## COMPUTER SCIENCE TRIPOS Part II - 2024 - Paper 9

## 5 Denotational Semantics (mgapb2)

In all parts of this question, you are allowed to use theorems from the course, provided you state them precisely beforehand. You may also extend a proof by (rule) induction from the course with new cases without reproving the ones from the course, again provided you clearly state the proof you are extending.

(a) Given domains  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ , and continuous functions  $f_1: D_1 \to E_1$  and  $f_2: D_2 \to E_2$ , show that

$$\begin{array}{rccc} f_1 \times f_2 \colon & D_1 \times D_2 & \to & E_1 \times E_2 \\ & & (d_1, d_2) & \mapsto & (f_1(d_1), f_2(d_2)) \end{array}$$

is continuous.

[6 marks]

We wish to extend PCF with the product type  $\tau_1 * \tau_2$ , by adding the new terms fst, snd and pair to the language, such that

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t \colon \tau_1 \ast \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \mathtt{fst}(t) \colon \tau_1} \qquad \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t \colon \tau_1 \ast \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \mathtt{snd}(t) \colon \tau_2} \qquad \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \colon \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 \colon \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \mathtt{pair}(t_1, t_2) \colon \tau_1 \ast \tau_2}$$

and with the following operational semantics:

$$\frac{t \Downarrow_{\tau_1 * \tau_2} \text{pair}(v_1, v_2)}{\texttt{fst}(t) \Downarrow_{\tau_1} v_1} \quad \frac{t \Downarrow_{\tau_1 * \tau_2} \text{pair}(v_1, v_2)}{\texttt{snd}(t) \Downarrow_{\tau_2} v_2} \quad \frac{t_1 \Downarrow_{\tau_1} v_1 \quad t_2 \Downarrow_{\tau_2} v_2}{\texttt{pair}(t_1, t_2) \Downarrow_{\tau_1 * \tau_2} \texttt{pair}(v_1, v_2)}$$

- (b) Give a denotational semantics for the product type  $\llbracket \tau_1 * \tau_2 \rrbracket$  in terms of  $\llbracket \tau_1 \rrbracket$  and  $\llbracket \tau_2 \rrbracket$ . [2 marks]
- (c) Give a denotational semantics for fst, snd and pair, extending the semantics of PCF from the lectures, and justify why this semantics is well-defined according to the typing rules given above.
  [6 marks]
- (d) Recall what it means for denotational semantics to be sound. Show that the semantics you have just given is sound. [6 marks]