Lecture 3

Constructions on Domains

Discrete cpo's and flat domains

For any set X, the relation of equality

$$x \sqsubseteq x' \overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} x = x' \qquad (x, x' \in X)$$

makes $(X, \sqsubseteq)$ into a cpo, called the discrete cpo with underlying set X.

Let $X_\perp \overset{\text{def}}{=} X \cup \{\perp\}$, where $\perp$ is some element not in X. Then

$$d \sqsubseteq d' \overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} (d = d') \vee (d = \perp) \qquad (d, d' \in X_\perp)$$

makes $(X_\perp, \sqsubseteq)$ into a domain (with least element $\perp$), called the flat domain determined by X.

Binary product of cpo's and domains

The product of two cpo's $(D_1, \sqsubseteq_1)$ and $(D_2, \sqsubseteq_2)$ has underlying set

$$D_1 \times D_2 = \{(d_1, d_2) \mid d_1 \in D_1 \ \& \ d_2 \in D_2\}$$

and partial order $\sqsubseteq$ defined by

$$(d_1, d_2) \sqsubseteq (d_1', d_2') \overset{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} d_1 \sqsubseteq_1 d_1' \ \& \ d_2 \sqsubseteq_2 d_2' \ .$$

Lubs of chains are calculated componentwise:

$$\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} (d_{1,n}, d_{2,n}) = (\bigsqcup_{i \geq 0} d_{1,i}, \bigsqcup_{j \geq 0} d_{2,j}) \ .$$

If $(D_1, \sqsubseteq_1)$ and $(D_2, \sqsubseteq_2)$ are domains so is $(D_1 \times D_2, \sqsubseteq)$ and $\perp_{D_1 \times D_2} = (\perp_{D_1}, \perp_{D_2})$.

Continuous functions of two arguments

Proposition. *Let D, E, F be cpo's. A function $f : (D \times E) \to F$ is monotone if and only if it is monotone in each argument separately:*

$$\forall d, d' \in D, e \in E.\, d \sqsubseteq d' \ \Rightarrow \ f(d, e) \sqsubseteq f(d', e)$$
$$\forall d \in D, e, e' \in E.\, e \sqsubseteq e' \ \Rightarrow \ f(d, e) \sqsubseteq f(d, e').$$

Moreover, it is continuous if and only if it preserves lubs of chains in each argument separately:

$$f(\bigsqcup_{m \geq 0} d_m \,, e) = \bigsqcup_{m \geq 0} f(d_m, e)$$
$$f(d \,, \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} e_n) = \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} f(d, e_n).$$

Function cpo's and domains

Given cpo's $(D, \sqsubseteq_D)$ and $(E, \sqsubseteq_E)$, the function cpo $(D \to E, \sqsubseteq)$ has underlying set

$$D \to E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{f \mid f : D \to E \text{ is a } \textit{continuous} \text{ function}\}$$

and partial order: $f \sqsubseteq f' \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \forall d \in D \,.\, f(d) \sqsubseteq_E f'(d)$.

Lubs of chains are calculated 'argumentwise' (using lubs in E):

$$\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} f_n = \lambda d \in D. \bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} f_n(d) \ .$$

If E is a domain, then so is $D \to E$ and $\perp_{D \to E}(d) = \perp_E$, all $d \in D$.

Continuity of composition

For cpo's D, E, F, the composition function

$$\circ : \big((E \to F) \times (D \to E)\big) \longrightarrow (D \to F)$$

defined by setting, for all $f \in (D \to E)$ and $g \in (E \to F)$,

$$g \circ f = \lambda d \in D. \, g\big(f(d)\big)$$

is continuous.

Continuity of the fixpoint operator

Let D be a domain.

By Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem we know that each continuous function $f \in (D \to D)$ possesses a least fixed point, $\mathit{fix}(f) \in D$.

Proposition. *The function*

$$\mathit{fix} : (D \to D) \to D$$

is continuous.