

CS 430: Formal Semantics Assignment 2 Sample Solution

Prepared by: Shu-Chun Weng
Based on work by Antonis Stampolis

Reynolds, exercise 2.2

(a) Syntax of commands is extended as follows:

$$c ::= \dots \mid \mathbf{repeat} \ c \ \mathbf{until} \ b$$

The semantic function for this command is:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mathbf{repeat} \ c \ \mathbf{until} \ b \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} &= (\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}} F)_{\perp} \cdot \llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \\ \text{where } Ff \sigma &= \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \ \text{then } \sigma \ \text{else } f_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\llbracket \mathbf{repeat} \ c \ \mathbf{until} \ b \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} = \llbracket c; \ \mathbf{while} \ \neg b \ \mathbf{do} \ c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}}$$

(c) From (a), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \lambda f. \lambda \sigma. \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \ \text{then } \sigma \ \text{else } f_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda \sigma. \text{if } \llbracket \neg b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \ \text{then } f_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \ \text{else } \sigma \\ &=_{\text{def}} G \end{aligned}$$

Thus $(\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}} F) = (\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}} G)$ by uniqueness of least fixed-point. But note that $(\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}} G)$ is exactly the same to $\llbracket \mathbf{while} \ \neg b \ \mathbf{do} \ c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}}$ by definition of the semantics for **while**. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \mathbf{repeat} \ c \ \mathbf{until} \ b \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma &= (\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}} F)_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \\ &= (\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}} G)_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \\ &= \llbracket \mathbf{while} \ \neg b \ \mathbf{do} \ c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}}_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \\ &= \llbracket c; \ \mathbf{while} \ \neg b \ \mathbf{do} \ c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma \end{aligned}$$

Reynolds, exercise 2.3

The F used to define the semantics of the while loop is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} F f \sigma &= \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \ \text{then } f_{\perp}(\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \ \text{else } \sigma \\ &= \text{if } \sigma x \neq 0 \ \text{then } f[\sigma \mid x : \sigma x - 2] \ \text{else } \sigma \end{aligned}$$

We shall prove by induction that, for $n \geq 0$,

$$F^n \perp \sigma = \text{if } \text{even}(\sigma x) \wedge 0 \leq \sigma x < 2n \ \text{then } [\sigma \mid x : 0] \ \text{else } \perp$$

Base case: for $n = 0$, LHS = $I \perp \sigma = \perp$ and the condition $0 \leq \sigma x < 0$ is never true, hence RHS = $\perp =$ LHS.

Induction step: suppose that F^n is as claimed, consider F^{n+1} :

$$\begin{aligned}
F^{n+1} \perp \sigma &= F (F^n \perp) \sigma \\
&= \text{if } \sigma x \neq 0 \text{ then } F^n \perp [\sigma \mid x : \sigma x - 2] \text{ else } \sigma \\
&= \text{if } \sigma x \neq 0 \text{ then} \\
&\quad \text{if } \text{even}([\sigma \mid x : \sigma x - 2]x) \wedge 0 \leq [\sigma \mid x : \sigma x - 2]x < 2n \text{ then } [\sigma \mid x : \sigma x - 2 \mid x : 0] \text{ else } \perp \\
&\quad \text{else } \sigma \\
&= \text{if } \sigma x \neq 0 \text{ then} \\
&\quad \text{if } \text{even}(\sigma x - 2) \wedge 0 \leq \sigma x - 2 < 2n \text{ then } [\sigma \mid x : 0] \text{ else } \perp \\
&\quad \text{else } [\sigma \mid x : 0] \\
&= \text{if } (\text{even}(\sigma x) \wedge 2 \leq \sigma x < 2n + 2) \vee x = 0 \text{ then } [\sigma \mid x : 0] \text{ else } \perp \\
&= \text{if } (\text{even}(\sigma x) \wedge 0 \leq \sigma x < 2n + 2) \text{ then } [\sigma \mid x : 0] \text{ else } \perp
\end{aligned}$$

Then, with the property of the least fix-point,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{Y}_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma \perp} F \sigma &= \left(\bigsqcup_{n=0}^{\infty} F^n \perp \right) \sigma \\
&= \bigsqcup_{n=0}^{\infty} (F^n \perp \sigma) \quad \text{By Prop. 2.2} \\
&= \text{if } \text{even}(\sigma x) \wedge \sigma x \geq 0 \text{ then } [\sigma \mid x : 0] \text{ else } \perp
\end{aligned}$$

Reynolds, exercise 2.4

We need to show that $F = \lambda f. \lambda \sigma. \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \text{ then } f \perp (\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \text{ else } \sigma$ is continuous. We begin by showing that F is monotone, that is, for all $f \sqsubseteq f'$, $Ff \sqsubseteq Ff'$, or $\forall \sigma, Ff \sigma \sqsubseteq Ff' \sigma$. This is simple to show by splitting cases on $\llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma$, and noting that $f \perp \sqsubseteq f' \perp$ in the case when $\llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma = \text{true}$.

Now to show that F is continuous, we need to show that for a chain $f_0 \sqsubseteq f_1 \sqsubseteq \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned}
F\left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i\right) &= \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (Ff_i) \\
\Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma. F\left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i\right) \sigma &= \left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (Ff_i)\right) \sigma \\
\Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma. F\left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i\right) \sigma &= \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (Ff_i \sigma) \quad \text{because of monotonicity and Prop. 2.2} \\
\Leftrightarrow \forall \sigma. \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \text{ then } \left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i\right) \perp (\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \text{ else } \sigma &= \bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma \text{ then } (f_i) \perp (\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \text{ else } \sigma
\end{aligned}$$

This again is simple to prove by splitting cases on $\llbracket b \rrbracket_{\text{bool}} \sigma$. If it is equal to false, then the LHS evaluates to

σ , while the RHS evaluates to $\sqcup \sigma = \sigma$. If it is equal to true, then:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHS} &= \left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i \right)_{\perp} (\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \\
 &= \left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (f_i)_{\perp} \right) (\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) && \text{by continuity of } (-)_{\perp} \\
 &= \left(\bigsqcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (f_i)_{\perp} (\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\text{comm}} \sigma) \right) && \text{by Prop. 2.2} \\
 &= \text{RHS}
 \end{aligned}$$

Reynolds, exercise 2.9

for $v := e_0$ **to** e_1 **do** $c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{newvar } v := e_0 \text{ in newvar } w := e_1 \text{ in while } v < w \text{ do } (c; v := v + 1) \text{ if } v = w \text{ then } c \text{ else skip}$