

Topic 6

Denotational Semantics of PCF

Denotational semantics of PCF

To every typing judgement

$$\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$$

we associate a continuous function

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

between domains.

Denotational semantics of PCF types

$\llbracket nat \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{N}_\perp$ (flat domain)

$\llbracket bool \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{B}_\perp$ (flat domain)

$\llbracket \tau \rightarrow \tau' \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau' \rrbracket$ (function domain).

where $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and $\mathbb{B} = \{true, false\}$.

Denotational semantics of PCF type environments

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)} \llbracket \Gamma(x) \rrbracket \quad (\Gamma\text{-environments})$$

$$\Gamma = (x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n)$$

$$x \in \underline{\text{dom}}(\Gamma) \Leftrightarrow x = x_i \text{ for some } i = 1 \dots n$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \tau_i \text{ if } x \in \underline{\text{dom}}(\Gamma) \wedge x = x_i$$

$$f \in \llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket \times \llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket \times \dots \times \llbracket \tau_n \rrbracket$$

$$(d_1^{\parallel}, d_2^{\parallel}, \dots, d_n^{\parallel}) \text{ s.t. } d_i \in \llbracket \tau_i \rrbracket \forall i$$

Denotational semantics of PCF type environments

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)} \llbracket \Gamma(x) \rrbracket \quad (\Gamma\text{-environments})$$

= the domain of partial functions ρ from variables to domains such that $\text{dom}(\rho) = \text{dom}(\Gamma)$ and $\rho(x) \in \llbracket \Gamma(x) \rrbracket$ for all $x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)$

$$(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) \quad \langle \rightsquigarrow \rangle \quad [x_1 \mapsto d_1, x_2 \mapsto d_2, \dots, x_n \mapsto d_n]$$

TUPLES

PARTIAL FUNCTIONS

Denotational semantics of PCF type environments

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)} \llbracket \Gamma(x) \rrbracket && (\Gamma\text{-environments}) \\ &= \text{the domain of partial functions } \rho \text{ from variables} \\ &\text{to domains such that } \text{dom}(\rho) = \text{dom}(\Gamma) \text{ and} \\ &\rho(x) \in \llbracket \Gamma(x) \rrbracket \text{ for all } x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma) \end{aligned}$$

Example:

1. For the empty type environment \emptyset ,

$$\llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket = \{ \perp \}$$

$$\Gamma = (x_i : \tau_i)_{i=1..n}$$

$$\underline{n=0} \Rightarrow \Gamma = ()$$

where \perp denotes the unique partial function with $\text{dom}(\perp) = \emptyset$.

$$2. \llbracket \langle x \mapsto \tau \rangle \rrbracket = (\{x\} \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket) \cong \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \langle x_1 \mapsto \tau_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto \tau_n \rangle \rrbracket \\ & \cong (\{x_1\} \rightarrow \llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket) \times \dots \times (\{x_n\} \rightarrow \llbracket \tau_n \rrbracket) \\ & \cong \llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket \times \dots \times \llbracket \tau_n \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, I

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{0} \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \in \llbracket \text{nat} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}_{\perp}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{true} \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{true} \in \llbracket \text{bool} \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{false} \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{false} \in \llbracket \text{bool} \rrbracket = \mathbb{B}_{\perp}$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, I

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{0} \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \in \llbracket \text{nat} \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{true} \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{true} \in \llbracket \text{bool} \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{false} \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{false} \in \llbracket \text{bool} \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash x \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \rho(x) \in \llbracket \Gamma(x) \rrbracket \quad (x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma))$$

equiv.

$$\llbracket [x_1: \tau_1, \dots, x_n: \tau_n \vdash x_i] \rrbracket (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) = d_i$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, II

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{succ}(M) \rrbracket(\rho)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) + 1 & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) \neq \perp \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = \perp \end{cases}$$

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{succ}(M) \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_\perp$

} strict continuous function

Recall
strict
=
+ preserving

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, II

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{succ}(M) \rrbracket(\rho)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) + 1 & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) \neq \perp \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = \perp \end{cases}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{pred}(M) \rrbracket(\rho)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) - 1 & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) > 0 \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = 0, \perp \end{cases}$$

N.B.
Schritt

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket = 0 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{pred}(M) \rrbracket = \perp$$

by def

$$\frac{M \Downarrow \mathbf{succ}(V)}{\mathbf{pred}(M) \Downarrow V}$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, II

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{succ}(M) \rrbracket(\rho)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) + 1 & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) \neq \perp \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = \perp \end{cases}$$

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{pred}(M) \rrbracket(\rho)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) - 1 & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) > 0 \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = 0, \perp \end{cases}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{zero}(M) \rrbracket(\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \mathit{true} & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = 0 \\ \mathit{false} & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) > 0 \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = \perp \end{cases}$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, III

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{if} \ M_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ M_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ M_3 \rrbracket (\rho)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket (\rho) & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho) = \mathit{true} \\ \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_3 \rrbracket (\rho) & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho) = \mathit{false} \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho) = \perp \end{cases}$$

For $f \in \Pi \Gamma \Upsilon$: $\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \Upsilon \rrbracket (f) : \Pi \Upsilon \Upsilon \rightarrow \llbracket \Upsilon' \Upsilon \rrbracket$

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket (f) : \llbracket \Upsilon \rrbracket$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, III

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{if } M_1 \text{ then } M_2 \text{ else } M_3 \rrbracket (\rho)$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket (\rho) & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho) = \text{true} \\ \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_3 \rrbracket (\rho) & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho) = \text{false} \\ \perp & \text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho) = \perp \end{cases}$$

$\vDash \lambda \rho \in \Pi \Gamma \Upsilon. (\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket \rho) (\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket \rho)$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 M_2 \rrbracket (\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket (\rho)) (\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket (\rho))$$

$\Gamma \vdash M_1 : \Upsilon \rightarrow \Upsilon'$

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket : \Pi \Gamma \Upsilon \rightarrow (\Pi \Upsilon \Upsilon \rightarrow \Pi \Upsilon' \Upsilon)$

$\Gamma \vdash M_2 : \Upsilon$

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket : \Pi \Gamma \Upsilon \rightarrow \Pi \Upsilon \Upsilon$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow (\llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau' \rrbracket)$$

$$\Gamma, x:\tau \vdash M:\tau'$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \underline{\lambda} x:\tau. M : \tau \rightarrow \tau'$$

define

(cf Currying)

by induction

$$\llbracket \Gamma, x:\tau \vdash M \rrbracket : \underbrace{\llbracket \Gamma, x:\tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau' \rrbracket}_{\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket \tau \rrbracket}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

$$\lambda f \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket. \left(\lambda d \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket. \underbrace{\llbracket \Gamma, x:\tau \vdash M \rrbracket (f, d)}_{\llbracket \tau' \rrbracket} \right)$$

$$\llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau' \rrbracket$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, IV

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{fn} \ x : \tau . M \rrbracket (\rho) \\ & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda d \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket . \llbracket \Gamma[x \mapsto \tau] \vdash M \rrbracket (\rho[x \mapsto d]) \quad (x \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma)) \end{aligned}$$

NB: $\rho[x \mapsto d] \in \llbracket \Gamma[x \mapsto \tau] \rrbracket$ is the function mapping x to $d \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ and otherwise acting like ρ .

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : Z \rightarrow Z}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{fix}(M) : Z} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow (\llbracket Z \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket Z \rrbracket) \\ \rightsquigarrow \forall f \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket f : \llbracket Z \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket Z \rrbracket \end{array}$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, V

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad \underline{\mathbf{fix}}(\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket f) \in \llbracket Z \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{fix}(M) \rrbracket(\rho) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{fix}(\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho))$$

Recall that *fix* is the function assigning least fixed points to continuous functions.

Denotational semantics of PCF

Proposition. *For all typing judgements $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$, the denotation*

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

is a well-defined continuous function.

$$\underline{\text{PCF}}_\tau =_{\text{def}} \{ M \mid \vdash M : \tau \}$$

Denotations of closed terms

For a closed term $M \in \text{PCF}_\tau$, we get

$$\llbracket \emptyset \vdash M \rrbracket : \llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

and, since $\llbracket \emptyset \rrbracket = \{ \perp \}$, we have

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \llbracket \emptyset \vdash M \rrbracket (\perp) \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \quad (M \in \text{PCF}_\tau)$$

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \quad \forall M \in \underline{\text{PCF}}_\tau$$

Compositionality

Proposition. For all typing judgements $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$ and $\Gamma \vdash M' : \tau$, and all contexts $\mathcal{C}[-]$ such that $\Gamma' \vdash \mathcal{C}[M] : \tau'$ and $\Gamma' \vdash \mathcal{C}[M'] : \tau'$,

if $[[\Gamma \vdash M]] = [[\Gamma \vdash M']] : [[\Gamma]] \rightarrow [[\tau]]$

then $[[\Gamma' \vdash \mathcal{C}[M]]] = [[\Gamma' \vdash \mathcal{C}[M']]] : [[\Gamma']] \rightarrow [[\tau']]$

By induction on the structure of $\mathcal{C}[-]$.

Soundness

Proposition. For all closed terms $M, V \in \text{PCF}_\tau$,

if $M \Downarrow_\tau V$ then $\llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket V \rrbracket \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$.

By induction on the derivation:

$$M \Downarrow_\tau V$$

$$\frac{M \Downarrow \underline{\text{succ}}(V)}{\underline{\text{pred}}(M) \Downarrow V}$$

Values of nat are
 $0, \underline{\text{succ}}(0), \dots, \underline{\text{succ}}^n(0), \dots$

$$[\underline{\text{pred}}(M)] \stackrel{?}{=} [V]$$

By induction, $[M] = [\underline{\text{succ}}(V)]$

$$\begin{cases} m-1 & \text{if } [M] = m > 0 \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} n+1 \\ \perp \end{cases}$$

$$[V] = n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$[V] = \perp$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \swarrow \\ [V] \end{array} \quad \longleftarrow \quad = [V] + 1$$

$$\frac{M_1 \Downarrow \lambda x. M \qquad M[M_2/x] \Downarrow V}{M_1(M_2) \Downarrow V}$$

By induction:

$$\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket \lambda x. M \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket M[M_2/x] \rrbracket = \llbracket V \rrbracket$$

RTP

$$\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket) \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket V \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \lambda x. M \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket) = \llbracket \lambda x. M \rrbracket ([x \mapsto \llbracket M_2 \rrbracket])$$

Substitution property

Proposition. Suppose that $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$ and that $\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau] \vdash M' : \tau'$, so that we also have $\Gamma \vdash M'[M/x] : \tau'$.

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M'[M/x] \rrbracket (\rho) \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma[x \mapsto \tau] \vdash M' \rrbracket (\rho[x \mapsto \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket]) \end{aligned}$$

for all $\rho \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$.

SYNTACTIC

substitution

SEMANTIC

composition.



Substitution property

Proposition. *Suppose that $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$ and that $\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau] \vdash M' : \tau'$, so that we also have $\Gamma \vdash M'[M/x] : \tau'$.*

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M'[M/x] \rrbracket (\rho) \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma[x \mapsto \tau] \vdash M' \rrbracket (\rho[x \mapsto \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket]) \end{aligned}$$

for all $\rho \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$.

In particular when $\Gamma = \emptyset$, $\llbracket \langle x \mapsto \tau \rangle \vdash M' \rrbracket : \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau' \rrbracket$ and

$$\llbracket M'[M/x] \rrbracket = \llbracket \langle x \mapsto \tau \rangle \vdash M' \rrbracket (\llbracket M \rrbracket)$$