

**Models of computation (MOD) 2014/15**  
Mid-term exam – April 13, 2015

**[Ex. 1]**

Consider the IMP command

$$w \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{while} \ y > 0 \ \mathbf{do} \ (r := r \times x ; y := y - 1)$$

1. Let  $c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (r := 1 ; w)$  and  $\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [9/x, 2/y]$ . Use goal-oriented derivation, according to the operational semantics of IMP, to find the memory  $\sigma'$  such that  $\langle c, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'$ , if it exists.
2. (**difficult**) Compute the denotational semantics  $\mathcal{C}[[w]] = \text{fix } \Gamma$ .  
*Hint:* Prove that letting  $\varphi_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Gamma^n \perp_{\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_{\perp}}$  it holds  $\forall n \geq 1$

$$\varphi_n = \lambda \sigma. (\sigma y > 0) \rightarrow ( (\sigma y \geq n) \rightarrow \perp_{\Sigma_{\perp}} , \sigma[\sigma r \times (\sigma x)^{\sigma y} / r, 0 / y] ) , \sigma$$

**[Ex. 2]**

Let  $D = \omega \cup \{\infty_0, \infty_1\}$  and  $\sqsubseteq$  be the relation over  $D$  such that:

- for any pair of natural numbers  $n, m \in \omega$ , we let  $n \sqsubseteq m$  iff  $n \leq m$ ;
- for any natural number  $n \in \omega$ , we let  $n \sqsubseteq \infty_0$  iff  $n$  is even;
- for any natural number  $n \in \omega$ , we let  $n \sqsubseteq \infty_1$  iff  $n$  is odd;
- and we set  $\infty_0 \sqsubseteq \infty_0 \sqsubseteq \infty_1 \sqsubseteq \infty_1$ .

Is  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  a CPO? Explain.

**[Ex. 3]**

Let  $x, y, w$  be variables of type  $int$ , and  $f : int \rightarrow (int \rightarrow int)$ . Consider the HOFL term

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ f. \ \lambda x. \ \mathbf{if} \ x \ \mathbf{then} \ (\lambda y. (y + w)) \ \mathbf{else} \ (f \ w)$$

1. Compute the term  $t[(f \ x \ y)/w]$ .
2. Compute the term  $t[(f \ x \ y)/x]$ .

*Hint:* You are allowed to introduce additional (typed) variables if needed.

**[Ex. 4]**

Is it possible to assign a type to the HOFL pre-term below? If yes, compute its principal type.

$$\mathbf{rec} \ f. \ \lambda x. \ ( f \ \mathbf{fst}(x) , f \ \mathbf{snd}(x) )$$