

Guía 8

(1) Calcular la semántica denotacional en D_∞ de los siguientes términos:

a) $M = \lambda f. \lambda x. f(fx)$ b) $N = \lambda z. \lambda y. z$ c) MN

a) $\llbracket \lambda f. \lambda x. f(fx) \rrbracket_\eta =$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket \lambda x. f(fx) \rrbracket_\eta [f:d]) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \llbracket f(fx) \rrbracket_\eta [f:d | x:d'])) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \phi(\llbracket f \rrbracket_\eta [f:d | x:d']) (\llbracket fx \rrbracket_\eta [f:d | x:d']))) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \phi(d) (\phi(\llbracket f \rrbracket_\eta [f:d | x:d']) (\llbracket x \rrbracket_\eta [f:d | x:d'])))) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \phi(d) (\phi(d)(d'))))$$

b) $\llbracket \lambda z. \lambda y. z \rrbracket_\eta =$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket \lambda y. z \rrbracket_\eta [z:d]) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \llbracket z \rrbracket_\eta [z:d | y:d'])) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d))$$

c) $\llbracket MN \rrbracket_\eta =$

$$\phi(\llbracket M \rrbracket_\eta) (\llbracket N \rrbracket_\eta) =$$

$$\phi(\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \phi(d) (\phi(d)(d'))))) (\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d))) =$$

$$(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \phi(d) (\phi(d)(d')))) (\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d))) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \phi(\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d))) (\phi(\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d))) (d')))) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. (\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d)) (\psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d)) (d'))) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. (\lambda d \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d)) (\psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. d))) =$$

$$\psi(\lambda d' \in D_\infty. \psi(\lambda d'' \in D_\infty. (\psi(\lambda d'' \in D_\infty. d'))))$$

- (2) Para la semántica denotacional en D_∞ , enunciar y demostrar las siguientes propiedades:
 a) teorema de renombre, b) teorema de coincidencia, c) corrección de la regla β y
 d) corrección de la regla η .

b) Teorema de coincidencia

Si $\eta w = \eta' w$ para todo $w \in FV(e)$ entonces

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\eta'}$$

Demostración. Por inducción en e

- Caso base $e = v$ para algún $v \in \text{Var}$ $\Rightarrow v \in FV(e)$

Por hipótesis $\eta v = \eta' v$ luego

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta = \llbracket v \rrbracket_\eta = \eta v = \eta' v = \llbracket v \rrbracket_{\eta'} = \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\eta'}$$

H.I

Si $\eta w = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e)$ entonces $\llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\eta'}$

- Paso Inductivo.

$$- e = \lambda v. e'$$

Por H.I $\forall w \in FV(e) - \{v\} \quad \eta w = \eta' w$

Tenemos que

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta = \llbracket \lambda v. e' \rrbracket_\eta = \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e' \rrbracket_{\eta|v:d})$$

$$\eta w = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) - \{v\} \Rightarrow \llbracket \eta|v:d \rrbracket w = \llbracket \eta'|v:d \rrbracket w \quad \forall w \in (FV(e') - \{v\}) \cup \{v\} = FV(e')$$

Entonces por H.I $\llbracket e' \rrbracket_{\eta|v:d} = \llbracket e' \rrbracket_{\eta'|v:d}$. Luego

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta &= \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e' \rrbracket_{\eta|v:d}) \\ &= \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e' \rrbracket_{\eta'|v:d}) \\ &= \llbracket \lambda v. e' \rrbracket_{\eta'} \end{aligned}$$

$$- e = \lambda_0 e_1$$

$$\text{Por H.I. } \eta w = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \\ \eta w = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e_0) \cup FV(e_1)$$

En particular

$$\eta w = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e_0) \stackrel{\text{H.I.}}{\Rightarrow} \llbracket e_0 \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e_0 \rrbracket \eta' \\ \eta w = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e_1) \stackrel{\text{H.I.}}{\Rightarrow} \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \eta'$$

Entonces

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta &= \llbracket e_0 e_1 \rrbracket \eta = \phi(\llbracket e_0 \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \eta \\ &= \phi(\llbracket e_0 \rrbracket \eta') \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \eta' \\ &= \llbracket e_0 e_1 \rrbracket \eta' \\ &= \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta' \end{aligned}$$

TEOREMA DE SUSTITUCIÓN (lo usamos en el a)

Si $\llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w$ para todo $w \in FV(e)$, entonces $\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$

Demostración por inducción en e .

• Caso base $e = v$ para algún $v \in \text{Var}$

$$\text{por H.I. } \llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$$

como $e = v \Rightarrow v \in FV(e)$ luego

$$\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \delta v \rrbracket \eta = \eta' v = \llbracket v \rrbracket \eta' = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$$

$$\text{H.I. Si } \llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$$

• Paso inductivo

$$- e = \lambda v. e'$$

$$\text{Por H.I. } \llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e') - \{v\}$$

$$\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \lambda v. e' / \delta \rrbracket \eta$$

$$= \llbracket \lambda v'. (e' / \llbracket \delta | v: v' \rrbracket) \rrbracket \eta \quad v' \notin V \quad \delta w$$

$$= \phi(\lambda d \in \text{Dom}. \llbracket e' / \llbracket \delta | v: v' \rrbracket \rrbracket \llbracket \eta | v': d \rrbracket) \quad w \in FV(e') - \{v\}$$

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket \eta' = \llbracket \lambda v. e' \rrbracket \eta' = \phi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e' \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d])$$

Queremos ver que

$$\phi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e' / [s | v: v'] \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d]) = \phi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e' \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d])$$

Para usar la H.I. debemos ver que

$$\llbracket [s | v: v'] w \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d] = \llbracket \eta' | v: d \rrbracket w \quad \forall w \in FV(e')$$

Notemos que v puede estar o no en $FV(e')$

- Caso $w = v$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket [s | v: v'] w \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d] &= \llbracket [s | v: v'] v \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d] \\ &= \llbracket \eta' | v: d \rrbracket v' \\ &= d \\ &= \llbracket \eta' | v: d \rrbracket v \end{aligned}$$

- Caso $w \neq v$

$$\llbracket [s | v: v'] w \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d] = \llbracket s w \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d]$$

$v' \notin FV(s w)$ pues $v' \notin FV(s w) - \{v\}$ y $v' \neq v$

Entonces $\eta z = \llbracket \eta' | v: d \rrbracket z \quad \forall z \in FV(s w)$

por el T.C esto nos dice que $\llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket s w \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d]$

Por H.I. $\llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w$ ya que $w \in FV(e') - \{v\}$

$$\text{y } \eta' v = \llbracket s w \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d]$$

Luego por H.I.

$$\llbracket e' / [s | v: v'] \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d] = \llbracket e' \rrbracket [\eta' | v: d]$$

- $e = e_0 e_1$

Por H.I. $\llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e_0) \cup FV(e_1)$

$$\llbracket e_0 e_1 / s \rrbracket \eta = \phi(\llbracket e_0 / s \rrbracket \eta) (\llbracket e_1 / s \rrbracket \eta) \quad \text{H.I.}$$

$$= \phi(\llbracket e_0 \rrbracket \eta') (\llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \eta')$$

$$= \llbracket e_0 e_1 \rrbracket \eta'$$

(a) Teorema de renombre

Si $w \notin FV(e) - \{v\}$ entonces

$$\llbracket \lambda w. (e / v \rightarrow w) \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \lambda v. e \rrbracket \eta$$

Demostración.

$$\llbracket \lambda w. (e / v \rightarrow w) \rrbracket \eta =$$

$$= \Psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d])$$

$$\llbracket \lambda v. e \rrbracket \eta = \Psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v : d])$$

Mucha veamos que $\llbracket v' / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] = \llbracket \eta | v : d \rrbracket (v') \forall v' \in FV(e)$

- caso $v' = v$

$$\llbracket v' / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] =$$

$$\llbracket v / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] =$$

$$\llbracket w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] =$$

$$d =$$

$$\llbracket \eta | v : d \rrbracket (v) =$$

$$\llbracket \eta | v : d \rrbracket (v')$$

- caso $v' \neq v$

$$\llbracket v' / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] =$$

$$\llbracket \eta | w : d \rrbracket (v')$$

$$w \notin FV(e) - \{v\}$$

$$v' \in FV(e) \text{ y } v' \neq v \Rightarrow v' \in FV(e) - \{v\}$$

$$\Rightarrow v' \neq w$$

$$\Rightarrow \llbracket \eta | w : d \rrbracket (v') = \eta v'$$

$$\text{luego } \llbracket v' / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] = \llbracket \eta | v : d \rrbracket (v') \forall v' \in FV(e)$$

Entonces por el TS

$$\llbracket e / v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d] = \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v : d]$$

y luego

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket \lambda w. (e/v \rightarrow w) \rrbracket \eta &= \psi (\lambda d \in D\omega. \llbracket e/v \rightarrow w \rrbracket [\eta | w : d]) \\
&= \psi (\lambda d \in D\omega. \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v : d]) \\
&= \llbracket \lambda v. e v \rrbracket \eta
\end{aligned}$$

c) Corrección de la regla β

$$\llbracket (\lambda v. e) e' \rrbracket = \llbracket e/v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket$$

Demostración

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket (\lambda v. e) e' \rrbracket \eta &= \phi (\llbracket \lambda v. e \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi (\psi (\lambda d \in D\omega. \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v : d])) \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
&= (\lambda d \in D\omega. \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v : d]) \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v : \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta] \\
&= \llbracket e/v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \quad \text{TS } (*)
\end{aligned}$$

(*) La hipótesis del TS aplicada en este caso es que
 $\llbracket w/v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta = [\eta | v : \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta] w \quad \forall w \in FV(e)$

Veamos que efectivamente vale.

- $v = w$

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket w/v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta &= \llbracket v/v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
&= [\eta | v : \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta] v \\
&= [\eta | v : \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta] w
\end{aligned}$$

- $v \neq w$

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket w/v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta &= \eta w \\
&= [\eta | v : \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta] w
\end{aligned}$$

d) Corrección de la regla η

Si $v \in FV(e)$ entonces $\llbracket \lambda v. e v \rrbracket = \llbracket e \rrbracket$

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket \lambda v. ev \rrbracket \eta &= \psi (\lambda d \in D_{\infty}. \llbracket ev \rrbracket [\eta | v:d]) \\
&= \psi (\lambda d \in D_{\infty}. \phi (\llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v:d]) \llbracket v \rrbracket [\eta | v:d]) \\
&= \psi (\lambda d \in D_{\infty}. \phi (\llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v:d]) d) \quad (v \notin FV(e), \tau_C) \\
&= \psi (\phi (\llbracket e \rrbracket \eta)) \\
&= \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta
\end{aligned}$$

(3) Dar un término cerrado M cuya denotación en la semántica normal sea:

- a) distinto a \perp pero que para todos N y η , $\llbracket M N \rrbracket \eta = \perp$
- b) distinto a \perp y $\llbracket M (\Delta \Delta) \rrbracket \eta \neq \perp$

$$M = \lambda x \Delta \Delta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a) \llbracket M N \rrbracket \eta &= \phi_{\Delta} (\llbracket M \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket N \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi_{\Delta} (\llbracket \lambda x \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket N \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi_{\Delta} (\underbrace{\psi (\lambda d \in D. \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket [\eta | x:d])}_{\perp}) \llbracket N \rrbracket \eta \\
&= (\lambda d \in D. \perp) \llbracket N \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \perp
\end{aligned}$$

$$b) M = (\lambda x \lambda y xy)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket M (\Delta \Delta) \rrbracket \eta &= \phi_{\Delta} (\llbracket M \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi_{\Delta} (\llbracket \lambda x \lambda y xy \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi_{\Delta} (\underbrace{\psi (\lambda d \in D. \llbracket \lambda y xy \rrbracket [\eta | x:d])}_{\perp}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi_{\Delta} (\underbrace{\psi (\lambda d \in D. \underbrace{\psi (\lambda d' \in D. \llbracket xy \rrbracket [\eta | x:d | y:d'])}_{\perp})}_{\perp}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \phi_{\Delta} (\underbrace{\psi (\lambda d \in D. \underbrace{\psi (\lambda d' \in D. \phi_{\Delta} (d)(d'))}_{\perp})}_{\perp}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta \\
&= (\lambda d \in D. \underbrace{\psi (\lambda d' \in D. \phi_{\Delta} (d)(d'))}_{\perp}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta \\
&= \psi (\lambda d' \in D. \phi_{\Delta} (\llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket \eta) (d')) \\
&= \psi (\lambda d' \in D. \phi_{\Delta} (\perp) (d')) \\
&= \psi (\lambda d' \in D. \perp)
\end{aligned}$$

- (4) Explique, sin hacer ninguna cuenta, por qué la semántica eager de $\llbracket M(\Delta\Delta) \rrbracket \eta$ dado en 2b es \perp .

Por que al evaluar $\llbracket \Delta\Delta \rrbracket \eta$ obtenemos \perp , luego al evaluar $\llbracket M \rrbracket \eta$ independientemente del resultado del mismo la evaluación total de $\llbracket M(\Delta\Delta) \rrbracket \eta$ va a mapear a \perp .

- (5) Para la semántica denotacional normal del cálculo lambda, considere las propiedades siguientes: a) teorema de sustitución, b) corrección de la regla β , c) corrección de la regla η . ¿Cuáles de esos resultados son válidos? Justificar. Para aquellos resultados que no sean válidos, hallar un contraejemplo.

(a) es válido

Si $\llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w$ para todo $w \in FV(e)$, entonces $\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$

Demostración por inducción en e .

• Caso base $e = v$ para algún $v \in \text{Var}$

por H.I $\llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$

como $e = v \Rightarrow v \in FV(e)$ luego

$$\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \delta v \rrbracket \eta = \eta' v = \llbracket v \rrbracket \eta' = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$$

H.I. Si $\llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket \eta'$

• Paso inductivo

- $e = \lambda v. e'$

Por H.I $\llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket \delta w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e') - \{v\}$

$$\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \lambda v. e' / \delta \rrbracket \eta$$

$$= \llbracket \lambda v'. (e' / \llbracket \delta | v: v' \rrbracket) \rrbracket \eta \quad v' \notin V \cup \delta w$$

$$= \lambda v'. \Psi(\lambda d \in D. \llbracket e' / \llbracket \delta | v: v' \rrbracket \rrbracket [\eta | v': d]) \quad w \in FV(e) - \{v\}$$

$$\llbracket e \rrbracket \eta' = \llbracket \lambda v. e' \rrbracket \eta' = \lambda v'. \Psi(\lambda d \in D. \llbracket e' \rrbracket [\eta' | v': d])$$

Queremos ver que

$$\psi \circ \varphi (\lambda d \in D. \llbracket e' / [s/v:v'] \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket) =$$

$$\psi \circ \varphi (\lambda d \in D. \llbracket e' \rrbracket \llbracket \eta' / v':d \rrbracket)$$

Para usar la H.I. debemos ver que

$$\llbracket [s/v:v'] w \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket = \llbracket \eta' / v':d \rrbracket w \quad \forall w \in FV(e')$$

Notemos que v puede estar o no en $FV(e')$

- Caso $w = v$

$$\llbracket [s/v:v'] w \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket = \llbracket [s/v:v'] v \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket$$

$$= \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket v'$$

$$= d$$

$$= \llbracket \eta' / v':d \rrbracket v$$

- Caso $w \neq v$

$$\llbracket [s/v:v'] w \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket = \llbracket s w \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket$$

$v' \in FV(s w)$ pues $v' \in FV(s w) - \{v\}$ y $v' \neq v$

Entonces $\eta z = \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket z \quad \forall z \in FV(s w)$

por el TL esto nos dice que $\llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket s w \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket$

Por H.I. $\llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w$ ya que $w \in FV(e') - \{v\}$

$$\text{y } \eta' w = \llbracket s w \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket$$

luego por H.I.

$$\llbracket e' / [s/v:v'] \rrbracket \llbracket \eta / v':d \rrbracket = \llbracket e' \rrbracket \llbracket \eta' / v':d \rrbracket$$

- $e = e_0 e_1$

Por H.I. $\llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e) \Rightarrow \llbracket s w \rrbracket \eta = \eta' w \quad \forall w \in FV(e_0) \cup FV(e_1)$

$$\llbracket e_0 e_1 / s \rrbracket \eta = \phi_\lambda (\llbracket e_0 / s \rrbracket \eta) (\llbracket e_1 / s \rrbracket \eta) \quad \text{H.I.}$$

$$= \phi_\lambda (\llbracket e_0 \rrbracket \eta') (\llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \eta')$$

$$= \llbracket e_0 e_1 \rrbracket \eta'$$

b) Es válido

Demostración

$$\begin{aligned}
 \llbracket (\lambda v. e) e' \rrbracket \eta &= \phi_u(\llbracket \lambda v. e \rrbracket \eta) \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
 &= \phi_u(\underbrace{\lambda d \in D. \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v: d]}_{\text{1a}}) \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
 &= \lambda d \in D. \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v: d] \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
 &= \llbracket e \rrbracket [\eta | v: \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta] \\
 &= \llbracket e / v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \quad \text{TS (*)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(*) La hipótesis del TS aplicada en este caso es que
 $\llbracket w / v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \eta | v: \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \rrbracket w \quad \forall w \in FV(e)$

Veamos que efectivamente vale.

- $v = w$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \llbracket w / v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta &= \llbracket v / v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \\
 &= \llbracket \eta | v: \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \rrbracket v \\
 &= \llbracket \eta | v: \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \rrbracket w
 \end{aligned}$$

- $v \neq w$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \llbracket w / v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \eta &= \eta w \\
 &= \llbracket \eta | v: \llbracket e' \rrbracket \eta \rrbracket w
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) No es válida

Contrarejemplo: $\lambda v (\Delta \Delta) v$ con $v \notin FV(\Delta \Delta)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \llbracket \lambda v (\Delta \Delta) v \rrbracket \eta &= \lambda_1 \psi(\lambda d \in D. \llbracket (\Delta \Delta) v \rrbracket [\eta | v: d]) \\
 &= \lambda_1 \psi(\lambda d \in D. \phi_u(\llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket [\eta | v: d]) \llbracket v \rrbracket [\eta | v: d]) \\
 &= \lambda_1 \psi(\lambda d \in D. \phi_u(1) d) \\
 &= \lambda_1 \psi(\lambda d \in D. \perp \rightarrow d) \\
 &= \lambda_1 \psi(\lambda d \in D. \perp)
 \end{aligned}$$

Pero

$$\llbracket (\Delta \Delta) \rrbracket \eta = \perp$$

- (6) Para la semántica denotacional eager del cálculo lambda, ¿Cuáles de esos resultados siguen siendo válidos? Justificar. Para aquellos resultados que no sean válidos, hallar un contraejemplo, o explicar por qué el enunciado original no tiene sentido.

El teorema de sustitución no es válido por los tipos.

Para cualquier expresión lambda e y cualquier sustitución δ , cualquier η, η'
 $\llbracket \delta \omega \rrbracket_{\eta} = \eta' \omega$ es falso para cualquier $\omega \in FV(e)$ $\llbracket \delta \omega \rrbracket_{\eta}$ y $\eta' \omega$ son incomparables, ya que $\llbracket \delta \omega \rrbracket_{\eta} = \perp$ ($\eta \omega$) $\in D$ y $\eta' \omega \in V$.

La corrección β no es válida, contraejemplo

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket (\lambda x. y) (\lambda \lambda) \rrbracket_{\eta} &= \phi_{\perp} (\llbracket \lambda x. y \rrbracket_{\eta})_{\perp} \llbracket \lambda \lambda \rrbracket_{\eta} \\ &= \phi_{\perp} (\llbracket \lambda x. y \rrbracket_{\eta})_{\perp} \perp \\ &= \perp \end{aligned}$$

Pero

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket y / x \rightarrow (\lambda \lambda) \rrbracket_{\eta} &= \llbracket y \rrbracket_{\eta} \\ &= \perp (\eta y) \end{aligned}$$

La corrección η no es válida

Contraejemplo: $\lambda v (\lambda \lambda) v$ con $v \notin FV(\lambda \lambda)$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \lambda v (\lambda \lambda) v \rrbracket_{\eta} &= \perp_{\perp} \psi (\lambda d \in V. \llbracket (\lambda \lambda) v \rrbracket_{\eta | v: d}) \\ &= \perp_{\perp} \psi (\lambda d \in V. \phi_{\perp} (\llbracket \lambda \lambda \rrbracket_{\eta | v: d})_{\perp} \llbracket v \rrbracket_{\eta | v: d}) \\ &= \perp_{\perp} \psi (\lambda d \in V. \phi_{\perp} (\perp)_{\perp} d) \\ &= \perp_{\perp} \psi (\lambda d \in V. \perp \rightarrow d) \\ &= \perp_{\perp} \psi (\lambda d \in V. \perp) \end{aligned}$$

Pero

$$\llbracket (\lambda \lambda) \rrbracket_{\eta} = \perp$$

- (7) Proponga un enunciado alternativo para el Teorema de Sustitución que sea válido para la semántica denotacional eager.

Si: $\llbracket \delta w \rrbracket_\eta = \iota_1(\eta'w)$ para todo $w \in FV(e)$, entonces $\llbracket e/\delta \rrbracket_\eta = \llbracket e \rrbracket_{\eta'}$

- (8) ¿Cuáles afirmaciones son verdaderas y cuáles falsas? Justificar. Denotamos a $\llbracket - \rrbracket$, $\llbracket - \rrbracket_N$ y $\llbracket - \rrbracket_E$ como la semántica denotacional en D_∞ , normal y eager respectivamente.

- Si $\llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta = \perp$, entonces $\llbracket e \rrbracket_N \eta = \perp$
- Si $\llbracket e \rrbracket_\eta = \perp$, entonces $\llbracket e \rrbracket_E \eta = \perp$
- Si $\llbracket e \rrbracket_N \eta \neq \perp$, entonces $\llbracket e \rrbracket_E \eta \neq \perp$
- Si $\llbracket e \rrbracket_E \eta \neq \perp$, entonces $\llbracket e \rrbracket_N \eta \neq \perp$
- En el contexto de la semántica denotacional normal las funciones $\phi_\perp : D \rightarrow [D \rightarrow D]$ y $\iota_\perp \circ \psi : [D \rightarrow D] \rightarrow D$ definen un isomorfismo entre D y $[D \rightarrow D]$.
- En el contexto de la semántica denotacional eager vale

$$(\phi_\perp) \circ (\iota_\perp \circ \psi) = id_{V \rightarrow D}$$

De contestar verdadero: ¿qué dice esto con respecto a la corrección de la regla β ?

(a) Falso

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \lambda y. \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_\eta &= \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \llbracket \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_{\eta'}[y:d]) \\ &= \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \phi(\llbracket \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_{\eta'}[y:d]) \llbracket y:d \rrbracket) \\ &= \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \phi(\perp) d) \\ &= \psi(\lambda d \in D_\infty. \perp) \\ &= \perp \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \lambda y. \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_N \eta &= \iota_1 \cdot \psi(\lambda d \in D. \llbracket \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_{N\eta'}[y:d]) \\ &= \iota_1 \cdot \psi(\lambda d \in D. \phi_\perp(\llbracket \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_{N\eta'}[y:d]) \llbracket y:d \rrbracket_N) \\ &= \iota_1 \cdot \psi(\lambda d \in D. \phi_\perp(\perp) d) \\ &= \iota_1 \cdot \psi(\lambda d \in D. \perp) \end{aligned}$$

b) Falso

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \lambda y. \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_E \eta &= \iota_1 \cdot \psi(\lambda d \in V. \llbracket \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_{E\eta'}[y:d]) \\ &= \iota_1 \cdot \psi(\lambda d \in V. \phi_\perp(\llbracket \Delta \Delta y \rrbracket_{E\eta'}[y:d]) \llbracket y:d \rrbracket_E) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \iota_1 \cdot \Psi(\lambda d \in V. \Phi_{\perp}(1) \perp d)$$

$$= \iota_1 \cdot \Psi(\lambda d \in V. \perp)$$

c) Falso

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket (\lambda x. y) (\Delta \Delta) \rrbracket_{NH} &= \Phi_{\perp}(\llbracket \lambda x. y \rrbracket_{NH}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket_{NH} \\ &= \Phi_{\perp}(\underbrace{\iota_1 \cdot \Psi(\lambda d \in D. \llbracket y \rrbracket_{NH}(x:d))}_{id}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket_{NH} \\ &= (\lambda d \in D. \eta y) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket_{NH} \\ &= (\lambda d \in D. \eta y) \\ &= \eta y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket (\lambda x. y) (\Delta \Delta) \rrbracket_{E\eta} &= \Phi_{\perp}(\llbracket \lambda x. y \rrbracket_{E\eta}) \llbracket \Delta \Delta \rrbracket_{E\eta} \\ &= \Phi_{\perp}(\llbracket \lambda x. y \rrbracket_{E\eta}) \perp \\ &= \perp \end{aligned}$$

d) Verdadero. La prueba formal es complicada, pero la idea intuitiva es que en la evaluación eager se hacen más contracciones β que en la evaluación normal, por ende si ninguna contracción β en la evaluación eager causa que la semántica de la expresión sea \perp entonces tampoco va a suceder en la evaluación normal.

e) Falso

$$\Phi_{\perp} \circ (\iota_1 \cdot \Psi) = \text{Id}_{D \rightarrow D}$$

$$\text{Pero } (\iota_1 \cdot \Psi) \circ \Phi_{\perp} \neq \text{Id}_D$$

Ya que si tomamos a \perp como entrada, Ψ tiene como imagen a V , por ende no hay $f: D \rightarrow D$ tal que $(\iota_1 \cdot \Psi)(f) = \perp$.

f) Verdadero. Esto nos dice que la corrección β es verdadera siempre y cuando el operando tenga semántica distinta a \perp . Es decir

$$\llbracket (\lambda v. e) e' \rrbracket = \llbracket e / v \rightarrow e' \rrbracket \text{ siempre que } \llbracket e' \rrbracket \neq \perp.$$