

Exercise Sheet 5

Solutions due: 21.07.2016

Rev. 12979

Exercise 1 Polynomial functors

Kripke-polynomial functors are constructed by the following grammar:

$$T := Id \mid A \mid T_1 \times T_2 \mid T_1 + T_2 \mid \mathcal{P}_\omega(T) \mid T^A, \quad (A \in \mathbf{Set})$$

We define the actions on objects and functions for the corresponding functors:

- the identity functor Id ;

$$Id(X) = X \qquad Id(f) = f$$

- the constant functor A for any set A ;

$$A(X) = A \qquad A(f) = id_A$$

- the coproduct of functors $T_1 + T_2$;

$$(T_1 + T_2)(X) = T_1X \uplus T_2X \qquad (T_1 + T_2)(f) = T_1f + T_2f,$$

where for all functions $g : A \rightarrow B$ and $h : C \rightarrow D$, $(g + h) : (A + B) \rightarrow (C + D)$ is defined as follows (for all $x \in A + B$):

$$(g + h)(x) = \begin{cases} inl(g(y)) & \text{if } x = inl(y) \\ inr(h(y)) & \text{if } x = inr(y) \end{cases}$$

- the product of functors $T_1 \times T_2$;

$$(T_1 \times T_2)(X) = T_1X \times T_2X \qquad (T_1 \times T_2)(f) = T_1f \times T_2f,$$

where for all functions $g : A \rightarrow B$ and $h : C \rightarrow D$, $(g \times h) : (A \times B) \rightarrow (C \times D)$ is defined as follows (for all $(x, y) \in A \times B$):

$$(g \times h)(x, y) = (g(x), h(y))$$

- the *finite* powerset construction $\mathcal{P}_\omega(T)$;

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_\omega(T))(X) &= \{Y \mid Y \subseteq TX, Y \text{ is finite}\} = \mathcal{P}_\omega(TX) \\ ((\mathcal{P}_\omega(T))(f))(Y) &= \{Tf(x) \mid x \in TY\} = Tf[TY], \end{aligned}$$

- the exponentiation functor T^A for any set A ;

$$\begin{aligned} (T^A)(X) &= \{f \mid f : A \rightarrow TX\} \\ ((T^A)(f))(g) &= Tf \circ g : A \rightarrow TZ \text{ for } f : X \rightarrow Z \end{aligned}$$

1. Show that all of the above are indeed functors.

Exercise 2 Coalgebras

- Describe T -coalgebras for the following polynomial functors, where $1 = \{*\}$ and $2 = \{\top, \perp\}$:

$$T = A \times Id$$

$$T = Id \times A \times Id$$

$$T = 1 + (A \times Id)$$

$$T = 2 \times (\mathcal{P}_\omega)^A$$

- Give a non-empty example of a T -coalgebra for all the functors from the previous item.

Exercise 3 Predicate Liftings and truth sets

7 points

Let $T = \mathcal{P}$ so that T -coalgebras are Kripke frames and recall that we can define the semantics of \Box and \Diamond using the following predicate liftings:

$$\llbracket \Box \rrbracket_X(B) = \{A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid A \subseteq B\}$$

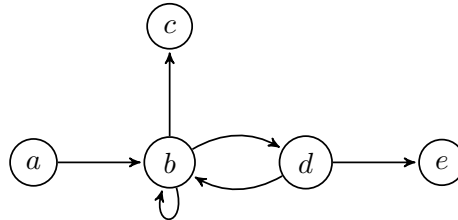
$$\llbracket \Diamond \rrbracket_X(B) = \{A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid A \cap B \neq \emptyset\},$$

where X is any set and $B \subseteq X$. Now we define two additional predicate liftings as follows:

$$\llbracket \blacksquare \rrbracket_X(B) = \{A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid A \cap B = \emptyset\}$$

$$\llbracket \blacklozenge \rrbracket_X(B) = \{A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \mid A \cap (X \setminus B) \neq \emptyset\},$$

- What is the intuition of the obtained semantics of the two modal operators \blacksquare and \blacklozenge ?
- Let $C = (\mathcal{W}, \gamma)$ be the T -coalgebra given by the following diagram,



i.e. $\mathcal{W} = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and the successor function $\gamma : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{W})$ is defined as

$$\gamma(a) = \{b\}$$

$$\gamma(c) = \gamma(e) = \emptyset$$

$$\gamma(b) = \{b, c, d\}$$

$$\gamma(d) = \{b, e\}$$

Compute the sets $\llbracket \Box \Diamond \top \rrbracket^C$ and $\llbracket \blacklozenge \Box \blacksquare \top \rrbracket^C$.

Exercise 4 The non-empty powerset functor

3 points

Let $T = \mathcal{P}_+$ be the *non-empty* powerset functor defined by

$$\mathcal{P}_+(X) = \{Y \mid \emptyset \neq Y \subseteq X\}$$

$$(\mathcal{P}_+(f))(X) = \{f(x) \mid x \in X\}.$$

We define the semantics of \Box and \Diamond using the essentially the same predicate liftings as for $T = \mathcal{P}$, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \Box \rrbracket_X(B) &= \{A \in \mathcal{P}_+(X) \mid A \subseteq B\} \\ \llbracket \Diamond \rrbracket_X(B) &= \{A \in \mathcal{P}_+(X) \mid A \cap B \neq \emptyset\}, \end{aligned}$$

for any set X and $B \subseteq X$.

1. What is the difference between \mathcal{P} -coalgebras and \mathcal{P}_+ -coalgebras? Recall that \mathcal{P} -coalgebras are Kripke frames; how can we characterize \mathcal{P}_+ -coalgebras?
2. Which modal logic do we obtain from the above predicate liftings?