

Homework 3 SNU 4541.664A, 2010 Spring

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Exercise 1 $P(\text{fix}F_w, \text{fix}F_r) \triangleq (\forall C, E. (\text{fix}F_w) \circ \{C\} = \text{fix}F_r)$

Proof.

P는 폼에 넣는 성질(inclusive assertion)을 만족시키므로, 고정점 귀납법으로 $P(\perp, \perp)$ 이고, $P(f, g) \Rightarrow P(F_w f, F_r g)$ 임을 보이면 된다.

$$\begin{aligned} F_w &= \lambda X. \lambda M. \text{if } \{E\}M \neq 0 \text{ then } X(\{C\}M) \text{ else } M \\ F_r &= \lambda X. (\lambda M. \text{if } \{E\}M \text{ then } X(M) \text{ else } M) \circ \{C\} \end{aligned}$$

1) $P(\perp, \perp)$

$$P(\perp, \perp) = \forall C, E (\perp_{\text{Mem} \rightarrow \text{Mem}}) \circ \{C\} = \perp_{\text{Mem} \rightarrow \text{Mem}}$$

2) $P(f, g) \Rightarrow P(F_w f, F_r g)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(f, g) &= \forall C, E f \circ \{C\} = g \\ F_w f &= (\lambda M. \text{if } \{E\}M \neq 0 \text{ then } f(\{C\}M) \text{ else } M) \\ &= (\lambda M. \text{if } \{E\}M \neq 0 \text{ then } g(M) \text{ else } M) \\ &(\because \forall C, E f \circ \{C\} = g) \\ F_r g &= (\lambda M. \text{if } \{E\}M \text{ then } g(M) \text{ else } M) \circ \{C\} \\ \therefore P(F_w f, F_r g) &= \forall C, E (F_w f) \circ \{C\} = F_r g \end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 2 $P(\text{fix}(F_x), \text{fix}(\text{lift}F)) \triangleq \forall x \in X \forall a \in A, (\text{fix}(F_x)) a = (\text{fix}(\text{lift}F)) \langle x, a \rangle$

Proof.

P는 폼에 넣는 성질(inclusive assertion)을 만족시키므로, 고정점 귀납법으로 $P(\perp, \perp)$ 이고, $P(f, g) \Rightarrow P((F_x) f, (\text{lift } F) g)$ 임을 보이면 된다.

1) $P(\perp, \perp)$

$$\forall x \in X, \forall a \in A \perp_{A \rightarrow B} a = \perp_{(X \times A) \rightarrow B} \langle x, a \rangle = \perp_B$$

2) $P(f,g) \Rightarrow P((F x) f, (\text{lift } F) g)$

$$P(f, g) = \forall x \in X \forall a \in A, f a = g \langle x, a \rangle \quad (1)$$

임을 가정하고,

$$P((F x) f, (\text{lift } F) g) = \forall x \in X, \forall a \in A ((F x) f) a = ((\text{lift } F) g) \langle x, a \rangle \quad (2)$$

을 보인다.

$$\begin{aligned} ((\text{lift } F) g) \langle x, a \rangle &= ((F x) (\lambda a'. g \langle x, a' \rangle)) a \\ &= ((F x) f) a \quad (\because \forall x \in X, f = \lambda a'. g \langle x, a' \rangle \text{ by (1)}) \\ \therefore P((F x) f, (\text{lift } F) g). \end{aligned}$$

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