

Semantics of Programming Languages

Exercise Sheet 14

Exercise 14.1 Abstract Boolean Expressions

Finnish exercise 13.3!

Exercise 14.2 Galois Connections

Given an abstraction function $\alpha::'c \Rightarrow 'a$ and a concretization function $\gamma::'a \Rightarrow 'c$, they form a Galois-Connection, iff

$$\alpha\ c \leq a \iff c \leq \alpha\ a$$

Intuitively, this means that abstraction and concretization can be used interchangeably. Your task is to prove some properties of Galois-Connections. Warning: Not all properties we propose here are actually true! Give a counterexample for those cases.

```
locale galois_connection =  
  fixes  $\alpha::'a::complete\_lattice \Rightarrow 'b::complete\_lattice$  and  $\gamma$   
  assumes galois: " $c \leq \gamma(a) \iff \alpha(c) \leq a$ "  
begin
```

Intuition: Concretization followed by abstraction yields a more precise value.

lemma $\alpha\gamma_defl$: " $\alpha(\gamma(x)) \leq x$ "

Intuition: Abstraction followed by concretization yields a more precise value.

lemma $\gamma\alpha_defl$: " $\gamma(\alpha(x)) \leq x$ "

Intuition: Abstraction followed by concretization yields a less precise value.

lemma $\gamma\alpha_infl$: " $x \leq \gamma(\alpha(x))$ "

Intuition: Concretization followed by abstraction yields a less precise value.

lemma $\alpha\gamma_infl$: " $x \leq \alpha(\gamma(x))$ "

lemma α_mono : “*mono* α ”

lemma γ_mono : “*mono* γ ”

Intuition: Concretization of the greatest lower bound is the same as the greatest lower bound of concretizations.

lemma $dist_gamma[simp]$:
“ $\gamma (\inf a b) = \inf (\gamma a) (\gamma b)$ ”

Intuition: Abstraction of the least upper bound (join) is the same as the least upper bound of abstractions.

lemma $dist_alpha[simp]$:
“ $\alpha (\sup a b) = \sup (\alpha a) (\alpha b)$ ”

end

Intuition: γ is already uniquely determined by α

lemma γ_determ :
assumes “*galois_connection* $\alpha \gamma$ ” **and** “*galois_connection* $\alpha \gamma'$ ”
shows “ $\gamma = \gamma'$ ”
proof –
interpret a : *galois_connection* $\alpha \gamma$ + b : *galois_connection* $\alpha \gamma'$ **by** *fact+*

show *?thesis*
qed

Intuition: α is already uniquely determined by γ

lemma α_determ :
assumes “*galois_connection* $\alpha \gamma$ ” **and** “*galois_connection* $\alpha' \gamma$ ”
shows “ $\alpha = \alpha'$ ”
proof –
interpret a : *galois_connection* $\alpha \gamma$ + b : *galois_connection* $\alpha' \gamma$ **by** *fact+*

show *?thesis*
qed

Recipe for counterexamples (by example):

Assume we would have asked you to show

lemma (**in** *galois_connection*) $\alpha_antimono$: “ $y \leq x \implies \alpha x \leq \alpha y$ ” **oops**

First find an appropriate Galois-Connection. In our case, we take the trivial one (*id, id*) over the complete lattice of sets of booleans. Hint: The complete lattice of sets of booleans *bool set* and the lattice of sets of unit-type *unit set* are good candidates for finding counterexamples!

definition “ $\alpha c \equiv id :: (bool\ set \Rightarrow bool\ set)$ ”

definition “ $\gamma c \equiv id::(bool\ set \Rightarrow bool\ set)$ ”
interpretation $c!$: *galois_connection* $\alpha c\ \gamma c$
apply (*unfold_locales*)
unfolding $\alpha c_def\ \gamma c_def$ **by** *auto*

Then prove a lemma that provides a counterexample

lemma
defines “ $x \equiv UNIV$ ” and “ $y \equiv \{\}$ ”
shows “ $\neg (y \leq x \longrightarrow \alpha c\ x \leq \alpha c\ y)$ ”
unfolding $\alpha c_def\ \gamma c_def\ x_def\ y_def$ **by** *auto*