

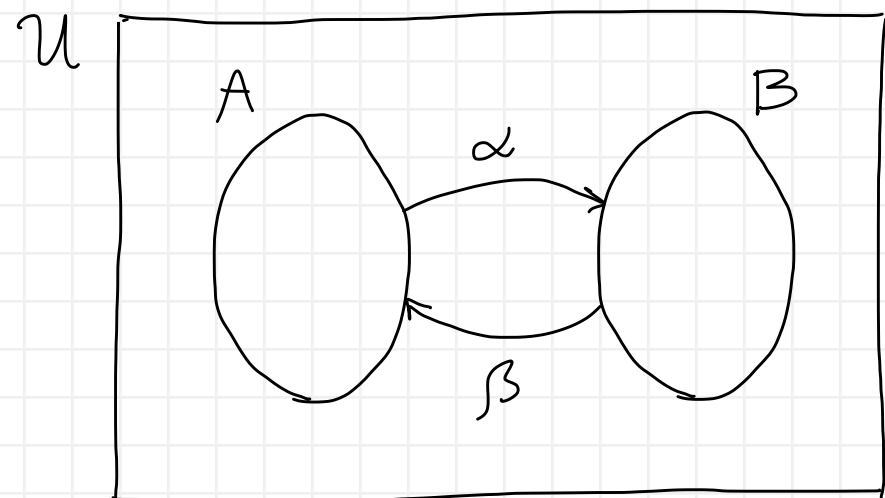
DOMAIN MAPPINGS

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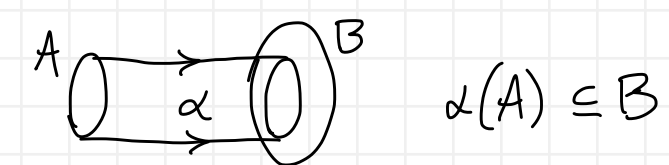
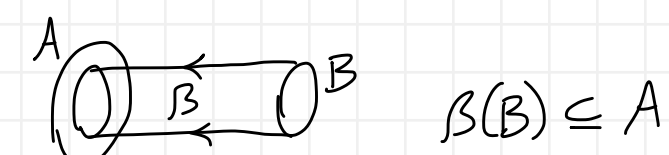
Domain Mapping



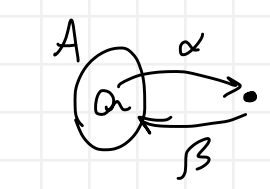
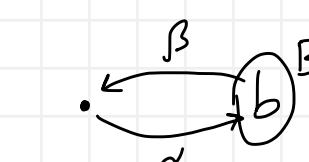
$A \subseteq U$
 $B \subseteq U$ } domains (unary predicates)

$\alpha : U \rightarrow U$
 $\beta : U \rightarrow U$ } conversions (unary functions)

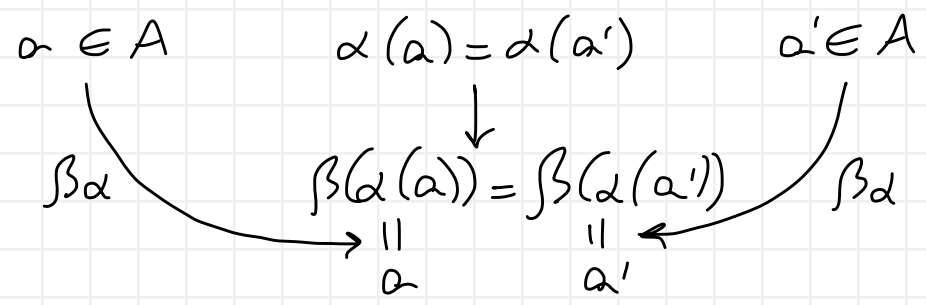
required conditions {

- $\boxed{\alpha A}$ $\forall a \in A. \alpha(a) \in B$ — α maps A to B  $\alpha(A) \subseteq B$
- $\boxed{\beta B}$ $\forall b \in B. \beta(b) \in A$ — β maps B to A  $\beta(B) \subseteq A$

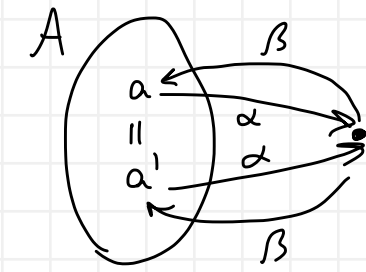
optional conditions {

- $\boxed{\beta \alpha}$ $\forall a \in A. \beta(\alpha(a)) = a$ — { β is left inverse of α over A
 α is right inverse of β over A 
- $\boxed{\alpha \beta}$ $\forall b \in B. \alpha(\beta(b)) = b$ — { α is left inverse of β over B
 β is right inverse of α over B 

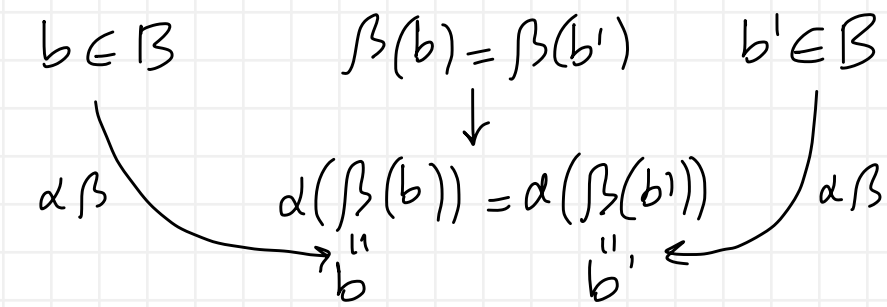
$\beta\alpha \Rightarrow \vdash \boxed{\alpha i} \quad \forall a, a' \in A. \alpha(a) = \alpha(a') \Rightarrow a = a' \quad - \alpha \text{ injective on } A$



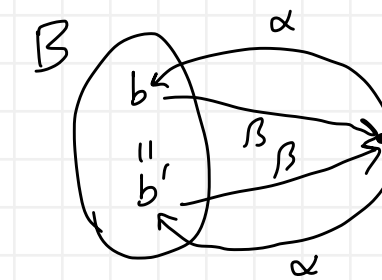
QED



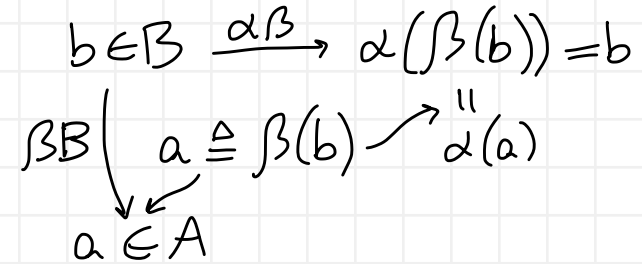
$\alpha\beta \Rightarrow \vdash \boxed{\beta i} \quad \forall b, b' \in B. \beta(b) = \beta(b') \Rightarrow b = b' \quad - \beta \text{ injective on } B$



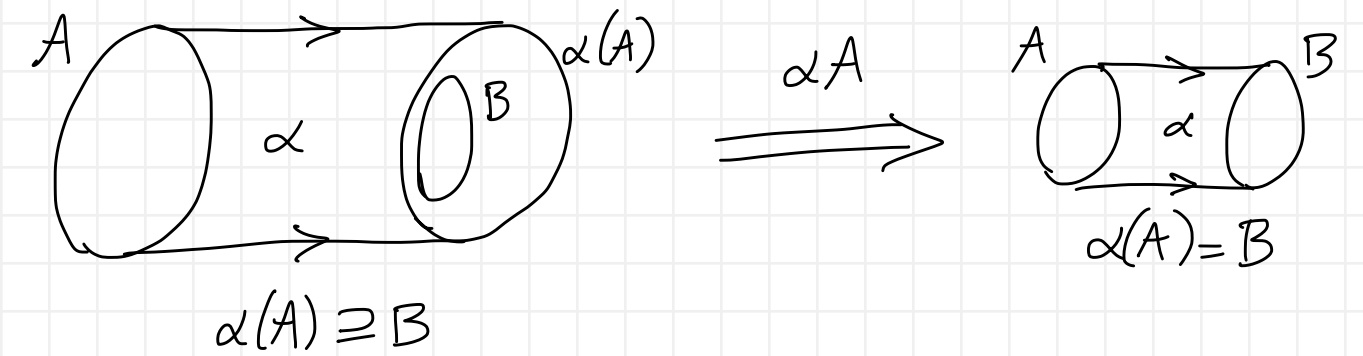
QED



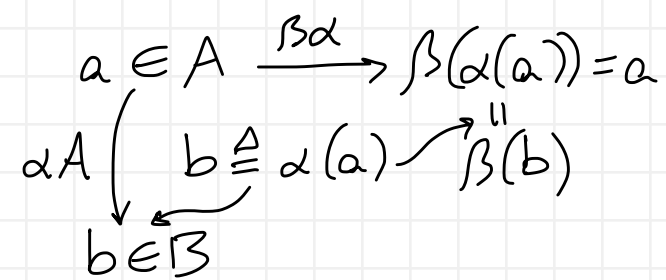
$\alpha A \wedge \alpha\beta \Rightarrow \vdash \boxed{\alpha s} \quad \forall b \in B. \exists a \in A. b = \alpha(a) \quad - \alpha \text{ surjective on } B \text{ from } A$



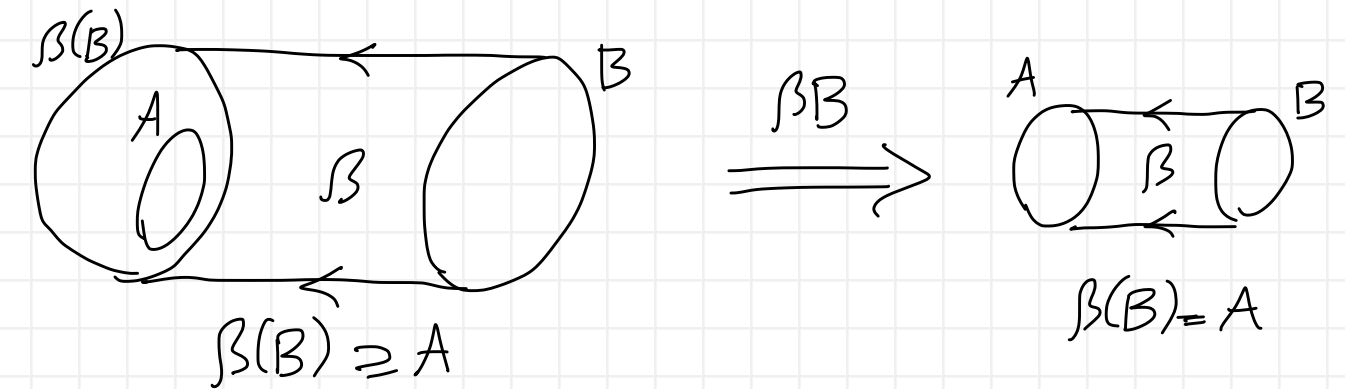
QED



$\beta B \wedge \beta\alpha \Rightarrow \vdash \boxed{\beta s} \quad \forall a \in A. \exists b \in B. a = \beta(b) \quad - \beta \text{ surjective on } A \text{ from } B$



QED



$$A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \triangleq \alpha A \wedge \beta B$$

— α and β are mappings between A and B

$$A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \triangleq \alpha A \wedge \beta B \wedge \beta \alpha$$

— α is an injection from A to B with left inverse β

$$A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \triangleq \alpha A \wedge \beta B \wedge \alpha \beta$$

— α is a surjection from A to B with right inverse β

$$A \xleftrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \triangleq \alpha A \wedge \beta B \wedge \beta \alpha \wedge \alpha \beta$$

— α and β are mutually inverse isomorphisms between A and B

$$\vdash A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \wedge \beta \alpha$$

$$\vdash A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \wedge \alpha \beta$$

$$\vdash A \xleftrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \wedge \beta \alpha \wedge \alpha \beta \Leftrightarrow A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \wedge A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B$$

$$\vdash A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow B \xrightarrow[\alpha]{\beta} A$$

$$\vdash A \xrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow B \xrightarrow{\beta} A$$

$$\vdash A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow B \xrightarrow[\alpha]{\beta} A$$

$$\vdash A \xleftrightarrow[\beta]{\alpha} B \Leftrightarrow B \xleftrightarrow[\alpha]{\beta} A$$

Guards

- conditions
- \boxed{GA} $\gamma_A = \mathcal{U}$ — A well-defined everywhere
 - \boxed{GB} $\gamma_B = \mathcal{U}$ — B well-defined everywhere
 - $\boxed{G\alpha}$ $\gamma_\alpha \supseteq A$ — α well-defined at least over A
 - $\boxed{G\beta}$ $\gamma_\beta \supseteq B$ — β well-defined at least over B

$\vdash \boxed{\sqrt{\alpha A}}$ $\omega_{\alpha A}(a)$

$$\omega_{\alpha A}(a) = \left[\cancel{\gamma_A(a)}_{GA} \wedge \left[a \in A \xrightarrow{G\alpha} \Rightarrow \cancel{\gamma_\alpha(a)} \wedge \cancel{\gamma_B(\alpha(a))}_{GB} \right] \right]$$

QED

$\vdash \boxed{\sqrt{\beta B}}$ $\omega_{\beta B}(b)$

$$\omega_{\beta B}(b) = \left[\cancel{\gamma_B(b)}_{GB} \wedge \left[b \in B \xrightarrow{G\beta} \Rightarrow \cancel{\gamma_\beta(b)} \wedge \cancel{\gamma_A(\beta(b))}_{GA} \right] \right]$$

QED

$\vdash \boxed{\sqrt{\beta \alpha}}$ $\omega_{\beta \alpha}(a)$

$$\omega_{\beta \alpha}(a) = \left[\cancel{\gamma_A(a)}_{GA} \wedge \left[a \in A \xrightarrow{G\alpha} \Rightarrow \cancel{\gamma_\alpha(a)} \wedge \cancel{\gamma_\beta(\alpha(a))}_{GB} \right] \right]$$

$\alpha A \rightarrow \alpha(a) \in B \xrightarrow{G\beta}$

QED

$\vdash \boxed{\sqrt{\alpha \beta}}$ $\omega_{\alpha \beta}(b)$

$$\omega_{\alpha \beta}(b) = \left[\cancel{\gamma_B(b)}_{GB} \wedge \left[b \in B \xrightarrow{G\beta} \Rightarrow \cancel{\gamma_\beta(b)} \wedge \cancel{\gamma_\alpha(\beta(b))}_{G\alpha} \right] \right]$$

$\beta B \rightarrow \beta(b) \in A \xrightarrow{G\alpha}$

QED

$\dots \rightarrow \in \{ \rightarrow, \rightsquigarrow, \Rightarrow, \Leftrightarrow \}$

$G[A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B] \triangleq GA \wedge GB \wedge G\alpha \wedge G\beta$ — the constituents of $A \xrightarrow{\alpha} B$ satisfy the guard conditions

Generalization to Tuples

$$A \subseteq U^n \quad B \subseteq U^m \quad \alpha: U^n \rightarrow U^m \quad \beta: U^m \rightarrow U^n$$

everything works the same as in the unary case

Variant: Unconditional Theorems

$\beta\alpha'$ $\forall a. \beta(\alpha(a)) = a$ — holds for $a \notin A$ too

$\alpha\beta'$ $\forall b. \alpha(\beta(b)) = b$ — holds for $b \notin B$ too

$\vdash \alpha i'$ $\forall a, a'. \alpha(a) = \alpha(a') \Rightarrow a = a'$ — holds for $a \notin A$ or $a' \notin A$ too

$$\alpha(a) = \alpha(a')$$

$$a \stackrel{\beta\alpha'}{=} \beta(\alpha(a)) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \beta(\alpha(a')) \stackrel{\beta\alpha'}{=} a'$$

QED

$\vdash \beta i'$ $\forall b, b'. \beta(b) = \beta(b') \Rightarrow b = b'$ — holds for $b \notin B$ or $b' \notin B$ too

$$\beta(b) = \beta(b')$$

$$b \stackrel{\alpha\beta'}{=} \alpha(\beta(b)) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \alpha(\beta(b')) \stackrel{\alpha\beta'}{=} b'$$

QED

$\vdash \alpha s'$ $\forall b. \exists a. b = \alpha(a)$ — holds for $b \notin B$ too but it may be $a \notin A$

$$\alpha\beta' \rightarrow \alpha(\beta(b)) = b$$

$$a \triangleq \beta(b) \xrightarrow{\quad} \alpha(a)$$

QED

$\vdash \beta s'$ $\forall a. \exists b. a = \beta(b)$ — holds for $a \notin A$ too but it may be $b \notin B$

$$\beta\alpha' \rightarrow \beta(\alpha(a)) = a$$

$$b \triangleq \alpha(a) \xrightarrow{\quad} \beta(b)$$

QED

making also αA and βB unconditional seems unnecessary: just have $A = B = U$ instead