

Reduction System for Extensional $\Lambda\mu$ -Calculus


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(joint work with Tomoharu Nagai)

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Result

- A new reduction system for (a variant of) $\lambda\mu$ -calculus
 - confluence
 - subject reduction
 - strong normalization

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- $\lambda\mu$ -calculus [Parigot92]
- proof terms for CND

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- proof terms for CND
- **η destroys confluence** [David&Py01]
- $\lambda\mu$ does not enjoy separation thm
- $\Lambda\mu$ -calculus [Saurin05,10]
- separation, confluence, and SN

η and confluence

$\beta\eta$ for λ

$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu$

$(\lambda x.t)u \rightarrow_{\beta} t[x:=u]$

$\lambda x.tx \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$

Theorem (Confluence)

$\beta\eta$ is confluent

βημ for λμ

$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu \mid \mu a.t \mid ta$

$(\lambda x.t)u \rightarrow_{\beta} t[x:=u]$

$(\mu a.t)b \rightarrow_{\beta} t[a:=b]$

$\lambda x.tx \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$

$\mu a.ta \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (a \notin FV(t))$

$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[va:=(vu)b]$

Example

$\text{car} = \lambda x. \mu a. x$

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car t_1 t_2 t_3 b

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$\text{car } t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b$

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Example

$$E = [t_1 \ t_2 \ \dots \ t_n \ a]$$

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$$E[\mu b.t]$$

Example

$$E = [] t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$$

$$E[\mu b.t] \\ = (\mu b.t) t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$$

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$$\rightarrow^*_{\mu} (\mu c.t[vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_nc])a$$

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$$\rightarrow_\beta t [vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_na]$$

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$$= t[vb := E[v]]$$

Example

$E = [] t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$

a stream with
initial segment $t_1 \dots t_n$
and tail part a

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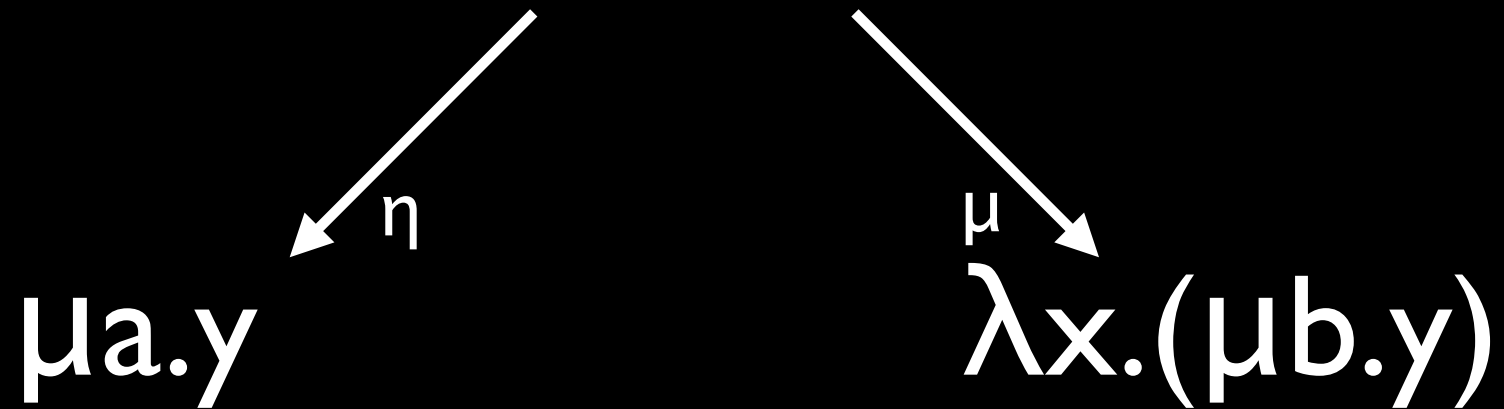
$\mu \doteq$ function on
streams

η versus μ

$\lambda x. (\mu a. y) x$

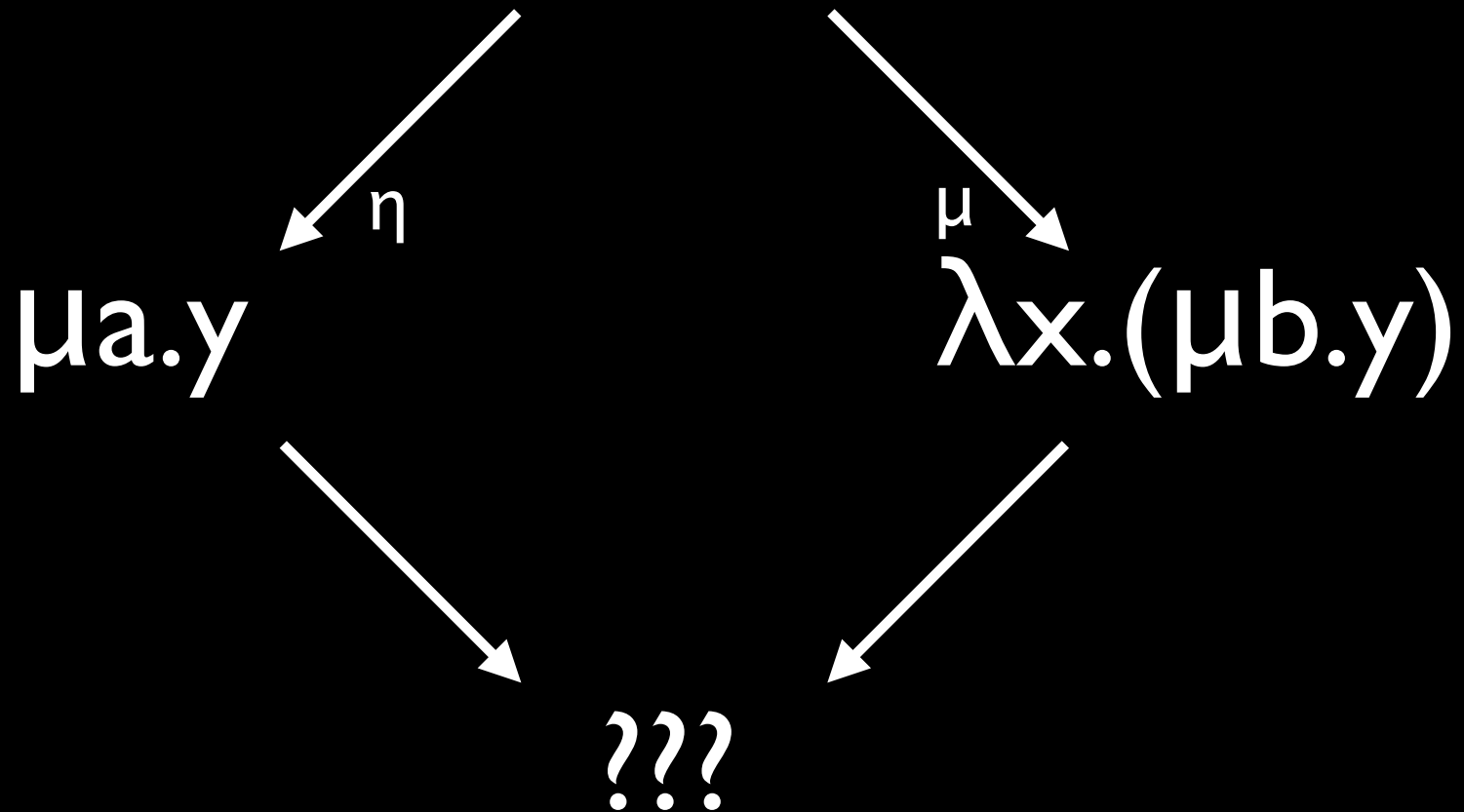
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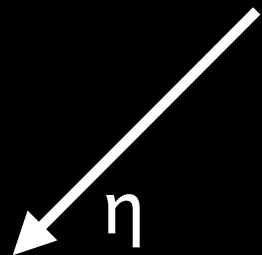
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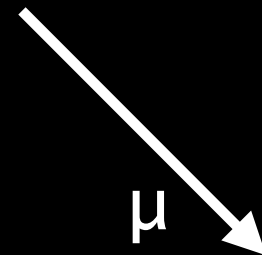


η versus μ

$\lambda x. (\mu a. y) x$



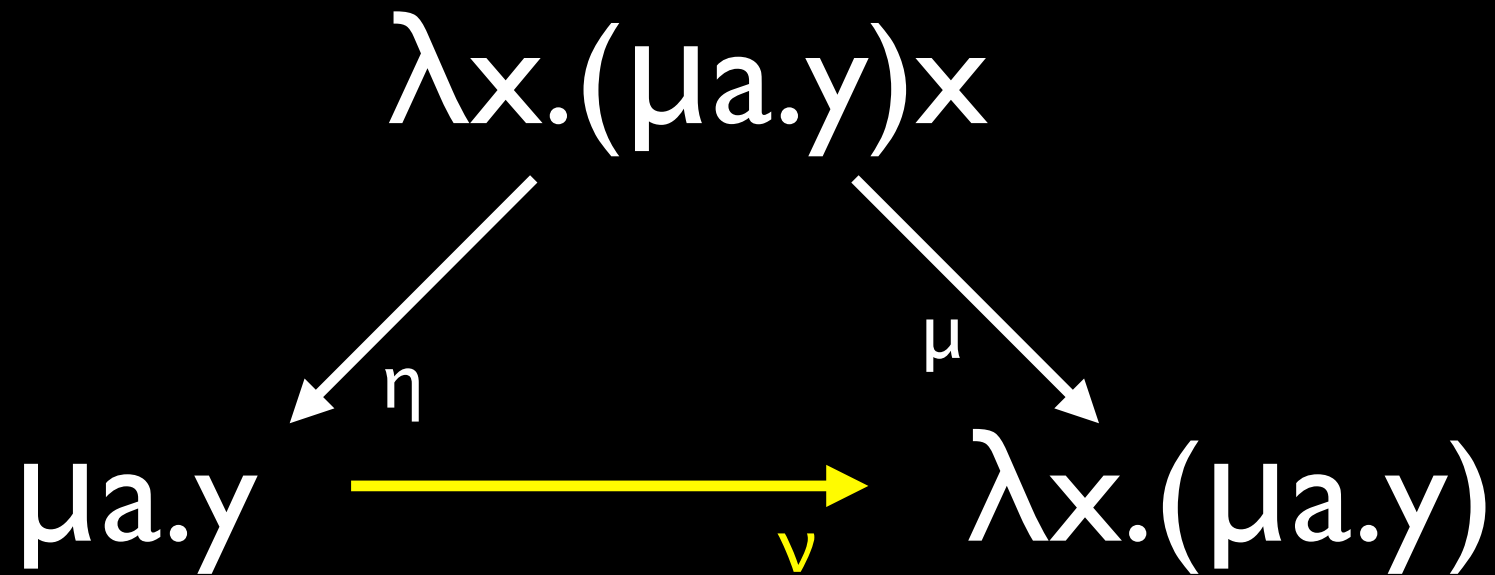
$\mu a. y$



$\lambda x. (\mu b. y)$

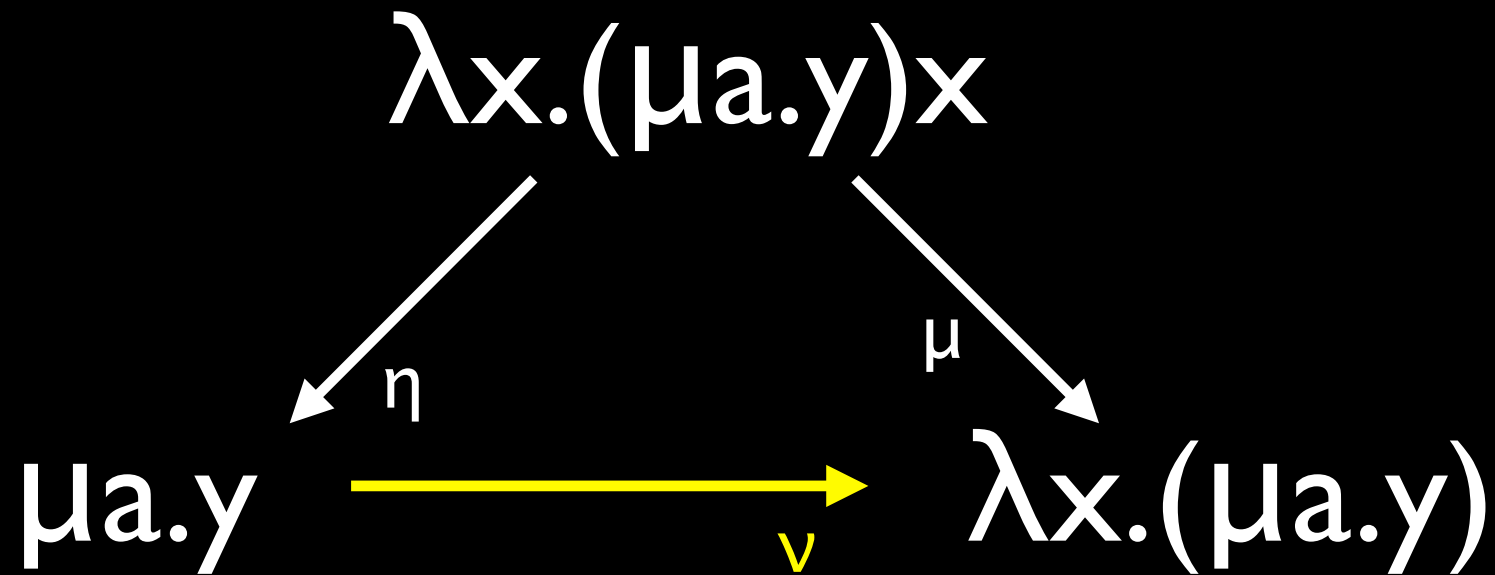
both are the same
const. function on streams

A solution [David&Py01]



$$\mu a.t \rightarrow_{\nu} \lambda x.\mu b.t[\nu a := (\nu x)b]$$

A solution [David&Py01]



$a \mapsto t$

$x::b \mapsto t[a := x::b]$

$\mu a. t \rightarrow_{\nu} \lambda x. \mu b. t[\nu a := (\nu x) b]$

$\Lambda\mu$ [Saurin05]

$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu \mid \mu a.t \mid ta$

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Properties of $\Lambda\mu$

Theorem (Confluence [Saurin05&10])

$\Lambda\mu$ is confluent **for stream closed terms**

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t, u : distinct **canonical nf**

$\Rightarrow \exists E$ s.t. $E[t] \rightarrow^* \text{true}$ & $E[u] \rightarrow^* \text{false}$

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Theorem (Strong normalization [Saurin10])

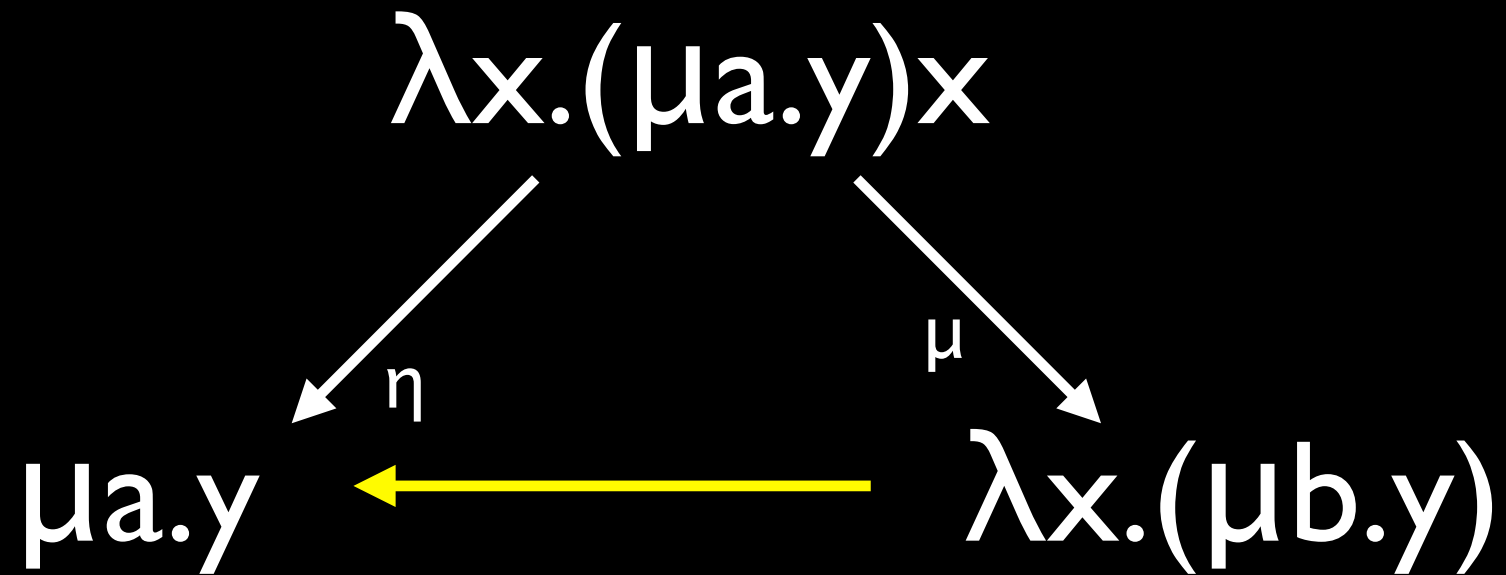
Typable terms are strongly normalizable

v is type dependent

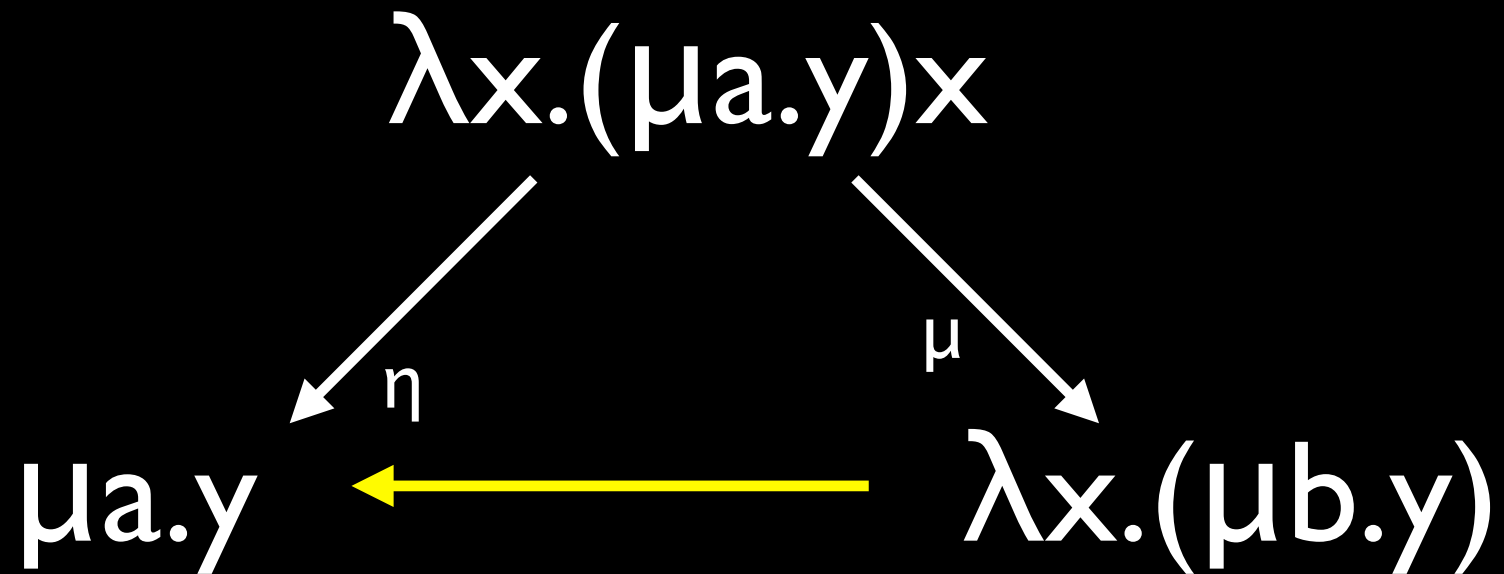
$$\mu^{A \times S} a.t \rightarrow_v \lambda x^A. \mu^S b.t[v a := (v x) b]$$

- admissible only when the type of a is of the form “ $A \times S$ ”

We propose

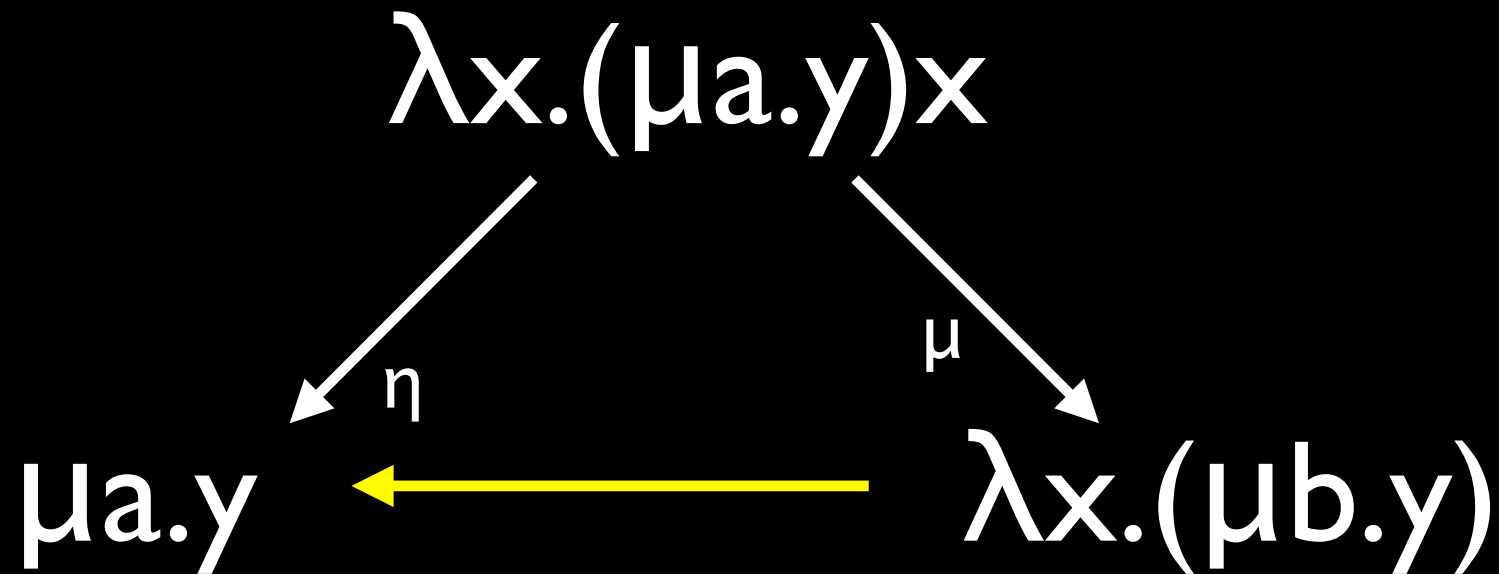


We propose



$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$

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$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$

with some extension of
explicit stream expressions

This work

- $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- a conservative extension of $\Lambda\mu$
- **Type indep.** reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- **CR (not only for closed)** and SN

$\Lambda\mu$ cons
equational logic

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Terms: $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tu \mid \mu a. t \mid tS \mid \text{car } S$

Streams: $S ::= a \mid t::S \mid \text{cdr } S$

Axioms:

- $(\lambda x. t)u = t[x:=u]$
- $(\mu a. t)S = t[a:=S]$
- $\lambda x. tx = t \quad (x \notin \text{FV}(t))$
- $\mu a. ta = t \quad (a \notin \text{FV}(t))$
- $t u S = t (u::S)$
- $\text{car}(t::S) = t$
- $\text{cdr}(t::S) = S$
- $(\text{car } S)::(\text{cdr } S) = S$

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

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$t u S = t (u::S)$

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$(\text{car } S)::(\text{cdr } S) = S$

$t t_1 \dots t_n a = t(t_1:: \dots :: t_n::a)$

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

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$t u S = t (u::S)$

$\text{car}(t::S) = t$

$\text{cdr}(t::S) = S$

$t t_1 \dots t_n a = t(t_1:: \dots :: t_n::a)$

$(::)$ is surjective

$(\text{car } S)::(\text{cdr } S) = S$

Example

$Y = \text{fix pt operator in } \lambda$

$\text{nth} = Y(\lambda f. \mu a. \lambda n.$

ifzero n then (car a)

else (f (n-1) (cdr a)))

$\text{nth } S \ n = \text{car } (\text{cdr}^n \ S)$

Conservation

Theorem (Conservation)

For any $t, u \in \Lambda\mu$,

$$t = u \text{ in } \Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}} \iff t = u \text{ in } \Lambda\mu$$

$\Lambda\mu$ cons reduction system

Reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

- “complete” w.r.t. the equality
- equivalence closure of \rightarrow is $=$
- confluent
- SR and SN
- type independent

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[v a := (v u)b]$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[a:=u::b]$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[a:=u::b]$$

$$(\mu a. \dots va \dots)u$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

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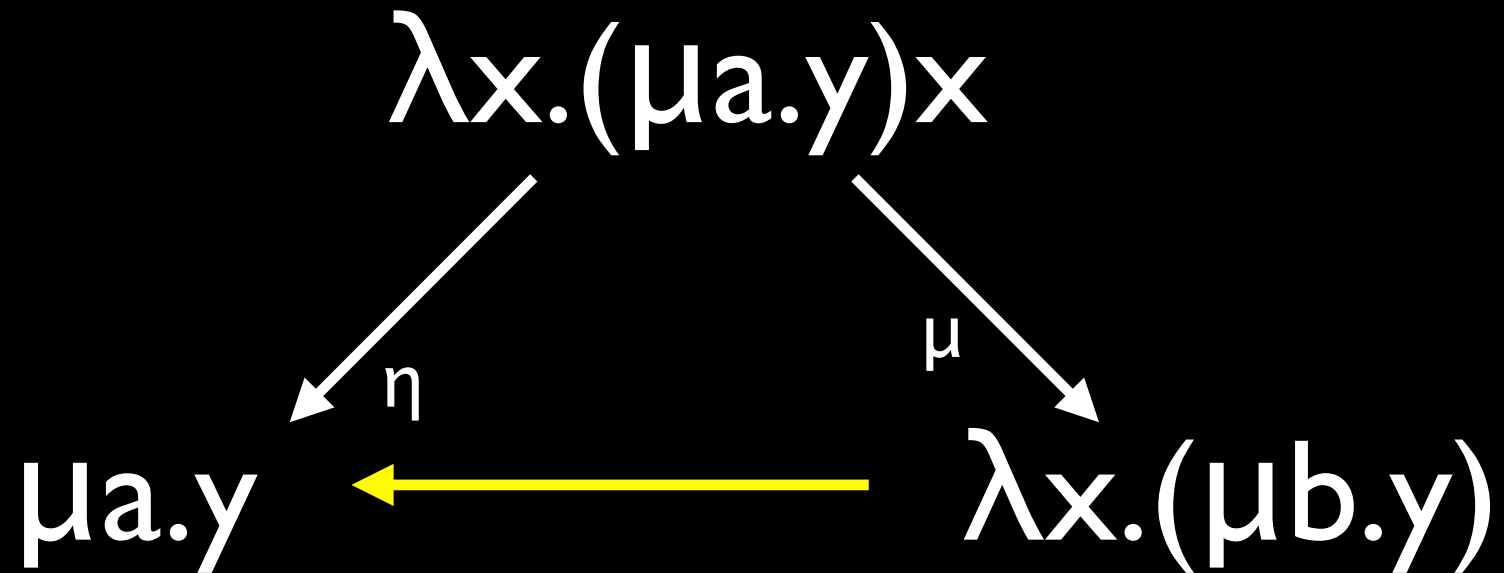
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$$\begin{aligned} & (\mu a. \dots va \dots)u \\ & \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b. \dots v(u::b) \dots \\ & = \mu b. \dots (vu)b \dots \end{aligned}$$

New rule



$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$

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$$(\lambda x.t)u$$

New rule

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$(\lambda x.t)u$

$$\rightarrow (\mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a))u$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$
$$(\lambda x.t)u$$
$$\rightarrow (\mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a))u$$
$$\rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[x:=\text{car } (u::b)](\text{cdr } (u::b))$$

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$\rightarrow^* \mu b.t[x:=u]b$

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$(\lambda x.t)u$

\rightarrow $(\mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a))u$

\rightarrow_{μ} $\mu b.t[x:=\text{car } (u::b)](\text{cdr } (u::b))$

\rightarrow^* $\mu b.t[x:=u]b$

\rightarrow_{η} $t[x:=u]$

New rule

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$$\lambda x.tx$$

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$$\lambda x.tx$$
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$$\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a)(\text{cdr } a)$$

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$$\rightarrow \mu a.ta$$

$$\rightarrow_{\eta} t$$

Reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu\alpha.t)u \rightarrow t[\alpha := u :: \alpha] \quad (\beta_T)$$

$$(\mu\alpha.t)S \rightarrow t[\alpha := S] \quad (\beta_S)$$

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu\alpha.t[x := \text{car}\alpha](\text{cdr}\alpha) \quad (\text{exp})$$

$$t(u :: S) \rightarrow tuS \quad (\text{assoc})$$

$$\text{car}(u :: S) \rightarrow u \quad (\text{car})$$

$$\text{cdr}(u :: S) \rightarrow S \quad (\text{cdr})$$

$$\mu\alpha.t\alpha \rightarrow t \quad (\alpha \notin FV(t)) \quad (\eta_S)$$

$$(\text{car}S) :: (\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow S \quad (\eta_{::})$$

$$t(\text{car}S)(\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow tS \quad (\eta'_{::})$$

Confluence

Reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

B

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E

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence

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E

easy
by Newman's lemma

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence

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E

easy
by Newman's lemma

a little complicated
due to non-linear rules

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence

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$$(\mu\alpha.t)S \rightarrow t[\alpha := S] \quad (\beta_S)$$

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$$\text{cdr}(u :: S) \rightarrow S \quad (\text{cdr})$$

$$\mu\alpha.t\alpha \rightarrow t \quad (\alpha \text{ s})$$

$$(\text{car}S) :: (\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow S$$

$$t(\text{car}S)(\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow tS$$

by “generalized complete development”

E

easy
by Newman’s lemma

a little complicated
due to non-linear rules

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence of B

- By “generalized complete development”

Theorem [Dehornoy+08, Komori+13]

(A, \rightarrow) : abstract rewriting system
if there exists $(\cdot)^+ : A \rightarrow A$ s.t.

$$a \rightarrow b \quad \Rightarrow \quad b \rightarrow^* a^+ \rightarrow^* b^+$$

then (A, \rightarrow) is confluent

Confluence of B

$$x^\dagger = x$$

$$\alpha^\dagger = \alpha$$

$$(\lambda x.t)^\dagger = \mu\alpha.t^\dagger[x := \text{car}\alpha](\text{cdr}\alpha) \quad (\text{cdr}(t :: S))^\dagger = S^\dagger$$

$$(\mu\alpha.t)^\dagger = \mu\alpha.t^\dagger \quad (\text{cdr}S)^\dagger = \text{cdr}S^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$((\mu\alpha.t)u)^\dagger = \mu\alpha.t^\dagger[\alpha := u^\dagger :: \alpha] \quad (t :: S)^\dagger = t^\dagger :: S^\dagger$$

$$(tu)^\dagger = t^\dagger u^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$((\mu\alpha.t)S)^\dagger = t^\dagger[\alpha := S^\dagger]$$

$$((\mu\alpha.t)uS)^\dagger = t^\dagger[\alpha := u^\dagger :: S^\dagger]$$

$$(t(u :: S))^\dagger = t^\dagger u^\dagger S^\dagger \quad (t \neq \mu\text{-abst.})$$

$$(tS)^\dagger = t^\dagger S^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$(\text{car}(t :: S))^\dagger = t^\dagger$$

$$(\text{car}S)^\dagger = \text{car}S^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

Confluence of $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Confluence)

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is confluent

Confluence of $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Confluence)

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is confluent

not restricted to
stream closed terms

Confluence of $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Confluence)

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is confluent

not restricted to
stream closed terms

Theorem (Separation)

t, u : distinct nf

$\Rightarrow \exists E$ s.t. $E[t] \rightarrow^* \text{true}$ & $E[u] \rightarrow^* \text{false}$

Typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Subject reduction)

$$\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash t : A \ \& \ t \rightarrow u \ \Rightarrow \ \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash u : A$$

Typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Subject reduction)

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Theorem (Strong normalization)

any typable term is strongly normalizable

Conclusion

Result

- $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
 - a conservative extension of $\Lambda\mu$
- reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
 - CR, SR, and SN

Other topics

- Stream models [N&Katsumata 12]
- $S = D \times S$ & $D = S \rightarrow D$
- $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is sound and complete

Other topics

- Stream models [N&Katsumata 12]
- $S = D \times S$ & $D = S \rightarrow D$
- $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is sound and complete
- Friedman's theorem for typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
 - extensional equality is characterized by any “full” stream model

Further direction

- Categorical stream models
- Logical aspect of typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- Combinatory calculus corresponding to $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- Application for program with streams