

**[[while *B* do *C*]]**

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$\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket : \text{State} \rightarrow \text{State}$

$\parallel \text{def}$   
---  $\llbracket B \rrbracket$  ---  $\llbracket C \rrbracket$

sanity check such that  
 $\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket (s)$

$= \#(\llbracket B \rrbracket s,$   
 $\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket (\llbracket C \rrbracket s),$   
 $s)$

A fixed point of  
a partial function  
 $f : S \rightarrow S$  is an element  
 $x \in S$  s.t.  $f(x) = x$

$\sim \boxed{?}$

What function is  
 $\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket$  a  
fixed point of?

$$\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket = \lambda s. \text{if } (\llbracket B \rrbracket(s),$$

$$\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket(\llbracket C \rrbracket s),$$

$$s)$$

$\lambda W: \text{State} \rightarrow \text{State}. \lambda s: \text{State}.$

$\text{if } (\llbracket B \rrbracket(s), W(\llbracket C \rrbracket s), s)$

## Fixed point property of [[while B do C]]

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$$\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket = f_{\llbracket B \rrbracket, \llbracket C \rrbracket}(\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket)$$

where, for each  $b : State \rightarrow \{true, false\}$  and  $c : State \rightarrow State$ , we define

$$f_{b,c} : (State \rightarrow State) \rightarrow (State \rightarrow State)$$

as

$$f_{b,c} = \lambda w \in (State \rightarrow State). \lambda s \in State. \text{if } (b(s), w(c(s))), s).$$

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- Why does  $w = f_{\llbracket B \rrbracket, \llbracket C \rrbracket}(w)$  have a solution?
  - What if it has several solutions—which one do we take to be  $\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket$ ?

## Approximating `[[while B do C]]`

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# Domain (State $\rightarrow$ State)

contains the empty/completely undefined partial function:  $\perp$  (i.e.  $\perp(s) \uparrow \forall s \in \text{State}$ ).

$$W_0 = \perp$$

$$W_1 = (\lambda w. \lambda s. \text{if } (\neg B \gamma s, w(\neg C \gamma s), s))(\perp)$$

$$= \lambda s. \text{if } (\neg B \gamma s, \perp(\neg C \gamma s), s)$$

$$= \lambda s. \begin{cases} \uparrow & \neg C \gamma s = \text{true} \\ s & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$W_2 = (\lambda W. \lambda s. \text{if } (\neg B \vee s, W(\neg C \vee s), s)) (W_1)$$

$$= \lambda s. \text{if } (\neg B \vee s, W_1(\neg C \vee s), s)$$

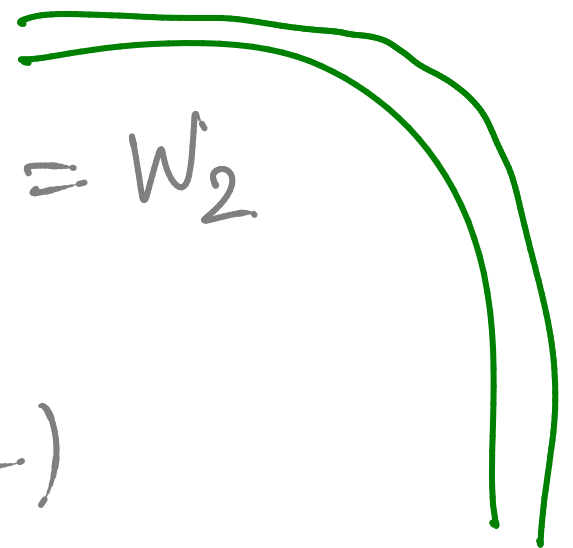
$$= \lambda s. \begin{cases} s & \neg B \vee s = \text{false} \\ W_1(\neg C \vee s) & \text{true} \end{cases}$$

$$= \lambda s. \begin{cases} s & \neg B \vee s = \text{false} \\ \neg C \vee (s) & \neg B \vee (\neg C \vee s) = \text{false} \\ \uparrow & \text{true} \end{cases}$$

more information

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 W_0 & \subseteq & W_1 \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 \perp & & f_{\mathbb{R}^B, \mathbb{R}^C}^{(W_0)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 f_{\mathbb{R}^B, \mathbb{R}^C}(W_1) = W_2 \\
 \parallel \\
 f_{\mathbb{R}^B, \mathbb{R}^C}^2(\perp)
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \dots & W_n & \subseteq \\
 & \parallel & \\
 & f_{\mathbb{R}^B, \mathbb{R}^C}^n(\perp) &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 W_{n+1} & \subseteq & \dots \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 f_{\mathbb{R}^B, \mathbb{R}^C}^{n+1}(\perp) & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} f_{\mathbb{R}^B, \mathbb{R}^C}^n(\perp)$$



## Approximating $\llbracket \text{while } B \text{ do } C \rrbracket$

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$$f_{\llbracket B \rrbracket, \llbracket C \rrbracket}^n(\perp)$$

$$= \lambda s \in \text{State}.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \llbracket C \rrbracket^k(s) \quad \text{if } \exists 0 \leq k < n. \llbracket B \rrbracket(\llbracket C \rrbracket^k(s)) = \text{false} \\ \quad \text{and } \forall 0 \leq i < k. \llbracket B \rrbracket(\llbracket C \rrbracket^i(s)) = \text{true} \\ \uparrow \quad \text{if } \forall 0 \leq i < n. \llbracket B \rrbracket(\llbracket C \rrbracket^i(s)) = \text{true} \end{array} \right.$$

$$D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (State \rightarrow State)$$

- **Partial order  $\sqsubseteq$  on  $D$ :**

$w \sqsubseteq w'$  iff for all  $s \in State$ , if  $w$  is defined at  $s$  then so is  $w'$  and moreover  $w(s) = w'(s)$ .

iff the graph of  $w$  is included in the graph of  $w'$ .

- **Least element  $\perp \in D$  w.r.t.  $\sqsubseteq$ :**

$\perp$  = totally undefined partial function

= partial function with empty graph

(satisfies  $\perp \sqsubseteq w$ , for all  $w \in D$ ).

# *Topic 2*

## Least Fixed Points

$\perp \subseteq x \forall x \in D$

information order.

**Thesis**

provides no information.

All domains of computation are partial orders with a least element.

$\perp \subseteq f(\perp) \Rightarrow f(\perp) \subseteq f^2(\perp) \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow f^n(\perp) \subseteq f^{n+1}(\perp)$

All computable functions are mononotic.

fixed point of  $\perp f$ ?

$\boxed{?} \bigsqcup_n f^n(\perp)?$

$x \subseteq y \Rightarrow f(x) \subseteq f(y)$

$\perp \subseteq f(\perp) \subseteq f^2(\perp) \subseteq \dots \subseteq f^n(\perp) \subseteq \dots$