## Formal Techniques – 2022-07-14

**Exercise 1.** Let  $\alpha : \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A} : \gamma$  be a Galois connection. Prove that  $\alpha, \gamma$  satisfy the adjunction property.

**Exercise 2.** Consider the following protocol excerpt written in the applied-pi notation.

 $! \cdot in X \cdot ! \cdot out h(X) \cdot in Y \cdot (in Z \cdot out f(X, Y, Z) \cdot () \mid out a \cdot ())$ 

Apply the control flow analysis to the protocol above, generating a tree automaton to over-approximate the message flow, as done by function gen(...). Provide a list of states for such automaton and the transitions among them. Make each state clearly related to a part of the protocol above.

Exercise 3. Consider the following tree automaton

and the rewriting rule

$$\mathsf{dec}(\mathsf{enc}(M,K),K) \Rightarrow M$$

Apply the completion algorithm to the above automaton, building an overapproximation for the languages associated to its states which is closed under rewriting. Assuming @a models the set of messages being exchanged over a public channel, state what can be concluded about the secrecy of m.

**Exercise 4.** Formally prove the following formula exploiting the Curry-Howard isomorphism.

 $\forall p, q, r, s, t : \mathsf{Prop.} \ (p \to q) \to [(r \to s) \to [(p \land r) \to (s \land ((q \land p) \lor t))]]$ 

**Exercise 5.** Let  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}$  be CLs. A function  $f : \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$  is said to be an embedding when:

$$\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A}. \quad x \sqsubseteq y \iff f(x) \sqsubseteq f(y) \\ \forall X \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \quad f(\bigsqcup X) = \bigsqcup f[X] \land f(\bigsqcup X) = \bigsqcup f[X]$$

Let  $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}$  be the CLs in the figure below. Let S be any set, and  $\mathcal{P}(S)$  be the associated CL obtained ordering subsets by inclusion.

- [10%] Prove that an embedding must be injective.
- [45%] Prove that there is no embedding  $f: \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{P}(S)$ .
- [45%] Prove that there is no embedding  $q: \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{P}(S)$ .

