$ pmf set $Ks \neq \emptyset$



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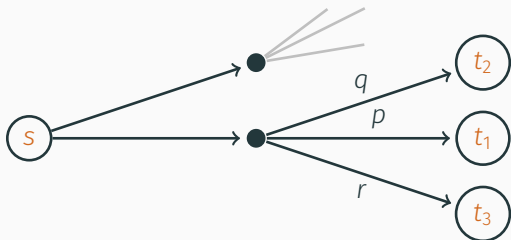
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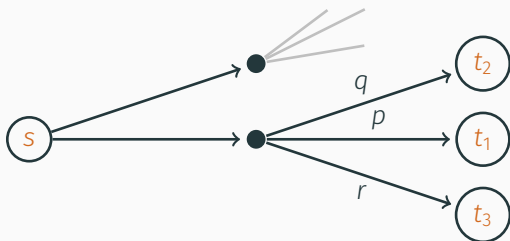
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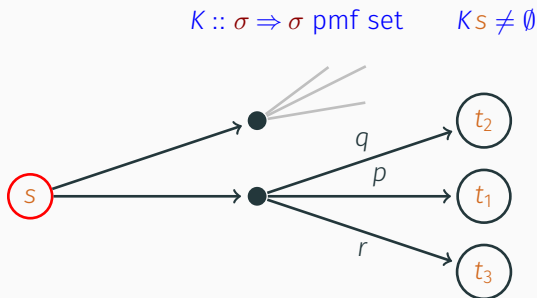


Construct maximal expectation $\hat{\mathbb{E}}_s[f]$ of a (cost) function f :

$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_s[f] = \bigsqcup_{D \in Ks} \int_t \hat{\mathbb{E}}_t[\lambda \omega. f(t \cdot \omega)] \, dD$$

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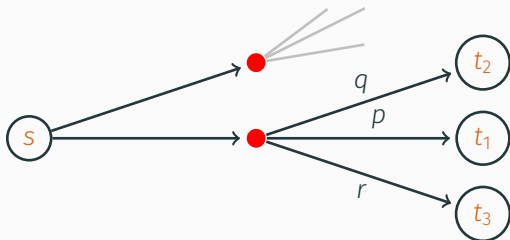
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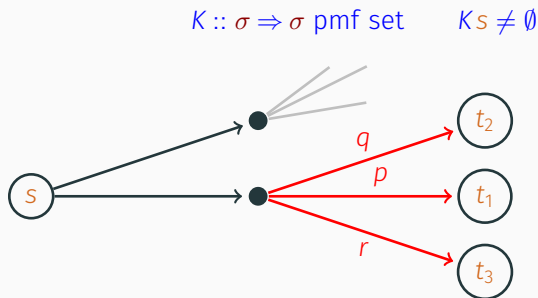


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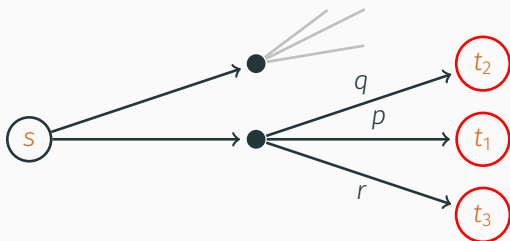
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$K(\perp, s) = \ll \perp, s \gg$

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$$K(p_1 \mid p_2, s) = \ll p_1, s \gg \cup \ll p_2, s \gg$$

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$K(\text{WHILE } g \ \text{DO } p, s) = \text{if } g \ s \text{ then } \ll p; \text{ WHILE } g \ \text{DO } p, s \gg \text{ else } \ll \perp, s \gg$

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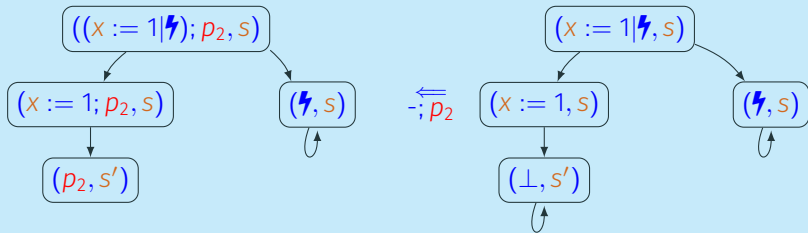
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$K(p_1; p_2, s) = \left[\begin{array}{l} (\perp, s'). \ (p_2, s') \\ \lambda (\text{!}, s'). \ (\text{!}, s') \\ (p', s'). \ (p'; p_2, s') \end{array} \right] K(p_1, s)$

Operational Semantics

$K :: (\sigma \text{ pgcl} \times \sigma) \Rightarrow (\sigma \text{ pgcl} \times \sigma) \text{ pmf set}$



$K(\text{IF } g \text{ DO } p_1; p_2, s) = \text{if } g \text{ s then } \ll p_1, s \gg \text{ else } \ll p_2, s \gg$

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Traces

Trace

$\text{COST}_{\text{stream}}$

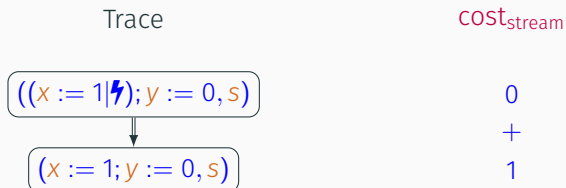
$((x := 1 | \text{!}); y := 0, s)$

0

Cost per stream:

$$\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f (s \cdot \omega) \stackrel{\text{lfp}}{=} \text{COST } f \text{ } s \text{ } (\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f \omega)$$

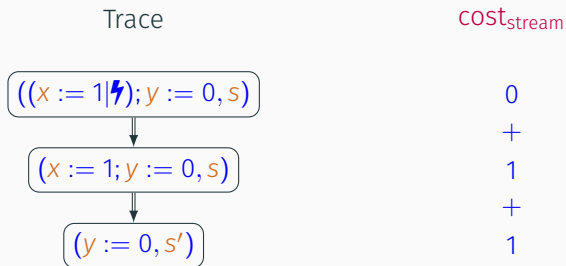
Traces



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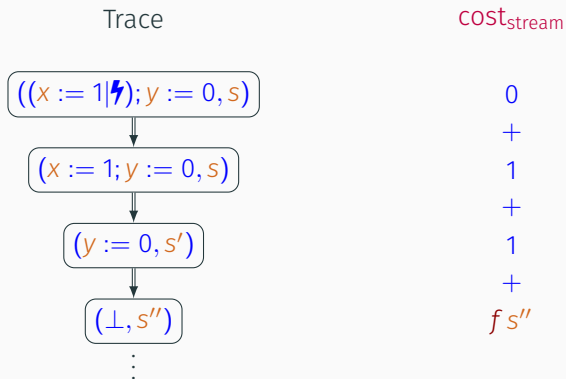
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Interjection: Least Fixed Points

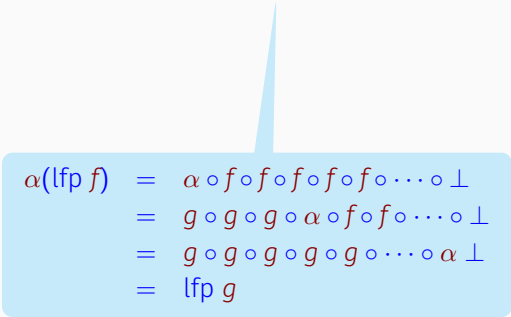
Theorem (Transfer rule for least fixed points)

$$\frac{\sqcup\text{-continuous } \alpha, f, g \quad \alpha \perp = \perp \quad \alpha \circ f = g \circ \alpha}{\alpha(\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g}$$

Interjection: Least Fixed Points

Theorem (Transfer rule for least fixed points)

$$\frac{\sqcup\text{-continuous } \alpha, f, g \quad \alpha \perp = \perp \quad \alpha \circ f = g \circ \alpha}{\alpha(\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g}$$


$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(\text{lfp } f) &= \alpha \circ f \circ f \circ f \circ f \circ f \circ \dots \circ \perp \\ &= g \circ g \circ g \circ \alpha \circ f \circ f \circ \dots \circ \perp \\ &= g \circ g \circ g \circ g \circ g \circ \dots \circ \alpha \perp \\ &= \text{lfp } g\end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{\sqcup\text{-continuous } \alpha, f, g \quad \alpha \perp = \perp \quad \alpha \circ f = g \circ \alpha}{\alpha(\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g}$$


$$\alpha f = \hat{\mathbb{E}}_s[f] \quad \text{for } f \text{ Borel-measurable}$$

Interjection: Least Fixed Points

Theorem (Transfer rule for least fixed points)

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$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p,s)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f] = \text{lfp} \left(\bigsqcup_{K \text{ s}} \int \text{cost} \right) p \text{ s}$$

Correspondence Proof

Theorem

$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p,s)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f] = \text{ert } p f s$$

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Proof by induction on p :

$p_1; p_2$ – Antisymmetry then fixed point induction

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p_1,s)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} (\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p_2,\cdot)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f])] = \\ & \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p_1;p_2,s)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f] \end{aligned}$$

Correspondence Proof

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$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p_1,s)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} (\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p_2,\cdot)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f])] =$$
$$\hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(p_1;p_2,s)}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}} f]$$

WHILE g DO p_1 – Fixed point massaging

Correspondence Proof

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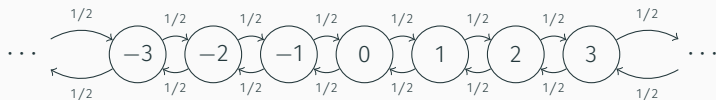
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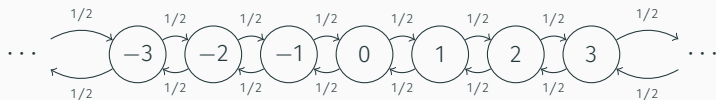
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- [KKMO 2016]: Expectation as sums over all paths

Simple Symmetric Random Walk (ssrw)



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Fails for $x = 1$ and $n = 0$.

Simple Symmetric Random Walk – our Solution

Operational semantics – trace representation

Use $H_{ij} = \hat{\mathbb{E}}_{(ssrw_{j,i})}[\text{COST}_{\text{stream}}]$ to prove

$$H_{ij} = H_{ik} + H_{kj} \quad \text{for } i \leq k \leq j$$

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Coupon Collector

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 $x := 0, i := 0, cp := \overbrace{[F, \dots, F]}^{N \text{ times}};$   
WHILE  $x < N$  DO  
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KKMO use loop invariants to prove running time

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Conclusion & Future Work

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- Explore: Probabilistic relational Hoare logic (pRHL) + non-determinism