

Združevanje - zakaj se ustavi?

$$\{ L_1 = R_1, L_2 = R_2, \dots, L_n = R_n \}$$

\downarrow
 $A_1 \rightarrow A_2 = B_1 \rightarrow B_2$

\uparrow $A_1 = B_1, A_2 = B_2$

V vsakem koraku:

- 1) Odstranimo enačbo E
- 2) Dodamo nekaj novih, manjših od E,

velikost	1	2	3	4	5	6
število enačb	0	0	0	(1)	0	2
	0	2	3	0	0	(2)
	0	2	3	(4)	0	1
	17	2	3	3	0	1

leksikografska
ureditev.

Izpeljava tipov

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow t_1, \varepsilon_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow t_2, \varepsilon_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : \alpha, \varepsilon_1 \cup \varepsilon_2 \cup \{t_1 = t_2 \rightarrow \alpha\}} \quad (\alpha \text{ nov})$$

Primer: $\underbrace{(\text{fun } x \rightarrow x)}_{e_1} \underbrace{42}_{e_2}$

$$e_1 \quad \frac{x : \alpha \vdash x : \alpha}{\text{fun } x \rightarrow x : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha, \emptyset}$$

$$e_2 \quad 42 : \text{int}, \emptyset$$

$$e_1 e_2 : \beta, \emptyset \cup \emptyset \cup \{ \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = \text{int} \rightarrow \beta \}$$

(fun x → x) 42 ima tip $\boxed{\beta}$ pri pogojih $\{ \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \text{int} \rightarrow \beta \}$

$\{ \alpha = \text{int}, \alpha = \beta \}$

$\{ \text{int} = \beta \} \quad \{ \}$

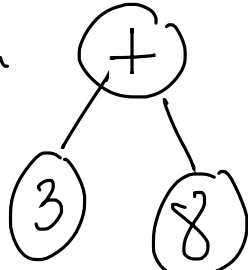
int

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha \mapsto \text{int} \\ \beta \mapsto \text{int} \end{array}$$

Denotacijska semantika

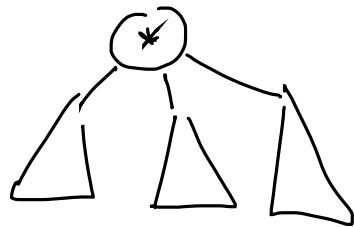
$$x \mapsto x^2 + 3 \quad x: \mathbb{N}$$

- Izrazom v prog. jeziku poredimo njihovo matematični pomen.

- Pomen  je število enajst, Semantika: prirejanje pomena sint. izrazom.

- Denotacijska Semantika:

pomen celotnega izraza je funkcije pomenov podizrazov.



if p then A else B \rightarrow 5 + 7
 5 7 10
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 5 + 10

Oznake

$\llbracket e \rrbracket$ pomen izraza / tipa e

$\llbracket 42 \rrbracket = 42$
 \uparrow niz znakov 4 in 2 \nwarrow število

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$ je preslikava iz
 sintakse v matematične
 objekte
 (množice, števila,
 funkcije, topol. prostori)

Denotacijske semantike aritm. izrazov s
 spremenljivkami:

$e ::= \dots -2 \mid -1 \mid 0 \mid 1 \mid 2 \mid \dots$

$x \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 \cdot e_2 \mid e_1 - e_2$

Tipi $\tau ::= \text{int}$

Izraz v kontekstu: $x:\text{int}, y:\text{int}, z:\text{int} \mid 3 \cdot x + 4 = \text{int}$

$\llbracket \Gamma \mid e \rrbracket$ matem. pomen izraza v kontekstu.

Aritmetični izrazi

$$\llbracket x: \text{int}, y: \text{int} \mid 3 \cdot x + 4 \rrbracket : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\llbracket x: \text{int} \mid 3 \cdot x + 4 \rrbracket : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket x_1: \text{int}, x_2: \text{int} \mid x_1 \rrbracket : \\ \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \\ (n_1, n_2) \mapsto n_1 \end{aligned}$$

Definiramo:

$$\llbracket x_1: \text{int}, \dots, x_n: \text{int} \rrbracket = \underbrace{\mathbb{Z} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}}_n$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \mid e \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Gamma = x_1: \text{int}, \dots, x_n: \text{int}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \mid x_i \rrbracket (k_1, \dots, k_n) = k_i$$

$$\eta = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \mid n \rrbracket \eta = n$$

\uparrow izraz \uparrow stavbo

$$\llbracket x: \text{int}, y: \text{int} \mid 15 \rrbracket \\ (k_1, k_2) \mapsto 15$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \mid e_1 + e_2 \rrbracket \eta = \llbracket \Gamma \mid e_1 \rrbracket \eta + \llbracket \Gamma \mid e_2 \rrbracket \eta$$

\uparrow simbol \uparrow sestevanje (funkcija)

Aritmetični izrazi z deljenjem

$$e ::= x \mid n \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 \cdot e_2 \mid e_1 - e_2 \mid e_1 / e_2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} A_{\perp} = A \cup \{\perp\} \\ A \rightarrow B \\ \hline A \rightarrow B \cup \{\perp\} \end{array} \right.$$

Kaj je pomen izraza $3 / (5 - 5)$?

1) Nima pomena

2) Žju dodamo posebno vrednost "nedefinirano" \perp (dno)

$$\llbracket \text{int} \rrbracket = \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\perp\} =: \mathbb{Z}_{\perp} \quad \llbracket x_1 : \text{int}, \dots, x_n : \text{int} \rrbracket = (\mathbb{Z}_{\perp})^n$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket x_i \rrbracket (k_1, \dots, k_n) = k_i$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 / e_2 \rrbracket \eta = \begin{cases} \perp & \text{če } \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_2 \rrbracket \eta = 0, \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_2 \rrbracket = \perp, \text{ ali } \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 \rrbracket = \\ m & \text{kjer } m = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 \rrbracket \div \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_2 \rrbracket \end{cases}$$

$$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 + e_2 \rrbracket = \eta = \begin{cases} \perp & \text{če } \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 \rrbracket = \perp \text{ ali } \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_2 \rrbracket = \perp \\ \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 \rrbracket + \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_2 \rrbracket & \text{če } \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_1 \rrbracket, \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket e_2 \rrbracket \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

↑ celostniško deljenje

Denotacijska semantika PCF

PCF = "Minimalni askell - setnamo" $\rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho \quad \rho$

Tipi: $\tau ::= \text{bool} \mid \text{nat} \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ \perp

Izrazi: $e ::= 0 \mid \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid x \mid \text{succ } e \mid \text{pred } e \mid$
 $\text{iszero } e \mid \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \mid$
 $\text{fun } x:\tau \rightarrow e \mid e_1 e_2 \mid \text{rec } x:\tau \text{ is } e$

Len jezika.

$(\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int}$

Rekurzija = negibne tocke.

$a := \text{rec } x:\tau \text{ is } \varphi(x)$

$\varphi: \tau \rightarrow \tau$

$f: S \rightarrow S$

$a: \tau$

$b \in S$

$a = \varphi(a)$

$b = f(b)$

$\llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ množica S

$\llbracket \tau \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket = \text{funkcije iz } \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \text{ v } \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$

$\perp \mapsto 0$

$0 \mapsto 1$

$1 \mapsto 2$

$2 \mapsto 3$

\vdots

$(\text{fun } x:\text{nat} \rightarrow x)$

Domene

$$A_{\perp} = A \cup \{\perp_A\}$$

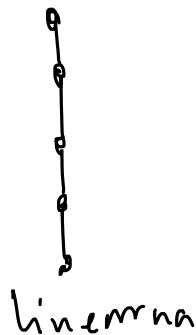
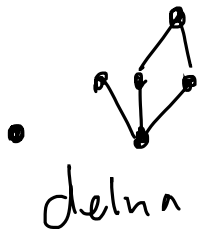
Ideja: definirano \leq ,
delna ureditel

$x \leq y$ pomeni "x vsebuje manj
informacije kot y"



Def: Delna ureditel \leq na S je relacija na S , ki je:

- (1) refleksivna $x \leq x$
- (2) tranzitivna $x \leq y \wedge y \leq z \Rightarrow x \leq z$
- (3) antisimetrična $x \leq y \wedge y \leq x \Rightarrow x = y$.



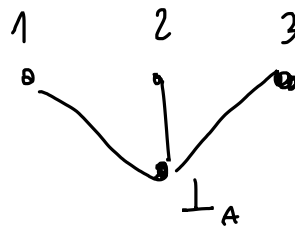
Dvig množice

A množica

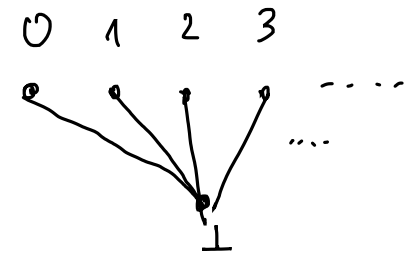
$A_{\perp} = A \cup \{\perp_A\}$ dvig množice A

defini ravno $x \leq_A y \iff x = \perp_A \vee x = y$

Primer: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $A_{\perp} = \{\perp, 1, 2, 3\}$



\mathbb{N}_{\perp}



Kartezični produkt delnih ureditev

$$(D, \leq_D) \text{ in } (E, \leq_E)$$

delni ureditvi

$$(D \times E, \leq_{D \times E})$$

$$(d_1, e_1) \leq_{D \times E} (d_2, e_2)$$

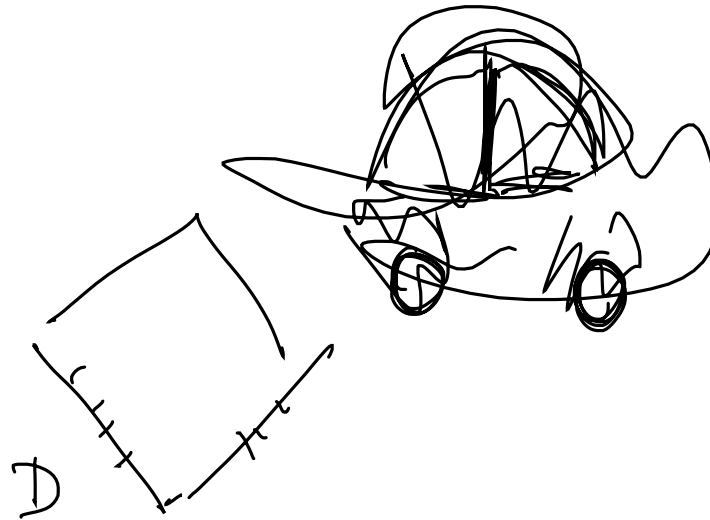
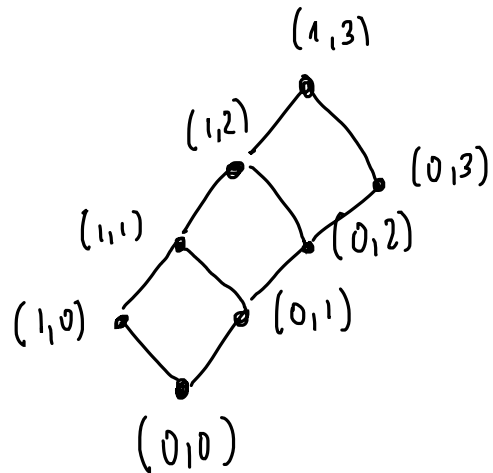
$$\Leftrightarrow d_1 \leq_D d_2 \text{ in } e_1 \leq_E e_2$$

Primer:

$$D = \{0, 1\} \quad 0 \leq 1$$

$$E = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad 0 \leq 1 \leq 2 \leq 3$$

$D \times E$



Monotone funkcije

$f: D \rightarrow E$ $(D, \leq_D), (E, \leq_E)$ delni ureditvi

monotona: $x \leq_D y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq_E f(y)$.

~~[*]~~

$S \subseteq D$ in $x \in D$, x je zgornja meja za S : $\forall y \in S, y \leq_D x$.
(pišemo $S \leq_D x$)

Supremum S je tak $x \in D$, da velja:

$$(1) \quad S \leq_D x$$

$$(2) \quad \forall y \in D, S \leq_D y \Rightarrow x \leq_D y$$

Primer: (\mathbb{Q}, \leq)

$$\sup \{ q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid q < 0 \} = 0$$

$$\sup \{ q \in \mathbb{Q} \mid q^2 < 2 \} \text{ ni ga.}$$



Domena

Naj bo (D, \leq) delna ureditel.

Veriga v D je neskončno zaporedje, ki narašča

$$x_0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots$$

Domena (ali ω -cpo) je delna ureditel, v kateri ima vsaka veriga supremum.

Naj bosta (D, \leq_D) in (E, \leq_E) domeni. Funkcija $f: D \rightarrow E$ je zvežna, če je

(1) monotona in

(2) ohranja supremume verig: če je $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ veriga v D ,

$$f\left(\bigvee_n x_n\right) = \bigvee_n f(x_n)$$

[$\bigvee_n x_n$ je supremum verige.]

Izrek o negibni točki

Vsaka zvezna funkcija $f: D \rightarrow D$ ima najmanjšo negibno točko.

Semantika:

$\llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ domena

$\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket$ produkt domen (domena)

$\llbracket \Gamma \mid e : \tau \rrbracket$ zvezna funkcija $\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$

Poanta:

$\llbracket \Gamma \mid \text{rec } x : \tau \text{ is } \varphi(x) \rrbracket$ najmanjša negibna
točka funkcije $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket : \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$