

The Leap-Frog Rule and the Star-Decomposition,  
once more

In this note we record, for our own purposes, derivations of the Leap-Frog Rule and the Star-Decomposition from the regularity calculus, although this has been done, in different settings, in [0] and in [1]. We will use a notation that is a symbiosis of the notations in [0] and [1], and which exactly meets our manipulative requirements.

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For monotonic  $f$ , equations

$$x: f.x \leq x \quad \text{and} \quad x: f.x = x$$

have the same least solution (Knaster/Tarski), which we will denote

$$\langle \mu x : f.x \rangle .$$

In terms of this we can formulate the Rolling Rule and the Diagonal Rule as follows:

$$(RR) \quad \langle \mu x : f.(g.x) \rangle = f. \langle \mu x : g.(f.x) \rangle ,$$

$$(DR) \quad \langle \mu x : \langle \mu y : f.x.y \rangle \rangle = \langle \mu x : f.x.x \rangle$$

\* \* \*

As for the Leap-Frog Rule, we now observe

$$\begin{aligned}
& t; x(s; t) \\
\equiv & \{ \text{standard fixed-point} \} \\
\langle \mu x: t \vee x; s; t \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ ; \text{ over } \vee \} \\
\langle \mu x: (\bigvee \nu x; s); t \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ \text{intro } f = (\lambda t) \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad g = (\bigvee \nu) \circ (\lambda s) \} \\
\langle \mu x: f.(g.x) \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ \text{RR} \} \\
f. \langle \mu x: g.(f.x) \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ \text{exit } f \text{ and } g \} \\
\langle \mu x: \bigvee \nu x; t; s \rangle; t \\
\equiv & \{ \text{standard fixed-point} \} \\
*(t; s); t
\end{aligned}$$

\* \* \*

As for the Star-Decomposition, we observe

$$\begin{aligned}
& *(s \vee t) \\
\equiv & \{ \text{standard fixed-point} \} \\
\langle \mu x: \bigvee \nu (s \vee t); x \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ ; \text{ over } \vee \} \\
\langle \mu x: \bigvee \nu s; x \vee t; x \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ \text{DR} \} \\
\langle \mu x: \langle \mu y: \bigvee \nu s; x \vee t; y \rangle \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ \text{standard fixed-point} \} \\
\langle \mu x: *t; (\bigvee \nu s; x) \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ ; \text{ over } \vee \} \\
\langle \mu x: *t \vee *t; s; x \rangle \\
\equiv & \{ \text{standard fixed-point} \} \\
*( *t; s); *t .
\end{aligned}$$

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