

## Denotational semantics of PCF

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**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

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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

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

Proof idea:

Consider  $\theta[\ ]$  of the form  $[ ]N$

RTP:  $\llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket M' \rrbracket \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \llbracket MN \rrbracket = \llbracket M'N \rrbracket$

$$\llbracket MN \rrbracket p = (\llbracket M \rrbracket p) (\llbracket N \rrbracket p)$$

$$= (\llbracket M' \rrbracket p) (\llbracket N \rrbracket p)$$

$$= \llbracket M'N \rrbracket p.$$

## Soundness

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

Proof idea:

Case

$$M \downarrow \underline{\text{succ}(v)}$$

$$\underline{\text{pred}(M)} \downarrow v$$

RTP  $\llbracket \underline{\text{pred}(M)} \rrbracket \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket v \rrbracket$

By ind.  $\llbracket M \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{succ } v \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket + 1$

Then  $\llbracket \underline{\text{pred}(M)} \rrbracket = p(\llbracket M \rrbracket) = p(\llbracket v \rrbracket + 1) = \llbracket v \rrbracket$

Case

$$\frac{M(\text{fix } M) \Downarrow \checkmark}{\underline{\text{fix}}(M) \Downarrow \checkmark}$$

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

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

$$\parallel$$
$$\llbracket M \rrbracket (\underline{\text{fix}} \llbracket M \rrbracket)$$

$$\parallel$$
$$\underline{\text{fix}} \llbracket M \rrbracket$$

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

CASE

$$\frac{M_1 \Downarrow \text{fn } x. M \qquad M[M_2/x] \Downarrow v}{M_1 M_2 \Downarrow v}$$

RTP:  $\llbracket M_1 M_2 \rrbracket \stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket v \rrbracket$   
     $\parallel$   
     $\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket)$

By induction:  $\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{fn } x. M \rrbracket$

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

So  $\llbracket M_1 \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket) = \llbracket \text{fn } x. M \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket) =$



$$\llbracket f_{x.d}.M \rrbracket (\llbracket M_2 \rrbracket)$$

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

$$= \llbracket M \rrbracket [x \mapsto \llbracket M_2 \rrbracket]$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \llbracket M \llbracket M_2/x \rrbracket \rrbracket$$



Lemma

Substitution Lemma

$$= \llbracket V \rrbracket$$

## Substitution property

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

Consider the case  $M' = \text{fn } y : \sigma. N$  with  $\tau' = \sigma \rightarrow \sigma'$

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma \vdash (\text{fn } y : \sigma. N)[M/x] \rrbracket (\rho) \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma \vdash \text{fn } y : \sigma. (N[M/x]) \rrbracket (\rho) \end{aligned}$$

$$[\Gamma \vdash \text{fn } y. N[M/x]](p) \quad p \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$$

$$= \lambda d. [\Gamma[y \mapsto \sigma] \vdash N[M/x]](p[y \mapsto d])$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ind}}{=} \lambda d. \frac{[\Gamma[y \mapsto \sigma][x \mapsto z] \vdash N]}{(p[y \mapsto d][x \mapsto \llbracket M \rrbracket(p[y \mapsto d])])}$$

$$[\Gamma[x \mapsto z] \vdash \text{fn } y. N](p[x \mapsto \llbracket M \rrbracket(p)])$$

$$= \lambda d. \frac{[\Gamma[x \mapsto z][y \mapsto \sigma] \vdash N]}{(p[x \mapsto \llbracket M \rrbracket(p)], y \mapsto d)}$$

## Substitution property

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

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

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

# Weakening Property

Proposition Suppose  $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$ .

Then, for  $y \notin \underline{\text{dom}}(\Gamma)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \Gamma [y \mapsto \sigma] \vdash M \rrbracket (f [y \mapsto d]) \\ &= \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M \rrbracket (f) \end{aligned}$$

for all  $f \in \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$  and  $d \in \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket$ .

NB: One proves

- a weakening lemma

to prove

- a substitution lemma

to prove

- denotational soundness.

# General Denotational Semantics. $D_1 \times \dots \times D_n \rightarrow D_i$ $\text{proj}_i$

- Domains:  $\llbracket \text{nat} \rrbracket$   $\llbracket \text{bool} \rrbracket$ .
- Supporting products ( $\times$ ) and function ( $\rightarrow$ ) constructions.
- Interpretations for basic functions (pred, succ, ...)
- fix:  $(D \rightarrow D) \rightarrow D$

projections

$$(D \rightarrow E) \times D \xrightarrow{\text{ev}} E$$

$$\frac{D \times E \rightarrow F}{D \rightarrow (E \rightarrow F)} \quad (\text{Curry})$$

Example: Stable domains.