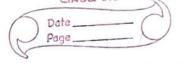
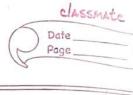
- TO	190830005 Avryan Agerwel classmate
	POPL Test
0.2.(1)	
1	from semantic domains. It determines the
	from semantic damains. It determines the
	meaning of a delivation tree he dotomning
	the meaning of its subtree and combining them into a meaning for the entire tree
	then into a meaning for the entire free
0 1 8	
<u>). I. @ // </u>	1017=10 12 TO TI TRUIT (1) (1)
	(i) Denotional Semantics
	(?) Denotioned Semantos
	M[[0]] =0
1	NA DIM [CIADRIZINOS DIA : (. b) das pros) polis
	M((2)) = 2
	M (x07) = 3 * M ((2)) 1 11000
	M [(xi)) = 3 * M((x)) +1
	M((xi)) = 3 + M((xi) +1 M((x2)) = 3 + M((x)) +2
	$M([\times \oplus Y)) = M((\times)) + M((Y))$
-	100 (B) 60 000 - (de) More
	(ii) Axiomatic Senantics
A. J	group put con and love and feed infect
	000=0
- (· \)	out Out of [(an an) (no col) ally
	002 = 2 1 love @ 1 = 2011 (6) Anny 8 = 60 (6)
	1 32 = 10
	12002 FOVI (Joli (tol) (tol)
	$O_X > X$
6	E de de la constation LOXON Constation
	(\mathcal{A}) $\times \mathcal{D}(Y \oplus Z) = (\times \mathcal{D}^* Y) \oplus Z$
	XO @ YO = (X @ Y) O
	$(X \otimes Y) = (X \otimes$

	Date .
1	Page
	(XAY) 2 (XAY) 2 (XAY)
1 1000	$X \cap \mathbb{D} = (X \oplus Y) \geq (X $
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
17	X2 CD 12 ZI CX CI C
(3)	fib: Nat - Nat +
	0.1
	fib(n) = dn. n equals zero > zero [] n equals one.
	One ((fib (n minus one) + fro (n primus two))
(i)	Alexan Finite unfolding:
	The state of the s
	fibo (zpro untoldir): no argament n e Nat
	graph (fibe) = 2)
	graph (66,) = S(rero, zero)
	graph (6.62) 2 & (2000, 2010), (One, one)
- 11	A Agric View Co.
	graph (bibs)= (2010, 2010), One, one), (two, one)
(1)	
9	raph (fiby) = of (zoro, zero), (one, one), (two, one), (three, two)
(i)	De we con formational F
41)	
	F: (Nat -) Not) - (Nat -) Not)
E	
	- At: An n equals zero () n equals
One	= If: In n equals zero) zero () n equalso > one [] (f(n minus one)) (f(n minus taro))
	ms graph(fib) = U;ο graph (F'φ)
10	1 2 Japan (1 4)



201) P(CX:=5; Y:= X+1; if (A=5) than diverg; 2!=Y+X) let S = [apdate [CA]] one met newstore) in let s' = c[(x=5; Y:=x+1); f(A=5) they dunge; z:= Y+x]] S in (access [E2]] s') Now s' = C[(x)=5: Ylia=X+1; if (A=5) then
diurge; 2:= 4+X) ((A)) - one] mustore in access (C2)75 let - s, = (CA)) -> two newstore -- Cl(x:=5; 4:= XH; it (A=5) then diverge; 2:= & Y+X)75, = (ds. cl(ib (A=5) then drunge; 2:=7+x)] (Cl(x:=5; 4:=x+1)) S) Now, (C(x:=5'7:=x+1))S, = C((x:=5'7:=x+1))S, (shown in clan) = As. C((x:=5)) (c((1:=6))s)S1 = ((Cx)) -> five ((CY)) -> six) ((CA2) -> one) rewstore



Thus C(C:f(A=S) than divorge; Z'=Y+X))SZ Now,
B [[A=5]] sz
= (access [[A]] sz) equals five CA=5))Sr = false) C((it-(A=5) then drueage)) 5 = 52 Using access ((4)) and access (X) access ([2]) ([2]) -> elever) 52 = eleven