

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)

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

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

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

Denotational semantics of PCF type environments

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

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 $\text{dom}(\perp) = \emptyset$.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, I

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

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

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

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

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, II

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

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

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Denotational semantics of PCF terms, III

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

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

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

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 .

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

Soundness

Proposition. *For all closed terms $M, V \in \text{PCF}_\tau$,*
if $M \Downarrow_\tau V$ then $\llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket V \rrbracket \in \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$.

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,

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

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

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,

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

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

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