

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE



REAL BEHAVIOR OF FLOATING POINT

SOPRANO | F.Bobot, Bruno Marre, Guillaume Melquiond?

www.cea.fr



08 Janvier
digiteo

list

Floating Points Have Some Properties!

Rounding $o(\cdot)$ is increasing !!

```

procedure User_Rule_4 (X, Y : Float;
                       Res  : out Boolean)
is
begin
  pragma Assume (X <= Y);
  pragma Assume (Y > 0.0);
  Res := X / Y <= 1.0;
  pragma Assert (Res);
end User_Rule_4;

```

$$\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{R}, 0 < y \wedge o\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) < o(z) \implies o(x) \leq o(z \times y)$$

Let $D, E \subset \mathcal{R}$, $f : D \mapsto E$ and $f^{-1} : E \mapsto D$ such that:

- $\forall x \in D, f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$

- f increasing

we have:

- $\forall x \in D, o(y) \in E, o(f(x)) < o(y) \implies o(x) \leq o(f^{-1}(o(y)))$

- $\forall x \in D, y \in E, o(f(x)) < o(f(y)) \implies x < y$

```
procedure User_Rule_7 (X, Y, Z, A : Float;  
                      Res          : out Boolean)  
begin  
  pragma Assume (Z >= 0.0);  
  pragma Assume (X >= Y);  
  pragma Assume (Y >= Z);  
  pragma Assume (X > Z);  
  pragma Assume (A >= 1.0);  
  Res := (X - Y) / (X - Z) <= A;  
  pragma Assert (Res);      -- valid  
end User_Rule_7;
```

Let $x, y, z \in \mathcal{R}$, if $0 < y$, and $1 < o\left(\frac{o(x)}{o(y)}\right)$ we have $o(y) < o(x)$

For Rule7:

$$A < o\left(\frac{o(x-y)}{o(x-z)}\right)$$

$$1 < o\left(\frac{o(x-y)}{o(x-z)}\right)$$

$$o(x-z) < o(x-y)$$

$$y < z$$

contradict ($y \geq z$)

Let $x, y, z \in \mathcal{R}$, if $0 < y$, and $2^n < o\left(\frac{o(x)}{o(y)}\right)$ we have
 $o(2^n * y) < o(x)$


```
procedure User_Rule_6 (X, Y, Z, A : Float;  
                      Res          : out Boolean)  
is  
begin  
    pragma Assume (Z >= 0.0);  
    pragma Assume (X >= Y);  
    pragma Assume (Y >= Z);  
    pragma Assume (X > Z);  
    pragma Assume (A <= 0.0);  
    Res := (X - Y) / (X - Z) >= A;  
    pragma Assert (Res);      -- valid  
end User_Rule_6;
```

By domain and delta propagation (sign)

```
procedure User_Rule_16 (X, Y : Float;  
                        Res  : out Boolean)  
is  
begin  
    pragma Assume (X in -7800.0 .. 7800.0);  
    pragma Assume (Y in -7800.0 .. 7800.0);  
    pragma Assume (X > abs Y);  
    Res := Sqrt (X * X - Y * Y) <= X;  
    pragma Assert (Res);          --@ASSERT:FAIL  
end User_Rule_16;
```

$$o\left(\sqrt{o(x^2) - o(y^2)}\right) > x$$

$$o(x^2) - o(y^2) \geq o(x^2)$$

$$o(x^2) - o(y^2) = o(x^2) \text{ because of } x > \text{abs}(y)$$

$$o\left(\sqrt{o(x^2)}\right) > x$$

$x > x$ if $o(x^2)$ is normalized

$o(x^2)$ is denormalized

x the minimum of the remaining values is a solution

```
procedure Incr_By_Const
    (State : in out Float_32;
     X      : range 0 .. 1_000_000)
is
begin
    pragma Assume (X < 1_000_000 and
                  State in 0.0 | 10.0 .. Float_32 (X) * 10.0);
    State := State + 10.0;
    pragma Assert
        (State in 10.0 .. Float_32 (X + 1) * 10.0);
end Incr_By_Const;
```

$$State \leq o(Float_32(X) * 10.0)$$

$$State \leq Float_32(X) * 10.0$$

$$State \leq X * 10.0$$

$$\begin{aligned} o(Float_32(X + 1) * 10.0) &= Float_32(X + 1) * 10.0 \\ &= (X + 1) * 10.0 \\ &= X * 10.0 + 10.0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} State + 10.0 &\leq o(Float_32(X + 1) * 10.0) < o(State + 10.0) \\ o(State + 10.0) &\leq o(Float_32(X + 1) * 10.0) < o(State + 10.0) \end{aligned}$$

Comment from the file: *In this simple calculation, it can be easily seen by interval reasoning that there is no overflow. But current SMT solvers with our encoding can't solve this.*

```
procedure Polynomial (X : Float)
is
begin
  pragma Assume (X in 0.0 .. 60.0);
  pragma Assert (((X + 2.0) * X + 3.0) + 4.0
                * X + 5.0 in Float'Range);
end Polynomial;
```

Propagation.

Not solved: Angle_Between, Approximate_Inverse_Square_Root

