

#### Semantica denotazionale dei commandi

#### Lambda notation

### Lambda notazione

#### Ingredienti base:

funzioni anonime

 $\lambda x. \ e$  x funge da parametro formale in e denota una funzione che aspetta un valore da sostituire a x e poi valuta e

applicazione

 $e_1$   $e_2$  è l'argomento passato alla funzione  $e_1$  denota l'applicazione della funzione  $e_1$  a  $e_2$  riduce il bisogno di parentesi  $e_1(e_2)$ 

### Definizione di funzione

$$f(x) \triangleq x^2 - 2 \cdot x + 5$$

$$f \triangleq \lambda x. \ (x^2 - 2 \cdot x + 5)$$

le parentesi non sono necessarie vengono aggiunte per chiarezza

### Associative rules

 $e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3$ 

si legge  $(e_1 e_2) e_3$ 

l'applicazione è associativa a sinistra

 $\lambda x. \ \lambda y. \ \lambda z. \ e$  si legge  $\lambda x. \ (\lambda y. \ (\lambda z. \ e))$ 

l'astrazione è associativa a destra

### Scoping (ambito di visibilità)

 $\lambda x. e$ 

lo scope di  $x \ \hat{\mathbf{e}} \ e$ 

x non è visibile fuori da e

come una variabile locale

## Alpha-conversione

$$\lambda x. \ (x^2 - 2 \cdot x + 5)$$

I nomi dei parametri formali sono inessenziali: le due espressioni denotano la stessa funzione.

$$\lambda y. \ (y^2 - 2 \cdot y + 5)$$

$$\lambda x.\ e \equiv \lambda y.\ (e^{y}/x])$$
 (sotto opportune condizioni su  $e,y$  )

sostituzione capture-avoiding (lo formalizzeremo poi)

### Applicazione (regole beta)

```
(\lambda x.\ e)\ e_0 applicazione di una funzione \equiv e^{[e_0/_x]} valutazione con sostituzione sostituzione capture-avoiding
```

$$\lambda x.~(x^2-2\cdot x+5)$$
 una funzione 
$$(\lambda x.~(x^2-2\cdot x+5))~2~\text{ l'applicazione}$$
 
$$\equiv$$
 
$$2^2-2\cdot 2+5=5~\text{ la sua valutazione}$$

$$\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ (x^2-2\cdot y+5)$$
 una funzione 
$$(\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ (x^2-2\cdot y+5))\ 2 \quad \text{l'applicazione}$$
 
$$\equiv \lambda y.\ (2^2-2\cdot y+5) \quad \text{la sua valutazione}$$
 e' ancora una funzione!

$$\begin{array}{lll} \lambda f. \ \lambda x. \ (x^2+f\ 1) & \text{una funzione} \\ (\lambda f. \ \lambda x. \ (x^2+f\ 1)) \ (\lambda y. \ (2\cdot y)) & \text{l'applicazione} \\ & \equiv & \text{(l'argomento è una funzione!)} \\ \lambda x. \ (x^2+(\lambda y. \ (2\cdot y))\ 1) & \text{la sua valutazione} \end{array}$$

di ordine superiore: funzioni come argomenti o risultati

$$\lambda f. \ \lambda x. \ (x^2 + f \ 1)$$

$$(\lambda f. \ \lambda x. \ (x^2 + f \ 1)) \ (\lambda y. \ (2 \cdot y)) \ 3$$

$$\equiv$$

$$\lambda x. (x^2 + (\lambda y. (2 \cdot y)) 1) = 3$$

$$3^2 + (\lambda y. (2 \cdot y)) 1$$

$$\equiv$$

$$3^2 + 2 \cdot 1 = 11$$

### Condizionale

$$e \rightarrow e_1, e_2$$

if e then  $e_1$  else  $e_2$ 

$$\min \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \lambda x. \ \lambda y. \ x < y \to x, y$$

fact 
$$n = (n < 2) \rightarrow 1$$
,  $n \cdot fact(n - 1)$   
fact  $= \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1$ ,  $n \cdot fact(n - 1)$   
fact  $= (\lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1$ ,  $n \cdot f(n - 1)$ ) fact  
 $\Gamma = \lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1$ ,  $n \cdot f(n - 1)$   
fact  $= \Gamma(fact)$   
fact  $= \text{fix } \Gamma$ 

$$\Gamma = \lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)$$

$$id = \lambda x \cdot x$$

$$\Gamma id = (\lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)) id$$

$$= \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot id(n - 1)$$

$$= \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot (n - 1)$$

$$\neq id$$

$$\Gamma = \lambda f. \lambda n. (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)$$

$$succ = \lambda x. x + 1$$

$$\Gamma \ succ = (\lambda f. \lambda n. (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)) \ succ$$

$$= \lambda n. (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot succ(n - 1)$$

$$= \lambda n. (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot n$$

$$\neq succ$$

```
\Gamma = \lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)
square = \lambda x . x^2
\Gamma square = (\lambda f. \lambda n. (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n-1)) square
                 = \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot square(n - 1)
                 = \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot (n - 1)^2
                 \neq square
```

$$\Gamma = \lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)$$

$$fact = \lambda x \cdot x!$$

$$\Gamma fact = (\lambda f \cdot \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot f(n - 1)) fact$$

$$= \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot fact(n - 1)$$

$$= \lambda n \cdot (n < 2) \rightarrow 1, n \cdot (n - 1)!$$

$$= fact$$



### Semantica Denotazionale

$$\mathscr{C}:Com \to (\Sigma \rightharpoonup \Sigma)$$

$$\mathscr{C}:Com \to (\Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp})$$

### $\mathscr{C} \llbracket \mathbf{skip} \rrbracket \sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma$

$$\mathscr{C}\llbracket x := a \rrbracket \sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sigma \llbracket a \rrbracket \sigma /_x \rrbracket$$

$$\mathscr{C}\llbracket c_0; c_1 \rrbracket \boldsymbol{\sigma} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathscr{C}\llbracket c_1 \rrbracket^* (\mathscr{C}\llbracket c_0 \rrbracket \boldsymbol{\sigma})$$

#### Lifting

$$(\cdot)^* : (\Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp}) \to (\Sigma_{\perp} \to \Sigma_{\perp})$$
 $f : \Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp} \quad f^* : \Sigma_{\perp} \to \Sigma_{\perp}$ 
 $f^*(x) = \begin{cases} \bot & \text{if } x = \bot \\ f(x) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 

$$\mathscr{C}\llbracket \mathbf{if}\ b\ \mathbf{then}\ c_0\ \mathbf{else}\ c_1 \rrbracket \sigma \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \mathscr{B}\llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma \to \mathscr{C}\llbracket c_0 \rrbracket \sigma, \mathscr{C}\llbracket c_1 \rrbracket \sigma$$

$$\mathscr{C}$$
 while  $b$  do  $c$   $\sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$  ?

### Semantica Denotazionale

```
\mathscr{C} \text{ [while } b \text{ do } c \text{]} \sigma \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathscr{B} \text{ [}b \text{]]} \sigma \to \mathscr{C} \text{ [while } b \text{ do } c \text{]}^* (\mathscr{C} \text{[}c \text{]]} \sigma), \sigma
\mathscr{C} \text{ [while } b \text{ do } c \text{]} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \sigma. \mathscr{B} \text{[}b \text{]]} \sigma \to \mathscr{C} \text{ [while } b \text{ do } c \text{]}^* (\mathscr{C} \text{[}c \text{]]} \sigma), \sigma
\equiv
```

$$(\lambda \varphi. \ \lambda \sigma. \ \mathscr{B}\llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma \to \varphi^*(\mathscr{C}\llbracket c \rrbracket \sigma), \sigma) \ \mathscr{C}\llbracket \text{while } b \ \text{do } c \rrbracket$$

$$\Gamma_{b,c} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda \varphi. \ \lambda \sigma. \ \mathscr{B}\llbracket b \rrbracket \ \sigma \to \varphi^*(\mathscr{C}\llbracket c \rrbracket \sigma), \sigma$$

$$\mathscr{C}$$
 [while  $b$  do  $c$ ] =  $\Gamma_{b,c}$   $\mathscr{C}$  [while  $b$  do  $c$ ]

p = f(p) equazione di punto fisso!

### Semantica Denotazionale

$$\mathscr{C}:Com \to (\Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp})$$

$$egin{aligned} arGamma_{b,c} & \overset{ ext{def}}{=} \lambda \, oldsymbol{arphi}. \ \lambda \, oldsymbol{\sigma}. \ \mathscr{B} \, \llbracket b 
rbracket \, oldsymbol{\sigma} 
ightarrow oldsymbol{arphi}^* (\mathscr{C} \, \llbracket c 
rbracket \, oldsymbol{\sigma}), oldsymbol{\sigma} \ & \Sigma_{\perp} \ & \Sigma_{\perp} \ & \Sigma_{\perp} \ & (\Sigma_{\perp})_{\perp} \Sigma_{\perp} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Sigma{ o}\Sigma_{ot}$$
  $(\Sigma{ o}\Sigma_{ot}){ o}\Sigma{ o}\Sigma_{ot}$ 

$$arGamma_{b,c}: (arSigma o arSigma_{ot}) o arSigma o arSigma_{ot}$$

funzioni parziali

$$\Sigma \rightharpoonup \Sigma$$

insiemi di coppie

$$(\sigma, \sigma')$$

$$CPO_{\perp}$$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{arphi} : oldsymbol{\Sigma} 
ightarrow oldsymbol{\Sigma}_oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\omega}} \ oldsymbol{arphi}^* : oldsymbol{\Sigma}_oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\omega}} \ oldsymbol{arphi}^* (\mathscr{C} blackbol{black} blackbol{oldsymbol{\omega}} oldsymbol{\sigma} : oldsymbol{\Sigma}_oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\omega}} \ oldsymbol{arphi}^* (\mathscr{C} blackbol{blackbol{\omega}} oldsymbol{\sigma}) : oldsymbol{\Sigma}_oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\omega}} \ oldsymbol{\phi} \ oldsymbol{\omega} \ oldsy$$

### Monotona e continua

$$\Gamma_{b,c} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \lambda \varphi. \ \lambda \sigma. \ \mathscr{B}\llbracket b \rrbracket \ \sigma \to \varphi^*(\mathscr{C}\llbracket c \rrbracket \sigma), \sigma$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Prendiamo} \\ R_{b,c} = \left\{ \frac{(\sigma'',\sigma')}{(\sigma,\sigma')} \mathcal{B} \llbracket b \rrbracket \sigma \wedge \mathcal{C} \llbracket c \rrbracket \sigma = \sigma'' \;,\;\; \overline{(\sigma,\sigma)} \mathcal{B} \llbracket \neg b \rrbracket \sigma \right\} \end{array}$$

chiaramente

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c} = \Gamma_{b,c}$$
 vediamo  $\Gamma_{b,c}$  come operanti su funzioni parziali

 $\widehat{R}_{b,c}$  è (monotona e) continua, e così anche  $\Gamma_{b,c}$ 

$$\mathscr{C}$$
 [while  $b$  do  $c$ ]  $\stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=}$  fix  $\Gamma_{b,c} = \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Gamma_{b,c}^n (\bot_{\Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp}})$ 

#### Bottom

$$\Sigma_{\perp}$$
 ha un elemento bottom:  $\perp$ 

$$\Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp}$$
 ha un elemento bottom:  $\lambda \sigma$ .  $\perp$ 

per evitare ambiguità

indichiamo l'elemento minimo di un dominio D con  $\perp_D$ 

$$\perp_{\Sigma_{\perp}}$$
 ha un elemento minimo :  $\perp_{\Sigma \to \Sigma_{\perp}}$ 

w = while true do skip

$$\begin{split} & \varGamma_{true,skip} \varphi \sigma = \mathscr{B} \llbracket true \rrbracket \, \sigma \to \varphi^* \, (\mathscr{C} \llbracket skip \rrbracket \, \sigma) \,, \sigma \\ & = true \to \varphi^* \, (\mathscr{C} \llbracket skip \rrbracket \, \sigma) \,, \sigma \\ & = \varphi^* \, (\mathscr{C} \llbracket skip \rrbracket \, \sigma) \\ & = \varphi^* \sigma \\ & = \varphi \sigma \end{split}$$

$$\Gamma_{\rm true, skip} \varphi = \varphi$$

 $\Gamma_{
m true, skip}$  è la funzione identità ogni elemento è un punto fisso

fix 
$$\Gamma_{\text{true,skip}} = \lambda \sigma$$
.  $\perp_{\Sigma_{\perp}}$ 

$$w \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \mathbf{while} \ \underbrace{x > 1}_{b} \ \mathbf{do} \ \underbrace{x := x - 1}_{c}$$

$$\Gamma_{b,c} \varphi \sigma = \mathcal{B}[x > 1]\sigma \to \varphi^*(\mathcal{C}[x := x - 1]\sigma), \sigma$$
$$= (\sigma(x) > 1) \to \varphi^*(\sigma[\sigma^{(x)-1}/x]), \sigma$$

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{(\sigma,\sigma)} \sigma(x) \leq 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \frac{(\sigma'',\sigma')}{(\sigma,\sigma')} \sigma(x) > 1 \wedge \sigma'' = \sigma[\sigma(x)-1/x] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{(\sigma,\sigma)} \sigma(x) \leq 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{l} \frac{(\sigma[\sigma(x)-1/x], \sigma')}{(\sigma,\sigma')} \sigma(x) > 1 \end{array} \right.$$

 $w \stackrel{\triangle}{=}$  while x > 1 do x := x - 1

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{(\sigma,\sigma)} \sigma(x) \leq 1 \end{array}, \frac{\left(\sigma\left[\sigma(x)-1/x\right], \sigma'\right)}{\left(\sigma,\sigma'\right)} \sigma(x) > 1 \right\}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c}^0(\varnothing)=\varnothing$$

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c}^{1}(\varnothing) = \{ (\sigma, \sigma) \mid \sigma(x) \le 1 \}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c}^{2}(\varnothing) = \widehat{R}_{b,c}^{1}(\varnothing) \cup \{(\sigma, \sigma[1/x]) \mid \sigma(x) = 2\}$$

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c}^3(\varnothing) = \widehat{R}_{b,c}^2(\varnothing) \cup \{(\sigma, \sigma[1/x]) \mid \sigma(x) = 3\}$$

. . .

$$\widehat{R}_{b,c}^n(\varnothing) = \{(\sigma,\sigma) \mid \sigma(x) \le 1\} \cup \{(\sigma,\sigma[1/x]) \mid 1 < \sigma(x) \le n\}$$

$$C[w] = fix(\hat{R}_{b,c}) = \{(\sigma, \sigma) \mid \sigma(x) \le 1\} \cup \{(\sigma, \sigma[1/x]) \mid 1 < \sigma(x)\}$$