

- i. Modificar la semántica denotacional incluyendo el elemento *error* en todo conjunto, con el fin de detectar la división por cero.
- ii. Extender la semántica denotacional con *error*, para el Cálculo Lambda con pares (y naturales).
- iii. Demostrar que para toda valuación v válida en $FV(M) \cup FV(N)$ se tiene $\llbracket M\{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket M \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$ (lema de sustitución).
- iv. Demostrar el teorema de corrección.

iii) Solo por la semántica que se tiene que modificar:

- $\llbracket M \div N \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} \text{error si } \llbracket N \rrbracket_v = 0 \\ \llbracket M \rrbracket_v \div \llbracket N \rrbracket_v \text{ sino} \end{cases}$
- $\llbracket M + N \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} \text{error si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \vee \llbracket N \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \\ \llbracket M \rrbracket_v + \llbracket N \rrbracket_v \text{ sino} \end{cases}$
- $\llbracket M - N \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} \text{error si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \vee \llbracket N \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \\ 0 \text{ si } \llbracket N \rrbracket_v > \llbracket M \rrbracket_v \text{ y ninguna es error} \\ \llbracket M \rrbracket_v - \llbracket N \rrbracket_v \text{ sino} \end{cases}$
- $\llbracket \text{succ}(M) \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} \text{error si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \\ \llbracket M \rrbracket_v + 1 \text{ sino} \end{cases}$
- $\llbracket \text{pred}(M) \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = 0 \\ \text{error si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \\ \llbracket M \rrbracket_v - 1 \text{ sino} \end{cases}$
- $\llbracket \text{is zero}(M) \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} \text{error si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \\ \text{true si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = 0 \\ \text{false sino} \end{cases}$
- $\llbracket \text{if } M \text{ then } N \text{ else } O \rrbracket_v = \begin{cases} \text{error si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{error} \\ \llbracket N \rrbracket_v \text{ si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{true} \\ \llbracket O \rrbracket_v \text{ si } \llbracket M \rrbracket_v = \text{false} \end{cases}$

ii) La base por inducción sobre los terminos.

• Caso Base $M = x$.

$$\forall v, q \llbracket x\{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket x \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

$$\llbracket x\{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket x \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v} \iff \llbracket N \rrbracket_v = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v$$

• Caso Base $M = z$.

$$\forall v, q \llbracket z\{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket z \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

$$\llbracket z\{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket z \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v} \iff \llbracket z \rrbracket_v = \llbracket z \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

Como $z \neq x$ no se puede hallar la sust x lo que $v = v'$.

$$Hi : P(M) = \llbracket M \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket M \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

• Case $M = \lambda y : T. M$. For Hi vale $P(M)$

$$\bullet \quad \forall Q \quad \llbracket (\lambda y : T. M) \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket (\lambda y : T. M) \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

$$\llbracket (\lambda y : T. M) \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket (\lambda y : T. M) \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v} \longleftrightarrow$$

$$\llbracket \lambda y : T. M \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = y^{\llbracket T \rrbracket} \mapsto \llbracket M \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v, y = y} \longleftrightarrow$$

$$y^{\llbracket T \rrbracket} \mapsto \llbracket M \{x := N\} \rrbracket_{v, y = y} = y^{\llbracket T \rrbracket} \mapsto \llbracket M \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v, y = y}$$

vale x Hi.

• Case $M = PQ$. For Hi vale $P(Q)$ y $P(?)$.

$$\bullet \quad \forall Q : \llbracket (PQ) \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket PQ \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

$$\llbracket (PQ) \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket PQ \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v} \longleftrightarrow \llbracket P \{x := N\} Q \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket P \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v} \llbracket Q \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \llbracket P \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v \llbracket Q \{x := N\} \rrbracket_v = \llbracket P \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v} \llbracket Q \rrbracket_{v, x = \llbracket N \rrbracket_v}$$