

# Mathematical Semantics of Computer Systems, *MSCS* (4810-1168) Handout for Lecture 4 (2016/10/24)

Ichiro Hasuo, Dept. Computer Science, Univ. Tokyo  
<http://www-mmm.is.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~ichiro>

Video recording of the lectures is available at:

<http://www-mmm.is.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/videos/mscs2016>

(ask me for username, password)

## 1 Today's Goal

Identify the following framework of *abstract interpretation* [?] as an instance of adjunction. (Thanks are due to Kengo Kido for a nice introduction.)

**Definition** (Galois connection). Let  $L$  and  $\bar{L}$  be posets; and  $\alpha: L \rightarrow \bar{L}$  and  $\gamma: \bar{L} \rightarrow L$  be monotone functions. The pair  $(\alpha, \gamma)$  is said to be a *Galois connection* if, for any  $x \in L$  and  $\bar{x} \in \bar{L}$ ,

$$\alpha(x) \leq_{\bar{L}} \bar{x} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad x \leq_L \gamma(\bar{x}) .$$

**Example** (interval domain). Let

$$L := \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{L} := \{\emptyset\} \cup \{[l, r] \mid l, r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}, l \leq r\}$$

where each set is ordered by inclusion. Moreover,

$$\alpha(S) := [\min S, \max X] \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma(\bar{S}) := \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \in \bar{S}\} .$$

Then the pair  $(\alpha, \gamma)$  is a Galois connection.

## 2 Today's Agenda

### 2.1 From the Last Lecture

**Proposition 1.** *If an arrow is at the same time a split mono and an epi, then it is an isomorphism.*

### 2.2 Functors

**Definition.** Functor

**Example.** Monotone functions as functors (for preorders considered as categories); monoid homomorphisms as functors (for monoids).

**Example.** Graphs as functors. Monoid/group actions as functors.

### 2.3 Natural Transformations

**Definition.** Natural transformation

**Example.** Natural transformations in graphs, and in monoid/group actions.

Natural transformations between monotone maps as functors.

**Definition.** Horizontal and vertical composition of natural transformation

## 2.4 Limits and Colimit

**Definition.** Diagram, cone, cocone

**Definition.** Limit, colimit

**Proposition 2.** *Limits from products and equalizers*

**Corollary 1.** *Concrete presentation of (co)limits in Sets*

## 2.5 Adjunction

**Definition.** Homset.

**Definition.** Adjunction.

**Example.** Free monoids.

**Definition.** Unit, counit.

**Lemma 1.** *Adjoint transposes by units and counits.*

**Proposition 3.** *Characterization of adjunction by: 1) the universality of  $\eta$  (Def. 3.2 of [Lambek & Scott], intuitive for free monoids); 2) the triangular equalities (Def. 3.1 of [Lambek & Scott]).*

**Lemma 2.** 1. *Adjoint functors determine each other uniquely up-to canonical natural isomorphisms.*

2. *Composition of adjoints.*

## 2.6 Limits as Adjoints

**Definition.** Functor category

**Proposition 4.** *A limit gives rise to an adjunction.*

## 3 Exercises

1. Formulate and prove the following statement.

A right adjoint preserves limits.

2. Prove the following: in an adjunction  $F \dashv G$ ,  $G$  is faithful if and only if every component of the counit  $\varepsilon$  is an epi. [?, Thm. IV.3.1]