

# Semantics and Domain theory

## Exercises 5

1. Prove that for  $D$  a domain and  $F : (D \rightarrow D) \rightarrow (D \rightarrow D)$  and  $g : D \rightarrow D$  continuous,

$$\text{ev}(\text{fix}(F), \text{fix}(g)) = \sqcup_{k \geq 0} F^k(\perp')(g^k(\perp)),$$

where  $\perp$  is in  $D$  and  $\perp'$  is in  $D \rightarrow D$  and  $\text{ev}$  is the evaluation function (of Proposition 3.3.1):

$$\text{ev}(f, d) := f(d),$$

for  $f : D \rightarrow D$  and  $d : D$ , so  $\text{ev} : (D \rightarrow D) \times D \rightarrow D$ .

2. We define two variants of a functional  $F : [\mathbb{N}_\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\perp] \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_\perp$  that, given a continuous function  $f : \mathbb{N}_\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_\perp$ , checks if  $f$  has a fixed point in  $\mathbb{N}$ . (That is: an  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  for which  $f(n) = n$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(f) &:= \begin{cases} \text{tt} & \text{if } f \text{ is total and } \exists n \in \mathbb{N}(f(n) = n) \\ \text{ff} & \text{if } f \text{ is total and } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}(f(n) \neq n) \\ \perp & \text{if } f \text{ is not total} \end{cases} \\ F_2(f) &:= \begin{cases} \text{tt} & \text{if } \exists n \in \mathbb{N}(f(n) = n \wedge \forall m < n(f(m) \neq m, \perp)) \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

NB. “ $f$  is total” means that  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}(f(n) \neq \perp)$ .

- (a) Prove that both  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  are monotonic.
  - (b) Prove that one of the  $F_i$  does not preserve lubs (and thus is not continuous).
  - (c) Prove that one of the  $F_i$  preserves lubs (and thus is continuous).
3. Let  $P : D \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_\perp$  and  $g : D \rightarrow D$  be continuous. Define  $f : D \times D \rightarrow D \times D$  by

$$f(d_1, d_2) = \text{If}(P(d_1), (g(d_1), g(d_2)), (g(d_2), g(d_1))).$$

Show that for  $\text{fix}(f) = (u_1, u_2)$ , we have  $u_1 = u_2$ . (Use Scott induction.)

4. Show that the following two definitions of the ordering between continuous functions  $f, g : D \rightarrow E$  (see Slide 35) are equivalent.

- (a)  $f \sqsubseteq g := \forall d \in D(f(d) \sqsubseteq_E g(d))$ .
- (b)  $f \sqsubseteq' g := \forall d_1, d_2 \in D(d_1 \sqsubseteq_D d_2 \Rightarrow f(d_1) \sqsubseteq_E g(d_2))$ .

5. [Borrowed from Fiore] We consider the two-element domain  $\mathbf{2} := \{\perp, \top\}$ . For  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  a domain and  $d \in D$ , define  $g_d : D \rightarrow \mathbf{2}$  by

$$g_d(x) := \begin{cases} \perp & \text{if } x \sqsubseteq d \\ \top & \text{if } x \not\sqsubseteq d \end{cases}$$

- (a) Prove that  $g_d$  is continuous (for any  $d \in D$ ).
- (b) Let  $E$  be some domain. Prove that  $f : E \rightarrow D$  is continuous iff  $g_d \circ f$  is continuous for all  $d \in D$ . (We know that the composition of two continuous functions is continuous.)