

CS 520

Theory of Programming Language

03/10 – 03/17, 2021

1. Reminder.

① Predicate logic. ... syntax, den. semantics, inf. rules

② Binding ... local variable declaration. $\models \underset{\uparrow}{\forall x. p.} \models$ = $\models \forall y. p/x \rightarrow y \models$
 $y \notin FV(P). -\{x\}.$

③ Substitution in the presence of binding.

2. Substitution.

$S : \langle \text{var} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{interp} \rangle$.

p/S subst. all free variables in p using S .

two typical errors. ① $(\forall x. x > y) / x \rightarrow y$. = $\begin{bmatrix} \forall x. x > y. & \checkmark \\ & \forall x. y > y & x. \end{bmatrix}$

② $(\forall x. x > y) / y \rightarrow x+1$ = $\begin{bmatrix} \forall x. x > \underline{x+1}. & x. \\ & \forall x_{\text{new}}. (x_{\text{new}} > y) / y \rightarrow x+1 \\ & = \forall x_{\text{new}}. x_{\text{new}} > x+1 \end{bmatrix}$ \bigcirc

Free variable. variable capturing

① defined in a syntax-directed way

$$\text{true}/s = \text{true}.$$

$$\text{false}/s = \text{false}.$$

$$(e_1 = e_2 / s) = (e_1 / s = e_2 / s).$$

$$(p_1 \wedge p_2) / s = (p_1 / s \wedge p_2 / s).$$

$$\neg p / s = \neg (p / s).$$

$$(\forall x. p) / s = \forall_{x_{\text{new}}} (p / [s | x: x_{\text{new}}])$$

allows us to
avoid the first pb.

where

$$x_{\text{new}} \notin \bigcup FV(\tilde{s}(y))$$

$$\forall y \in FV(p) - \{x\}.$$

↑

p =

$$\dots y_1 \dots x \dots y_2 \dots$$

$\tilde{s}(y_1)$

$\tilde{s}(y_2)$

$$1) x_{\text{new}} \equiv x$$

if x satisfies

the cond.

2) pick the first variable satisfying
the cond.

② [Correspondence]

Lemma



$p \dots$ assertion.

Σ
"

$b, b' \dots$ states. $\in [\langle \text{var} \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}]$.

if $b(x) = b'(x)$ for all $x \in \text{FV}(p)$, then $\llbracket p \rrbracket b = \llbracket p \rrbracket b'$. $\left(\llbracket p \rrbracket \in [\Sigma \rightarrow \text{IB}] \right)$

Proof. By structural induction. (case analysis on p & proof using ind. hypo).

$\begin{cases} p \equiv \text{true}. & \dots\dots \quad \models p \models b = \models p \models b' \\ p \equiv p_1 \wedge p_2. & \dots\dots \quad \text{FV}(p_i) \subseteq \text{FV}(p). \therefore b, b' \text{ satisfy the assumptions of the lemma for } p_1 + p_2. \\ p \equiv \forall x. p_1. & \dots\dots \end{cases}$

\therefore By ind. hypo., $\models p_1 \models b = \models p_1 \models b'$
 $\models p_2 \models b = \models p_2 \models b'$

x: prove it. Pick $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Pick $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$[6|x:n], \Vdash 6'|x:n].$$

satisfy the assm. for p_1 .

$$\therefore \mathbb{E}_{p, \mathbb{Q}}[b|x:n] = \mathbb{E}_{p, \mathbb{Q}}[b'|x:n]$$

by mol. hypo.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{D}p\mathbb{D}b &= \mathbb{D}p_1\mathbb{D}b \wedge \mathbb{D}p_2\mathbb{D}b \\ &\quad \uparrow \\ &\quad \text{logical } \wedge \text{ operator} \\ &= \mathbb{D}p_1\mathbb{D}b' \wedge \mathbb{D}p_2\mathbb{D}b' \\ &= \mathbb{D}p_1 \wedge p_2\mathbb{D}b' = \mathbb{D}p\mathbb{D}b' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{I}_P \mathbb{I} b &= (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \mathbb{I}_{P, n} \mathbb{I} b \mid x : n) \\ &= (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \mathbb{I}_{P, n} \mathbb{I} b' \mid x : n) \\ &= \mathbb{I}_P \mathbb{I} b'. \end{aligned}$$

Q

what we learnt.

Lemma [Substitution] correspondence bt Syntactic subst. and Semantic Subst.

p ... assertion.

σ, σ' ... states.

δ ... substitution.

$\sigma'(x) = \llbracket \delta(x) \rrbracket \sigma$. for all $x \in FV(p)$.
↳ " $\sigma' = \sigma / \delta$ "
informal.

⇒ $\llbracket p / \delta \rrbracket \sigma = \llbracket p \rrbracket \sigma'$
(informal description $\llbracket p / \delta \rrbracket \sigma = \llbracket p \rrbracket \overset{\text{informal}}{\widetilde{\sigma / \delta}} \quad \rangle$

Recall. $S \equiv x_1 \rightarrow e_1, x_2 \rightarrow e_2, \dots, x_n \rightarrow e_n.$

$$\llbracket \phi \mid x:n \rrbracket(y) = \begin{cases} n & \text{if } x \equiv y \\ \phi(y) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

weakest precondition.

$$\stackrel{\vee}{\text{Cor.}} \quad \llbracket p \mid x_1 \rightarrow e_1, \dots, x_n \rightarrow e_n \rrbracket \phi = \llbracket p \rrbracket \llbracket \phi \mid x_1: \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket \phi \mid x_2: \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket \phi \mid \dots \mid x_n: \llbracket e_n \rrbracket \phi \rrbracket.$$

(x_1, \dots, x_n are distinct).

Cor. $\models \forall x. p \models b = \models \forall y. p / x \rightarrow y \models b.$ as long as. $y \notin FV(p) - \{x\}.$

Proof. ex: prove it.

$\phi = \phi$... identity substitution.

By Cor. above $\models \underbrace{\forall x. p}_{\text{"}} / \phi \models b = \models \forall x. p \models \underbrace{b}_{\text{"}}[\phi] = \models \forall x. p \models b.$

$\models \forall x. p / x \rightarrow x_{\text{new}} \models b. \forall x_{\text{new}}. \underbrace{(p / \phi[x: x_{\text{new}}])}_{p / x \rightarrow x_{\text{new}}}$

D.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} x_{\text{new}} \notin \bigcup_{y \in FV(p) - \{x\}} FV(\phi(y)) \\ \hline x_{\text{new}} \notin FV(p) - \{x\}. \end{array} \right]$$