

# The Formal Semantics of Programming Languages / Chapter1-3

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- If  $y \in Y$  then  $y \notin Y$ , because  $y \notin \theta(y)$ .
- If  $y \notin Y$  then  $y \in \theta(y)$ , so  $y \in Y$ .

In either case, we have contradiction. □

## Why it's Called “Diagonal” Argument

consider following table where  $i$ th row and  $j$ th column is placed 1 if  $x_i \in \theta(x_j)$  and 0 otherwise

	$\theta(x_0)$	$\theta(x_1)$	$\theta(x_2)$	$\dots$	$\theta(x_j)$	$\dots$
$x_0$	0	1	1	$\dots$	1	$\dots$
$x_1$	1	1	0	$\dots$	0	$\dots$
$x_2$	0	0	1	$\dots$	1	$\dots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$		$\vdots$	
$x_i$	0	1	0	$\dots$	1	$\dots$
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$$Y = \{x_0\}$$

# Direct and Inverse Image of Relation

## Definition (direct image)