

Formal Semantics ←

What is a PL?

unamb. (precise).

$z, s(z)$

$s(s(z)),$

...

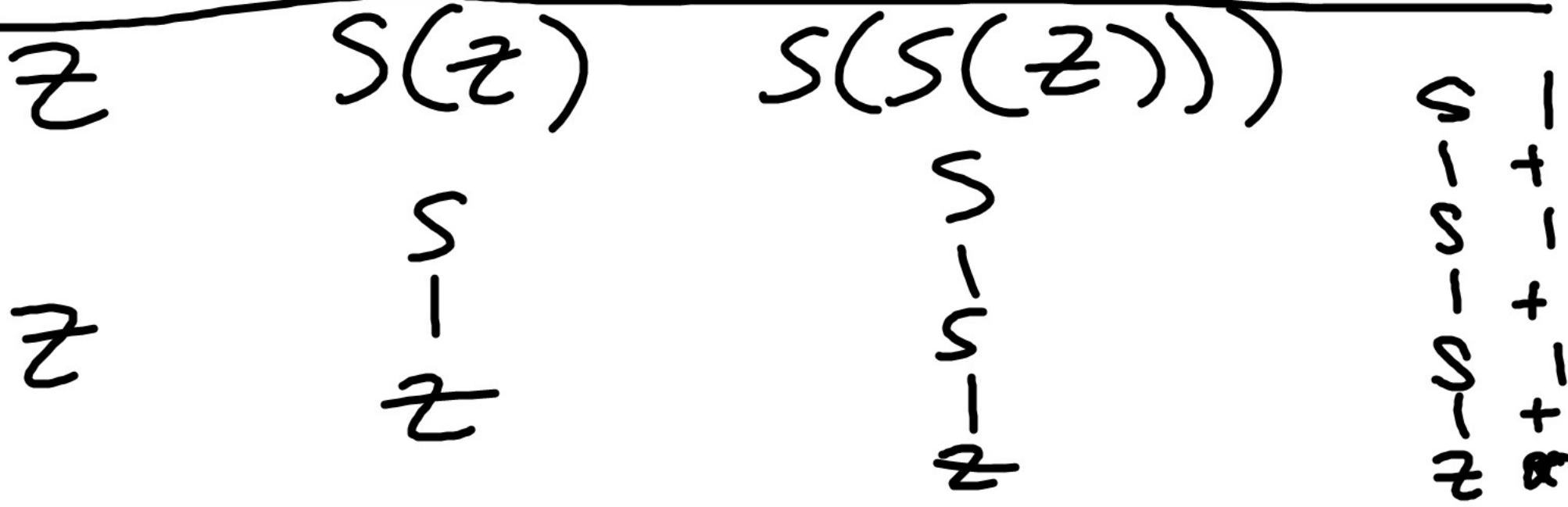
- BNF (Backus Naur Form)

$n ::= z \mid s(n)$

Nat numbers, eg of formal syntax

"Judgements" —

Ind.-def, via inference
relations rules



$n ::= \underline{z} \mid \underline{S(n)}$

"type"

$\text{plus}(n_1, n_2) \Downarrow n_3$

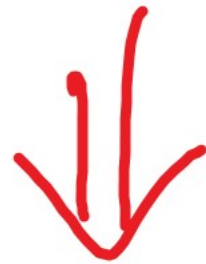
↑ syntax for a relation

aka a judgement

n_1 n_2 S

n n'

n_1' n_2'



inf. rules are the constructors of the jud.

$$n ::= \underline{z} \mid \underline{S(n)}$$

$$\text{plus}(z, n_2) \Downarrow n_2 \quad \text{Zero}$$

$$\text{plus}(n_1', n_2) \Downarrow n_3'$$

$$n_1 = S(n_1')$$

$$\text{plus}(n_1, n_2) \Downarrow S(n_3')$$

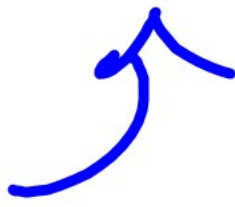
~~Succ~~

$$\underbrace{\underline{S(n_1')}}_{n_1}$$

$$\frac{\text{plus}(n_1', n_2) \Downarrow n_3}{\text{plus}(\underbrace{s(n_1')}_n, n_2) \Downarrow s(n_3')}$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{plus}(\underbrace{s(z)}_1, \underbrace{s(s(z))}_2) \Downarrow \underbrace{s(s(s(z)))}_3$$

TODO: Derive this 

Derivation (parse tree of the jud.)

derivation
(tree)

proof that ~~1~~ $1 + 2 = 3$

Zero

$\text{plus}(\underline{0}, 2) \Downarrow \underline{2}$

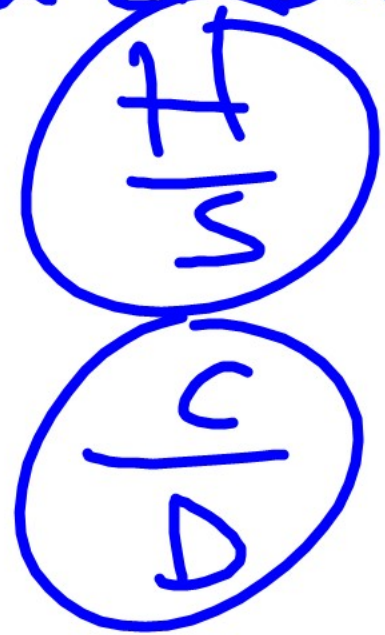
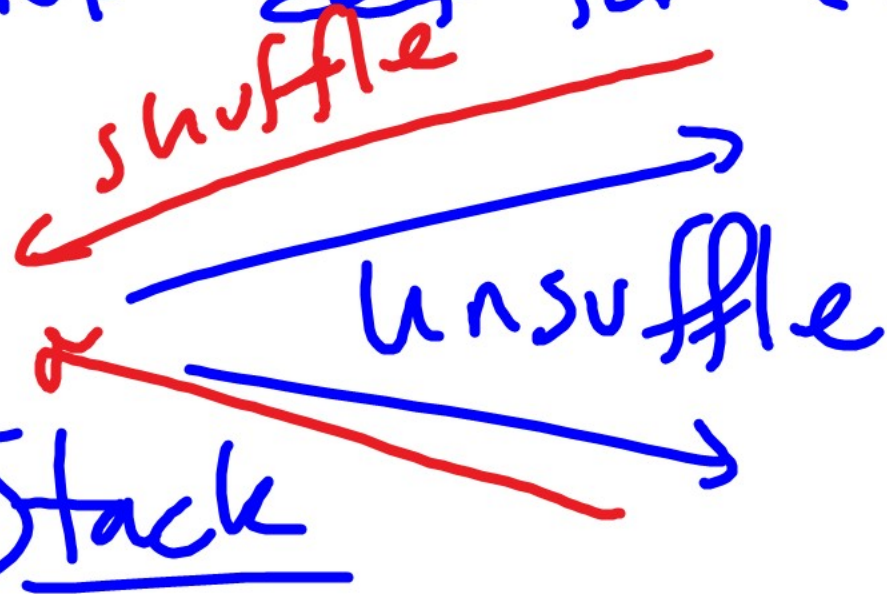
$\text{plus}(1, 2) \Downarrow \underline{3}$ Succ

$n_1 = S(n_1')$ $n_3 = S(n_3')$
 $\text{plus}(n_1', n_2) \Downarrow n_3'$ Succ
 $\text{plus}(n_1, n_2) \Downarrow n_3$

C ::= ♡ | ~~♣~~ | ♠ | ♦

C ::= H | S | C | D

BNF def for "card suit"



Stack
Stack

relations / functions

Unshuff(s_1, s_2, s_3)

↑
inp

outputs.

$C ::= H \mid S \mid D \mid C$

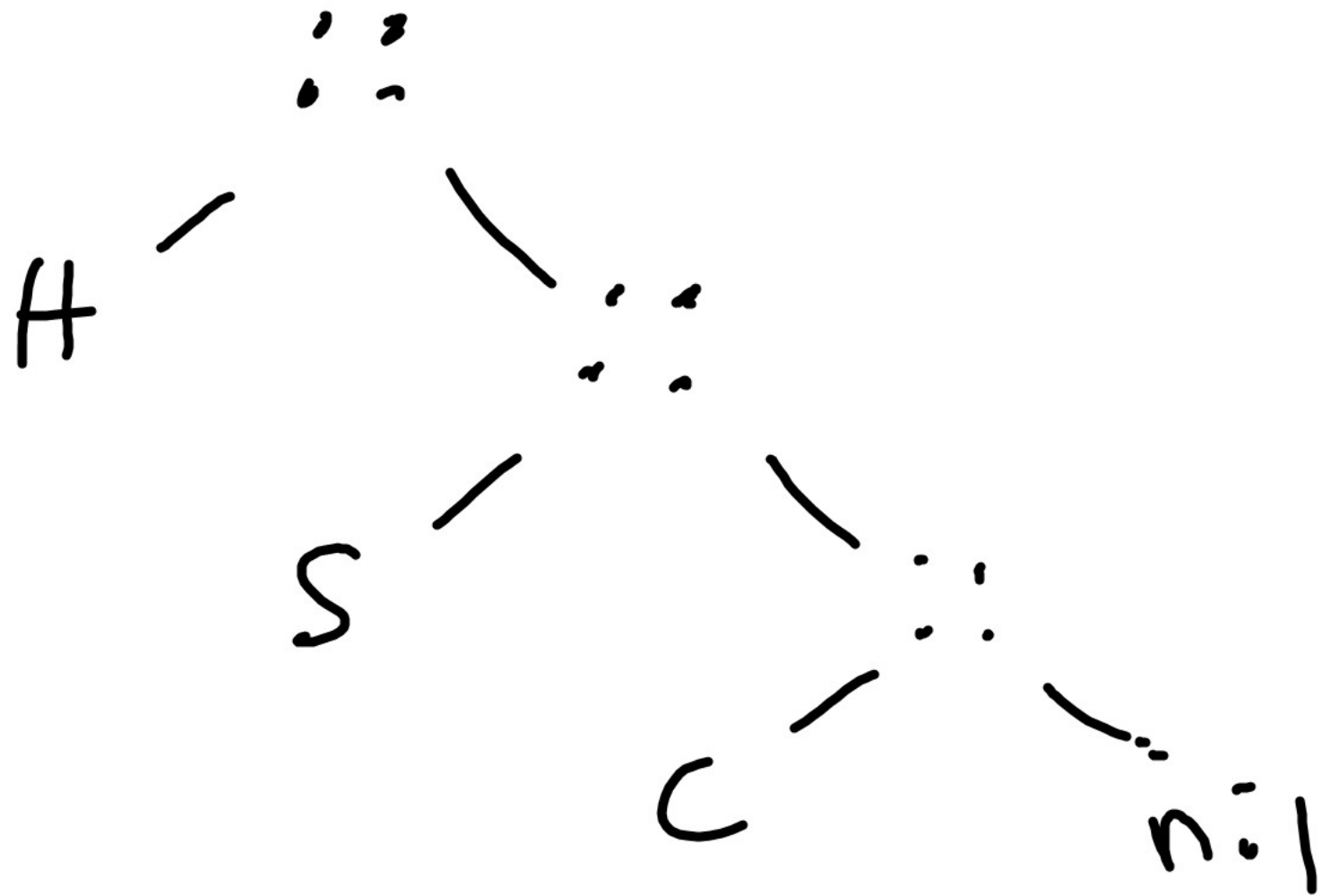
$S ::= \text{nil} \mid C :: S$

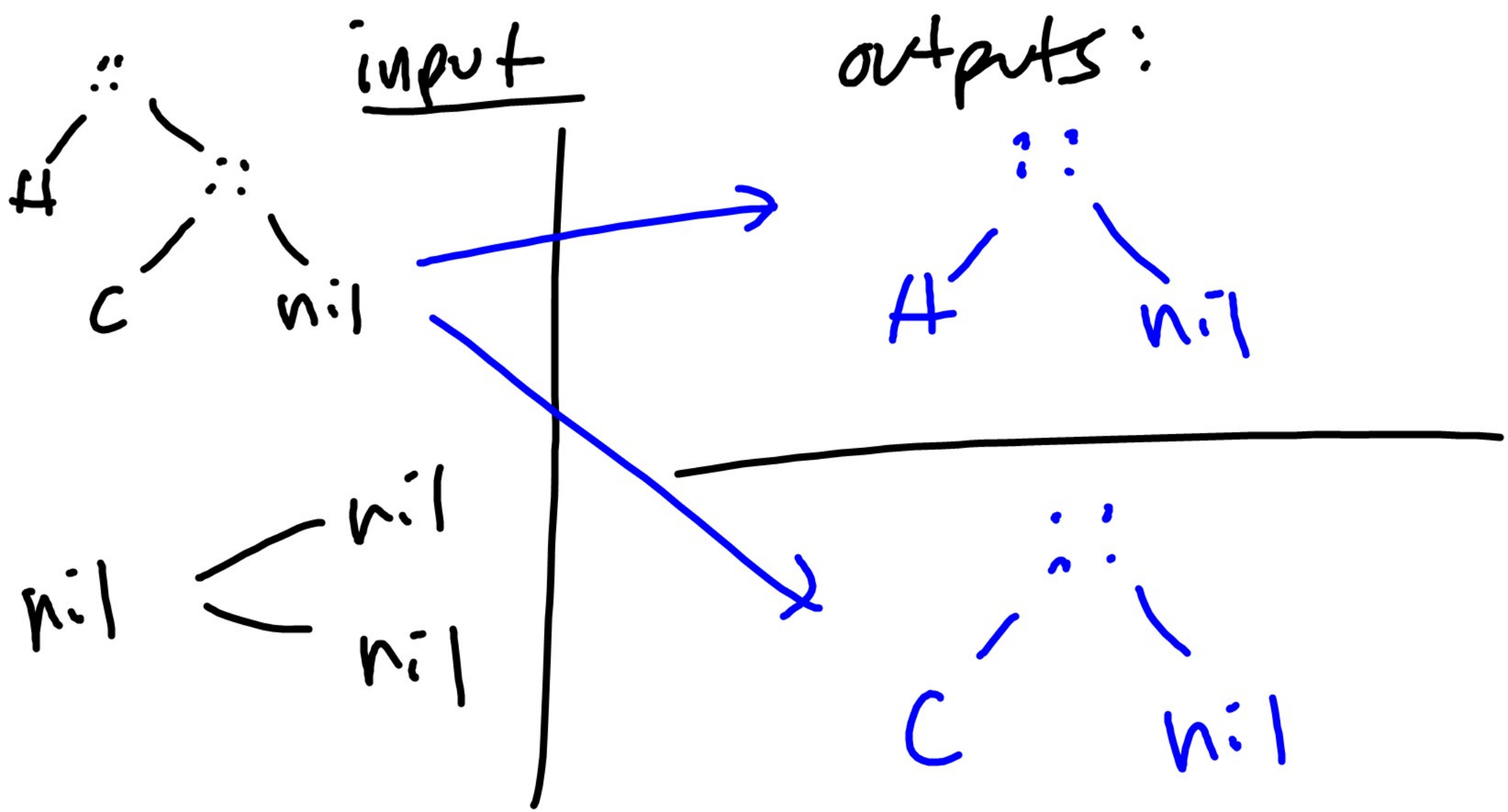
$(H :: (S :: (D :: (C :: \text{nil}))))$

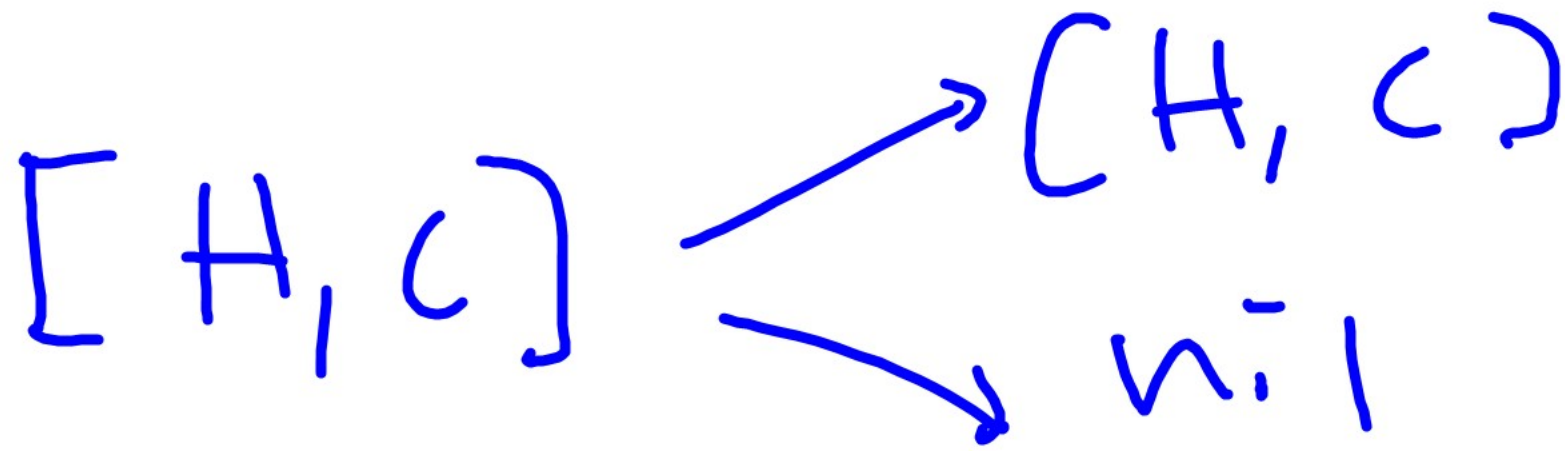
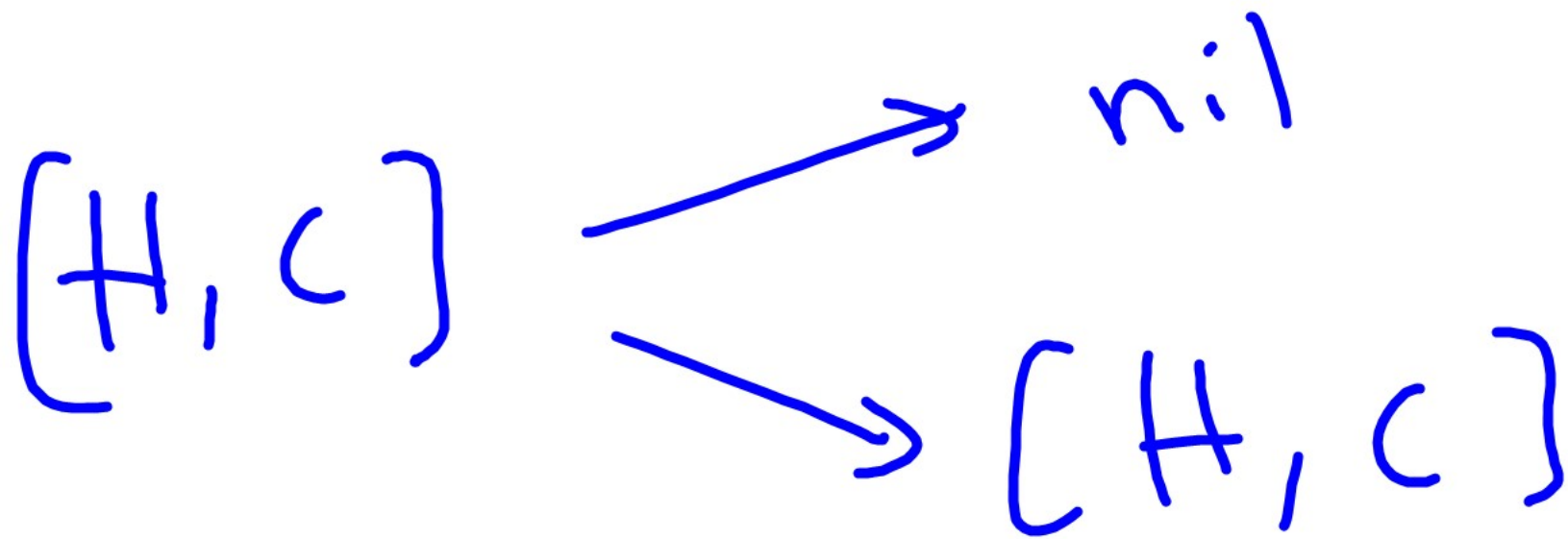
\uparrow list + cell
(cons cell)

$C :: S$
 $\text{cons}(C, S)$

$\text{cons}(H, \text{cons}(D, \dots))$







$\text{UNS}(s_1, s_2, s_3)$

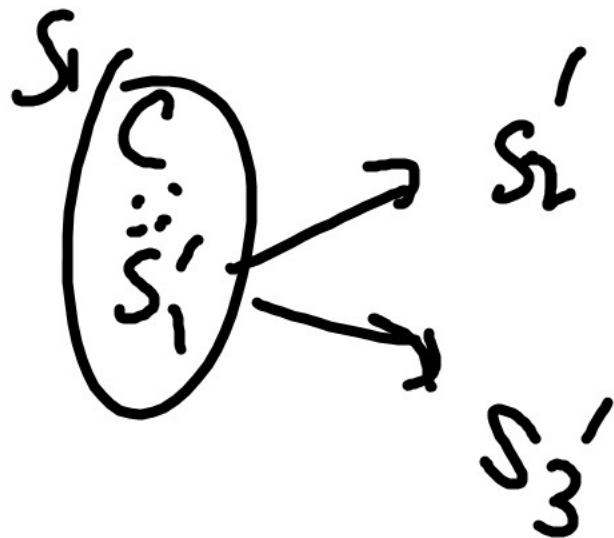
inp outputs

$\text{UNS}(\text{nil}, \text{nil}, \text{nil}) \text{ nil}$

$\text{UNS}(s_1', s_2', s_3')$

$\text{UNS}(\underbrace{c :: s_1'}_{s_1}, c :: s_2', s_3')$

$S ::= \text{nil}$
 $\quad | c :: S$



$$\frac{\text{uns}(n_{i1}, n_{i1}, n_{i1})}{7}$$

$$\frac{\text{uns}(s_1, s_2, s_3)}{\text{uns}(c::s_1, c::s_2, s_3)} \quad 9$$

$$\frac{\text{uns}(s_1, s_2, s_3)}{\text{uns}(c::s_1, s_2, c::s_3)} \quad 8$$

uns ([], [], []) nil

uns ([D], [D], []) L

uns ([S, D], [D], [S]) R

uns ([S, S, D], [S, D], [S]) L

[]
= nil

uns (H :: S :: S :: D :: nil, S :: D :: nil,
H :: S :: nil) R

Constructive

evidence.

— $\neg(\text{plus}(n, n_2) \Downarrow n_3)$

• blah. blah

THM : $\forall S_1 \cdot (\exists S_2, S_3$ ^{existential..}

such that $\text{vns}(S_1, S_2, S_3)$

univ. Quantification

Proof

\cong

program

IH.

\cong

recursion

$\forall s_1 \exists s_2 s_3 \text{ uns}(s_1, s_2, s_3)$

pf. by ind on s_1

Case nil: $\text{uns}(\text{nil}, \text{nil}, \text{nil})$ nil

Case $c :: s_1'$:

1. $\text{uns}(s_1', s_2', s_3')$ by I+H
2. $\text{uns}(c :: s_1', c :: s_2', s_3')$ by rule L.

$$f(x) =$$

$$\dots f(x) \dots$$

DAY #2 P. of PL.

BNF, inf rules
judgements. , ind proofs...

- syntax — BNF — variables...
with \leq subst.
- semantics ~ statics (type sys)
~ dynamics (op. sem.)

meta variable

$$h ::= z \mid S(n)$$

$$e ::= \lambda x. e$$
$$\mid e_1 (e_2)$$

x program variable

$$\lambda x. (x+1)$$

e

$$e ::= \lambda x. e$$
$$| e_1(e_2)$$
$$| x$$

$$e_1 \mapsto e_2$$

$$e \Downarrow v$$

" e_1 reduces to e_2 in one step"

" e evaluates to value v "

$e ::= n \mid s \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 \wedge e_2$

$\tau ::= \text{num} \mid \text{str}$

$e : \tau$

"expression e has
type τ "

$\frac{}{n : \text{num}}$

$\frac{}{s : \text{str}}$

$$\frac{e_1 : \text{num} \quad e_2 : \text{num}}{e_1 + e_2 : \text{num}}$$

$$\frac{e_1 : \text{str} \quad e_2 : \text{str}}{e_1 \wedge e_2 : \text{str}}$$

$e ::= \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2$

| $e_1 + e_2$

| \dots

$\text{let } x = 1 + 2 \text{ in } x * x$