

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

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

$$\begin{array}{l} f(x_i) \in \llbracket \tau_i \rrbracket \\ \{x_i \mapsto \tau_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \Gamma(x_i) = \tau_i \\ \text{dom}(\Gamma) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Gamma \\ \swarrow \searrow \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n) \\ x_i \neq x_j \quad \forall i \neq j \end{array}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket = \prod_{i=1}^n \llbracket \tau_i \rrbracket$$

$$f \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \quad f = (f_1, \dots, f_n) \quad \text{with } f_i \in \llbracket \tau_i \rrbracket$$

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 ,

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

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.

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

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M : \tau \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \longrightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ cont.

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, I

$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M : \tau \rrbracket f \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \quad \forall f \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$

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

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

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

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, I

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

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

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

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

$$\llbracket [x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n \vdash x_i : \tau_i] (f_1, \dots, f_n) \rrbracket = f_i$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, II

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

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

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

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

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

$$\forall \rho \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \quad \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket(\rho) \in (\llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket)$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, III

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket(\rho) \in \llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket$$

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

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

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

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_1 \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow (\llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket) \quad \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M_2 \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket$$

$$\Gamma \vdash M_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash M_2 : \tau_2$$

$$\frac{\Gamma [x \mapsto z] \vdash M : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fn } x : z. M : z \rightarrow \sigma}$$

$x \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma)$

$$\llbracket \Gamma [x \mapsto z] \vdash M \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma [x \mapsto z] \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$$

$$\rho' \in \llbracket \Gamma [x \mapsto z] \rrbracket$$

$$\text{" } \{ x_i \mapsto d_i, x \mapsto d \}$$

$x_i \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)$

$$d_i \in \llbracket \Gamma(x_i) \rrbracket \quad d \in \llbracket z \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{fn } x : z. M \rrbracket (\rho) \in \llbracket z \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$$

$$\forall \lambda d \in \llbracket z \rrbracket. \llbracket \Gamma [x \mapsto z] \vdash M \rrbracket (\rho, [x \mapsto d])$$

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 .

$$\frac{\rho \vdash M : Z \rightarrow Z}{\rho \vdash \underline{\mathbf{fix}}(M) : Z} \quad \begin{array}{l} \llbracket \rho \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) \in (\bar{a}Z) \rightarrow \bar{a}ZY \\ \llbracket \rho \vdash \underline{\mathbf{fix}}(M) \rrbracket(\rho) \in \bar{a}ZY \end{array}$$

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, V

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

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

Eg. $\text{eval} : (\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}) \times \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$
 $\text{eval}(f, d) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(d)$ \sim check eval is continuous.

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.

$$(f, d) \sqsubseteq (f', d') \Leftrightarrow f \sqsubseteq f' \wedge d \sqsubseteq d'$$

$$\text{eval}(fd) \sqsubseteq? \text{eval}(f'd') \quad \swarrow ?$$

"f(d)" "f'(d)'"

(f_i, d_i) chain

$\bigsqcup_i f_i (\bigsqcup_i d_i)$

$= \bigsqcup_i f_i(d_i)$

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

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

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma' \vdash M' \rrbracket$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \rho \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket. \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket(\rho) = \llbracket \Gamma' \vdash M' \rrbracket(\rho) \text{ in } \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

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 $\Gamma' \vdash \mathcal{C}[M'] : \tau'$,

$$\text{if } \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma' \vdash M' \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$$

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

$$\mathcal{C}[-] = \text{succ}(\mathcal{C}'[-])$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{M \Downarrow V}{\underline{\text{succ}}(M) \Downarrow \underline{\text{succ}}(V)} \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
 \llbracket \underline{\text{succ}}(M) \rrbracket & \stackrel{?}{=} & \llbracket \underline{\text{succ}}(V) \rrbracket \\
 \parallel & & \parallel \\
 \text{succ} \llbracket M \rrbracket & & \text{succ} \llbracket V \rrbracket
 \end{array} \\
 \text{by ind. } \llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket V \rrbracket
 \end{array}$$

Soundness

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

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

$$M_1 \Downarrow \text{fn } x. M$$

$$M[M_2/x] \Downarrow v$$

$$M_1 M_2 \Downarrow v$$

$$\llbracket M_1 M_2 \rrbracket \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket v \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

By ind. $\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{fn } x. M \rrbracket$ $\llbracket M[M_2/x] \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket$

$$\textcircled{2} \lambda d. \llbracket M \rrbracket (x \mapsto d) \quad // \quad ? \text{ Lemma}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ k } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \llbracket M_1 \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket) = \llbracket M \rrbracket (x \mapsto \llbracket M_2 \rrbracket)$$

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

substitution \leftrightarrow function application

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

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

$$\frac{M(\text{fix } M) \Downarrow v}{\text{fix } M \Downarrow v}$$

$$\llbracket \text{fix } M \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket \quad ?$$

$$\text{Ind. } \llbracket M(\text{fix } M) \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket$$

//

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket (\llbracket \text{fix } M \rrbracket) = \llbracket M \rrbracket (\text{fix } \llbracket M \rrbracket)$$

//

$$\text{fix } \llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{fix } M \rrbracket$$