

Den. Sem. Qn 1.

(1.) Soundness:

If  $t \Downarrow v$ , then  $\llbracket t \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket$ .

2. Adequacy:

If  $\llbracket t \rrbracket = \llbracket v \rrbracket$  for  $t$  a closed term of ground type bool or int and  $v$  a value of the same ground type, then  $t \Downarrow v$  according to the operational semantics.

3. Full abstraction:

Two terms are contextually equivalent iff they have the same denotation.

Terms  $t_1, t_2$  of the same type are contextually equivalent iff for all ground contexts  $C[-]$  (i.e. context of type bool or int)

$C[t_1] \Downarrow v$  iff  $C[t_2] \Downarrow v$ .

(2) Let  $f: D \rightarrow D$  be a continuous fn. on a domain  $D$ . Let  $Q(x), x \in D$ , be an admissible property. Then,

$$Q(\text{fix}(f))$$

$$\text{if } \forall x \in D. Q(x) \Rightarrow Q(f(x)).$$

(3) We require

$$(i), h(\perp) = \perp$$

$$(ii) S = \{ (x, y) \in D \times E \mid h(x) = y \} \text{ chain closed.}$$

(i) is clear as  $h$  is strict.

(ii) Suppose  $(x_0, y_0) \sqsubseteq \dots \sqsubseteq (x_n, y_n) \sqsubseteq \dots$  and  $(x_n, y_n) \in S$  all  $n$ . Then,

$$\begin{aligned} h\left(\bigcup_n x_n\right) &= \bigcup_n h(x_n) \quad (h \text{ cti}) \\ &= \bigcup_n y_n \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore (\bigcup_n x_n, \bigcup_n y_n) \in S$ . If  $S$  is chain-closed.

(4) Use fixed pt. induction with inductive property  $Q(x, y) \Leftrightarrow_{\text{def}} h(x) = y$ .

$$(\text{fix}(f), \text{fix}(g)) = \text{fix}(\varphi)$$

where  $\varphi(x, y) = (f(x), g(y))$ .

By f.p.i. it suffices to show

$$Q(x, y) \Rightarrow Q(\varphi(x, y))$$

$$\text{i.e. } Q(x, y) \Rightarrow Q(f(x), g(y))$$

for all  $x \in D, y \in E$ . But

$$h(x) = y \Rightarrow \cancel{f} h(x) = \cancel{g}(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{gh} h(f(x)) = g(y)$$

$$\text{as } h \circ f = g \circ h.$$

