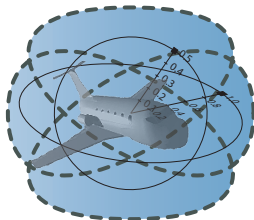


11: Differential Equations & Proofs

15-424: Foundations of Cyber-Physical Systems

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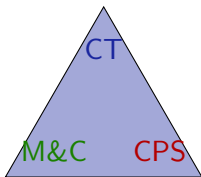
- 1 Learning Objectives
- 2 Differential Invariants
 - Recap: Ingredients for Differential Equation Proofs
 - Soundness: Derivations Lemma
 - Differential Weakening
 - Differential Invariant Equations
 - Example Proof: Damped Oscillator
 - Conjunctive Differential Invariants
 - Disjunctive Differential Invariants
 - Assuming Invariants
- 3 Differential Cuts
- 4 Soundness
- 5 Summary

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Learning Objectives

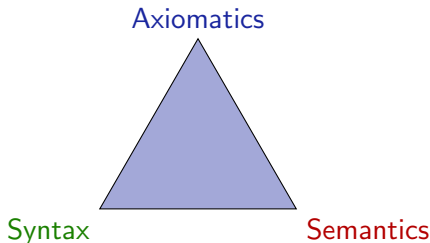
Differential Equations & Proofs

discrete vs. continuous analogy
rigorous reasoning about ODEs
beyond differential invariant terms
differential invariant formulas
cut principles for differential equations
axiomatization of ODEs
differential facet of logical trinity



understanding continuous dynamics
relate discrete+continuous
design-by-invariant

operational CPS effects
state changes along ODE



Syntax defines the notation

What problems are we allowed to write down?

Semantics what carries meaning.

What real or mathematical objects does the syntax stand for?

Axiomatics internalizes semantic relations into universal syntactic transformations.

How does the semantics of A relate to semantics of $A \wedge B$, syntactically? If A is true, is $A \wedge B$ true, too? Conversely?

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Differentials

Syntax

$e ::= x \mid x' \mid c \mid e + k \mid e \cdot k \mid (e)'$

Semantics

$$\llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \omega = \sum_x \omega(x') \frac{\partial \llbracket e \rrbracket}{\partial x}(\omega)$$

Axioms

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

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

$$(c())' = 0$$

for constants/numbers $c()$

$$(x)' = x'$$

for variables $x \in \mathcal{V}$

ODE

$$\llbracket x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q \rrbracket = \{(\varphi(0), \varphi(r)) : \varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \\ \text{for some } \varphi : [0, r] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \text{ some } r \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$\varphi(\zeta)(x') = \frac{d\varphi(t)(x)}{dt}(\zeta)$$

Differential Substitution Lemmas

Lemma (Differential lemma) (Differential value vs. Time-derivative)

If $\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q$ for duration $r > 0$, then for all $0 \leq z \leq r$:

$$\llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z)$$

Lemma (Differential assignment) (Effect on Differentials)

If $\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q$ then $\varphi \models P \leftrightarrow [x' := f(x)]P$

Lemma (Derivations) (Equations of Differentials)

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

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Soundness: Proof of Derivations Lemma

Lemma (Derivations)

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

Proof.

$$\llbracket (e + k)' \rrbracket \omega =$$



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$$\llbracket (e + k)' \rrbracket \omega = \sum_x \omega(x') \frac{\partial \llbracket e + k \rrbracket}{\partial x}(\omega)$$



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$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket (e + k)' \rrbracket \omega &= \sum_x \omega(x') \frac{\partial \llbracket e + k \rrbracket}{\partial x}(\omega) = \sum_x \omega(x') \frac{\partial (\llbracket e \rrbracket + \llbracket k \rrbracket)}{\partial x}(\omega) \\ &= \sum_x \omega(x') \left(\frac{\partial \llbracket e \rrbracket}{\partial x}(\omega) + \frac{\partial \llbracket k \rrbracket}{\partial x}(\omega) \right) \end{aligned}$$



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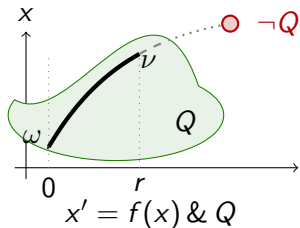
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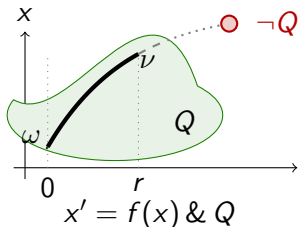
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ODE

$$\llbracket x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q \rrbracket = \{(\varphi(0), \varphi(r)) : \varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \\ \text{for some } \varphi : [0, r] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \text{ some } r \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

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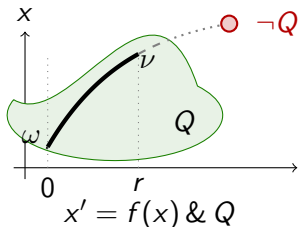
$$\text{DW } [x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q](Q \rightarrow P)$$

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$$[[x' = f(x) \& Q]] = \{(\varphi(0), \varphi(r)) : \varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \\ \text{for some } \varphi : [0, r] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}, \text{ some } r \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

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Differential equations cannot leave their domains.



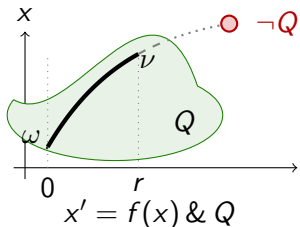
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Example (Bouncing ball)

$$\text{DW} \frac{}{\vdash [x' = v, v' = -g \& x \geq 0] 0 \leq x}$$

No need to solve any ODEs to prove that bouncing ball is above ground.

Differential Weakening



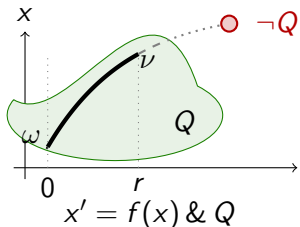
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$$\frac{G \overline{\vdash [x' = v, v' = -g \& x \geq 0]}(x \geq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x)}{\text{DW} \overline{\vdash [x' = v, v' = -g \& x \geq 0]}0 \leq x}$$

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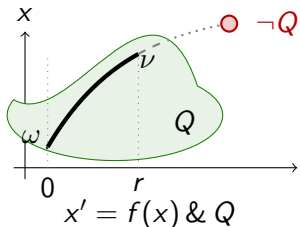
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$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R} \frac{}{\vdash x \geq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x} \\ \text{G} \frac{}{\vdash [x' = v, v' = -g \& x \geq 0](x \geq 0 \rightarrow 0 \leq x)} \\ \text{DW} \frac{}{\vdash [x' = v, v' = -g \& x \geq 0]0 \leq x} \end{array}$$

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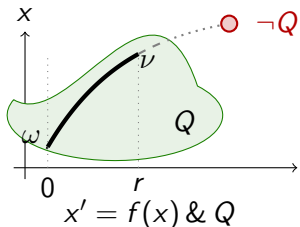
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Differential Weakening

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$$\text{DW} \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash [x' = f(x) \& q(x)]p(x), \Delta}$$

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



Example (Bouncing ball)

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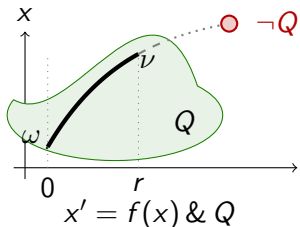
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Differential Weakening

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$$\text{DW} \frac{\Gamma \vdash \forall x (q(x) \rightarrow p(x)), \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash [x' = f(x) \& q(x)]p(x), \Delta}$$

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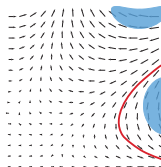
Differential Invariant Terms for Differential Equations

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{Q \vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' = 0}{e = 0 \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]e = 0}$$

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

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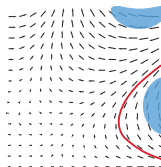
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$$\text{DW} [x' = f(x) \& Q]P \leftrightarrow [x' = f(x) \& Q](Q \rightarrow P)$$

dl is a derived rule:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{G}_{\rightarrow R} \frac{Q \vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' = 0}{\vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q](Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](e)' = 0)} \\ \text{DW} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q](Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](e)' = 0)}{\vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q][x' := f(x)](e)' = 0} \\ \text{DE} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q][x' := f(x)](e)' = 0}{\vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q](e)' = 0} \\ \text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q](e)' = 0}{e = 0 \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]e = 0} \end{array}$$



$$\text{G} \frac{P}{[\alpha]P}$$

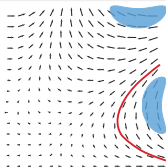
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Differential Invariant

$$dI \quad \frac{e = k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e = k}{}$$



Differential Invariant Equations

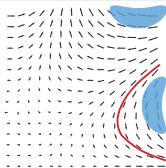
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Differential Invariant

$$DI \quad \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' = (k)'}{e = k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e = k}$$

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Differential Invariant Equations

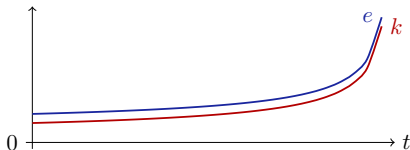
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Proof (= rate of change from = initial value. Mean-value theorem).

$$\frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) = \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \llbracket (k)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket k \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) \quad \square$$

Differential Invariant Inequalities

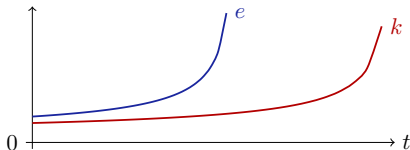
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Differential Invariant Inequalities

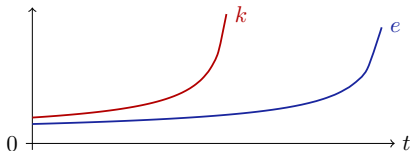
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Differential Invariant Inequalities

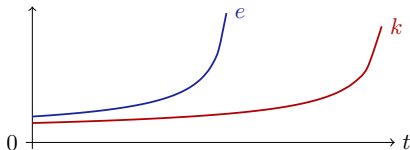
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$$\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \text{ for } r > 0 \Rightarrow \forall 0 \leq z \leq r \quad \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z)$$

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' > (k)'}{e > k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e > k}$$

$$\text{DI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](e)' > (k)'}{e > k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e > k}$$



Proof ($>$ rate of change from $>$ initial value. Mean-value theorem).

$$\frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) = \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) > \llbracket (k)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket k \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) \quad \square$$

Differential Invariant Inequalities

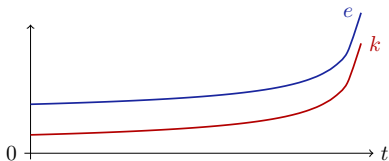
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Differential Invariant

$$\text{dI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' \geq (k)'}{e > k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e > k}$$

$$\text{DI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](e)' \geq (k)'}{e > k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e > k}$$



Proof (\geq rate of change from $>$ initial value. Mean-value theorem).

$$\frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) = \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) \geq \llbracket (k)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket k \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) \quad \square$$

Differential Invariant Inequalities

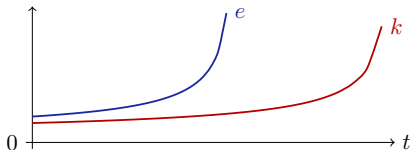
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Differential Invariant

$$\text{dI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' \neq (k)'}{e \neq k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e \neq k}$$

$$\text{DI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](e)' \neq (k)'}{e \neq k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e \neq k}$$



Proof (\neq rate of change from \neq initial value. Mean-value theorem).

$$\frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) = \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) \neq \llbracket (k)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket k \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) \quad \square$$

Differential Invariant Inequalities

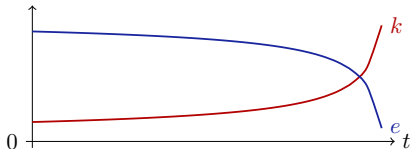
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$$\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \text{ for } r > 0 \Rightarrow \forall 0 \leq z \leq r \quad \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z)$$

Differential Invariant

$$dI \quad \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' \neq (k)'}{e \neq k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e \neq k}$$

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Differential Invariant Inequalities

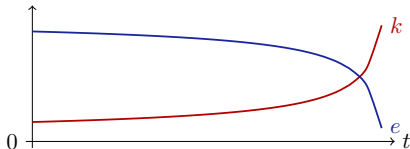
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Differential Invariant

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Differential Invariant Inequalities

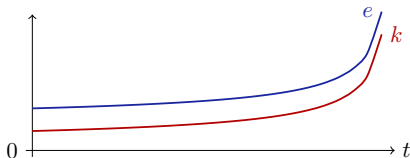
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Differential Invariant

$$\text{dI} \quad \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)](e)' = (k)'}{e \neq k \vdash [x' = f(x)]e \neq k}$$

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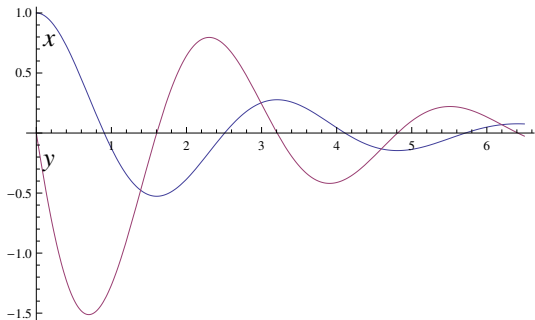


Proof (= rate of change from \neq initial value. Mean-value theorem).

$$\frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) = \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \llbracket (k)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket k \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) \quad \square$$

Example: Differential Invariant Inequalities

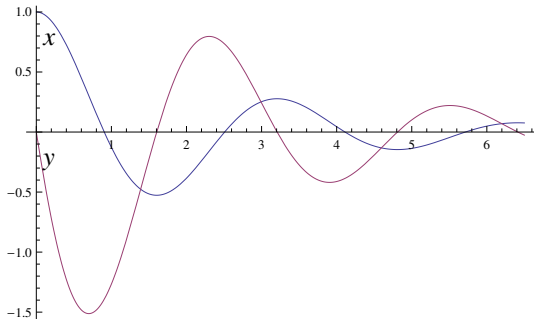
$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \ \& \ (\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0)] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



Example: Differential Invariant Inequalities

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

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

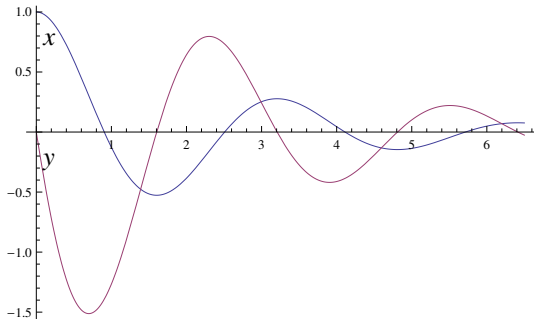


Example: Differential Invariant Inequalities

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

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

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



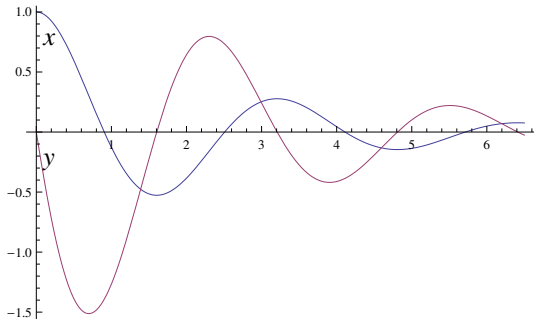
Example: Differential Invariant Inequalities

*

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

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

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



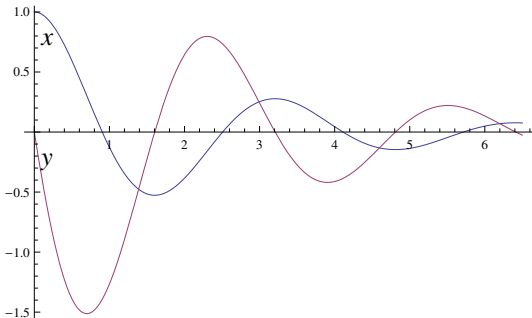
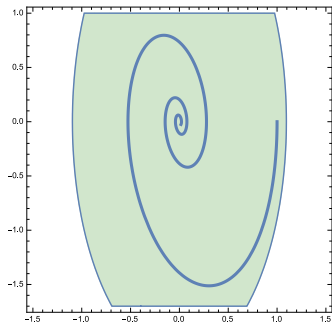
Example: Differential Invariant Inequalities: Oscillator

*

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

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

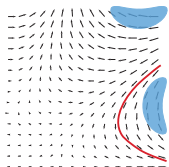
$$\omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2 \vdash [x' = y, y' = -\omega^2 x - 2d\omega y \ \& \ (\omega \geq 0 \wedge d \geq 0)] \omega^2 x^2 + y^2 \leq c^2$$



Differential Invariant Conjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

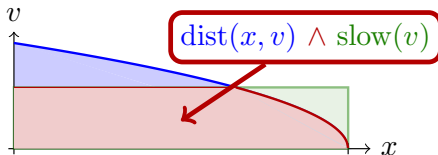


Differential Invariant Conjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P) \wedge (Q))'}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

$$\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)]((P) \wedge (Q))'}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

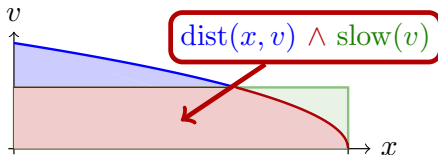


Differential Invariant Conjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P)' \wedge (Q)')}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

$$\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)]((P)' \wedge (Q)')}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$



Proof (separately).

$$\frac{\frac{\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](P)'}{P \vdash [x' = f(x)]P}}{\wedge, \text{WL}} \quad \frac{\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](Q)'}{Q \vdash [x' = f(x)]Q}}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

□

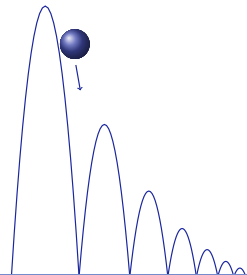
$$[\alpha] \wedge [\alpha](P \wedge Q) \leftrightarrow [\alpha]P \wedge [\alpha]Q$$

$$2gx=2gH-v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0](2gx=2gH-v^2 \wedge x \geq 0)$$

No solutions but still a proof.

Simple proof with simple arithmetic.

Independent proofs for independent questions.



Quantum's Back for a Differential Invariant Proof

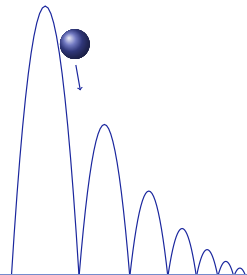
$$\Box \wedge [\alpha](P \wedge Q) \leftrightarrow [\alpha]P \wedge [\alpha]Q$$

$$\Box \wedge \frac{\overline{2gx=2gH-v^2 \vdash [x''=-g \ \& \ x \geq 0]2gx=2gH-v^2} \quad \overline{\vdash [x''=-g \ \& \ x \geq 0]x \geq 0}}{2gx=2gH-v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0](2gx=2gH-v^2 \wedge x \geq 0)}$$

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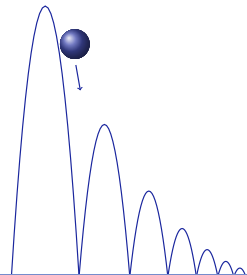
Quantum's Back for a Differential Invariant Proof

$$\frac{\text{dl} \frac{x \geq 0 \vdash [x' := v][v' := -g] 2gx' = -2vv'}{2gx = 2gH - v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] 2gx = 2gH - v^2} \quad \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] x \geq 0}{\Box \wedge \frac{2gx = 2gH - v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] (2gx = 2gH - v^2 \wedge x \geq 0)}}$$

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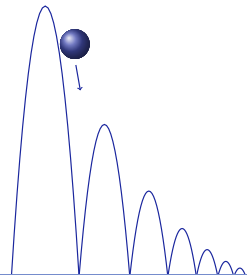
Quantum's Back for a Differential Invariant Proof

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\overline{x \geq 0 \vdash 2gv = -2v(-g)}}{[':=] \frac{x \geq 0 \vdash [x':=v][v':=-g]2gx' = -2vv'}{dl} \frac{2gx=2gH-v^2 \vdash [x''=-g \ \& \ x \geq 0]2gx=2gH-v^2}{\wedge} \frac{\vdash [x''=-g \ \& \ x \geq 0]x \geq 0}{2gx=2gH-v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0](2gx=2gH-v^2 \wedge x \geq 0)}} \end{array}$$

No solutions but still a proof.

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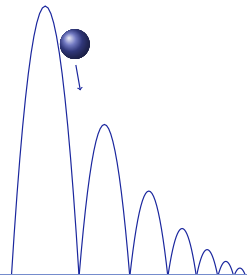
Quantum's Back for a Differential Invariant Proof

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{*} \\
 \mathbb{R} \frac{\overline{x \geq 0 \vdash 2gv = -2v(-g)}}{[v := -g] \frac{[x' := v] \overline{2gx' = -2vv'}}{2gx = 2gH - v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] 2gx = 2gH - v^2} \quad \overline{\vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] x \geq 0}} \\
 \text{dl} \\
 \frac{\text{d} \wedge \frac{2gx = 2gH - v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] 2gx = 2gH - v^2}{2gx = 2gH - v^2 \vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] (2gx = 2gH - v^2 \wedge x \geq 0)}}{\vdash [x'' = -g \ \& \ x \geq 0] x \geq 0}
 \end{array}$$

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Simple proof with simple arithmetic.

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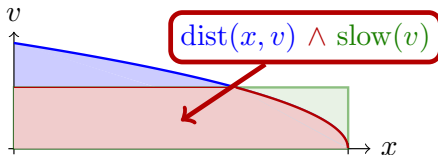


Differential Invariant Conjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P) \wedge (Q))'}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

$$\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)]((P) \wedge (Q))'}{P \wedge Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \wedge Q)}$$

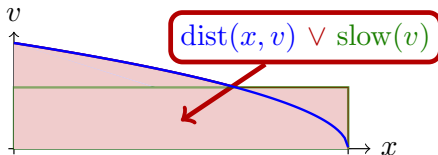


Differential Invariant Disjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P)' \vee (Q)')}{P \vee Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}$$

$$\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)]((P)' \vee (Q)')}{P \vee Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}$$

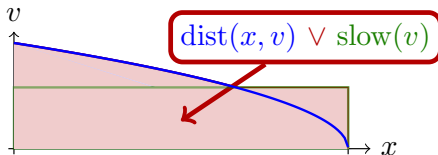


Differential Invariant Disjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P) \vee (Q)')}{P \vee Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}$$

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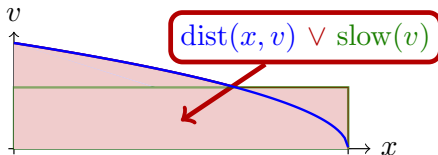


Differential Invariant Disjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P)' \wedge (Q)')}{P \vee Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}$$

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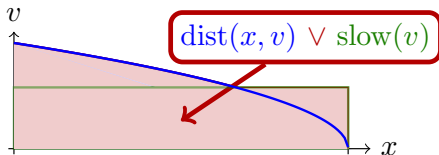


Differential Invariant Disjunctions

Differential Invariant

$$\text{dl} \frac{\vdash [x' := f(x)]((P)' \wedge (Q)')}{P \vee Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}$$

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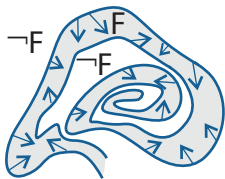


Proof (separately).

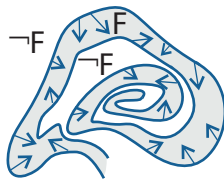
$$\text{VL} \frac{\text{MR} \frac{*}{P \vdash P \vee Q} \quad \text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](P)'}{P \vdash [x' = f(x)]P}}{P \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)} \quad \text{MR} \frac{*}{Q \vdash P \vee Q} \quad \text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x)](Q)'}{Q \vdash [x' = f(x)]Q}}{Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}}{P \vee Q \vdash [x' = f(x)](P \vee Q)}$$

□

Assuming Differential Invariance



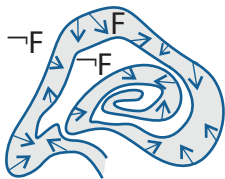
$$\frac{Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q]F}$$



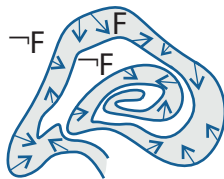
$$\frac{F \wedge Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q]F}$$

$$\text{loop} \quad \frac{F \vdash [\alpha]F}{F \vdash [\alpha^*]F}$$

Assuming Differential Invariance



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

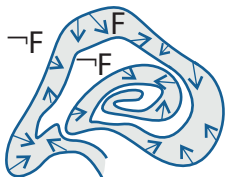


$$\frac{F \wedge Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

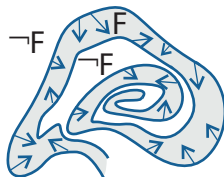
Example (Restrictions)

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' = w, w' = -v]v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0$$

Assuming Differential Invariance



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



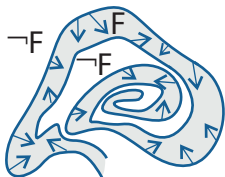
$$\frac{F \wedge Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

Example (Restrictions)

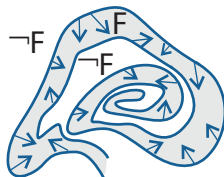
$$\frac{}{v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' := w][w' := -v]2vw' - 2v' = 0}$$

$$\frac{}{v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' = w, w' = -v]v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0}$$

Assuming Differential Invariance



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



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

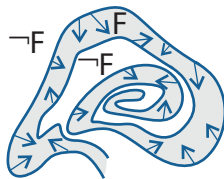
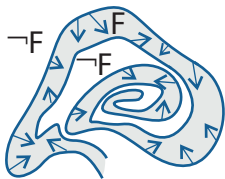
Example (Restrictions)

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash 2vw - 2w = 0$$

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' := w][w' := -v]2vv' - 2v' = 0$$

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' = w, w' = -v]v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0$$

Assuming Differential Invariance



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

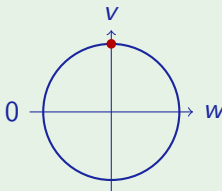
$$\frac{F \wedge Q \rightarrow [x' := f(x)](F)'}{F \vdash [x' = f(x) \& Q]F}$$

Example (Restrictions)

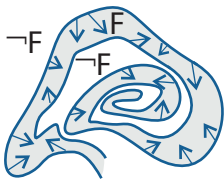
$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash 2vw - 2w = 0$$

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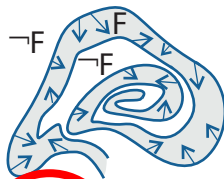
$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' = w, w' = -v]v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0$$



Assuming Differential Invariance



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



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

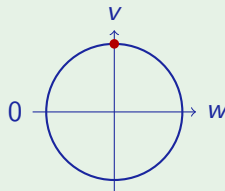
Example (Restrictions are unsound!)

(unsound)

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash 2vw - 2w = 0$$

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' := w][w' := -v]2vv' - 2v' = 0$$

$$v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0 \vdash [v' = w, w' = -v]v^2 - 2v + 1 = 0$$

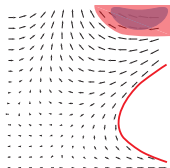


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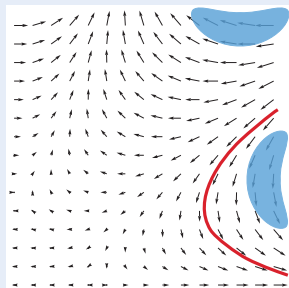
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

$$F \vdash [x' = f(x)]F$$



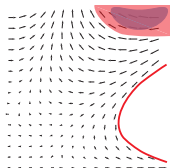
Differential Cut



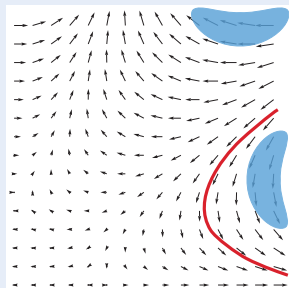
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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



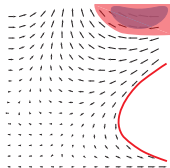
Differential Cut



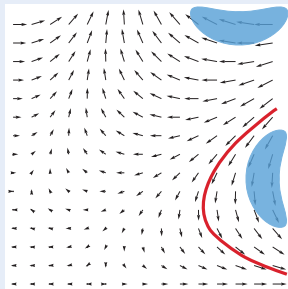
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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



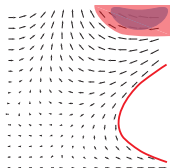
Differential Cut



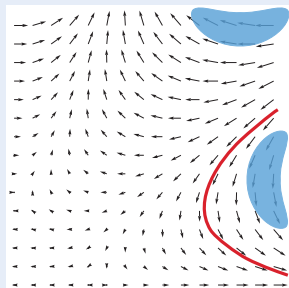
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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



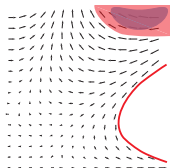
Differential Cut



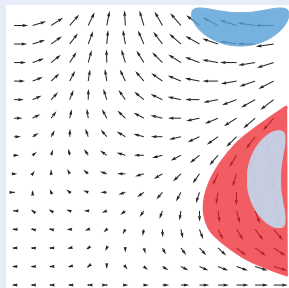
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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



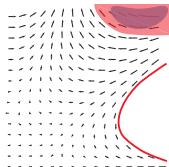
Differential Cut



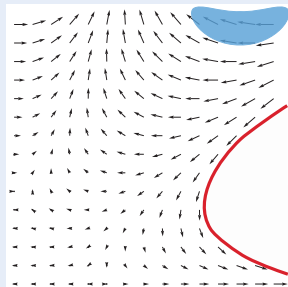
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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



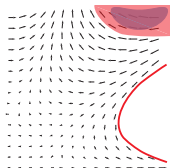
Differential Cut



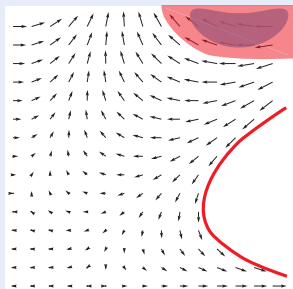
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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



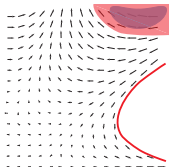
Differential Cut



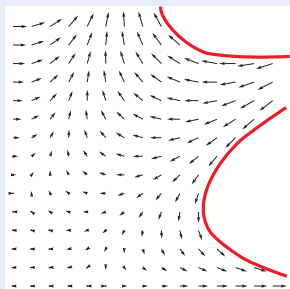
Differential Cuts

Differential Cut

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

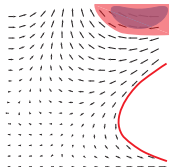


Differential Cut

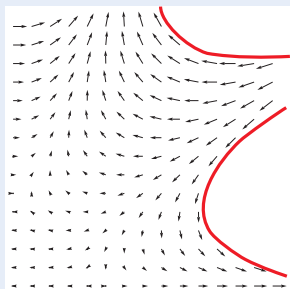


Differential Cut

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



Differential Cut



Proof (Soundness).

Let $\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q$ starting in $\omega \in \llbracket F \rrbracket$.

$\omega \in \llbracket [x' = f(x) \& Q] \mathbf{C} \rrbracket$ by left premise.

Thus, $\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \wedge \mathbf{C}$.

Thus, $\varphi(r) \in \llbracket F \rrbracket$ by second premise. \square

$$\text{DC } x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1$$

$$\text{DC } x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1$$

$$\text{dl } y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] y^5 \geq 0$$

$$\text{DC} \quad x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1$$

$$[\text{':=}] \quad \vdash [x' := (x - 2)^4 + y^5][y' := y^2] 5y^4 y' \geq 0$$

$$\text{dl} \quad y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] y^5 \geq 0$$

$$\text{DC } x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \vdash 5y^4 y^2 \geq 0$$

$$[\prime :=] \quad \vdash [x' := (x - 2)^4 + y^5][y' := y^2] 5y^4 y^2 \geq 0$$

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$$\text{DC } x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1$$

*

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \vdash 5y^4 y^2 \geq 0$$

$$[':=] \quad \vdash [x':=(x - 2)^4 + y^5][y':=y^2] 5y^4 y' \geq 0$$

$$\text{dl } y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] y^5 \geq 0$$

$$\text{dl} \frac{x^3 \geq -1 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2 \ \& \ y^5 \geq 0] x^3 \geq -1 \triangleright}{\text{DC} \ x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1}$$

$$\text{DC} \ x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1$$

$$*$$

$$\mathbb{R} \frac{\vdash 5y^4 y^2 \geq 0}{\text{[':=]} \ \vdash [x':=(x - 2)^4 + y^5][y':=y^2] 5y^4 y' \geq 0}$$

$$\text{[':=]} \ \vdash [x':=(x - 2)^4 + y^5][y':=y^2] 5y^4 y' \geq 0$$

$$\text{dl} \ y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] y^5 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \hline
 [\prime :=] \quad y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' := (x - 2)^4 + y^5][y' := y^2] 2x^2 x' \geq 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{dl} \quad x^3 \geq -1 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2 \ \& \ y^5 \geq 0] x^3 \geq -1 \triangleright \\
 \hline
 \text{DC} \quad x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] x^3 \geq -1 \\
 \\
 * \\
 \hline
 \mathbb{R} \quad \vdash 5y^4 y^2 \geq 0 \\
 \hline
 [\prime :=] \quad \vdash [x' := (x - 2)^4 + y^5][y' := y^2] 5y^4 y' \geq 0 \\
 \hline
 \text{dl} \quad y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x - 2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2] y^5 \geq 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \frac{}{y^5 \geq 0 \vdash 2x^2((x-2)^4 + y^5) \geq 0}$$

$$[\prime :=] \quad \frac{}{y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' := (x-2)^4 + y^5][y' := y^2]2x^2x' \geq 0}$$

$$\text{dl} \quad \frac{}{x^3 \geq -1 \vdash [x' = (x-2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2 \& y^5 \geq 0]x^3 \geq -1 \triangleright}$$

$$\text{DC} \quad \frac{}{x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x-2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2]x^3 \geq -1}$$

*

$$\mathbb{R} \quad \frac{}{\vdash 5y^4y^2 \geq 0}$$

$$[\prime :=] \quad \frac{}{\vdash [x' := (x-2)^4 + y^5][y' := y^2]5y^4y' \geq 0}$$

$$\text{dl} \quad \frac{}{y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x-2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2]y^5 \geq 0}$$

*

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$$\text{dl} \quad \frac{}{x^3 \geq -1 \vdash [x' = (x-2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2 \& y^5 \geq 0]x^3 \geq -1 \triangleright}$$

$$\text{DC} \quad \frac{}{x^3 \geq -1 \wedge y^5 \geq 0 \vdash [x' = (x-2)^4 + y^5, y' = y^2]x^3 \geq -1}$$

*

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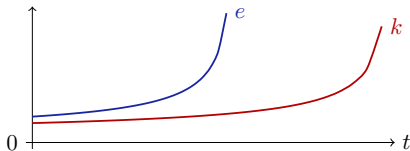
Soundness Proof: Differential Invariants

Lemma (Differential lemma) (Differential value vs. Time-derivative)

$$\varphi \models x' = f(x) \wedge Q \text{ for } r > 0 \Rightarrow \forall 0 \leq z \leq r \quad \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) = \frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z)$$

Differential Invariant

$$\text{DI} \frac{\vdash [x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q](e)' \geq 0}{e \geq 0 \vdash [x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q]e \geq 0}$$



Proof (\geq rate of change from \geq initial value. Case $r = 0$ is easier.)

$h(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)$ is differentiable on $[0, r]$ if $r > 0$.

$$\frac{dh(t)}{dt}(z) = \frac{d\llbracket e \rrbracket \varphi(t)}{dt}(z) = \llbracket (e)' \rrbracket \varphi(z) \geq 0 \text{ by lemma + premise for all } z.$$

$$h(r) - h(0) = \underbrace{(r - 0)}_{>0} \underbrace{\frac{dh(t)}{dt}(\xi)}_{\geq 0} \geq 0 \text{ by mean-value theorem for some } \xi. \quad \square$$

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Differential Invariants for Differential Equations

Differential Weakening

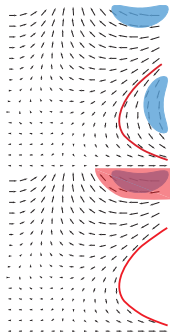
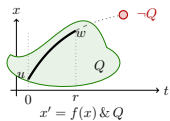
$$\frac{Q \vdash F}{P \vdash [x' = f(x) \ \& \ Q] F}$$

Differential Invariant

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

Differential Cut

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





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