Semantics and Verification of Software

Summer Semester 2019

Lecture 7: Denotational Semantics of WHILE II (Algebraic Foundations)

Thomas Noll
Software Modeling and Verification Group
RWTH Aachen University

https://moves.rwth-aachen.de/teaching/ss-19/sv-sw/

Software Modeling and Verification Chair | RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY

Outline of Lecture 7

Recap: The Denotational Approach

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Semantics of Statements

Definition (Denotational semantics of statements)

The (denotational) semantic functional for statements,

$$\mathfrak{C}[\![.]\!] : Cmd \to (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma),$$

is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{C}[\![\texttt{skip}]\!] &:= \mathrm{id}_\Sigma \\
\mathfrak{C}[\![x := a]\!]\sigma &:= \sigma[x \mapsto \mathfrak{A}[\![a]\!]\sigma] \\
\mathfrak{C}[\![c_1 \,;\, c_2]\!] &:= \mathfrak{C}[\![c_2]\!] \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c_1]\!] \\
\mathfrak{C}[\![\texttt{if } b \texttt{ then } c_1 \texttt{ else } c_2 \texttt{ end}]\!] &:= \mathrm{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], \mathfrak{C}[\![c_1]\!], \mathfrak{C}[\![c_2]\!]) \\
\mathfrak{C}[\![\texttt{while } b \texttt{ do } c \texttt{ end}]\!] &:= \mathrm{fix}(\Phi)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\Phi : (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma) \to (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma) : f \mapsto \mathrm{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c]\!], \mathrm{id}_\Sigma)$

Characterisation of $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$ I

Now $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$ can be characterised by:

- $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$ is a fixpoint of Φ, i.e.,

$$\Phi(\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)) = \mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$$

- $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$ is minimal with respect to $\sqsubseteq$, i.e., for every $f_0 : \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$ such that $\Phi(f_0) = f_0$,

$$\mathrm{fix}(\Phi) \sqsubseteq f_0$$

Example

For `while true do skip end` we obtain for every $f : \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$:

$$\Phi(f) = \mathrm{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![\mathrm{true}]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![\mathtt{skip}]\!], \mathrm{id}_\Sigma) = f$$

$\Rightarrow \mathrm{fix}(\Phi) = f_\emptyset$ where $f_\emptyset(\sigma) :=$ undefined for every $\sigma \in \Sigma$ (that is, $\mathrm{graph}(f_\emptyset) = \emptyset$)

Recap: The Denotational Approach

Characterisation of $\text{fix}(\Phi)$ II

Goals:

- Prove existence of $\text{fix}(\Phi)$ for $\Phi(f) = \text{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c]\!], \text{id}_\Sigma)$
- Show how it can be "computed" (more exactly: approximated)

Sufficient conditions:

on domain $\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$: chain-complete partial order

on function Φ: monotonicity and continuity

Outline of Lecture 7

Recap: The Denotational Approach

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Partial Orders

Definition 7.1 (Partial order)

A partial order (PO) $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ consists of a set D, called domain, and of a relation $\sqsubseteq \; \subseteq \; D \times D$ such that, for every $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in D$,

reflexivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_1$

transitivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_3 \Rightarrow d_1 \sqsubseteq d_3$

antisymmetry: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2$

It is called total if, in addition, always $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ or $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1$.

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Partial Orders

Definition 7.1 (Partial order)

A partial order (PO) $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ consists of a set D, called domain, and of a relation $\sqsubseteq \subseteq D \times D$ such that, for every $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in D$,

reflexivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_1$

transitivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_3 \Rightarrow d_1 \sqsubseteq d_3$

antisymmetry: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2$

It is called total if, in addition, always $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ or $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1$.

Example 7.2

1. $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ is a total partial order

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Partial Orders

Definition 7.1 (Partial order)

A partial order (PO) $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ consists of a set D, called domain, and of a relation $\sqsubseteq \; \subseteq \; D \times D$ such that, for every $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in D$,

reflexivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_1$

transitivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_3 \Rightarrow d_1 \sqsubseteq d_3$

antisymmetry: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2$

It is called total if, in addition, always $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ or $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1$.

Example 7.2

1. $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ is a total partial order
2. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ is a (non-total) partial order

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Partial Orders

Definition 7.1 (Partial order)

A partial order (PO) $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ consists of a set D, called domain, and of a relation $\sqsubseteq \; \subseteq \; D \times D$ such that, for every $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in D$,

reflexivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_1$

transitivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_3 \Rightarrow d_1 \sqsubseteq d_3$

antisymmetry: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2$

It is called total if, in addition, always $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ or $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1$.

Example 7.2

1. $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ is a total partial order
2. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ is a (non-total) partial order
3. $(\mathbb{N}, <)$ is not a partial order

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Partial Orders

Definition 7.1 (Partial order)

A partial order (PO) $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ consists of a set D, called domain, and of a relation $\sqsubseteq \subseteq D \times D$ such that, for every $d_1, d_2, d_3 \in D$,

reflexivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_1$

transitivity: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_3 \Rightarrow d_1 \sqsubseteq d_3$

antisymmetry: $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ and $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2$

It is called total if, in addition, always $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2$ or $d_2 \sqsubseteq d_1$.

Example 7.2

1. $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ is a total partial order
2. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ is a (non-total) partial order
3. $(\mathbb{N}, <)$ is not a partial order (since not reflexive)

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Application to $\mathsf{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.3

$(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$ *is a partial order.*

Application to $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.3

$(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$ *is a partial order.*

Proof.

Using the equivalence $f \sqsubseteq g \iff \mathrm{graph}(f) \subseteq \mathrm{graph}(g)$ and the partial-order property of $\subseteq$ □

Chains and Least Upper Bounds I

Definition 7.4 (Chain, (least) upper bound)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ be a partial order and $S \subseteq D$.

1. S is called a chain in D if, for every $s_1, s_2 \in S$,

$$s_1 \sqsubseteq s_2 \text{ or } s_2 \sqsubseteq s_1$$

(that is, S is a totally ordered subset of D).

Chains and Least Upper Bounds I

Definition 7.4 (Chain, (least) upper bound)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ be a partial order and $S \subseteq D$.

1. S is called a chain in D if, for every $s_1, s_2 \in S$,

$$s_1 \sqsubseteq s_2 \text{ or } s_2 \sqsubseteq s_1$$

(that is, S is a totally ordered subset of D).

2. An element $d \in D$ is called an upper bound of S if $s \sqsubseteq d$ for every $s \in S$ (notation: $S \sqsubseteq d$).

Chains and Least Upper Bounds I

Definition 7.4 (Chain, (least) upper bound)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ be a partial order and $S \subseteq D$.

1. S is called a chain in D if, for every $s_1, s_2 \in S$,
$$s_1 \sqsubseteq s_2 \text{ or } s_2 \sqsubseteq s_1$$
(that is, S is a totally ordered subset of D).
2. An element $d \in D$ is called an upper bound of S if $s \sqsubseteq d$ for every $s \in S$ (notation: $S \sqsubseteq d$).
3. An upper bound d of S is called least upper bound (LUB) or supremum of S if $d \sqsubseteq d'$ for every upper bound d' of S (notation: $d = \bigsqcup S$).

Chains and Least Upper Bounds II

Example 7.5

1. Every subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is a chain in $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$.
   It has a supremum (its greatest element) iff it is finite.

Chains and Least Upper Bounds II

Example 7.5

1. Every subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is a chain in $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$.
   It has a supremum (its greatest element) iff it is finite.
2. $\{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{0, 1\}, \ldots\}$ is a chain in $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ with supremum $\mathbb{N}$.

Chains and Least Upper Bounds II

Example 7.5

1. Every subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is a chain in $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$.
   It has a supremum (its greatest element) iff it is finite.
2. $\{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{0, 1\}, \ldots\}$ is a chain in $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ with supremum $\mathbb{N}$.
3. Let $x \in Var$, and let $f_i : \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ be given by

$$f_i(\sigma) := \begin{cases} \sigma[x \mapsto \sigma(x) + 1] & \text{if } \sigma(x) \leq i \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

   Then $\{f_0, f_1, f_2, \ldots\}$ is a chain in $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$, since for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma$:

$$\begin{aligned} & f_i(\sigma) = \sigma' \\ \Rightarrow\ & \sigma(x) \leq i, \sigma' = \sigma[x \mapsto \sigma(x) + 1] \\ \Rightarrow\ & \sigma(x) \leq i + 1, \sigma' = \sigma[x \mapsto \sigma(x) + 1] \\ \Rightarrow\ & f_{i+1}(\sigma) = \sigma' \\ \Rightarrow\ & f_i \sqsubseteq f_{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

Chain Completeness

Definition 7.6 (Chain completeness)

A partial order is called chain complete (CCPO) if each of its chains has a least upper bound.

Chain Completeness

Definition 7.6 (Chain completeness)

A partial order is called chain complete (CCPO) if each of its chains has a least upper bound.

Example 7.7

1. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ is a CCPO with $\bigsqcup S = \bigcup_{M \in S} M$ for every chain $S \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Chain Completeness

Definition 7.6 (Chain completeness)

A partial order is called chain complete (CCPO) if each of its chains has a least upper bound.

Example 7.7

1. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ is a CCPO with $\bigsqcup S = \bigcup_{M \in S} M$ for every chain $S \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$.
2. $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ is not chain complete

Chain Completeness

Definition 7.6 (Chain completeness)

A partial order is called chain complete (CCPO) if each of its chains has a least upper bound.

Example 7.7

1. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ is a CCPO with $\bigsqcup S = \bigcup_{M \in S} M$ for every chain $S \subseteq 2^{\mathbb{N}}$.
2. $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ is not chain complete (since, e.g., the chain $\mathbb{N}$ has no upper bound).

Least Elements in CCPOs

Corollary 7.8

Every CCPO has a least element $\bigsqcup \emptyset$.

Least Elements in CCPOs

Corollary 7.8

Every CCPO has a least element $\bigsqcup \emptyset$.

Proof.

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ be a CCPO.

- By definition, $\emptyset$ is a chain in D.

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Least Elements in CCPOs

Corollary 7.8

Every CCPO has a least element $\bigsqcup \emptyset$.

Proof.

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ be a CCPO.

- By definition, $\emptyset$ is a chain in D.
- By definition, every $d \in D$ is an upper bound of $\emptyset$.

Least Elements in CCPOs

Corollary 7.8

Every CCPO has a least element $\bigsqcup \emptyset$.

Proof.

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ be a CCPO.

- By definition, $\emptyset$ is a chain in D.
- By definition, every $d \in D$ is an upper bound of $\emptyset$.
- Thus $\bigsqcup \emptyset$ exists and is the least element of D.

□

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Application to $\mathsf{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.9

- $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$ *is a CCPO with least element* $f_\emptyset$ *where* $\mathsf{graph}(f_\emptyset) = \emptyset$.
- *In particular, for every chain* $S \subseteq \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$, $\mathsf{graph}\left(\bigsqcup S\right) = \bigcup_{f \in S} \mathsf{graph}(f)$.

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Application to $\mathsf{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.9

- $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$ *is a CCPO with least element* $f_\emptyset$ *where* $\mathsf{graph}(f_\emptyset) = \emptyset$.
- *In particular, for every chain* $S \subseteq \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$, $\mathsf{graph}\left(\bigsqcup S\right) = \bigcup_{f \in S} \mathsf{graph}(f)$.

Proof.

on the board □

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Application to $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.9

- *$(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$ is a CCPO with least element $f_\emptyset$ where $\mathrm{graph}(f_\emptyset) = \emptyset$.*
- *In particular, for every chain $S \subseteq \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$, $\mathrm{graph}\left(\bigsqcup S\right) = \bigcup_{f \in S} \mathrm{graph}(f)$.*

Proof.

on the board □

Example 7.10 (cf. Example 7.5(3))

Let $x \in \mathit{Var}$, and let $f_i : \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$ for every $i \in \mathbb{N}$ be given by

$$f_i(\sigma) := \begin{cases} \sigma[x \mapsto \sigma(x) + 1] & \text{if } \sigma(x) \leq i \\ \text{undefined} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then $S := \{f_0, f_1, f_2, \ldots\}$ is a chain (cf. Example 7.5(3)) with $\bigsqcup S = f$ where

$$f : \Sigma \to \Sigma : \sigma \mapsto \sigma[x \mapsto \sigma(x) + 1]$$

Outline of Lecture 7

Recap: The Denotational Approach

Chain-Complete Partial Orders

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Monotonicity I

Definition 7.11 (Monotonicity)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ be partial orders, and let $F : D \to D'$. F is called monotonic (w.r.t. $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$) if, for every $d_1, d_2 \in D$,

$$d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \Rightarrow F(d_1) \sqsubseteq' F(d_2).$$

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Monotonicity I

Definition 7.11 (Monotonicity)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ be partial orders, and let $F : D \to D'$. F is called monotonic (w.r.t. $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$) if, for every $d_1, d_2 \in D$,

$$d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \Rightarrow F(d_1) \sqsubseteq' F(d_2).$$

Interpretation: monotonic functions "preserve information"

Monotonicity I

Definition 7.11 (Monotonicity)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ be partial orders, and let $F : D \to D'$. F is called monotonic (w.r.t. $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$) if, for every $d_1, d_2 \in D$,

$$d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \Rightarrow F(d_1) \sqsubseteq' F(d_2).$$

Interpretation: monotonic functions "preserve information"

Example 7.12

1. Let $T := \{S \subseteq \mathbb{N} \mid S \text{ finite}\}$. Then $F_1 : T \to \mathbb{N} : S \mapsto \sum_{n \in S} n$ is monotonic w.r.t. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ and $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$.

Monotonicity I

Definition 7.11 (Monotonicity)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ be partial orders, and let $F : D \to D'$. F is called monotonic (w.r.t. $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$) if, for every $d_1, d_2 \in D$,

$$d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \Rightarrow F(d_1) \sqsubseteq' F(d_2).$$

Interpretation: monotonic functions "preserve information"

Example 7.12

1. Let $T := \{S \subseteq \mathbb{N} \mid S \text{ finite}\}$. Then $F_1 : T \to \mathbb{N} : S \mapsto \sum_{n \in S} n$ is monotonic w.r.t. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ and $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$.
2. $F_2 : 2^{\mathbb{N}} \to 2^{\mathbb{N}} : S \mapsto \mathbb{N} \setminus S$ is not monotonic w.r.t. $(2^{\mathbb{N}}, \subseteq)$ (since, e.g., $\emptyset \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ but $F_2(\emptyset) = \mathbb{N} \not\subseteq F_2(\mathbb{N}) = \emptyset$).

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Application to $\mathsf{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.13

Let $b \in BExp$, $c \in Cmd$, *and* $\Phi : (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma) \to (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma)$ *with* $\Phi(f) := \mathsf{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c]\!], \mathsf{id}_\Sigma)$. *Then* Φ *is monotonic w.r.t.* $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$.

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Application to $\text{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.13

Let $b \in BExp$, $c \in Cmd$, *and* $\Phi : (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma) \to (\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma)$ *with* $\Phi(f) := \text{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c]\!], \text{id}_\Sigma)$. *Then* Φ *is monotonic w.r.t.* $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$.

Proof.

omitted □

Monotonicity II

The following lemma states how chains behave under monotonic functions.

Lemma 7.14

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ *and* $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ *be CCPOs,* $F : D \to D'$ *monotonic, and* $S \subseteq D$ *a chain in* D*. Then:*

1. $F(S) := \{F(d) \mid d \in S\}$ *is a chain in* D'*.*
2. $\bigsqcup F(S) \sqsubseteq' F(\bigsqcup S)$*.*

Monotonicity II

The following lemma states how chains behave under monotonic functions.

Lemma 7.14

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ *and* $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ *be CCPOs,* $F : D \to D'$ *monotonic, and* $S \subseteq D$ *a chain in* D*. Then:*

1. $F(S) := \{F(d) \mid d \in S\}$ *is a chain in* D'*.*
2. $\bigsqcup F(S) \sqsubseteq' F(\bigsqcup S)$*.*

Proof.

on the board □

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Continuity

A function F is continuous if applying F and taking suprema is commutable:

Definition 7.15 (Continuity)

Let $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ be CCPOs and $F : D \to D'$ monotonic. Then F is called continuous (w.r.t. $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ and $(D', \sqsubseteq')$) if, for every non-empty chain $S \subseteq D$,

$$F\left(\bigsqcup S\right) = \bigsqcup F(S).$$

Remark: according to Lemma 7.14(1), the monotonicity of F guarantees the existence of $\bigsqcup F(S)$.

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Application to $\mathrm{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.16

Let $b \in BExp$, $c \in Cmd$, and $\Phi(f) := \mathrm{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c]\!], \mathrm{id}_\Sigma)$. Then Φ is continuous w.r.t. $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$.

Monotonic and Continuous Functions

Application to $\mathsf{fix}(\Phi)$

Lemma 7.16

Let $b \in BExp$, $c \in Cmd$, and $\Phi(f) := \mathrm{cond}(\mathfrak{B}[\![b]\!], f \circ \mathfrak{C}[\![c]\!], \mathrm{id}_\Sigma)$. Then Φ is continuous w.r.t. $(\Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma, \sqsubseteq)$.

Proof.

Let $S \subseteq \Sigma \dashrightarrow \Sigma$ be a non-empty chain. We have to show that $\Phi\left(\bigsqcup S\right) = \bigsqcup \Phi(S)$.

"$\bigsqcup \Phi(S) \sqsubseteq \Phi\left(\bigsqcup S\right)$": follows from Lemma 7.13 and 7.14(2)

"$\Phi\left(\bigsqcup S\right) \sqsubseteq \bigsqcup \Phi(S)$": on the board

□

Software Modeling and Verification Chair
RWTH AACHEN UNIVERSITY