

Sémantique dénotationnelle

Environnements

Nom des variables	Valeur
x	4
y	5

$$\sigma, \sigma' \quad \sigma[x \rightarrow 4]$$

$$\llbracket x * x - 4 * y + z \rrbracket(\sigma) = \llbracket x * x \rrbracket(\sigma) - \llbracket 4 * y * z \rrbracket(\sigma)$$

liste de variables x y z

$$\begin{aligned} &= \llbracket x \rrbracket(\sigma) * \llbracket x \rrbracket(\sigma) - \llbracket 4 \rrbracket\sigma * \llbracket y \rrbracket\sigma * \llbracket z \rrbracket\sigma \\ &= \sigma(x) * \sigma(x) - 4 * \sigma(y) * \sigma(z) \end{aligned}$$

$$x, y, z \rightarrow$$

$$t, u, v, w$$

$$\sigma \rightarrow$$

σ approche impérative

$$\sigma \rightarrow$$

$int * int * int * int$ approche fonctionnelle à tout effacé ce con !

Soit e une expression :

$$\mathbf{aff} \llbracket x := e \rrbracket(\sigma) = \sigma[x \rightarrow \llbracket e \rrbracket(\sigma)]$$

$$\mathbf{seq} \llbracket I, J \rrbracket(J) = \llbracket J \rrbracket o \llbracket I \rrbracket(\sigma) = \llbracket J \rrbracket(\llbracket I \rrbracket(\sigma))$$

$$\mathbf{condition} \llbracket if \ b \ then \ i1 \ else \ i2 \rrbracket(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \llbracket i1 \rrbracket(\sigma) & si \ \llbracket b \rrbracket(\sigma) = true \\ \llbracket i2 \rrbracket(\sigma) & sinon \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{while} \llbracket while \ b \ do \ S \rrbracket(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \llbracket S; while \ b \ do \ S \rrbracket(\sigma) & si \ \llbracket b \rrbracket(\sigma) = true \\ \sigma & sinon \end{cases}$$

1 Expressions, instructions

1.1 Question 2

$\llbracket tmp := x; x := y; \rrbracket$
demander a dedele

1.2 Question bonus !!

- 1) Écrire l'échange de 2 variables entières sans utiliser de variables intermédiaires, uniquement avec des additions et des soustractions.
- 2) Vérifier en calculant la sémantique que c'est bien un échange.

2 variable x et y x_0, y_0

$x := x + y;$
 $y := x - y;$
 $x := x - y;$

$\sigma(x) = x_0$
 $\sigma(y) = y_0$

$$\begin{aligned}\llbracket x := x + y; y := x - y; x := x - y \rrbracket(\sigma) &= \llbracket y := x - y; x := x - y \rrbracket(\llbracket x := x + y \rrbracket(\sigma)) \\ &= \llbracket y := x - y; x := x - y \rrbracket(\sigma[x \rightarrow \llbracket x + y \rrbracket(\sigma)]) \\ &= \llbracket y := x - y; x := x - y \rrbracket(\sigma[x \rightarrow x_0 + y_0]) \\ &= \llbracket x := x - y \rrbracket(\llbracket y := x - y \rrbracket(\sigma[x \rightarrow x_0 + y_0])) \\ &= \llbracket x := x - y \rrbracket(\sigma[y \rightarrow x_0 + y_0 - y_0; x \rightarrow x_0 + y_0])\end{aligned}$$

- 3) Variante : on peut faire la même chose avec la multiplication et la division

1.3 Question 5

Rappel :

$$\llbracket \text{if } b \text{ then } i1 \text{ else } i2 \rrbracket(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \llbracket i1 \rrbracket(\sigma) & \text{si } \llbracket b \rrbracket(\sigma) = \text{true} \\ \llbracket i2 \rrbracket(\sigma) & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{if } x1 > x2 \text{ then } m := x1 \text{ else } m := x2 \rrbracket(\sigma) &= \begin{cases} \llbracket m := x1 \rrbracket(\sigma) & \text{si } \llbracket x1 > x2 \rrbracket(\sigma) = \text{true} \\ \llbracket m := x2 \rrbracket(\sigma) & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \sigma[m \rightarrow \sigma(x1)] & \text{si } \sigma(x1) > \sigma(x2) \\ \sigma[m \rightarrow \sigma(x2)] & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\ &= \sigma[m \rightarrow \max(\sigma(x1), \sigma(x2))] \end{aligned}$$

$\max : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$

$$\llbracket \max(x, y) \rrbracket(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \sigma(x) & \text{si } \sigma(x) > \sigma(y) \\ \sigma(y) & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

2 Question plus ouverte

3 Fonctionnelles simples

```
let rec f n = if (n = 0) then 0 else n + f(n - 1)
(* 1 + 2 + 3 + ... *)
(* ou bien *)
let rec f n = if (n = 0) then 1 else n * f(n - 1)
(* 1 * 2 * 3 * ... *)
```

Listing 1 – ?

Les deux définitions sont les mêmes.

Théorème de Scott : Toute fonction continue F dans un domaine admet des points fixes. Le plus petit d'entre eux est $\lim \uparrow F^n(\perp)$

3.1 Point fixe de F

$$\begin{aligned}
F^0(\perp)(x) &= \perp \\
F(\perp)(x) &= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x + \perp \\
F(\perp)(x) &= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \perp \\
F(\perp)(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\
F^2(\perp)(x) &= F(F(\perp))(x) \\
&= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x + F(\perp)(x - 1) \\
&= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x + F(\perp)(x - 1) & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\
&= \dots \\
F^3(\perp)(x) &= F(F^2(\perp))(x) \\
&= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \\
&\quad \text{else } x + F^2(\perp)(x - 1) \\
&= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x + F^2(\perp)(x - 1) & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 0 + 1 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} & \end{cases} \\
F^3(\perp)(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\
F^4(\perp)(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 3 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\
F^4(\perp)(x) &= F(F^3(\perp))(x) \\
&= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \\
&\quad \text{else } x + F^3(\perp)(x - 1) \\
&= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x + \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} & \end{cases} \\
&= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x + 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ x + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ x + 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 3 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$F^4(\perp)(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 3 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

$$F^p(\perp)(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 1 \\ 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 2 \\ 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 & \text{si } x = 3 \\ \vdots & \\ (p-1) + \dots + 0 & \text{si } x = p-1 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

3.2 Conjecture

$$F^p(\perp)(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^x i & \text{si } x < p, \ x \in \mathbb{N} \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

Montrons par récurrence sur p que cette propriété est bien vérifiée.

$$\begin{aligned} F^{(p+1)}(\perp)(x) &= F(F^p(\perp))(x) \\ &= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \\ &\quad \text{else } x + F^p(\perp)(x-1) \\ &= \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \\ &\quad \text{else } x + \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{x-1} i & \text{si } x-1 < p \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ x + \sum_{i=0}^{x-1} i & \text{si } x-1 < p \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } x = 0 \\ \sum_{i=0}^x i & \text{si } x-1 < p \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^x i & \text{si } x = 0 \\ \sum_{i=0}^x i & \text{si } x-1 < p \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \\ F^{(p+1)}(\perp)(x) &= \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^x i & \text{si } x < p+1 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

F est continue monotone, donc on peut appliquer le théorème de Scott.

$$\lim \uparrow F^p(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^x i & \text{si } x \geqslant 0 \\ \perp & \text{sinon} \end{cases}$$

4 Boucles

4.1 a)

Quand $\sigma(y) = 1$,
 $\text{while } x - y > 0 \text{ do}$
 $y = 2 * y$

Calcule dans y la plus petit puissance de 2 sup ou égale à $\sigma(x)$ et laisse x inchangé.

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{while } x - y > 0 \text{ do } y = 2 * y \rrbracket \sigma \\ &= \text{si } \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } \llbracket \text{while } \llbracket y = 2 * y \rrbracket(\sigma) \rrbracket \circ \\ & \quad \text{sinon } \sigma \end{aligned}$$

Remarque

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) &= \text{true} \\ &= \llbracket \text{while } \dots \rrbracket \circ \llbracket y = 2 * y \rrbracket(\sigma) \\ &= \llbracket \text{while } \dots \rrbracket \sigma[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 2] \\ &= \llbracket \text{while } \dots \rrbracket \sigma[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 4] \\ &= \llbracket \text{while } \dots \rrbracket \sigma[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 8] \\ &= \llbracket \text{while } \dots \rrbracket \sigma[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 16] \\ &= \text{si } \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma)[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 16] \text{ alors } \llbracket y = 2 * y \rrbracket \sigma[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 16] \\ &= \sigma[x \rightarrow 9, y \rightarrow 16] \text{ sinon } \sigma \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{while } x - y > 0 \text{ do} \\ & \quad y = 2 * y \\ \sigma(x) &= 9\sigma(y) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

P calcule la plus petit puissance de 2 supérieure ou égale à x.

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{while } x - y > 0 \text{ do } y := 2 * y \rrbracket(\sigma) = ? \\ & f : X\sigma \rightarrow \llbracket \text{while } b \text{ do } X \rrbracket(\sigma) \\ & \llbracket \text{while } x - y \text{ do } y := 2 * y \rrbracket(\sigma) \\ & \quad = \text{si } \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } \textcircled{1} \\ & \quad \quad \text{sinon } \sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \textcircled{1} \llbracket \text{while } x - y > 0 \text{ do } y := y * 2 \rrbracket (\llbracket y := 2 * y \rrbracket)(\sigma) \\
F : X\sigma & \rightarrow si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } (X \circ \llbracket y := 2 * y \rrbracket)(\sigma) \\
& \text{sinon } \sigma
\end{aligned}$$

$$F(X) = X$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F^0(\perp)(\sigma) &= \perp \\
F^1(\perp)(\sigma) &= si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } \perp \text{ sinon } \sigma \\
F^2(\perp)(\sigma) &= F(F^1(\perp))(\sigma) \\
&= si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } F^1(\perp)(\sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)]) \text{ sinon } \sigma \\
&= si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket \sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)] \text{ alors } \perp \text{ sinon } \sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)]
\end{aligned}$$

On va noter $y_0 = \sigma(y)$;

$$x_0 = \sigma(x);$$

$$x_0 - y_0 > 0;$$

$$= si \ x_0 - y_0 > 0 \text{ alors } si \ x_0 - 2y_0 > 0 \text{ alors } \perp \text{ sinon } \sigma$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F^3(\perp)(\sigma) &= F(F^2(\perp))(\sigma) \\
&= si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } F^2(\perp)\sigma[y \rightarrow 2y_0] \\
&= si \ x_0 - \sigma(y) > 0 \text{ alors} \\
&\quad si \ x_0 - 2\sigma(y) > 0 \text{ alors} \\
&\quad si \ x_0 - 4\sigma(y) > 0 \text{ alors } \perp \text{ sinon } \sigma[y \rightarrow 4\sigma(y)] \\
&\quad sinon \sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)] \\
&\text{sinon } \sigma
\end{aligned}$$

$$F^3(\perp)(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \sigma \text{ si } x_0 \leq \sigma(y) \\ \sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)] \text{ si } \sigma(y) < x_0 \leq 2\sigma(y) \\ \sigma[y \rightarrow 4\sigma(y)] \text{ si } 2\sigma(y) < x_0 \leq 4\sigma(y) \\ \perp \text{ si } 4\sigma(y) < x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$F^p(\perp)(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \sigma \text{ si } x_0 \leq \sigma(y) \\ \sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)] \text{ si } 2^{i-1}\sigma(y) < x_0 \leq 2^i\sigma(y), \quad i = 1 \rightarrow p-1 \\ \perp \text{ si } 2^{p-1}(\sigma(y)) < x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$F^{p+1}i(\perp)(\sigma) = si \llbracket x - y > 0 \rrbracket(\sigma) \text{ alors } F^p(\perp)(\sigma)[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)] \text{ sinon } \sigma$$

$$= \begin{cases} \sigma \text{ si } x_0 \leq \sigma(y) \\ \sigma[y \rightarrow 2\sigma(y)] \text{ si } x_0 \leq 2\sigma(y), \quad x_0 > \sigma(y) \\ \sigma[y \rightarrow 2^i\sigma(y)] \text{ si } 2^{i-1}\sigma(y) < x_0 \leq 2^i, \quad i = 1..p \\ \perp \text{ si } 2^p\sigma(y) < x_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim \uparrow F^p(\perp)(\sigma) = \begin{cases} \sigma \text{ si } x_0 \leq y_0 \\ \sigma[y \rightarrow 2^i y_0] \text{ si } 2^{i-1} y_0 < x_0 \leq 2^i y_0 \end{cases}$$

Remarque : on à supposé $y_0 = 1$.