

Assignment 1 on Program Semantics

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Let us assume $e, e' \in \mathbf{AExp}$ and $x \in \mathbf{Var}$. The notation $e[x/e']$ denotes the result of replacing all occurrences of x in e by e' . For example: $(x+y)[x/(3*z)] = (3*z) + y$.

- (a) Define $e[x/e']$ in a compositional way.

$$\begin{aligned} n[x/e'] &= n \\ x[y/e'] &= x \\ x[x/e'] &= e' \\ (e_1 + e_2)[x/e'] &= e_1[x/e'] + e_2[x/e'] \\ (e_1 - e_2)[x/e'] &= e_1[x/e'] - e_2[x/e'] \\ (e_1 * e_2)[x/e'] &= e_1[x/e'] * e_2[x/e'] \end{aligned}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbf{Num}, \forall x, y \in \mathbf{Var}$ with $x \neq y$ and $\forall e_1, e_2, e' \in \mathbf{AExp}$.

- (b) Prove the following *substitution lemma*: for all $e, e' \in \mathbf{AExp}$, $x \in \mathbf{Var}$, $\sigma \in \mathbf{State}$:

$$\mathcal{A}[e[x/e']]\sigma = \mathcal{A}[e]\sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[e']\sigma]$$

Recall the compositional definition of $\mathcal{A}[_] : \mathbf{AExp} \rightarrow \mathbf{State} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[n]\sigma &= n \\ \mathcal{A}[x]\sigma &= \sigma(x) \\ \mathcal{A}[e_1 + e_2]\sigma &= \mathcal{A}[e_1]\sigma + \mathcal{A}[e_2]\sigma \\ \mathcal{A}[e_1 - e_2]\sigma &= \mathcal{A}[e_1]\sigma - \mathcal{A}[e_2]\sigma \\ \mathcal{A}[e_1 * e_2]\sigma &= \mathcal{A}[e_1]\sigma * \mathcal{A}[e_2]\sigma \end{aligned}$$

$\forall n \in \mathbf{Num}, \forall x \in \mathbf{Var}$ and $\forall e_1, e_2 \in \mathbf{AExp}$. Recall also the definition of $\llbracket _ \mapsto _ \rrbracket : \mathbf{State} \rightarrow \mathbf{Var} \rightarrow \mathbf{AExp} \rightarrow \mathbf{State}$ as

$$\sigma[x \mapsto e](y) = \begin{cases} e & \text{if } y = x \\ \sigma(y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

On the one hand, let $n \in \mathbf{Lit}$. As $\mathcal{A}[\llbracket n[x/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma = \mathcal{A}[\llbracket n \rrbracket] \sigma = \mathcal{A}[\llbracket n \rrbracket] \sigma' = n$ $\forall \sigma, \sigma' \in \mathbf{State}$ and $\forall e' \in \mathbf{AExp}$, the property holds for literal expressions.

On the other hand, let $x \in \mathbf{Var}$. As $\mathcal{A}[\llbracket x[y/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma = \mathcal{A}[\llbracket x \rrbracket] \sigma = \sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(x) = \sigma[y \mapsto e'](x) \forall y \in \mathbf{Var}$ with $x \neq y$, $\forall \sigma \in \mathbf{State}$ and $\forall e', e'' \in \mathbf{AExp}$, the property also holds for variable expressions when we are not replacing the same variable.

We are left with the base element case of a variable expression which is being replaced. Let us develop each side of the property equation separately:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[\llbracket x[x/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma &= \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma \\ \mathcal{A}[\llbracket x \rrbracket] \sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma] &= \sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma](x) = \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma \end{aligned}$$

$\forall x \in \mathbf{Var}$, $\forall e' \in \mathbf{AExp}$ and $\forall \sigma \in \mathbf{State}$, so the property holds for all the base element cases.

Now, in order to proceed with the proof by structural induction, let $e_1, e_2 \in \mathbf{AExp}$. If both e_1 and e_2 satisfy the property, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[\llbracket (e_1 + e_2)[x/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma &= \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e_1[x/e'] + e_2[x/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma \\ &= \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e_1[x/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma + \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e_2[x/e'] \rrbracket] \sigma \\ &= \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e_1 \rrbracket] \sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma] + \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e_2 \rrbracket] \sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma] \\ &= \mathcal{A}[\llbracket (e_1 + e_2) \rrbracket] \sigma[x \mapsto \mathcal{A}[\llbracket e' \rrbracket] \sigma] \end{aligned}$$

$\forall \sigma \in \mathbf{State}$, $\forall e' \in \mathbf{AExp}$ and $\forall x \in \mathbf{Var}$.

The property can be proven in a similar way for the remaining composite elements (i.e. $-$ and $*$).