

BL: Booleans with Let-Binding

CPSC 509: Programming Language Principles

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Syntax

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &\in \text{TERM}, \quad b \in \mathbb{B}, \quad x \in \text{VAR}, \\
 t &::= \text{true} \mid \text{false} \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t \text{ else } t \mid x \mid \text{let } x = t \text{ in } t \\
 b &::= \text{true} \mid \text{false}
 \end{aligned}$$

Semantics

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &\in \text{VALUE}, \quad r \in \text{REDEX}, \quad E \in \text{ECTXT}, \quad p \in \text{PGM} = \{t \in \text{TERM} \mid FV(t) = \emptyset\}, \quad o \in \text{OBS} = \mathbb{B} \\
 v &::= b \\
 E &::= \square \mid E[\text{if } \square \text{ then } t \text{ else } t] \mid E[\text{let } x = \square \text{ in } t] \\
 r &::= \text{if } v \text{ then } t \text{ else } t \mid \text{let } x = v \text{ in } t
 \end{aligned}$$

Free Variables

$$\begin{aligned}
 FV : \text{TERM} &\rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\text{VAR}) \\
 FV(b) &= \emptyset \\
 FV(\text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3) &= FV(t_1) \cup FV(t_2) \cup FV(t_3) \\
 FV(x) &= \{x\} \\
 FV(\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2) &= FV(t_1) \cup (FV(t_2) \setminus \{x\})
 \end{aligned}$$

Naïve Substitution

$$\begin{aligned}
 [x \mapsto t] : \text{TERM} &\rightarrow \text{TERM} \\
 [x \mapsto t]b &= b \\
 [x \mapsto t]x &= t \\
 [x \mapsto t]x_0 &= x_0 \text{ if } x \neq x_0 \\
 [x \mapsto t](\text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3) &= \\
 &\quad \text{if } [x \mapsto t]t_1 \text{ then } [x \mapsto t]t_2 \text{ else } [x \mapsto t]t_3 \\
 [x \mapsto t](\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2) &= \text{let } x = [x \mapsto t]t_1 \text{ in } t_2 \\
 [x \mapsto t](\text{let } x_0 = t_1 \text{ in } t_2) &= \\
 &\quad \text{let } x_0 = [x \mapsto t]t_1 \text{ in } [x \mapsto t]t_2 \text{ if } x \neq x_0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sim \subseteq \text{REDEX} \times \text{TERM}$$

Notions of Reduction

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{if true then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 &\sim t_2 \\
 \text{if false then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 &\sim t_3 \\
 \text{let } x = v \text{ in } t &\sim [x \mapsto v]t
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow \subseteq \text{TERM} \times \text{TERM}$$

Single-Step Reduction

$$\frac{t \sim t'}{E[t] \longrightarrow E[t']}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{eval}_{BL} : \text{PGM} &\rightarrow \text{OBS} \\
 \text{eval}_{BL}(t) &= b \text{ if } t \longrightarrow^* b
 \end{aligned}$$

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Proposition 1 (Principle of Definition by Primitive Recursion on $t \in \text{TERM}$). *Let S be a set and $s_t, s_f \in S$ be two elements,*

$$\begin{aligned} H_{if} &: \text{TERM} \times \text{TERM} \times \text{TERM} \times S \times S \times S \rightarrow S \\ H_{let} &: \text{VAR} \times \text{TERM} \times \text{TERM} \times S \times S \rightarrow S \\ H_{var} &: \text{VAR} \rightarrow S \end{aligned}$$

be functions.

Then there exists a unique function

$$F : \text{TERM} \rightarrow S$$

such that

1. $F(\text{true}) = s_t$;
2. $F(\text{false}) = s_f$;
3. $F(x) = H_{var}(x)$.
4. $F(\text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3) = H_{if}(t_1, t_2, t_3, F(t_1), F(t_2), F(t_3))$;
5. $F(\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2) = H_{let}(x, t_1, t_2, F(t_1), F(t_2))$.