HO unification from object language to meta language

Davide Fissore
davide.fissore@inria.fr
Université Côte d'Azur, Inria
France

Enrico Tassi
enrico.tassi@inria.fr
Université Côte d'Azur, Inria
France

ABSTRACT

Specifying and implementing a logic from scratch requires significant effort. Logical Frameworks and Higher Order Logic Programming Languages provide dedicated, high-level Meta Languages (ML) to facilitate this task in two key ways: 1) variable binding and substitution are simplified when ML binders represent object logic ones; 2) proof construction, and even proof search, is greatly simplified by leveraging the unification procedure provided by the ML. Notable examples of ML are Elf [13], Twelf [14], λProlog [10] and Isabelle [20] which have been utilized to implement various formal systems such as First Order Logic [5], Set Theory [12], Higher Order Logic [11], and even the Calculus of Constuctions [4].

The object logic we are interested in is Coq's [18] Dependent Type Theory (DTT), for which we aim to implement a unification procedure $\simeq_o$ using the ML Elpi [3], a dialect of λProlog. Elpi's equational theory comprises $\eta\beta$ equivalence and comes equipped with a higher order unification procedure $\simeq_\lambda$ restricted to the pattern fragment [9]. We want $\simeq_o$ to be as powerful as $\simeq_\lambda$ but on the object logic DTT. Elpi also comes with an encoding for DTT that works well for meta-programming [17, 16, 7, 6]. Unfortunately this encoding, which we refer to as $\mathcal{F}_o$, "underuses" $\simeq_\lambda$ by restricting it to first-order unification problems only. To address this issue, we propose a better-behaved encoding, $\mathcal{H}_o$, demonstrate how to map unification problems in $\mathcal{F}_o$ to related problems in $\mathcal{H}_o$, and illustrate how to map back the unifiers found by $\simeq_\lambda$, effectively implementing $\simeq_o$ on top of $\simeq_\lambda$ for the encoding $\mathcal{F}_o$.

We apply this technique to the implementation of a type-class [19] solver for Coq [18]. Type-class solvers are proof search procedures based on unification that back-chain designated lemmas, providing essential automation to widely used Coq libraries such as Stdpp/Iris [8] and TLC [1]. These two libraries constitute our test bed.

KEYWORDS

Logic Programming, Meta-Programming, Higher-Order Unification, Proof Automation

ACM Reference Format:
Davide Fissore and Enrico Tassi. XXXX 2024. HO unification from object language to meta language. In *YYY*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 17 pages. https://doi.org/ZZZZZZZZZZZZ

Conference'17, July 2017, Washington, DC, USA

ACM ISBN 978-x-xxxx-xxxx-x/YY/MM
https://doi.org/ZZZZZZZZZZZZ

1 INTRODUCTION

Specifying and implementing a logic from scratch requires significant effort. Logical Frameworks and Higher Order Logic Programming Languages provide dedicated, high-level Meta Languages (ML) to facilitate this task in two key ways: 1) variable binding and substitution are simplified when ML binders represent object logic ones; 2) proof construction, and even proof search, is greatly simplified by leveraging the unification procedure provided by the ML. Notable examples of ML are Elf [13], Twelf [14], λProlog [10] and Isabelle [20] which have been utilized to implement various formal systems such as First Order Logic [5], Set Theory [12], Higher Order Logic [11], and even the Calculus of Constuctions [4].

The object logic we are interested in is Coq's [18] Dependent Type Theory (DTT), and we want to code a type-class [19] solver for Coq [18] using the Coq-Elpi [17] meta programming framework. Type-class solvers are unification based proof search procedures that combine a set of designated lemmas in order to providing essential automation to widely used Coq libraries.

As the running example we take the `Decide` type class, from the Stdpp [8] library. The class identifies predicates equipped with a decision procedure. The following three designated lemmas (called `Instances` in the type-class jargon) state that: 1) the type `fin n`, of natural numbers smaller than `n` is finite; 2) the predicate `nfact n nf`, linking a natural number `n` to its prime factors `nf`, is decidable; 3) the universal closure of a predicate has a decision procedure if the predicate has and if its domain is finite.

```
Instance fin_fin n : Finite (fin n).                (* r1 *)
Instance nfact_dec n nf : Decision (nfact n nf).   (* r2 *)
Instance forall_dec A P : Finite A →                (* r3 *)
  ∀x:A, Decision (P x) → Decision (∀x:A, P x).
```

Under this context of instances a type-class solver is able to prove the following statement automatically by back-chaining.

```
Check _ : Decision (forall y: fin 7, nfact y 3).          (g)
```

The encoding of DTT provided by Elpi, that we will discuss at length later in section **??** and **??**, is an Higher Order Abstract Syntax (HOAS) datatype `tm` featuring (among others) the following constructors:

```
type lam  tm -> (tm -> tm) -> tm.     % lambda abstraction
type app  list tm -> tm.              % n-ary application
type all  tm -> (tm -> tm) -> tm.     % forall quantifier
type con  string -> tm.               % constants
```

Following standard λProlog [10] the concrete syntax to abstract, at the meta level, an expression `e` over a variable `x` is «`x\ e`», and square brackets denote a list of terms separated by comma. As an example we show the encoding of the Coq term «`∀y:t, nfact y 3`»:

```
all (con"t") y\ app[con"nfact", y, con"3"]
```

We now illustrate the encoding of the three instances above as higher-order logic-programming rules: capital letters denote rule parameters; `:-` separates the rule's head from the premises; `pi w\ p` introduces a fresh nominal constant `w` for the premise `p`.

```
finite (app[con"fin", N]).                                (r1)
decision (app [con"nfact", N, NF]).                       (r2)
decision (all A x\ app[P, x]) :- finite A,                (r3)
  pi w\ decision (app[P, w]).
```

Unfortunately this translation of rule $(r3)$ uses the predicate `P` as a first order term: for the meta language its type is `tm`. If we try to backchain the rule $(r3)$ on the encoding of the goal (g) given below

```
decision (all (app[con"fin", con"7"]) y\
  app[con"nfact", y, con"3"]).
```

we obtain an unsolvable unification problem (p): the two lists of terms have different lengths!

```
app[con"nfact", y, con"3"] = app[P, y]                    (p)
```

In this paper we study a more sophisticated encoding of Coq terms allowing us to rephrase the problematic rule $(r3)$ as follows:

```
decision (all A x\ Pm x) :- decomp Pm P A, finite A,    (r3a)
  pi x\ decision (app[P, x]).
```

Since `Pm` is an higher-order unification variable of type `tm -> tm`, with `x` in its scope, the unification problem (p') admits one solution:

```
app[con"nfact", y, con"3"] = Pm y                         (p')
Pm = x\ app[con"nfact", x, con"3"]      % assignment for Pm
A = app[con"fin", con"7"]               % assignment for A
```

After unifying the head of rule $(r3a)$ with the goal, Elpi runs the premise «`decomp Pm A P`» that is in charge of bringing the assignment for `Pm` back to the domain `tm` of Coq terms:

```
P = lam A a\ app[con"nfact", a, con"3"]
```

This simple example is sufficient to show that the encoding we seek is not trivial and does not only concern the head of rules, but the entire sequence of unification problems that constitute the execution of a logic program. In fact the solution for `P` above generates a (Coq) β-redex in the second premise (the predicate under the `pi w\`):

```
decision (app[lam A (a\ app[con"nfact", a, con"3"]), w])
```

In turn this redex prevents the rule $(r2)$ to backchain properly since the following unification problem has no solution:

```
app[lam A (a\ app[con"nfact", a, con"3"]), x] =
app[con"nfact", N, NF]
```

The root cause of the problems we sketched in the running example is that the unification procedure $\simeq_\lambda$ of the meta language is not aware of the equational theory of the object logic, even if both theories include $\eta\beta$-conversion and admit most general unifiers for unification problems in the pattern fragment $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ [9].

Contributions. In this paper we discuss alternative encodings of Coq in Elpi (Section ??), then we identify a minimal language $\mathcal{F}_o$ in which the problems sketched here can be fully described. We then detail an encoding `comp` from $\mathcal{F}_o$ to $\mathcal{H}_o$ (the language of the meta language) and a decoding `decomp` to relate the unifiers bla bla.. TODO citare Teyjus. The code discussed in the paper can be accessed at the URL: https://github.com/FissoreD/paper-ho.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The equational theory of Coq's Dependent Type Theory is very rich. In addition to the usual $\eta\beta$-equivalence for functions, terms (hence types) are compared up to proposition unfolding and fixpoint unrolling. Still, for efficiency and predictability reasons, most form of automatic proof search employ a unification procedure that captures a simpler one, just $\eta\beta$, and that solves higher-order problems restricted to the pattern fragment $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ [9]. We call this unification procedure $\simeq_o$.

The equational theory of the meta language Elpi that we want to use to implement a form of proof automation is strikingly similar, since it it comprises $\eta\beta$ (for the meta language functions), and the unification procedure $\simeq_\lambda$ solves higher-order problems in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$.

In spite of the similarity the link between $\simeq_\lambda$ and $\simeq_o$ is not trivial, since the abstraction and application term constructors the two unification procedures deal with are different. For example

`x\ f x`	$\simeq_\lambda$	`f`
`lam A x\ app[con"f", x]`	$\simeq_o$	`con"f"`
`lam A x\ app[con"f", x]`	$\not\simeq_\lambda$	`con"f"`
`P x`	$\simeq_\lambda$	`x`
`app[P, x]`	$\simeq_o$	`x`
`app[P, x]`	$\not\simeq_\lambda$	`x`

One could ignore this similarity, and "just" describe the object language unification procedure in the meta language, that is crafting a `unif` predicate to be used as follows in rule $(r3)$:

```
decision X :- unif X (all A x\ app[P, x]), finite A,
  pi x\ decision (app[P, x]).
```

This choice would underuse the logic programming engine provided by the metalanguage since by removing any datum from the head of rules indexing degenerates. Moreover the unification procedure built in the meta language is likely to be faster than one implemented in it, especially if the meta language is interpreted as Elpi is.

To state precisely the problem we solve we need a $\mathcal{F}_o$ representation of DTT terms and a $\mathcal{H}_o$ one. We call $=_o$ the equality over ground terms in $\mathcal{F}_o$, $=_\lambda$ the equality over ground terms in $\mathcal{H}_o$, $\simeq_o$ the unification procedure we want to implement and $\simeq_\lambda$ the one provided by the meta language. TODO extend $=_o$ and $=_\lambda$ with reflexivity on uvars.

We write $t_1 \simeq_\lambda t_2 \mapsto \sigma$ when t_1 and t_2 unify with substitution σ; we write σt for the application of the substitution to t, and $\sigma X = \{\sigma t | t \in X\}$ when X is a set; we write $\sigma \subseteq \sigma'$ when σ is more general than σ'. We assume that the unification of our meta language is correct:

$$t_i \in \mathcal{L}_\lambda \Rightarrow t_1 \simeq_\lambda t_2 \mapsto \rho \Rightarrow \rho t_1 =_\lambda \rho t_2 \tag{1}$$

$$t_i \in \mathcal{L}_\lambda \Rightarrow \rho t_1 =_\lambda \rho t_2 \Rightarrow \exists \rho', t_1 \simeq_\lambda t_2 \mapsto \rho' \wedge \rho' \subseteq \rho \tag{2}$$

We illustrate a compilation $\langle s \rangle \mapsto (t, m, l)$ that maps a term s in $\mathcal{F}_o$ to a term t in $\mathcal{H}_o$, a variable mapping m and list of links l. The variable map connects unification variables in $\mathcal{H}_o$ with variables in $\mathcal{F}_o$ and is used to "decompile" the assignment, $\langle \sigma, m, l \rangle^{-1} \mapsto \rho$. Links represent problematic sub-terms which are linked to the unification variable that stands in their place in the compiled term. These links are checked for or progress XXX improve....

We represent a logic program *run* in $\mathcal{F}_o$as a list *steps* p of length $\mathcal{N}$. Each made of a unification problem between terms $\mathcal{S}_{p_l}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{p_r}$ taken from the set of all terms $\mathcal{S}$. The composition of these steps starting from the empty substitution ρ_0 produces the final substitution $\rho_\mathcal{N}$. [1] The initial here ρ_0 is the empty substitution

$$\text{fstep}(\mathcal{S}, p, \rho) \mapsto \rho'' \stackrel{def}{=\!=} \rho\mathcal{S}_{p_l} \simeq_o \rho\mathcal{S}_{p_r} \mapsto \rho' \wedge \rho'' = \rho \cup \rho'$$
$$\text{frun}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{N}) \mapsto \rho_\mathcal{N} \stackrel{def}{=\!=} \bigwedge_{p=1}^{\mathcal{N}} \text{fstep}(\mathcal{S}, p, \rho_{p-1}) \mapsto \rho_p$$

We simulate each run in $\mathcal{F}_o$ with a run in $\mathcal{H}_o$ as follows. Note that σ_0 is the empty substitution.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{hstep}(\mathcal{T}, p, \sigma, \mathbb{L}) \mapsto (\sigma'', \mathbb{L}') \stackrel{def}{=\!=} \\
&\quad \sigma\mathcal{T}_{p_l} \simeq_\lambda \sigma\mathcal{T}_{p_r} \mapsto \sigma' \wedge \text{progress}(\mathbb{L}, \sigma \cup \sigma') \mapsto (\mathbb{L}', \sigma'') \\
&\text{hrun}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{N}) \mapsto \rho_\mathcal{N} \stackrel{def}{=\!=} \\
&\quad \mathcal{T} \times \mathbb{M} \times \mathbb{L}_0 = \{(t_j, m_j, l_j) | s_j \in \mathcal{S}, \langle s_j \rangle \mapsto (t_j, m_j, l_j)\} \\
&\quad \bigwedge_{p=1}^{\mathcal{N}} \text{hstep}(\mathcal{T}, p, \sigma_{p-1}, \mathbb{L}_{p-1}) \mapsto (\sigma_p, \mathbb{L}_p) \\
&\quad \langle \sigma_\mathcal{N}, \mathbb{M}, \mathbb{L}_\mathcal{N} \rangle^{-1} \mapsto \rho_\mathcal{N}
\end{aligned}$$

Here hstep is made of two sub-steps: a call to $\simeq_\lambda$ (on the compiled terms) and a call to progress on the set of links. We claim the following:

Proposition 2.1 (Simulation). $\forall \mathcal{S}, \forall \mathcal{N}$,

$$\text{frun}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{N}) \mapsto \rho_\mathcal{N} \Leftrightarrow \text{hrun}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{N}) \mapsto \rho_\mathcal{N}$$

That is, the two executions give the same result. Moreover:

Proposition 2.2 (Simulation fidelity). *In the context of* hrun, *if* $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{L}_\lambda$ *we have that* $\forall p \in 1 \dots \mathcal{N}$,

$$\text{fstep}(\mathcal{S}, p, \rho_{p-1}) \mapsto \rho_p \Leftrightarrow \text{hstep}(\mathcal{T}, p, \sigma_{p-1}, \mathbb{L}) \mapsto (\sigma_p, \_)$$

In particular this property guarantees that a *failure* in the $\mathcal{F}_o$ run is matched by a failure in $\mathcal{H}_o$ *at the same step*. We consider this property very important from a practical point of view since it guarantees that the execution traces are strongly related and in turn this enables a user to debug a logic program in $\mathcal{F}_o$ by looking at its execution trace in $\mathcal{H}_o$.

XXX permuting hrun does not change the final result if check dooes not fail eagerly

XXX if we want to apply heuristics, we can apply them in decomp to avoid committing to a non MGU too early

We can define $s_1 \simeq_o s_2$ by specializing the code of hrun to $\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, s_2\}$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
&s_1 \simeq_o s_2 \mapsto \rho \stackrel{def}{=\!=} \\
&\quad \langle s_1 \rangle \mapsto (t_1, m_1, l_1) \wedge \langle s_2 \rangle \mapsto (t_2, m_2, l_2) \\
&\quad t_1 \simeq_\lambda t_2 \mapsto \sigma' \wedge \text{progress}\ (\{l_1, l_2\}, \sigma') \mapsto (L, \sigma'') \wedge \\
&\quad \langle \sigma'', \{m_1, m_2\}, L \rangle^{-1} \mapsto \rho
\end{aligned}$$

[1] If the same rule is used multiple time in a run we just consider as many copies as needed of the terms composing the rules, with fresh unification variables each time

Proposition 2.3 (Properties of $\simeq_o$).

$$s_i \in \mathcal{L}_\lambda \Rightarrow s_1 \simeq_o s_2 \mapsto \rho \Rightarrow \rho s_1 =_o \rho s_2 (correct) \tag{3}$$
$$s_i \in \mathcal{L}_\lambda \Rightarrow \rho s_1 =_o \rho s_2 \Rightarrow \exists \rho', s_1 \simeq_o s_2 \mapsto \rho' \wedge \rho' \subseteq \rho (complete) \tag{4}$$
$$\rho s_1 =_o \rho s_2 \Rightarrow \rho' \subseteq \rho \Rightarrow \rho' s_i \in \mathcal{L}_\lambda \Rightarrow \rho' s_1 \simeq_o \rho' s_2 \tag{5}$$

Properties ($correct$) and ($complete$) state, respectively, that in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ the implementation of $\simeq_o$ is correct, complete and returns the most general unifier. fix

Property 2.1 states that $\simeq_o$, hence our compilation scheme, is resilient to unification problems outside $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ solved by a third party. We believe this property is of practical interest since we want the user to be able to add heuristics via hand written rules to the ones obtained by our compilation scheme. A Typical example is the following problem (q) that is outside $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$:

```
app [F, con"a"] = app[con"f", con"a", con"a"]     (q)
F = lam x\ app[con"f",x,x]                        (h)
```

Instead of rejecting it our scheme accepts it and guarantees that if (h) is given (after the compilation part of the scheme, as a run time hint) then ...

2.1 The intuition in a nutshell

A term s is compiled in a term t where every "problematic" sub term p is replaced by a fresh unification variable h and an accessory link that represent a suspended unification problem $h \simeq_\lambda p$. As a result $\simeq_\lambda$ is "well behaved" on t, that is it does not contradict $=_o$ as it would otherwise do on "problematic" terms. We now define "problematic" and "well behaved" more formally.

Definition 2.4 ($\Diamond\eta$). $\Diamond\eta = \{t \mid \exists \rho, \rho t \text{ is an eta expansion}\}$

An example of term t in $\Diamond\eta$ is $\lambda x.\lambda y.F\ y\ x$ since the substitution $\rho = \{F \mapsto \lambda a.\lambda b.fba\}$ makes $\rho t = \lambda x.\lambda y.fxy$ that is the eta long form of f. This term is problematic since its rigid part, the λ-abstractions, cannot justify a unification failure against, say, a constant.

Definition 2.5 ($\Diamond\beta$). $\Diamond\beta = \{Xt_1 \dots t_n \mid Xt_1 \dots t_n \notin \mathcal{L}_\lambda\}$.

An example of t in $\Diamond\beta$ is Fa for a constant a. Note however tha an oracle could provide an assignment $\rho = \{F \mapsto \lambda x.x\}$ that makes the resulting term fall outside of $\Diamond\beta$.

Definition 2.6 (Subterms $\mathcal{P}(t)$). The set of sub terms of t is the largest set $\mathcal{P}(\sqcup)$ that can be obtained by the following rules.

$$\begin{aligned}
&t \in \mathcal{P}(t) \\
&t = ft_1 \dots t_n \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(t_i) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(t) \wedge f \in \mathcal{P}(t) \\
&t = \lambda x.t' \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(t') \subseteq \mathcal{P}(t)
\end{aligned}$$

We write $\mathcal{P}(X) = \bigcup_{t \in X} \mathcal{P}(t)$ when X is a set of terms.

Definition 2.7 (Well behaved set). Given a set of terms $X \subseteq \mathcal{H}_o$,

$$\mathcal{W}(X) \Leftrightarrow \forall t \in \mathcal{P}(X), t \notin (\Diamond\beta\ \cup\ \Diamond\eta)$$

Proposition 2.8 ($\mathcal{W}$-preservation). $\forall \mathcal{T}, \forall \mathbb{L}, \forall p, \forall \sigma, \forall \sigma'$

$$\mathcal{W}(\sigma\mathcal{T}) \wedge \text{hstep}(\mathcal{T}, p, \sigma, \mathbb{L}) \mapsto (\sigma', \Rightarrow) \mathcal{W}(\sigma'\mathcal{T})$$

A less formal way to state 2.8 is that hstep never "commits" an unneeded λ-abstraction in σ (a λ that could be erased by an η-contraction), nor puts in σ a flexible application outside $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ (an application node that could be erased by a β-reduction).

Note that proposition 2.8 does not hold for $\simeq_o$ since decompilation can introduce (actually restore) terms in $\Diamond\eta$ or $\Diamond\beta$ that were move out of the way (put in $\mathbb{L}$) during compilation.

3 ALTERNATIVE ENCODINGS AND RELATED WORK

Paper [2] introduces semi-shallow.

Our encoding of DTT may look "semi shallow" since we use the meta-language lambda abstraction but not its application (for the terms of type `tm`). A fully shallow encoding unfortunately does not fit our use case, although it would make the running example work:

```
finite (fin N).
decision (nfact N NF).
decision (all A x\ P x) :- finite A, pi x\ decision (P x).
```

There are two reasons for dismissing this encoding. The first one is that in DTT it is not always possible to adopt it since the type system of the meta language is too weak to accommodate terms with a variable arity, like the following example:

```
Fixpoint arr T n := if n is S m then T -> arr T m else T.
Definition sum n : arr nat n := ...
Check sum 2   7 8   : nat.
Check sum 3   7 8 9 : nat.
```

The second reason is the encoding for Coq is used for meta programming the system, hence it must accommodate the manipulation of terms that are now know in advance (not even defined in Coq) without using introspection primitives such as Prologs's `functor` and `arg`.

In the literature we could find a few related encoding of DTT. TODO In [4] is related and make the discrepancy between the types of ML and DTT visible. In this case one needs 4 application nodes. Moreover the objective is an encoding of terms, proofs, not proof search. Also note the conv predicate, akin to the unif we rule out.

TODO This other paper [15] should also be cited.

None of the encodings above provide a solution to our problem.

4 PRELIMINARIES: $\mathcal{F}_o$ AND $\mathcal{H}_o$

In order to reason about unification we provide a description of the $\mathcal{F}_o$ and $\mathcal{H}_o$ languages where unification variables are first class terms, i.e. they have a concrete syntax. We keep these languages minimal, for example, we omit the `all` quantifier of DTT we used in the example in Section 1 together with the type notation of terms carried by the `lam` constructor.

```
kind fm type.                       kind tm  type.
type fapp list fm -> fm.            type app list tm -> tm.
type flam (fm -> fm) -> fm.         type lam (tm -> tm) -> tm.
type fcon string -> fm.             type con string -> tm.
type fuva addr -> fm.               type uva addr -> list tm -> tm.
```

Figure 1: The $\mathcal{F}_o$ and $\mathcal{H}_o$ languages

Unification variables (`fuva` term constructor) in $\mathcal{F}_o$ have no explicit scope: the arguments of an higher order variable are given via the `fapp` constructor. For example the term `P x` is represented as `fapp[fuva N, x]`, where `N` is a memory address and `x` is a bound variable.

In $\mathcal{H}_o$ the representation of `P x` is instead `uva N [x]`, since unification variables come equipped with an explicit scope. We say that the unification variable occurrence `uva N L` is in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ if and only if `L` is made of distinct names. The predicate to test this condition is called `pattern-fragment`:

```
type pattern-fragment list A -> o.
```

The `name` builtin predicate tests if a term is a bound variable. [2]

In both languages unification variables are identified by a natural number representing a memory address. The memory and its associated operations are described below:

```
kind addr type.
type addr nat -> addr.
typeabbrev (mem A) (list (option A)).

type set? addr -> mem A -> A -> o.
type unset? addr -> mem A -> o.
type assign addr -> mem A -> A -> mem A -> o.
type new mem A -> addr -> mem A -> o.
```

If a memory cell is `none`, then the corresponding unification variable is not set. `assign` sets an unset cell to the given value, while `new` finds the first unused address and sets it to `none`. is new used?

Since in $\mathcal{H}_o$ unification variables have a scope, their solution needs to be abstracted over it to enable the instantiation of a single solution to different scopes. This is obtained via the `inctx` container, and in particular via its `abs` binding constructor. On the contrary a solution to a $\mathcal{F}_o$variable is a plain term.

```
typeabbrev fsubst (mem fm).

kind inctx type -> type.
type abs (tm -> inctx A) -> inctx A.
type val A -> inctx A.
typeabbrev assignment (inctx tm).
typeabbrev subst (mem assignment).
```

We call `fsubst` the memory of $\mathcal{F}_o$, while we call `subst` the one of $\mathcal{H}_o$. Both have the invariant that they are not cyclic, TODO explain. Other invariant: the terms in ho_subst never contains eta and beta expansion

```
kind arity type.
type arity nat -> arity.

kind fvariable type.
type fv addr -> fvariable.

kind hvariable type.
type hv addr -> arity -> hvariable.

kind mapping type.
type mapping fvariable -> hvariable -> mapping.
typeabbrev mmap (list mapping).
```

[2] one could always load name x for every x under a pi and get rid of the name builtin

Invariant 1 (Unification variable arity). *Each variable* `A` *in* $\mathcal{H}_o$ *has a (unique) arity* `N` *and each occurrence* `(uva A L)` *is such that* `(len L N)` *holds*

The compiler establishes a mapping between variables of the two languages. In order to preserve invariant 1 we store the arity of each `hvariable` in the mapping and we reuse an existing mapping only if the arity matches.

TODO: add ref to section 7

```
type m-alloc fvariable -> hvariable -> mmap -> mmap ->
  subst -> subst -> o.                              (malloc)
m-alloc Fv Hv M M S S :- mem M (mapping Fv Hv), !.
m-alloc Fv Hv M [mapping Fv Hv|M] S S1 :- Hv = hv N _,
  alloc S N S1.
```

When a single `fvariable` occurs multiple times with different numbers of arguments the compiler generates multiple mappings for it, on a first approximation, and then makes the mapping bijective by introducing `link-`η; this detail is discussed in section 6.

As we mentioned in section 2.1 the compiler replaces terms in $\Diamond\eta$ and $\Diamond\beta$ with fresh variables linked to the problematic terms. Each class of problematic terms has a dedicated link.

```
kind baselink type.
type link-eta  tm -> tm -> baselink.
type link-beta tm -> tm -> baselink.
typeabbrev link (inctx baselink).
typeabbrev links (list link).
```

The right hand side of a link, the problematic term, can occur under binders. To accommodate this situation the compiler wraps `baselink` using the `inctx` container.

Invariant 2 (Link left hand side). *The left hand side of a new link is a variable.*

If the variable is assigned during a run the link is considered for progress and possibly eliminated. This is discussed in section 6.

is this the right section?

4.1 Notational conventions

When we write $\mathcal{H}_o$ terms outside code blocks we follow the usual λ-calculus notation, reserving f, g, a, b for constants, x, y, z for bound variables and X, Y, Z, F, G, H for unification variables. However we need to distinguish between the "application" of a unification variable to its scope and the application of a term to a list of arguments. We write the scope of unification variables in subscript while we use juxtaposition for regular application. Here a few examples:

$f\ a$	`app[con "f", con "a"]`
$\lambda x.F_x\ a$	`lam x\ app[uva F [x], con "a"]`
$\lambda x.\lambda y.F_{xy}$	`lam x\ lam y\ uva F [x, y]`
$\lambda x.F_x\ x$	`lam x\ app[uva F [x], x]`

When detailing examples we write links as equations between terms under a context. The equality sign is subscripted with kind of `baselink`. For example $x \vdash A =_\beta F_x\ a$ corresponds to:

```
abs x\ val (link-beta (uva A []) (app[uva F [x],con "a"]))
```

When it is clear from the context we shall use the same syntax for $\mathcal{F}_o$ terms (although we never subscripts unification variables).

4.2 Equational theory and Unification

In order to express properties **??** we need to equip $\mathcal{F}_o$ and $\mathcal{H}_o$ with term equality, substitution application and unification.

Term equality: $=_o$ *vs.* $=_\lambda$. We extend the equational theory over ground terms to the full languages by adding the reflexivity of unification variables (a variable is equal to itself).

The first four rules are common to both equalities and correspond to α-equivalence. In addition to that $=_o$ has rules for η and β-equivalence.

```
type (=o) fm -> fm -> o.                                (=o)
fcon X =o fcon X.
fapp A =o fapp B :- forall2 (=o) A B.
flam F =o flam G :- pi x\ x =o x => F x =o G x.
fuva N =o fuva N.
flam F =o T :-                                          (ηl)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (T' x), x =o x => F x =o T' x.
T =o flam F :-                                          (ηr)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (T' x), x =o x => T' x =o F x.
fapp [flam X | L] =o T :- beta (flam X) L R, R =o T.   (βl)
T =o fapp [flam X | L] :- beta (flam X) L R, T =o R.   (βr)

type (=λ) tm -> tm -> o.
con C =λ fcon C.
app A =λ fapp B :- forall2 (=λ) A B.
lam F =λ flam G :- pi x\ x =λ x => F x =λ G x.
uva N A =λ fuva N B :- forall2 (=λ) A B.
```

The main point in showing these equality tests is to remark how weaker $=_\lambda$ is, and to identify the four rules that need special treatment in the implementation of $\simeq_\lambda$.

For reference, `(beta T A R)` reduces away `lam` nodes in head position in `T` whenever the list `A` provides a corresponding argument.

```
type beta fm -> list fm -> fm -> o.
beta A [] A.
beta (flam Bo) [H | L] R :- beta (Bo H) L R.
beta (fapp A) L (fapp X) :- append A L X.
beta (fuva N) L (fapp [fuva N | L]).
beta (fcon H) L (fapp [fcon H | L]).
beta N L (fapp [N | L]) :- name N.
```

The `name` predicate holds only on nominal constants (i.e. bound variables). Elpi provides it as a builtin, but one could implement it by systematically loading the hypothetical rule `name x` every time a nominal constant is postulated via `pi x\`.

Substitution application: ρs *and* σt. Applying the substitution corresponds to dereferencing a term with respect to the memory. To ease the comparison we split $\mathcal{F}_o$dereferencing into a `fder` step and a `napp` one. The former step replaces references to memory cells that are set with their values, ans has a corresponding operation in $\mathcal{H}_o$, namely `deref`. On the contrary `napp`, in charge of "flattening" `fapp` nodes, has no corresponding operation in $\mathcal{H}_o$. The reasons for this asymmetry is that an `fapp` node with a flexible head is always mapped to a `uva` (as per sections **??**), preventing nested applications to materialize.

```
type fder fsubst -> fm -> fm -> o.
fder _ (fcon C) (fcon C).
```

```
fder S (fapp A) (fapp B) :- map (fder S) A B.
fder S (flam F) (flam G) :-
  pi x\ fder S x x => fder S (F x) (G x).
fder S (fuva N) R :- set? N S T, fder S T R.
fder S (fuva N) (fuva N) :- unset? N S.

type fderef fsubst -> fm -> fm -> o.                    (ρs)
fderef S T T2 :- fder S T T1, napp T1 T2.

type napp fm -> fm -> o.
napp (fcon C) (fcon C).
napp (fuva A) (fuva A).
napp (flam F) (flam F1) :-
  pi x\ napp x x => napp (F x) (F1 x).
napp (fapp [fapp L1 |L2]) T :- !,
  append L1 L2 L3, napp (fapp L3) T.
napp (fapp L) (fapp L1) :- map napp L L1.
```

Note that the cut operator is inessential, it could be removed at the cost of a verbose test on the head of `L` in the last rule (`L` head can be `fcon`, `flam` or a name).

Applying the substitution in $\mathcal{H}_o$ is very similar, with the caveat that assignments have to be moved to the current scope, i.e. renaming the `abs`-bound variables with the names in the scope of the unification variable occurrence.

```
type deref subst -> tm -> tm -> o.                      (σt)
deref _ (con C) (con C).
deref S (app A) (app B) :- map (deref S) A B.
deref S (lam F) (lam G) :-
  pi x\ deref S x x => deref S (F x) (G x).
deref S (uva N L) R :- set? N S A,
  move A L T, deref S T R.
deref S (uva N A) (uva N B) :- unset? N S,
  map (deref S) A B.
```

Note that move strongly relies on invariant 1: the length of the arguments of all occurrences of a unification variable and the number of abstractions in its assignment have to match. In turn this grants that `move` never fails.

```
type move assignment -> list tm -> tm -> o.
move (abs Bo) [H|L] R :- move (Bo H) L R.
move (val A)  [] A.
```

Term unification: $\simeq_o$ vs. $\simeq_\lambda$. In this paper we assume to have an implementation of $\simeq_\lambda$ that satisfies properties 1 and 2. Although we provide an implementation in the appendix (that we used for testing purposes) we only describe its signature here. Elpi is expected to provide this brick, as well as any other implementation of λProlog.

```
type (≃λ) tm -> tm -> subst -> subst -> o.
```

The only detail worth discussing is the fact that the procedure updates a substitution, rather than just crafting one as presented in section 2. The reason is that the algorithm folds over a term, updating a substitution while it traverses it.

explain better

5 BASIC SIMULATION OF $\mathcal{F}_o$ IN $\mathcal{H}_o$

In this section we describe a basic compilation scheme that we refine later, in the following sections. This scheme is sufficient to implement an $\simeq_o$ that respects β-conversion for terms in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$. The extension to $\eta\beta$-conversion is described in Section 6 and the support for terms outside $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ in Section 8.

5.1 Compilation

manca beta normal in entrata

The main task of the compiler is to recognize $\mathcal{F}_o$ variables standing for functions and map them to higher order variables in $\mathcal{H}_o$. In order to bring back the substitution from $\mathcal{H}_o$ to $\mathcal{F}_o$ the compiler builds a “memory map” connecting the the kind of variables using routine (*malloc*).

The signature of the `comp` predicate below allows for the generation of links (suspended unification problems) that play no role in this section but play a major role in Sections 6 and 8. With respect to 2 the signature also allows for updates to the substitution. The code below only allocates space for the variables, i.e. sets their memory address to `none`, a details not worth mentioning in the previous discussion.

```
type comp fm -> tm -> mmap -> mmap -> links -> links ->
  subst -> subst -> o.
comp (fcon C) (con C) M M L L S S.
comp (flam F) (lam F1) M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2 :-
  comp-lam F F1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2.
comp (fuva A) (uva B []) M1 M2 L L S1 S2 :-
  m-alloc (fv A) (hv B (arity z)) M1 M2 S1 S2.
comp (fapp [fuva A|Ag]) (uva B Ag1) M1 M2 L L S1 S2 :-
  pattern-fragment Ag, !,
    fold6 comp Ag Ag1 M1 M1 L L S1 S1,
    len Ag Arity,
    m-alloc (fv A) (hv B (arity Arity)) M1 M2 S1 S2.
comp (fapp A) (app A1) M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2 :-
  fold6 comp A A1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2.
```

This preliminary version of `comp` recognizes $\mathcal{F}_o$ variables applied to a (possibly empty) duplicate free list of names (i.e. `pattern-fragment` detects variables in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$). Note tha compiling `Ag` cannot create new mappings nor links, since `Ag` is made of bound variables and the hypothetical rule loaded by `comp-lam` (see below) grants this property.

```
type comp-lam (fm -> fm) -> (tm -> tm) ->
  mmap -> mmap -> links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
comp-lam F G M1 M2 L1 L3 S1 S2 :-
  pi x y\ (pi M L S\ comp x y M M L L S S) =>
    comp (F x) (G y) M1 M2 L1 (L2 y) S1 S2,
  close-links L2 L3.
```

In the code above the syntax `pi x y\..` is syntactic sugar for iterated `pi` abstraction, as in `pi x\ pi y\..`.

The auxiliary function `close-links` tests if the bound variable `v` really occurs in the link. If it is the case the link is wrapped into an additional `abs` node binding `v`. In this way links generated deep inside the compiled terms can be moved outside their original context of binders.

```
type close-links (tm -> links) -> links -> o.
close-links (_\[]) [].
close-links (v\[X  |L v]) [X|R] :- !, close-links L R.
close-links (v\[X v|L v]) [abs X|R] :- close-links L R.
```

Note that we could remove the second rule, whose purpose is to make links more readable by pruning unneeded abstractions (unused context entries).

5.2 Execution

A step in $\mathcal{H}_o$ consists in unifying two terms and reconsidering all links for progress. If any of the two tasks fail we say that the entire step fails, and it is at this granularity that we can relate steps in the two languages.

```
type hstep tm -> tm ->
  links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
hstep T1 T2 L1 L2 S1 S3 :-
  (T1 ≃λ T2) S1 S2,
  progress L1 L2 S2 S3.
```

Note tha the notation `((A ≃λ B) C D)` is syntactic sugar for `((≃λ ) A B C D)`.

Reconsidering links is a fixpoint, since the progress of a link can update the substitution and in turn enable another link to progress.

```
type progress links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
progress L L2 S1 S3 :-
  progress1 L L1 S1 S2, !,
  occur-check-links L1,
  if (L = L1, S1 = S2)
     (L2 = L1, S3 = S1)
     (progress L1 L2 S2 S3).
```

In the base compilation scheme `progress1` is the identity on both the links and the substitution, so the fixpoint trivially terminates. Sections 6 and 8 add rules to `progress1` and justify why the don't hinder termination.

TODO: discuss occur check

5.3 Substitution decompilation

Decompiling the substitution requires to first force the progress of links and then allocating new unassigned variables in the substitution for $\mathcal{F}_o$ and finally decompiling all assignments. Note that 2 and the occur check allows us to update the subst.

```
type decompile mmap -> links -> subst ->
  fsubst -> fsubst -> o.
decompile M1 L S F1 F3 :-
  commit-links L S S1,
  complete-mapping S1 S1 M1 M2 F1 F2,
  decompm M2 M2 S1 F2 F3.
```

Decompiling an assignment requires to turn abstractions into lambdas. For aestetic purposes we also eta-contract the result (not needed since Fo equality can do that)

```
type decompm mmap -> mmap -> subst -> fsubst -> fsubst -> o.
decompm _ [] _ F F.
decompm M [mapping (fv V) (hv H _)|MS] S F1 F3 :- set? H S A,
  deref-assmt S A A1,
  abs->lam A1 T, decomp M T T1,
  eta-contract T1 T2,
  assign V F1 T2 F2,
  decompm M MS S F2 F3.
decompm M [mapping _ (hv H _)|MS] S F1 F2 :- unset? H S,
  decompm M MS S F1 F2.
```

Finally decompiling a term is trivial, now that we have an extended mapping containing all unassigned variables $\simeq_\lambda$ may have introduced.

```
type decomp mmap -> tm -> fm -> o.
decomp _ (con C)  (fcon C).
decomp M (app A) (fapp B) :- map (decomp M) A B.
decomp M (lam F) (flam G) :-
  pi x y\ (pi M\ decomp M x y) => decomp M (F x) (G y).
decomp M (uva Hv Ag) R :-
  mem M (mapping (fv Fv) (hv Hv _)),
  map (decomp M) Ag Bg,
  beta (fuva Fv) Bg R.
```

Note that we use beta to build fapp nodes when needed (if Ag is empty no `fapp` node should appear).

5.4 Definition of $\simeq_o$ and its properties

```
type (≃o) fm -> fm -> fsubst -> o.
(A ≃o B) F :-
  comp A A' [] M1 [] [] [] S1,
  comp B B' M1 M2 [] [] S1 S2,
  hstep A' B' [] [] S2 S3,
  decompm M2 M2 S3 [] F.
```

The code given so far applies to terms in $\beta\eta$-normal form where unification variables in $\mathcal{F}_o$ can occur non linearly but always with the same number of arguments, and where their arguments are distinct names (as per $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$).

Lemma 5.1 (Compilation round trip). *If* `comp S T [] M [] _ [] _` *then* `decomp M T S`

Proof sketch. trivial, since the terms are beta normal beta just builds an app. □

Lemma 5.2. *Properties* (*correct*) *and* (*complete*) *hold for the implementation of* $\simeq_o$ *above*

Proof sketch. In this setting $=_\lambda$ is as strong as $=_o$ on ground terms. What we have to show is that whenever two different $\mathcal{F}_o$terms can be made equal by a substitution ρ (plus the β_l and β_r if needed) we can find this ρ by finding a σ via $\simeq_\lambda$ on the corresponding $\mathcal{H}_o$ terms and by decompiling it. If we look at the $\mathcal{F}_o$ terms, the are two interesting cases:

- `fuva X` $\simeq_o$ s. In this case after `comp` we have $Y \simeq_\lambda t$ that succeeds with $\sigma = \{Y \mapsto t\}$ and σ is decompiled to $\rho = \{Y \mapsto s\}$.
- `fapp[fuva X|L]` $\simeq_o$ s. In this case we have $Y_{\vec{x}} \simeq_\lambda t$ that succeeds with $\sigma = \{\vec{y} \vdash Y \mapsto t[\vec{x}/\vec{y}]\}$ that in turn is decompiled to $\rho = \{Y \mapsto \lambda\vec{y}.s[\vec{x}/\vec{y}]\}$. Thanks to β_l $(\lambda\vec{y}.s[\vec{x}/\vec{y}])\,\vec{x} =_o s$.

Since the mapping is a bijection occur check in $\mathcal{H}_o$ corresponds to occur check in $\mathcal{F}_o$. □

Lemma 5.3. *Properties simulation (2.1) and fidelity (2.2) hold*

Proof sketch. Since `progress1` is trivial fstep and hstep are the same, that is in this context where input terms are $\beta\eta$-normal and we disregard η-equivalence $\simeq_\lambda$ is equivalent to $\simeq_o$. □

5.5 Limitations of by this basic scheme

$$\lambda xy.F\ y\ x = \lambda xy.x \tag{6}$$

$$\lambda x.f\ (F\ x)\ x = f\ (\lambda y.y) \tag{7}$$

Note that here F is used with different arities, moreover in the second problem the left hand side happens to be an eta expansion (of $f(\lambda y.y)$) only after we discover that $F = \lambda x \lambda y.y$ (i.e. that F discards the x argument). Both problems are addressed in the next section.

6 HANDLING OF $\Diamond\eta$

η-reduction is an equivalence relation over terms where a term of the form $\lambda x.t \cdot x$ can be converted to t any time x does not occur as a free variable in t. We call $\lambda x.t \cdot x$ the η-expanded version of t. The implementation of the `comp` relation given in section 5 compiles the $\mathcal{F}_o$ terms t_1 =`flam x\ fapp [fuva A, x]` and t_2 = `fcon "f"` into the $\mathcal{H}_o$ terms t_1' =`lam x\ uva A' x` and t_2' = `fcon "f"` with mapping $A \mapsto A'^1$. However, if the oracle sets `A'` to the constant `"f"`, the unification of t_1' and t_2' in the meta language will fail even though $t_1 =_o t_2$. The reason of this failure is attributed to the fact that t_1' =`lam x\ app[con "f", x]` cannot be unified with t_2' =`con "f"` since the two terms have different rigid heads. We solve this unification problem by adapting the `comp` relation such that it recognizes $\Diamond\eta$ subterms s and replaces them with fresh $\mathcal{H}_o$ variables v. This link between the variable v and the subterm t is stored in what we call `link-`η which is an object with the following type

```
type link-eta tm -> tm -> baselink
```

where, as sketched in section 4, the term on the left hand side (lhs) is linked with its left counterpart (rhs).

`link-`η are added in the link store ($\mathbb{L}$) and activated when special conditions are satisfied on lhs or rhs. These link activations are managed by extending the `progress1` predicate (see section 5.2). We claim that `link-`η progression does not contradict invariant 2 and we add the following invariant:

Invariant 3 (`link-`η rhs). *The* rhs *of a* `link-`η *having the shape* $\lambda x.F_x$ *where* F_x *is a term not starting with the* `lam` *constructor.*

In the next three subsections we explain how we detect $\Diamond\eta$ terms, how we compile them and how `link-`η are activated during the execution of the program and provide justification for why these two invariants remain true.

6.1 Detection of $\Diamond\eta$

Compiling term with $\Diamond\eta$ terms forces us to determine if, $\lambda x.T_x$, for any term T having x in scope, can be a η-expansion, i.e. under a given substitution σ, we have $\sigma(\lambda x.T_x) = t$. This $\Diamond\eta$ detection is not a trivial operation as it may seems.

$$\lambda x.f \cdot A_x \tag{8}$$

$$\lambda x.f \cdot x \cdot A_x \tag{9}$$

$$\lambda x.\lambda y.f \cdot A_x \cdot B_{yx} \tag{10}$$

$$\tag{11}$$

In the examples above, the first expression is a $\Diamond\eta$ since A_x can reduce to x, the second one is not a $\Diamond\eta$ since for any substitution for A_x, x is not free in $f \cdot x$. The third equation is a bit more complicated since, we have a vector of lambdas, this means that the whole term is a $\Diamond\eta$, if the inner λ-term is an η-expansion of a term t, and t can be reduced to a term on the form $t'x$ where x is not free in t'. Indeed, eq. 11 is a $\Diamond\eta$ under the substitution $\sigma = \{A \mapsto \lambda x.x, B \mapsto \lambda x.\lambda y.x\}$.

As a remark, note that $\lambda x.f \cdot A_x \cdot x$ is a $\Diamond\eta$, since, despite, x occurs in $f \cdot A_x$, it is still possible that this subterm does not use x, for example if A is a function on the form $\lambda x.a$, where a is a defined constant. In this case, the $\Diamond\eta$ should consider that the bound variable `x` does not "rigidly" occur in the given subterm.

We can now define more formally the two auxiliary relation we need for $\Diamond\eta$ detection:

Definition 6.1 (reduce-to). For any term t, $\lambda x_1 \dots x_n.t_{x_0 \dots x_n}$ reduces to a bound variable x if one of the three following cases is satisfied: 1) $n = 0$ and $t = x$; 2) t is the application of x to a list of term l and each l_i reduces to x_i; 3) t is a variable with scope s, and for any $bv \in [x|\vec{x}]$, it exists a s_i, such that s_i reduces to bv

Definition 6.2 (occurs-rigidly). Given a term t, a bund variable "rigidly" occurs in $\mathcal{P}(t)$ this term does not appear in the scope of a variable

TODO: maybe eta is over-approximation

6.2 Compilation

Detection of $\Diamond\eta$. The main modification of the compiler to solve this unification issue consists in identifying all the subterms of a term t that are $\Diamond\eta$. In particular, a term t is a $\Diamond\eta$, if it can reduce to a η-expansion under a certain substitution σ. The code verifying this property is given below:

```
type occurs-rigidly fm -> fm -> o.
occurs-rigidly N N.
occurs-rigidly _ (fapp [fuva _|_]) :- !, fail.
occurs-rigidly N (fapp L) :- exists (occurs-rigidly N) L.
occurs-rigidly N (flam B) :- pi x\ occurs-rigidly N (B x).

type reducible-to list fm -> fm -> fm -> o.
reducible-to _ N N :- !.
reducible-to L N (fapp[fuva _|Args]) :- !,
  forall1 (x\ exists (reducible-to [] x) Args) [N|L].
reducible-to L N (flam B) :- !,
  pi x\ reducible-to [x | L] N (B x).
reducible-to L N (fapp [N|Args]) :-
  last-n {len L} Args R,
  forall2 (reducible-to []) R {rev L}.

type maybe-eta fm -> list fm -> o.          (◇η)
maybe-eta (fapp[fuva _|Args]) L :- !,
  forall1 (x\ exists (reducible-to [] x) Args) L, !.
maybe-eta (flam B) L :- !, pi x\ maybe-eta (B x) [x | L].
maybe-eta (fapp [fcon _|Args]) L :-
  split-last-n {len L} Args First Last,
  none (x\ exists (y\ occurs-rigidly x y) First) L,
  forall2 (reducible-to []) {rev L} Last.
```

The entry point is depicted by the rule ($\Diamond\eta$) which takes a name n, a term t and a list of bound variables L (originally it is the singleton containing n). This rule checks if t is a term of the form $T \cdot n$ (for a term T), together with the auxiliary predicate `reducible-to` which ensures if a term t can reduce to a name n. The `maybe-eta`

explain better: we start from $\lambda x.Fx$

predicate dispatches the calls to `reducible-to`; three cases should be considered: 1) t is a variable v, then t can be an η-expansion if at least one of the terms in the scope of v is a $\Diamond\eta$ of n; 2) t is a lambda-term, then we recursively call `maybe-eta` on the body of t under a local name x which is added to the list L; 3) t is an application, then t is an η expansion if i) the last arguments of t can be reduced one by one to the binders in the list L (we reverse the list in rule, since, by construction, this list is built in reversed order) and ii) none of the first arguments of the application contain a rigid occurrence of name in L.

As rapidly said before, `reducible-to` tells if a term t reduce to a name n, or equivalently if $\exists\sigma, \sigma t = n$. This predicate also takes the list of all the binders explored (this list is originally empty). A term t reduces to a name n if 1) $n = t$; 2) t is a variable v, then t reduce to a n if it exists an arugment in the scope of v reducing to n and forall name n' in L, there is an argument reducing to n' ; 3) t is a lambda abstraction, then we call recursively `reducible-to` on the body of the abstraction with a new local name added to the list L; 4) t is an application of n to a list of arguments L', then all the arguments should reduce to the respective name in the list L.

Note that this function is partial: the arg in the scope should be distinct maybe more examples in appendix

Finally, a name n occurs rigidly in a term t if n occurs in a subterm t' of t such that t' does not appear in the scope of a variable.

An example of $\Diamond\eta$ detection over the bound variable x is the following:

$$T = \lambda y.f \cdot A_{xy} \cdot (B \cdot a \cdot (\lambda z.y \cdot C_z)) \cdot D_x \tag{12}$$

The correct call to `maybe-eta` is `maybe-eta x T L` with `L = [x]`. At first we go under the abstraction λy adding y to L. Then we find an application, where we verify that 1) A_{xy} does not contain x and y rigidly which is the case; 2) $B \cdot a \cdot (\lambda z.y \cdot (C_z))$ and D_x can respectively reduce to y and x. The latter reduction is evident, since D has x in scope; the former subterm can reduce to y since B is a variable and it exists an argument $(\lambda z.y \cdot C_z)$ reducible to y: under the binder z, we have the application of y with a variable with z in scope. Note that $\Diamond\eta$, only tells if it exists a substitution making a term an eta expansion on any term t, i.e, t can be in $\Diamond\eta \cup \Diamond\beta$ without the constraint of being in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$, as our example shows. A possible substitution making the term T in the example an η-expansion is $\sigma = \{A \mapsto \lambda x.\lambda y.a, B \mapsto \lambda x.\lambda y.y, C \mapsto \lambda x.x, D \mapsto \lambda x.x\}$.

Compilation with `link-η`. Thanks to the `maybe-eta` predicate, we can detect "η-problematic" terms and, consequently replace them with a fresh $\mathcal{H}_o$ unification variable at compilation time. The code below illustrate this dedicated compilation:

```
comp (flam F) (uva A Scope) M1 M2 L1 L3 S1 S3 :-
  maybe-eta (flam F) [], !,
    alloc S1 A S2,
    comp-lam F F1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S2 S3,
    get-scope (lam F1) Scope,
    L3 = [@val-link-eta (uva A Scope) (lam F1) | L2].
```

Where This rule is put in the code ?

This rule is applied on $\mathcal{F}_o$ lambda-abstractions, tests if their body F is an $\Diamond\eta$ wrt to a local fresh binder x, and if so, it compiles F to the $\mathcal{H}_o$ term `F1` and returns a $\mathcal{H}_o$ fresh variable A having in scope the free names occurring in `F1`. As sketch at the very end of section 4, each time a subterm t in $\mathcal{F}_o$is replaced with a $\mathcal{H}_o$ variable v, we build a `link-eta` between v and and the term t' obtained by the compilation of t.

A `link-eta`[3] is defined as

```
type link-eta tm -> tm -> baselink
```

We call the two terms carried by the link respectively left and right hand side, called respectively lhs and rhs.

6.3 Progress

`link-η` are meant to suspend the unification of two terms, that is, if we have a $\Diamond\eta$ term t which should be unified with a term t' we don't want to unify them with $\simeq_\lambda$. As said before this would break unification but it can also introduce $\Diamond\eta$ in the substitution of $\mathcal{H}_o$.

In order to activate a `link-η`, we need to implement new rules for the `progress1` predicate. There are two cases making a `link-η` to progress, 1) lhs is instantiated to a rigid term, in this case lhs is unified with rhs. TODO: the right eta hand side is eta-expanbded if it is an app/con; 2) rhs can be η-reduced to a term with rigid head, in this case lhs and rhs are again unified. If one of these two condition is satisfied, the link has fulfilled is task and can be removed from the list of suspended links; if none the condition succeeds, the link is kept for a further iteration of `progress`.

TODO: dire che scendiamo sotto i vari abs che formano il contesto? TODO: example for case 1: $\lambda x.\lambda y.F \cdot y \cdot x = f$ TODO: example for case 2: $\lambda x.\lambda y.F \cdot y \cdot x = G, F = \lambda x.\lambda y.a$

A second way to progress `link-η`, that we call `link-η` deduplication, is to check if $\mathbb{L}$ contains two `link-η` l_1 and l_2 with same lhs. This situation occurs if two $\Diamond\eta$ terms are unified with a same unification variable. In this case, we can unify the l_1 and l_2 rhs (that, by construction are both on the form $\lambda x.T_x$) and remove one of the two links.

TODO: example for this: $\lambda x.\lambda y.F \cdot y \cdot x = X, \lambda x.\lambda y.F \cdot y \cdot x = Y$

We can note that the 1) insertion of these rules for `progress1` do not prevent the termination of `progress`, since, a link activation runs terminating operations (such as term unification and link-removal); 2) `link-η` deduplication runs again terminating operations and 3) if none of these two situations is performed, then the substitution and $\mathbb{L}$ Note that if the link remain suspended `progress` continues to terminate, since, it would mean that the condition of the `if`-branchement succeds and the `progress` terminates its execution.

Lemma 6.3. *We never add eta-expansions in the substitution*

Proof sketch. ◻

TODO: we can however have $\lambda x.F_x$ if we know that F does not reduce to Tx where x is not free in T.

7 ENFORCING INVARIANT 1

Deduplicate mapping code etc...

8 HANDLING OF $\Diamond\beta$

β-reduction problems ($\Diamond\beta$) appears any time we deal with a subterm $t = Xt_1 \ldots t_n$, where X is flexible and the list $[t_1 \ldots t_n]$ in not in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$. This unification problem is not solvable without loss of generality, since there is not a most general unifier. If we take back the example given in section 2.1, the unification $Fa = a$ admits two solutions for F: $\rho_1 = \{F \mapsto \lambda x.x\}$ and $\rho_2 = \{F \mapsto \lambda\_.a\}$. Despite this, it is

[3] `@val-link-eta A B` is syntactic sugar for `val (link-eta A B)`

possible to work with $\diamond\beta$ if an oracle provides a substitution ρ such that ρt falls again in the $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$.

On the other hand, the $\simeq_\lambda$ is not designed to understand how the β-redexes work in the object language. Therefore, even if we know that F is assigned to $\lambda x.x$, $\simeq_\lambda$ is not able to unify Fa with a. On the other hand, the problem $Fa = G$ is solvable by $\simeq_\lambda$, but the final result is that G is assigned to $(\lambda x.x)a$ which breaks the invariant saying that the substitution of the meta language does not generate terms outide $\mathcal{W}$ (Property 2.8).

The solution to this problem is to modify the compiler such that any sub-term t considered as a potential β-redex is replaced with a hole h and a new dedicated link, called link-β.

```
type link-beta tm -> tm -> link.
```

This link carries two terms, the former representing the variable h for the new created hole and the latter containing the subterm t. As for the link-η, we will call h and t respectively the left hand side (*lhs*) and the right hand side (*rhs*) of the link-β.

8.1 Compilation

Detection of $\diamond\beta$. TODO: ...

Compilation with link-β. In order to build a link-β, we need to adapt the compiler so that it can recognize these "problematic" subterms. The following code snippet illustrate such behavior, we suppose the rule to be added just after **??**.

```
comp (fapp [fuva A|Ag]) (uva C Scope) M1 M3 L1 L3 S1 S4 :- !,
  pattern-fragment-prefix Ag Pf Extra,
  fold6 comp Pf    Scope1 M1 M1 L1 L1 S1 S1,
  fold6 comp Extra Extra1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2,
  len Pf Arity,
  m-alloc (fv A) (hv B (arity Arity)) M2 M3 S2 S3,
  Beta = app [uva B Scope1 | Extra1],
  get-scope Beta Scope,
  alloc S3 C S4,
  L3 = [@val-link-beta (uva C Scope) Beta | L2].
```

A term is $\diamond\beta$ if it has the shape `fapp[fuva A|Ag]` and `distinct Ag` does not hold. In that case, `Ag` is split in two sublist `Pf` and `Extra` such that former is the longest prefix of `Ag` such that `distinct Pf` holds. `Extra` is the list such that `append Pf Extra Ag`. Next important step is to compile recursively the terms of these lists and allocate a memory adress `B` from the substitution in order to map the $\mathcal{F}_o$variable `fuva A` to the $\mathcal{H}_o$ variable `uva B`. The link-β to return in the end is given by the term `Beta = app[uva B Scope1 | Extra1]` constituting the *rhs*, and a fresh variable `C` having in scope all the free variables occurring in `Beta` (this is *lhs*). We point out that the *rhs* is intentionally built as an `uva` where `Extra1` are not in scope, since by invariant, we want all the variables appearing in $\mathcal{H}_o$ to be in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$.

8.2 Progress

Once created, there exist two main situations waking up a suspended link-β. The former is strictly connected to the definition of β-redex and occurs when the head of *rhs* is materialized by the oracle (see proposition 2.1). In this case *rhs* is safely β-reduced to a new term t' and the result can be unified with *lhs*. In this scenario the link-β has accomplished its goal and can be removed from $\mathbb{L}$.

explain why

The second circumstance making the link-β to progress is the instantiation of the variables in the `Extra1` making the corresponding arguments to reduce to names. In this case, we want to take the list `Scope1` and append to it the largest prefix of `Extra1` in a new variable `Scope2` such that `Scope2` remains in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$; we call `Extra2` the suffix of `Extra1` such that the concatenation of `Scope1` and `Extra1` is the same as the concatenation of `Scope2` and `Extra2`. Finally, two cases should be considered: 1) `Extra2` is the empty list, *lhs* and rhs can be unified: we have two terms in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$; otherwise 2) the link-β in question is replaced with a refined version where the *rhs* is `app[uva C Scope2 | Extra2]` and a new link-η is added between the *lhs* and the new-added variable `C`.

An example justifying this second link manipulation is given by the following unification problem:

```
f = flam x\ fapp[F, fapp[A, x]].
```

direi che si adatta bene nelle approximation

The compilation of these terms produces the new unification problem: $f = X0$

We obtain the mappings $F \mapsto \mathbf{F}^0, A \mapsto \mathbf{A}^1$ and the links:

$$c0 \vdash X3_{c0} =_\beta X2\; X1_{c0} \tag{13}$$

$$\vdash X0 =_\eta \lambda c0.X3_{c0} \tag{14}$$

where the first link is a link-η between the variable `X0`, representing the right side of the unification problem (it is a $\diamond\eta$) and `X3`; and a link-β between the variable `X3` and the subterm $\lambda x.X1_x\; a$ (it is a $\diamond\beta$). The substitution tells that $x \vdash X1_x = x$.

We can now represent the hrun execution from this configuration which will, at first, dereference all the links, and then try to solve them. The only link being modified is the second one, which is set to $x \vdash X3 =_\beta X2xa$. The *rhs* of the link has now a variable which is partially in the PF, we can therefore remove the original link-β and replace it with the following couple on links:

```
  ⊢ X1   =η= x\ `X4 x'
x ⊢ X3 x =β= x\ `X4 x' a
```

By these links we say that `X1` is now η-linked to a fresh variable `X4` with arity one. This new variable is used in the new link-β where the name `x` is in its scope. This allows

8.3 Tricky examples

```
triple ok (@lam x\ @app[@f, @app[@X, x]]) @Y,
triple ok @X (@lam x\ x),
triple ok @Y @f

% @okl 22 [
%   triple ok (@lam x\ @lam y\ @app[@Y, y, x]) @X,
%   triple ok (@lam x\ @f) @X,
% ].
```

9 FIRST ORDER APPROXIMATION

TODO: Coq can solve this: `f 1 2 = X 2`, by setting X to f 1

TODO: We can re-use part of the algo for β given before

10 UNIF ENCODING IN REAL LIFE

TODO: Il ML presentato qui è esattamente elpi

TODO: Il OL presentato qui è esattamente coq

TODO: Come implementatiamo tutto ciò nel solver

11 RESULTS: STDPP AND TLC

TODO: How may rule are we solving?
TODO: Can we do some perf test

12 CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

[1] Arthur Charguéraud. "The Optimal Fixed Point Combinator". In: *Interactive Theorem Proving*. Ed. by Matt Kaufmann and Lawrence C. Paulson. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2010, pp. 195–210. ISBN: 978-3-642-14052-5.

[2] Cvetan Dunchev, Claudio Sacerdoti Coen, and Enrico Tassi. "Implementing HOL in an Higher Order Logic Programming Language". In: *Proceedings of the Eleventh Workshop on Logical Frameworks and Meta-Languages: Theory and Practice*. LFMTP '16. Porto, Portugal: Association for Computing Machinery, 2016. ISBN: 9781450347778. DOI: 10.1145/2966268.2966272. URL: https://doi.org/10.1145/2966268.2966272.

[3] Cvetan Dunchev et al. "ELPI: Fast, Embeddable, λProlog Interpreter". In: *Logic for Programming, Artificial Intelligence, and Reasoning - 20th International Conference, LPAR-20 2015, Suva, Fiji, November 24-28, 2015, Proceedings*. Ed. by Martin Davis et al. Vol. 9450. 2015, pp. 460–468. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-48899-7_32. URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-48899-7%5C_32.

[4] Amy Felty. "Encoding the Calculus of Constructions in a Higher-Order Logic". In: ed. by M. Vardi. IEEE, June 1993, pp. 233–244. DOI: 10.1109/LICS.1993.287584.

[5] Amy Felty and Dale Miller. "Specifying theorem provers in a higher-order logic programming language". In: *Ninth International Conference on Automated Deduction*. Ed. by Ewing Lusk and Ross Overbeck. 310. Argonne, IL: Springer, May 1988, pp. 61–80. DOI: 10.1007/BFb0012823.

[6] Davide Fissore and Enrico Tassi. "A new Type-Class solver for Coq in Elpi". In: *The Coq Workshop 2023*. Bialystok, Poland, July 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04467855.

[7] Benjamin Grégoire, Jean-Christophe Léchenet, and Enrico Tassi. "Practical and sound equality tests, automatically – Deriving eqType instances for Jasmin's data types with Coq-Elpi". In: *CPP '23: 12th ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Certified Programs and Proofs*. CPP 2023: Proceedings of the 12th ACM SIGPLAN International Conference on Certified Programs and Proofs. Boston MA USA, France: ACM, Jan. 2023, pp. 167–181. DOI: 10.1145/3573105.3575683. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-03800154.

[8] RALF JUNG et al. "Iris from the ground up: A modular foundation for higher-order concurrent separation logic". In: *Journal of Functional Programming* 28 (2018), e20. DOI: 10.1017/S0956796818000151.

[9] Dale Miller. "Unification under a mixed prefix". In: *Journal of Symbolic Computation* 14.4 (1992), pp. 321–358. DOI: 10.1016/0747-7171(92)90011-R.

[10] Dale Miller and Gopalan Nadathur. *Programming with Higher-Order Logic*. Cambridge University Press, 2012. DOI: 10.1017/CBO9781139021326.

[11] Tobias Nipkow, Lawrence C. Paulson, and Markus Wenzel. *Isabelle/HOL - A Proof Assistant for Higher-Order Logic*. Vol. 2283. Lecture Notes in Computer Science. Springer, 2002. ISBN: 3-540-43376-7.

[12] Lawrence C. Paulson. "Set theory for verification. I: from foundations to functions". In: *J. Autom. Reason.* 11.3 (Dec. 1993), pp. 353–389. ISSN: 0168-7433. DOI: 10.1007/BF00881873. URL: https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00881873.

[13] F. Pfening. "Elf: a language for logic definition and verified metaprogramming". In: *Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Symposium on Logic in Computer Science*. Pacific Grove, California, USA: IEEE Press, 1989, pp. 313–322. ISBN: 0818619546.

[14] Frank Pfenning and Carsten Schürmann. "System Description: Twelf — A Meta-Logical Framework for Deductive Systems". In: *Automated Deduction — CADE-16*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1999, pp. 202–206. ISBN: 978-3-540-48660-2.

[15] Colin Rothgang, Florian Rabe, and Christoph Benzmüller. "Theorem Proving in Dependently-Typed Higher-Order Logic". In: *Automated Deduction – CADE 29*. Ed. by Brigitte Pientka and Cesare Tinelli. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2023, pp. 438–455. ISBN: 978-3-031-38499-8.

[16] Enrico Tassi. "Deriving proved equality tests in Coq-elpi: Stronger induction principles for containers in Coq". In: *ITP 2019 - 10th International Conference on Interactive Theorem Proving*. Portland, United States, Sept. 2019. DOI: 10.4230/LIPIcs.CVIT.2016.23. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-01897468.

[17] Enrico Tassi. "Elpi: an extension language for Coq (Metaprogramming Coq in the Elpi λProlog dialect)". In: *The Fourth International Workshop on Coq for Programming Languages*. Los Angeles (CA), United States, Jan. 2018. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-01637063.

[18] The Coq Development Team. *The Coq Reference Manual – Release 8.18.0*. https://coq.inria.fr/doc/V8.18.0/refman. 2023.

[19] P. Wadler and S. Blott. "How to Make Ad-Hoc Polymorphism Less Ad Hoc". In: *Proceedings of the 16th ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages*. POPL '89. Austin, Texas, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, 1989, pp. 60–76. ISBN: 0897912942. DOI: 10.1145/75277.75283. URL: https://doi.org/10.1145/75277.75283.

[20] Makarius Wenzel, Lawrence C. Paulson, and Tobias Nipkow. "The Isabelle Framework". In: *Theorem Proving in Higher Order Logics*. Ed. by Otmane Ait Mohamed, César Muñoz, and Sofiène Tahar. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2008, pp. 33–38. ISBN: 978-3-540-71067-7.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains the entire code described in this paper. The code can also be accessed at the URL: https://github.com/FissoreD/paper-ho

Note that `(a infix b) c d` de-sugars to `(infix) a b c d`.

Explain builtin name (can be implemented by loading name after each pi)

13 THE MEMORY

```
kind addr type.
type addr nat -> addr.
typeabbrev (mem A) (list (option A)).

type set? addr -> mem A -> A -> o.
set? (addr A) Mem Val :- get A Mem Val.

type unset? addr -> mem A -> o.
unset? Addr Mem :- not (set? Addr Mem _).

type assign-aux nat -> mem A -> A -> mem A -> o.
assign-aux z (none :: L) Y (some Y :: L).
assign-aux (s N) (X :: L) Y (X :: L1) :- assign-aux N L Y L1.

type assign addr -> mem A -> A -> mem A -> o.
assign (addr A) Mem1 Val Mem2 :- assign-aux A Mem1 Val Mem2.

type get nat -> mem A -> A -> o.
get z (some Y :: _) Y.
get (s N) (_ :: L) X :- get N L X.

type alloc-aux nat -> mem A -> mem A -> o.
alloc-aux z [] [none] :- !.
alloc-aux z L L.
alloc-aux (s N) [] [none | M] :- alloc-aux N [] M.
alloc-aux (s N) [X | L] [X | M] :- alloc-aux N L M.

type alloc addr -> mem A -> mem A -> o.
alloc (addr A as Ad) Mem1 Mem2 :- unset? Ad Mem1,
  alloc-aux A Mem1 Mem2.

type new-aux mem A -> nat -> mem A -> o.
new-aux [] z [none].
new-aux [A | As] (s N) [A | Bs] :- new-aux As N Bs.

type new mem A -> addr -> mem A -> o.
new Mem1 (addr Ad) Mem2 :- new-aux Mem1 Ad Mem2.
```

14 THE OBJECT LANGUAGE

```
kind fm type.
type fapp list fm -> fm.
type flam (fm -> fm) -> fm.
type fcon string -> fm.
type fuva addr -> fm.

typeabbrev fsubst (mem fm).

type fder fsubst -> fm -> fm -> o.
fder _ (fcon C) (fcon C).
fder S (fapp A) (fapp B) :- map (fder S) A B.
fder S (flam F) (flam G) :-
  pi x\ fder S x x => fder S (F x) (G x).
fder S (fuva N) R :- set? N S T, fder S T R.
fder S (fuva N) (fuva N) :- unset? N S.

type fderef fsubst -> fm -> fm -> o.                    (ρs)
fderef S T T2 :- fder S T T1, napp T1 T2.

type napp fm -> fm -> o.
napp (fcon C) (fcon C).
napp (fuva A) (fuva A).
napp (flam F) (flam F1) :-
  pi x\ napp x x => napp (F x) (F1 x).
napp (fapp [fapp L1 |L2]) T :- !,
  append L1 L2 L3, napp (fapp L3) T.
napp (fapp L) (fapp L1) :- map napp L L1.

type (=_o) fm -> fm -> o.                               (=_o)
fcon X =_o fcon X.
fapp A =_o fapp B :- forall2 (=_o) A B.
flam F =_o flam G :- pi x\ x =_o x => F x =_o G x.
fuva N =_o fuva N.
flam F =_o T :-                                         (η_l)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (T' x), x =_o x => F x =_o T' x.
T =_o flam F :-                                         (η_r)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (T' x), x =_o x => T' x =_o F x.
fapp [flam X | L] =_o T :- beta (flam X) L R, R =_o T.  (β_l)
T =_o fapp [flam X | L] :- beta (flam X) L R, T =_o R.  (β_r)

type extend-subst fm -> fsubst -> fsubst -> o.
extend-subst (fuva N) S S' :- mem.alloc N S S'.
extend-subst (flam F) S S' :-
  pi x\ (pi S\extend-subst x S S) => extend-subst (F x) S S'.
extend-subst (fcon _) S S.
extend-subst (fapp L) S S1 :- fold extend-subst L S S1.

type beta fm -> list fm -> fm -> o.
beta A [] A.
beta (flam Bo) [H | L] R :- beta (Bo H) L R.
beta (fapp A) L (fapp X) :- append A L X.
beta (fuva N) L (fapp [fuva N | L]).
beta (fcon H) L (fapp [fcon H | L]).
beta N L (fapp [N | L]) :- name N.

type mk-app fm -> list fm -> fm -> o.
mk-app T L S :- beta T L S.

type eta-contract fm -> fm -> o.
eta-contract (fcon X) (fcon X).
eta-contract (fapp L) (fapp L1) :- map eta-contract L L1.
eta-contract (flam F) T :- eta-contract-aux [] (flam F) T.
eta-contract (flam F) (flam F1) :-
  pi x\ eta-contract x x => eta-contract (F x) (F1 x).
```

```
eta-contract (fuva X) (fuva X).
eta-contract X X :- name X.

type eta-contract-aux list fm -> fm -> fm -> o.
eta-contract-aux L (flam F) T :-
  pi x\ eta-contract-aux [x|L] (F x) T. % also checks H Prefix does not see x
eta-contract-aux L (fapp [H|Args]) T :-
  rev L LRev, append Prefix LRev Args,
  if (Prefix = []) (T = H) (T = fapp [H|Prefix]).
```

15 THE META LANGUAGE

```
kind inctx type -> type.
type abs (tm -> inctx A) -> inctx A.
type val A -> inctx A.
typeabbrev assignment (inctx tm).
typeabbrev subst (mem assignment).

kind tm  type.
type app list tm -> tm.
type lam (tm -> tm) -> tm.
type con string -> tm.
type uva addr -> list tm -> tm.

type (≃λ) tm -> tm -> subst -> subst -> o.
(con C ≃λ con C) S S.
(app L1 ≃λ app L2) S S1 :- fold2 (≃λ) L1 L2 S S1.
(lam F1 ≃λ lam F2) S S1 :-
  pi x\ (pi S\ (x ≃λ x) S S) => (F1 x ≃λ F2 x) S S1.
(uva N Args ≃λ T) S S1 :-
  set? N S F,!, move F Args T1, (T1 ≃λ T) S S1.
(T ≃λ uva N Args) S S1 :-
  set? N S F,!, move F Args T1, (T ≃λ T1) S S1.
(uva M A1 ≃λ uva N A2) S1 S2 :- !,
  pattern-fragment A1, pattern-fragment A2,
  prune! M A1 N A2 S1 S2.
(uva N Args ≃λ T) S S1 :- not_occ N S T, pattern-fragment Args,
  bind T Args T1, assign N S T1 S1.
(T ≃λ uva N Args) S S1 :- not_occ N S T, pattern-fragment Args,
  bind T Args T1, assign N S T1 S1.

type prune! addr -> list tm -> addr ->
            list tm -> subst -> subst -> o.
/* no pruning needed */
prune! N A  N A  S S :- !.
prune! M A  N A  S1 S2 :- !, bind (uva M A) A Ass,
  assign N S1 Ass S2.
/* prune different arguments */
prune! N A1 N A2 S1 S3 :- !,
  new S1 W S2, prune-same-variable W A1 A2 [] Ass,
  assign N S2 Ass S3.
/* prune to the intersection of scopes */
prune! N A1 M A2 S1 S4 :- !,
  new S1 W S2, prune-diff-variables W A1 A2 Ass1 Ass2,
  assign N S2 Ass1 S3,
  assign M S3 Ass2 S4.
```

```
type prune-same-variable addr -> list tm -> list tm ->
                            list tm -> assignment -> o.
prune-same-variable N [] [] ACC (val (uva N Args)) :-
  rev ACC Args.
prune-same-variable N [X|XS] [X|YS] ACC (abs F) :-
  pi x\ prune-same-variable N XS YS [x|ACC] (F x).
prune-same-variable N [_|XS] [_|YS] ACC (abs F) :-
  pi x\ prune-same-variable N XS YS ACC (F x).

type permute list nat -> list tm -> list tm -> o.
permute [] _ [].
permute [P|PS] Args [T|TS] :-
  nth P Args T,
  permute PS Args TS.

type build-perm-assign addr -> list tm -> list bool ->
                       list nat -> assignment -> o.
build-perm-assign N ArgsR [] Perm (val (uva N PermutedArgs)) :-
  rev ArgsR Args, permute Perm Args PermutedArgs.
build-perm-assign N Acc [tt|L] Perm (abs T) :-
  pi x\ build-perm-assign N [x|Acc] L Perm (T x).
build-perm-assign N Acc [ff|L] Perm (abs T) :-
  pi x\ build-perm-assign N Acc L Perm (T x).

type keep list A -> A -> bool -> o.
keep L A tt :- mem L A, !.
keep _ _ ff.

type prune-diff-variables addr -> list tm -> list tm ->
                            assignment -> assignment -> o.
prune-diff-variables N Args1 Args2 Ass1 Ass2 :-
  map (keep Args2) Args1 Bits1,
  map (keep Args1) Args2 Bits2,
  filter Args1 (mem Args2) ToKeep1,
  filter Args2 (mem Args1) ToKeep2,
  map (index ToKeep1) ToKeep1 IdPerm,
  map (index ToKeep1) ToKeep2 Perm21,
  build-perm-assign N [] Bits1 IdPerm Ass1,
  build-perm-assign N [] Bits2 Perm21 Ass2.

type beta tm -> list tm -> tm -> o.
beta A [] A.
beta (lam Bo) [H | L] R :- beta (Bo H) L R.
beta (app A) L (app X) :- append A L X.
beta (con H) L (app [con H | L]).
beta X L (app[X|L]) :- name X.

/* occur check for N before crossing a functor */
type not_occ  addr -> subst -> tm -> o.
not_occ N S (uva M Args) :- set? M S F,
  move F Args T, not_occ N S T.
not_occ N S (uva M Args) :- unset? M S, not (M = N),
  forall1 (not_occ_aux N S) Args.
not_occ _ _ (con _).
not_occ N S (app L) :- not_occ_aux N S (app L).
/* Note: lam is a functor for the meta language! */
not_occ N S (lam L) :- pi x\ not_occ_aux N S (L x).
```

```
not_occ _ _ X :- name X.
/* finding N is ok */
not_occ N _ (uva N _).

/* occur check for X after crossing a functor */
type not_occ_aux addr -> subst -> tm -> o.
not_occ_aux N S (uva M _) :- unset? M S, not (N = M).
not_occ_aux N S (uva M Args) :- set? M S F,
  move F Args T, not_occ_aux N S T.
not_occ_aux N S (app L) :- forall1 (not_occ_aux N S) L.
not_occ_aux N S (lam F) :- pi x\ not_occ_aux N S (F x).
not_occ_aux _ _ (con _).
not_occ_aux _ _ X :- name X.
/* finding N is ko, hence no rule */

/* copy T T' vails if T contains a free variable, i.e. it
   performs scope checking for bind */
type copy tm -> tm -> o.
copy (con C)   (con C).
copy (app L)   (app L') :- map copy L L'.
copy (lam T)   (lam T') :- pi x\ copy x x => copy (T x) (T' x).
copy (uva A L) (uva A L') :- map copy L L'.

type bind tm -> list tm -> assignment -> o.
bind T [] (val T') :- copy T T'.
bind T [X | TL] (abs T') :- pi x\ copy X x => bind T TL (T' x).

type deref subst -> tm -> tm -> o.                    (σt)
deref _ (con C) (con C).
deref S (app A) (app B) :- map (deref S) A B.
deref S (lam F) (lam G) :-
  pi x\ deref S x x => deref S (F x) (G x).
deref S (uva N L) R :- set? N S A,
  move A L T, deref S T R.
deref S (uva N A) (uva N B) :- unset? N S,
  map (deref S) A B.

type move assignment -> list tm -> tm -> o.
move (abs Bo) [H|L] R :- move (Bo H) L R.
move (val A)  [] A.


type deref-assmt subst -> assignment -> assignment -> o.
deref-assmt S (abs T) (abs R) :- pi x\ deref-assmt S (T x) (R x).
deref-assmt S (val T) (val R) :- deref S T R.
```

16 THE COMPILER

```
kind arity type.
type arity nat -> arity.

kind fvariable type.
type fv addr -> fvariable.

kind hvariable type.
type hv addr -> arity -> hvariable.

kind mapping type.
type mapping fvariable -> hvariable -> mapping.
typeabbrev mmap (list mapping).

typeabbrev scope (list tm).
typeabbrev inctx ho.inctx.
kind baselink type.
type link-eta  tm -> tm -> baselink.
type link-beta tm -> tm -> baselink.
typeabbrev link (inctx baselink).
typeabbrev links (list link).

macro @val-link-eta T1 T2 :- ho.val (link-eta T1 T2).
macro @val-link-beta T1 T2 :- ho.val (link-beta T1 T2).


type occurs-rigidly fm -> fm -> o.
occurs-rigidly N N.
occurs-rigidly _ (fapp [fuva _|_]) :- !, fail.
occurs-rigidly N (fapp L) :- exists (occurs-rigidly N) L.
occurs-rigidly N (flam B) :- pi x\ occurs-rigidly N (B x).

type reducible-to list fm -> fm -> fm -> o.
reducible-to _ N N :- !.
reducible-to L N (fapp[fuva _|Args]) :- !,
  forall1 (x\ exists (reducible-to [] x) Args) [N|L].
reducible-to L N (flam B) :- !,
  pi x\ reducible-to [x | L] N (B x).
reducible-to L N (fapp [N|Args]) :-
  last-n {len L} Args R,
  forall2 (reducible-to []) R {rev L}.

type maybe-eta fm -> list fm -> o.          (◇η)
maybe-eta (fapp[fuva _|Args]) L :- !,
  forall1 (x\ exists (reducible-to [] x) Args) L, !.
maybe-eta (flam B) L :- !, pi x\ maybe-eta (B x) [x | L].
maybe-eta (fapp [fcon _|Args]) L :-
  split-last-n {len L} Args First Last,
  none (x\ exists (y\ occurs-rigidly x y) First) L,
  forall2 (reducible-to []) {rev L} Last.


type locally-bound tm -> o.
type get-scope-aux tm -> list tm -> o.
get-scope-aux (con _) [].
get-scope-aux (uva _ L) L1 :-
  forall2 get-scope-aux L R,
  flatten R L1.
get-scope-aux (lam B) L1 :-
  pi x\ locally-bound x => get-scope-aux (B x) L1.
get-scope-aux (app L) L1 :-
  forall2 get-scope-aux L R,
  flatten R L1.
get-scope-aux X [X] :- name X, not (locally-bound X).
get-scope-aux X [] :- name X, (locally-bound X).
```

```
type names1 list tm -> o.
names1 L :-
  names L1,
  new_int N,
  if (1 is N mod 2) (L1 = L) (rev L1 L).

type get-scope tm -> list tm -> o.
get-scope T Scope :-
  get-scope-aux T ScopeDuplicata,
  names N, undup ScopeDuplicata Scope.
type rigid fm -> o.
rigid X :- not (X = fuva _).

type comp-lam (fm -> fm) -> (tm -> tm) ->
  mmap -> mmap -> links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
comp-lam F G M1 M2 L1 L3 S1 S2 :-
  pi x y\ (pi M L S\ comp x y M M L L S S) =>
    comp (F x) (G y) M1 M2 L1 (L2 y) S1 S2,
  close-links L2 L3.

type close-links (tm -> links) -> links -> o.
close-links (_\[]) [].
close-links (v\[X  |L v]) [X|R] :- !, close-links L R.
close-links (v\[X v|L v]) [abs X|R] :- close-links L R.
type comp fm -> tm -> mmap -> mmap -> links -> links ->
  subst -> subst -> o.
comp (fcon C) (con C) M M L L S S.
comp (flam F) (uva A Scope) M1 M2 L1 L3 S1 S3 :-
  maybe-eta (flam F) [], !,
    alloc S1 A S2,
    comp-lam F F1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S2 S3,
    get-scope (lam F1) Scope,
    L3 = [@val-link-eta (uva A Scope) (lam F1) | L2].
comp (flam F) (lam F1) M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2 :-
  comp-lam F F1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2.
comp (fuva A) (uva B []) M1 M2 L L S1 S2 :-
  m-alloc (fv A) (hv B (arity z)) M1 M2 S1 S2.
comp (fapp [fuva A|Ag]) (uva B Ag1) M1 M2 L L S1 S2 :-
  pattern-fragment Ag, !,
    fold6 comp Ag Ag1 M1 M1 L L S1 S1,
    len Ag Arity,
    m-alloc (fv A) (hv B (arity Arity)) M1 M2 S1 S2.
comp (fapp [fuva A|Ag]) (uva C Scope) M1 M3 L1 L3 S1 S4 :- !,
  pattern-fragment-prefix Ag Pf Extra,
  fold6 comp Pf    Scope1 M1 M1 L1 L1 S1 S1,
  fold6 comp Extra Extra1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2,
  len Pf Arity,
  m-alloc (fv A) (hv B (arity Arity)) M2 M3 S2 S3,
  Beta = app [uva B Scope1 | Extra1],
  get-scope Beta Scope,
  alloc S3 C S4,
  L3 = [@val-link-beta (uva C Scope) Beta | L2].
comp (fapp A) (app A1) M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2 :-
  fold6 comp A A1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2.

type alloc mem A -> addr -> mem A -> o.
alloc S N S1 :- mem.new S N S1.
```

```
type compile-terms-diagnostic
  triple diagnostic fm fm ->
  triple diagnostic tm tm ->
  mmap -> mmap ->
  links -> links ->
  subst -> subst -> o.
compile-terms-diagnostic (triple D FO1 FO2) (triple D HO1 HO2) M1 M3 L1
  comp FO1 HO1 M1 M2 L1 L2 S1 S2,
  comp FO2 HO2 M2 M3 L2 L3 S2 S3.

type compile-terms
  list (triple diagnostic fm fm) ->
  list (triple diagnostic tm tm) ->
  mmap -> links -> subst -> o.
compile-terms T H M L S :-
  fold6 compile-terms-diagnostic T H [] M_ [] L_ [] S_,
  deduplicate-map M_ M S_ S L_ L.

type make-eta-link-aux nat -> addr -> addr ->
  list tm -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
make-eta-link-aux z Ad1 Ad2 Scope1 L H1 H1  :-
  rev Scope1 Scope, eta-expand (uva Ad2 Scope) @one T1,
  L = [@val-link-eta (uva Ad1 Scope) T1].
make-eta-link-aux (s N) Ad1 Ad2 Scope1 L H1 H3 :-
  rev Scope1 Scope, alloc H1 Ad H2,
  eta-expand (uva Ad Scope) @one T2,
  (pi x\ make-eta-link-aux N Ad Ad2 [x|Scope1] (L1 x) H2 H3),
  close-links L1 L2,
  L = [@val-link-eta (uva Ad1 Scope) T2 | L2].

type make-eta-link nat -> nat -> addr -> addr ->
      list tm -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
make-eta-link (s N) z Ad1 Ad2 Vars L H H1 :-
  make-eta-link-aux N Ad2 Ad1 Vars L H H1.
make-eta-link z (s N) Ad1 Ad2 Vars L H H1 :-
  make-eta-link-aux N Ad1 Ad2 Vars L H H1.
make-eta-link (s N) (s M) Ad1 Ad2 Vars Links H H1 :-
  (pi x\ make-eta-link N M Ad1 Ad2 [x|Vars] (L x) H H1),
  close-links L Links.

type deduplicate-map mmap -> mmap ->
    subst -> subst -> links -> links -> o.
deduplicate-map [] [] H H L L.
deduplicate-map [(mapping (fv O) (hv M (arity LenM)) as X1) | Map1] Map2
  take-list Map1 (mapping (fv O) (hv M' (arity LenM'))) _, !,
  std.assert! (not (LenM = LenM')) "Deduplicate map, there is a bug",
  print "arity-fix links:" {ppmapping X1} "~!~" {ppmapping (mapping (fv
  make-eta-link LenM LenM' M M' [] New H1 H2,
  print "new eta link" {pplinks New},
  append New L1 L2,
  deduplicate-map Map1 Map2 H2 H3 L2 L3.
deduplicate-map [A|As] [A|Bs] H1 H2 L1 L2 :-
  deduplicate-map As Bs H1 H2 L1 L2, !.
deduplicate-map [A|_] _ H _ _ _ :-
  halt "deduplicating mapping error" {ppmapping A} {ho.ppsubst H}.
```

17 THE PROGRESS FUNCTION

```
macro @one :- s z.

type contract-rigid list ho.tm -> ho.tm -> ho.tm -> o.
contract-rigid L (ho.lam F) T :-
  pi x\ contract-rigid [x|L] (F x) T. % also checks H Prefix does not see x
contract-rigid L (ho.app [H|Args]) T :-
  rev L LRev, append Prefix LRev Args,
  if (Prefix = []) (T = H) (T = ho.app [H|Prefix]).

type progress-eta-link ho.tm -> ho.tm -> ho.subst -> ho.subst -> links -> o.
progress-eta-link (ho.app _ as T) (ho.lam x\ _ as T1) H H1 [] :- !,
  ({eta-expand T @one} ==l T1) H H1.
progress-eta-link (ho.con _ as T) (ho.lam x\ _ as T1) H H1 [] :- !,
  ({eta-expand T @one} ==l T1) H H1.
progress-eta-link (ho.lam _ as T) T1 H H1 [] :- !,
  (T ==l T1) H H1.
progress-eta-link (ho.uva _ _ as X) T H H1 [] :-
  contract-rigid [] T T1, !, (X ==l T1) H H1.
progress-eta-link (ho.uva Ad _ as T1) T2 H H [@val-link-eta T1 T2] :- !,
  if (ho.not_occ Ad H T2) true fail.

type is-in-pf ho.tm -> o.
is-in-pf (ho.app [ho.uva _ _ | _]) :- !, fail.
is-in-pf (ho.lam B) :- !, pi x\ is-in-pf (B x).
is-in-pf (ho.con _).
is-in-pf (ho.app L) :- forall1 is-in-pf L.
is-in-pf N :- name N.
is-in-pf (ho.uva _ L) :- pattern-fragment L.

type arity ho.tm -> nat -> o.
arity (ho.con _) z.
arity (ho.app L) A :- len L A.

type occur-check-err ho.tm -> ho.tm -> ho.subst -> o.
occur-check-err (ho.con _) _ _ :- !.
occur-check-err (ho.app _) _ _ :- !.
occur-check-err (ho.lam _) _ _ :- !.
occur-check-err (ho.uva Ad _) T S :-
  not (ho.not_occ Ad S T).

type progress-beta-link-aux ho.tm -> ho.tm ->
       ho.subst -> ho.subst -> links -> o.
progress-beta-link-aux T1 T2 S1 S2 [] :-  is-in-pf T2, !,
  (T1 ==l T2) S1 S2.
progress-beta-link-aux T1 T2 S S [@val-link-beta T1 T2] :- !.

type progress-beta-link ho.tm -> ho.tm -> ho.subst ->
      ho.subst -> links -> o.
progress-beta-link T (ho.app[ho.uva V Scope | L] as T2) S S2 [@val-link-beta T T2] :-
  arity T Arity, len L ArgsNb, ArgsNb >n Arity, !,
  minus ArgsNb Arity Diff, mem.new S V1 S1,
  eta-expand (ho.uva V1 Scope) Diff T1,
  ((ho.uva V Scope) ==l T1) S1 S2.

progress-beta-link (ho.uva _ _ as T) (ho.app[ho.uva Ad1 Scope1 | L1] as T1) S1 S3 NewLinks :-
  append Scope1 L1 Scope1L,
  pattern-fragment-prefix Scope1L Scope2 L2,
  not (Scope1 = Scope2), !,
  mem.new S1 Ad2 S2,
  len Scope1 Scope1Len,
  len Scope2 Scope2Len,
  make-eta-link Scope1Len Scope2Len Ad1 Ad2 [] LinkEta S2 S3,
  if (L2 = []) (NewLinks = LinkEta, T2 = ho.uva Ad2 Scope2)
    (T2 = ho.app [ho.uva Ad2 Scope2 | L2],
    NewLinks = [@val-link-beta T T2 | LinkEta]).

progress-beta-link T1 (ho.app[ho.uva _ _ | _] as T2) _ _ _ :-
  not (T1 = ho.uva _ _), !, fail.

progress-beta-link (ho.uva _ _ as T) (ho.app[ho.uva _ _ | _] as T2) S1 _
  occur-check-err T T2 S1, !, fail.

progress-beta-link T1 (ho.app[ho.uva _ _ | _] as T2) H H [@val-link-beta

progress-beta-link T1 (ho.app [Hd | Tl]) S1 S2 B :-
  ho.beta Hd Tl T3,
  progress-beta-link-aux T1 T3 S1 S2 B.

type solve-link-abs link -> links -> ho.subst -> ho.subst -> o.
solve-link-abs (ho.abs X) R H H1 :-
  pi x\ ho.copy x x => (pi S\ ho.deref S x x) =>
    solve-link-abs (X x) (R' x) H H1,
  close-links R' R.

solve-link-abs (@val-link-eta A B) NewLinks S S1 :- !,
  progress-eta-link A B S S1 NewLinks.

solve-link-abs (@val-link-beta A B) NewLinks S S1 :- !,
  progress-beta-link A B S S1 NewLinks.

type take-link link -> links -> link -> links -> o.
take-link A [B|XS] B XS :- link-abs-same-lhs A B, !.
take-link A [L|XS] B [L|YS] :- take-link A XS B YS.

type link-abs-same-lhs link -> link -> o.
link-abs-same-lhs (ho.abs F) B :-
  pi x\ link-abs-same-lhs (F x) B.
link-abs-same-lhs A (ho.abs G) :-
  pi x\ link-abs-same-lhs A (G x).
link-abs-same-lhs (@val-link-eta (ho.uva N _) _) (@val-link-eta (ho.uva

type same-link-eta link -> link -> ho.subst -> ho.subst -> o.
same-link-eta (ho.abs F) B H H1 :- !, pi x\ same-link-eta (F x) B H H1.
same-link-eta A (ho.abs G) H H1 :- !, pi x\ same-link-eta A (G x) H H1.
same-link-eta (@val-link-eta (ho.uva N S1) A)
              (@val-link-eta (ho.uva N S2) B) H H1 :-
  std.map2 S1 S2 (x\y\r\ r = ho.copy x y) Perm,
  Perm => ho.copy A A',
  (A' ==l B) H H1.

type progress1 links -> links -> ho.subst -> ho.subst -> o.
progress1 [] [] X X.
```

```
progress1 [A|L1] [A|L3] S S2 :- take-link A L1 B L2, !,
  same-link-eta A B S S1,
  progress1 L2 L3 S1 S2.
progress1 [L0|L1] L3 S S2 :- deref-link S L0 L,
  solve-link-abs L R S S1, !,
  progress1 L1 L2 S1 S2, append R L2 L3.
```

18 THE DECOMPILER

```
type abs->lam ho.assignment -> ho.tm -> o.
abs->lam (ho.abs T) (ho.lam R)  :- !, pi x\ abs->lam (T x) (R x).
abs->lam (ho.val A) A.

type commit-links-aux link -> ho.subst -> ho.subst -> o.
commit-links-aux (@val-link-eta T1 T2) H1 H2 :-
  ho.deref H1 T1 T1', ho.deref H1 T2 T2',
  (T1' ==l T2') H1 H2.
commit-links-aux (@val-link-beta T1 T2) H1 H2 :-
  ho.deref H1 T1 T1', ho.deref H1 T2 T2',
  (T1' ==l T2') H1 H2.
commit-links-aux (ho.abs B) H H1 :-
  pi x\ commit-links-aux (B x) H H1.

type commit-links links -> links -> ho.subst -> ho.subst -> o.
commit-links [] [] H H.
commit-links [Abs | Links] L H H2 :-
  commit-links-aux Abs H H1, !, commit-links Links L H1 H2.

type decompl-subst map -> map -> ho.subst ->
  fo.fsubst -> fo.fsubst -> o.
decompl-subst _ [A|_] _ _ _ :- fail.
decompl-subst _ [] _ F F.
decompl-subst Map [mapping (fv VO) (hv VM _)|Tl] H F F2 :-
  mem.set? VM H T, !,
  ho.deref-assmt H T TTT,
  abs->lam TTT T', tm->fm Map T' T1,
  fo.eta-contract T1 T2, mem.assign VO F T2 F1,
  decompl-subst Map Tl H F1 F2.
decompl-subst Map [mapping _ (hv VM _)|Tl] H F F2 :-
  mem.unset? VM H, decompl-subst Map Tl H F F2.

type tm->fm map -> ho.tm -> fo.fm -> o.
tm->fm _ (ho.con C)  (fo.fcon C).
tm->fm L (ho.lam B1) (fo.flam B2) :-
  pi x y\ tm->fm _ x y => tm->fm L (B1 x) (B2 y).
tm->fm L (ho.app L1) T :- map (tm->fm L) L1 [Hd|Tl],
  fo.mk-app Hd Tl T.
tm->fm L (ho.uva VM TL) T :- mem L (mapping (fv VO) (hv VM _)),
  map (tm->fm L) TL T1, fo.mk-app (fo.fuva VO) T1 T.

type add-new-map-aux ho.subst -> list ho.tm -> map ->
      map ->  fo.fsubst -> fo.fsubst -> o.
add-new-map-aux _ [] _ [] S S.
add-new-map-aux H [T|Ts] L L2 S S2 :-
  add-new-map H T L L1 S S1,
  add-new-map-aux H Ts L1 L2 S1 S2.

type add-new-map ho.subst -> ho.tm -> map ->
   map ->  fo.fsubst -> fo.fsubst -> o.
add-new-map _ (ho.uva N _) Map [] F1 F1 :-
  mem Map (mapping _ (hv N _)), !.
add-new-map H (ho.uva N L) Map [Map1 | MapL] F1 F3 :-
  mem.new F1 M F2,
  len L Arity, Map1 = mapping (fv M) (hv N (arity Arity)),
  add-new-map H (ho.app L) [Map1 | Map] MapL F2 F3.
add-new-map H (ho.lam B) Map NewMap F1 F2 :-
  pi x\ add-new-map H (B x) Map NewMap F1 F2.
add-new-map H (ho.app L) Map NewMap F1 F3 :-
  add-new-map-aux H L Map NewMap F1 F3.
add-new-map _ (ho.con _) _ [] F F :- !.
add-new-map _ N _ [] F F :- name N.

type complete-mapping-under-ass ho.subst -> ho.assignment ->
  map -> map ->  fo.fsubst -> fo.fsubst -> o.
complete-mapping-under-ass H (ho.val Val) Map1 Map2 F1 F2 :-
  add-new-map H Val Map1 Map2 F1 F2.
complete-mapping-under-ass H (ho.abs Abs) Map1 Map2 F1 F2 :-
  pi x\ complete-mapping-under-ass H (Abs x) Map1 Map2 F1 F2.

type complete-mapping ho.subst -> ho.subst ->
  map -> map -> fo.fsubst -> fo.fsubst -> o.
complete-mapping _ [] L L F F.
complete-mapping H [none | Tl] L1 L2 F1 F2 :-
  complete-mapping H Tl L1 L2 F1 F2.
complete-mapping H [some T0 | Tl] L1 L3 F1 F3 :-
  ho.deref-assmt H T0 T,
  complete-mapping-under-ass H T L1 L2 F1 F2,
  append L1 L2 LAll,
  complete-mapping H Tl LAll L3 F2 F3.

type decompile map -> links -> ho.subst ->
  fo.fsubst -> fo.fsubst -> o.
decompile Map1 L HO FO FO2 :-
  commit-links L L1_ HO HO1, !,
  complete-mapping HO1 HO1 Map1 Map2 FO FO1,
  decompl-subst Map2 Map2 HO1 FO1 FO2.
```

19 AUXILIARY FUNCTIONS

```
type fold4 (A -> A1 -> B -> B -> C -> C -> o) -> list A ->
  list A1 -> B -> B -> C -> C -> o.
fold4 _ [] [] A A B B.
fold4 F [X|XS] [Y|YS] A A1 B B1 :- F X Y A A0 B B0,
  fold4 F XS YS A0 A1 B0 B1.

type len list A -> nat -> o.
len [] z.
len [_|L] (s X) :- len L X.
```