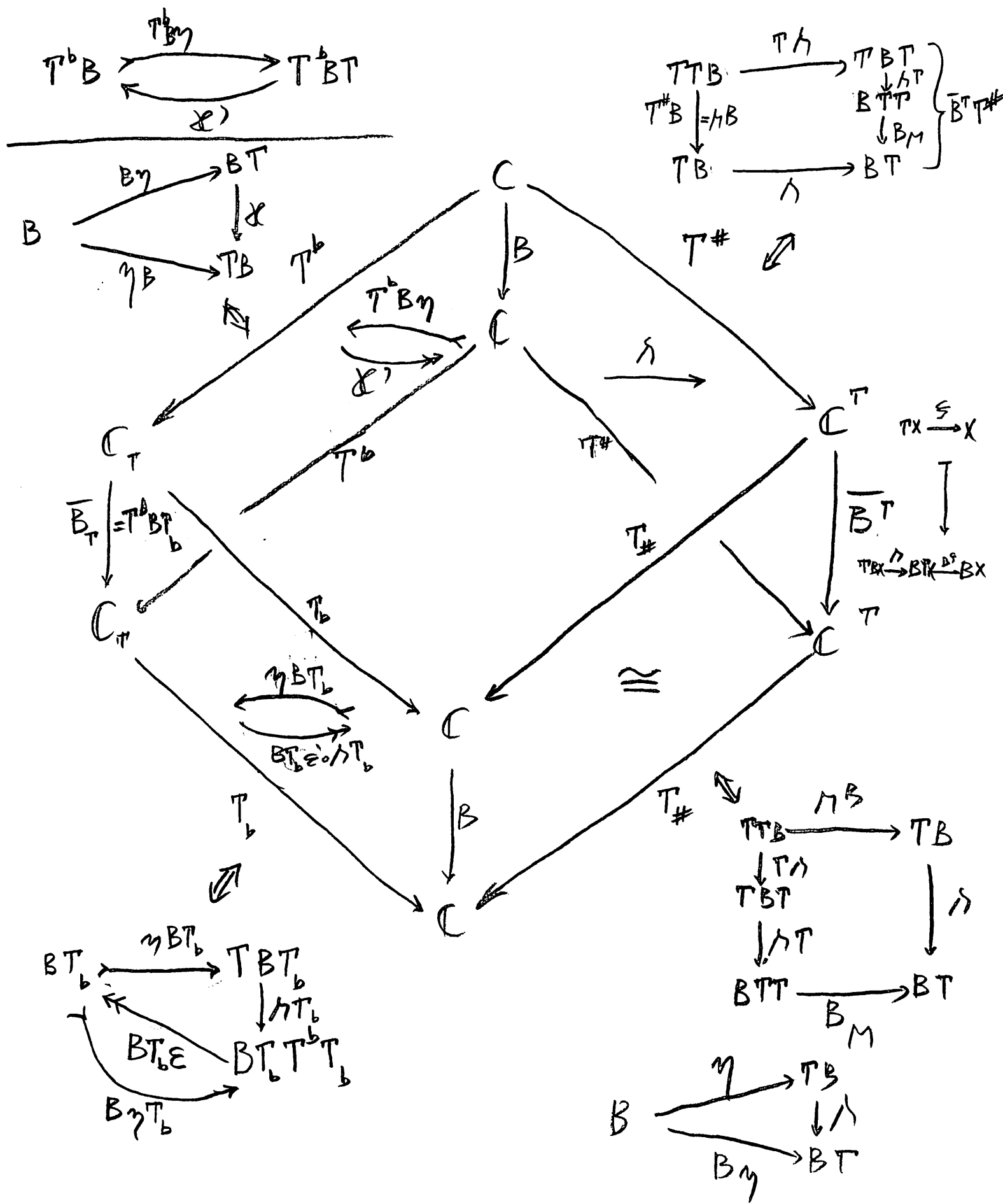


# ① Distributivities

11

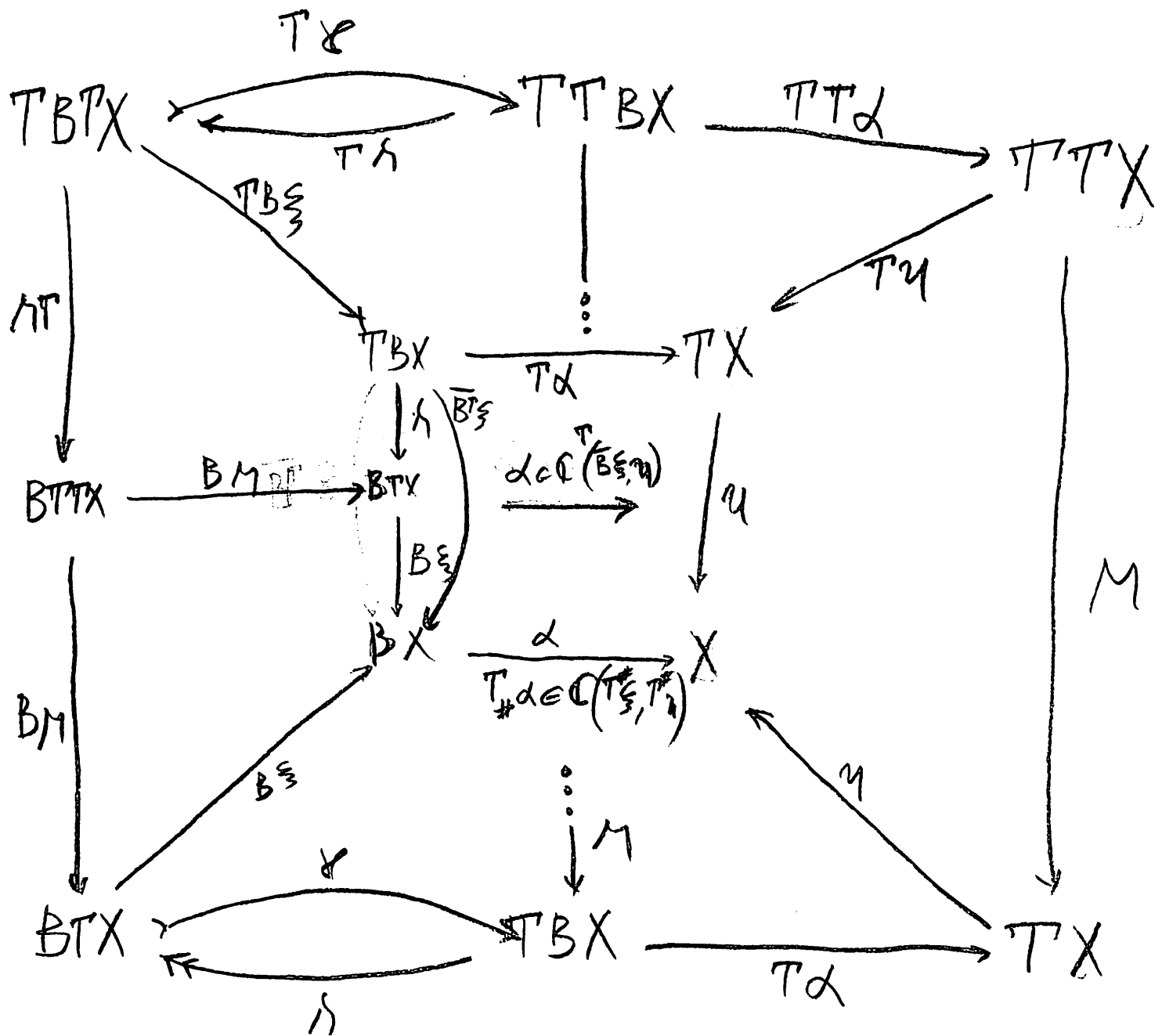


② Lifting  $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}^T & \xrightarrow{B} & \mathcal{C}^T \\ \uparrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{B} & \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C}^T \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{C}^T \\ \downarrow \\ \mathcal{C} \end{array}$

$\text{Alg}(\mathcal{B})$   
 $F(-) \downarrow U$   
 $\text{Alg}(\mathcal{B})$

$FV\alpha \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_\alpha} \alpha$

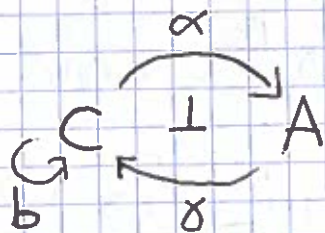
(2)



# CONDUCTION UP-TO & ABSTRACT INTERPRETATION ①

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## • Notation



$C, A$  complete lattices

$b : C \rightarrow C$  monotone map

$f = \delta \circ \alpha : C \rightarrow C$  closure operator.

## • Main goals

A) Abstract Interpretation  
+ Fix-point completeness

$$\alpha(\mu b) = \mu(\alpha b \delta)$$

B) Up-to techniques  
+  $f$  is  $b$ -round

$$v(bf) \leq v(b)$$

(the other inclusion is trivial)



## ② Sufficient Conditions

Abstract Interpretation Galois Connection Up-to

Backward-Completeness Forward-Completeness

$$fb = fb f$$

$$bf = fb f$$



Kleisli-Law

E-M-Law }  $f$  is  $b$ -compatible

$$bf \leq fb$$

$$fb \leq bf$$



Kleisli-Lifting

E-M-Lifting

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\alpha b \alpha} & A \\ \alpha \uparrow & & \uparrow \alpha \\ A & \xrightarrow{b} & C \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{b'} & A \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \\ C & \xrightarrow{b} & C \end{array}$$

We give the def of  $b'$  below...



### ③ Theorems

+ Cousot POPL 1977

Kleisli-Lifting  $\Rightarrow$  Fix-point Completeness

PROOF

We assume  $b$  to be Scott Continuous

$$b(\bigsqcup_m d_m) = \bigsqcup_m b d_m \text{ for all directed } d$$

So by the Kleene Theorem, we have

$$\mu b = \bigsqcup_m b^m(\perp)$$

$$\text{We have that } \alpha(\bigsqcup_m b^m(\perp)) = \bigsqcup_m \alpha b^m(\perp)$$

since  $\alpha$  is left-adjoint.

$$\mu(\alpha b \gamma) = \bigsqcup_m (\alpha b \gamma)^m(\perp_A)$$

$$\text{by induction on } m : \alpha b^m(\perp_c) = (\alpha b \gamma)^m(\perp_A)$$

$$m=0 \quad \alpha(\perp_c) = \perp_A \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} m+1 \quad \alpha b \gamma (\alpha b \gamma)^m(\perp_A) &\stackrel{IH}{=} \gamma b \gamma \alpha b^m(\perp_c) = \\ &\stackrel{\text{Kleisli-Lifting}}{=} \alpha b b^m(\perp_c) = \alpha b^{m+1}(\perp_c) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

+ Sengier Pous 2013

$f$  is  $b$ -compatible  $\Rightarrow$   $f$  is  $b$ -sound

PROOF

$$x \leq b f x \Rightarrow f x \leq f b f x \leq b f f x \leq b f x$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{by Knaster-Tarski } x \leq f x \leq \nu b.$$

The statement follows for  $x = \nu b.f$   $\checkmark$



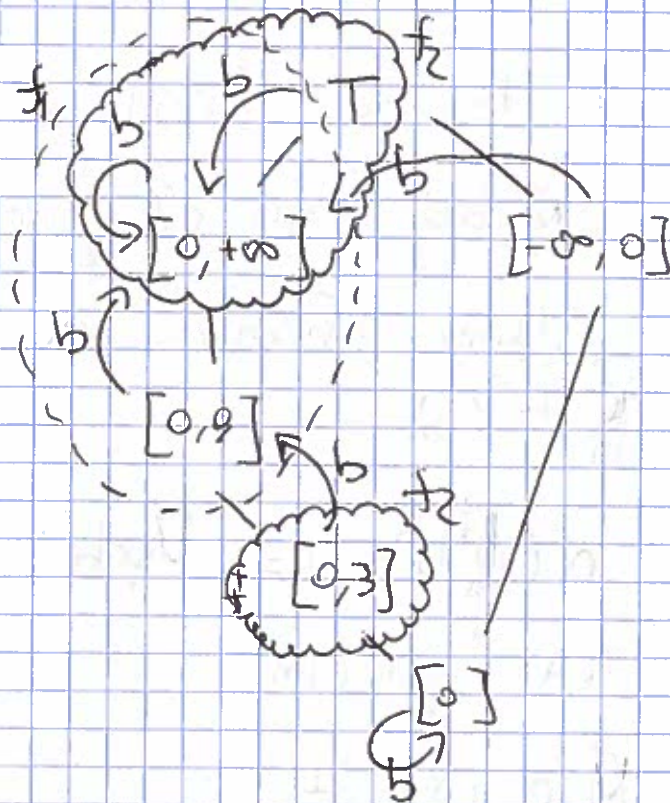
④ Journal of ACM '2000

$$fb = fb f \iff b^{-1}f = fb^{-1}f$$

Under the assumption that  $b^{-1}$  is the right adjoint of  $b$ .

Example

$$b = \lambda x. x^2$$

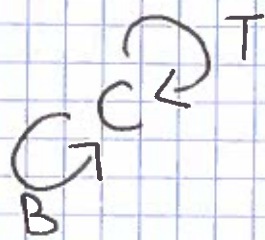


$f_1$  is Forward Complete but not Backward Complete

$f_2$  is Backward Complete but not ~~Forward~~ Backward Complete.



# ⑤ Categorical Question for Dunks.



B - Functor  
D - Monad

1) IF B has a right adjoint A

Then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \exists \bar{B}, \uparrow & \text{ke}(\uparrow) \xrightarrow{\bar{B}} \text{ke}(\uparrow) & \\ & \uparrow & \\ C & \xrightarrow{B} & C \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \text{en}(T) & \xrightarrow{\bar{A}} & \text{en}(T) \\ & \downarrow & \\ C & \xrightarrow{A} & C \end{array}$$

2) MOST IMPORTANT

ASSUME  $\exists \bar{B}$

$$\text{en}(T) \xrightarrow{\bar{B}} \text{en}(T)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C & \xrightarrow{B} & C \end{array}$$

THEN

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Alg}(\bar{B}) \\ \Downarrow \\ \text{Alg}(B) \end{array}$$

HAS A LEFT ADJOINT

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Alg}(\bar{B}) \\ \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ F \quad \dashv \quad U \\ \text{Alg}(B) \end{array}$$