HO unification from object language to meta language

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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

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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) :- link 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 «`link 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 2), 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.

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 fix-point 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, $\sigma \subseteq \sigma'$ when σ is more general than σ', and we assume that the unification of our meta language is correct:

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

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

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.

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

Here hstep is made of two sub-steps: a call to $\simeq_\lambda$ (on the compiled terms) and a call to check 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, *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 $\mathcal{H}_o$.

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

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

Proposition 2.3 (Properties of $\simeq_o$).

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

Properties 3 and 4 state, respectively, that in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ the implementation of $\simeq_o$ is correct, complete and returns the most general unifier.

Property 5 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 any "problematic" subterm tp is replaced by a unification variable h and an accessory link, that represent a suspended unification problem $h \simeq_\lambda tp$. As a result $\simeq_\lambda$ is well behaved on t, that is it captures $=_o$. We now define "problematic" formally.

Definition 2.4 ($\Diamond\eta$). $\Diamond\eta = \{t | \exists \rho, \rho t$ 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.

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

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 (Subterm $\mathcal{P}(t)$).

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

We write $\mathcal{P}(X) = \bigcup_{t \in X} \mathcal{P}(t)$.

TODO: find better word

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

$$\text{normal}(X) = \mathcal{P}(X) \cap (\Diamond\beta\ \cup\ \Diamond\eta) = \emptyset$$

We write $\sigma X = \{\sigma t | t \in X\}$.

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

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

In particular this guarantees that is we start from normal terms we never introduce eta-long or non-beta-normal terms in σ'.

Note that proposition 2.8 does not hold for $\simeq_o$ since decompilation can introduce (actually restore) terms in $\Diamond\eta$ or $\Diamond\beta$.

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).
```

[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

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 nat -> fm.               type uva nat -> list tm -> tm.
```

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

In the case of $\mathcal{F}_o$ unification variables `fuva` have no explicit scope: the arguments of an higher order unification variable are via the `fapp` constructor. For example in the statement of the instance `forall_dec` 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]`. We say that the unification variable `uva N L` is in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ iff `distinct L` holds.

```
type distinct list A -> o.
distinct [].
distinct [X|XS] :- name X, not(mem X XS), distinct XS.
```

The `name` builtin predicate tests if a term is a bound variable. [2] The compiler **??** needs to support terms outside $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ for practical reasons, so we don't assume all out terms are in $\mathcal{L}_\lambda$ but rather test. **what??**

In both languages unification variables are identified by a natural number, which can be seen as a memory address. The memory and its associated operations are described below:

```
typeabbrev memory A (list (option A)).
type set?   nat -> memory A -> A -> o.
type unset? nat -> memory A -> o.
type assign nat -> memory A -> A -> memory 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.

Since in $\mathcal{H}_o$ unification variables have a scope, their solution needs to be abstracted over it in order to enable the instantiation of a single solution to different scopes. On the contrary solutions to $\mathcal{F}_o$variables are plain terms.

```
typeabbrev fsubst (memory ftm).
kind assmt type.
type abs (tm -> assmt) -> assmt.
type val tm -> assmt.
typeabbrev subst (memory assmt).
```

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.

4.1 Equational theory and Unification

here we give the functions/signatures to express the properties 3-5 in the problem statement

Together with the description of the terms of the language, we need some auxiliary functions to perform operations like term equality, unification, dereferencing. There predicates are supposed to be implemented in the OL and the ML following respectively their specification. In the following few paragraphs we give a brief proposition of them.

Term dereferencing: ρs and σt. Since in our encoding we explicitly carry a substitution we need to define the operation that applies it to a term. Its proposition takes care to normalize (flatten) applications, for example it turns `(app [app [con"f",con"a"],con"b"])` into `(app [con"f",con"a",con"b"])`.

dereference variables of the two languages. This is particularly useful to check if two terms in the OL (resp. in the ML) are equal. The constructors representing rigid terms, namely `app`, `lam` and `con`, make the dereferencing procedure to recurse over the their subterms. The code below display this behavior for the dereferencing performed by the OL:

```
type fder fsubst -> fm -> fm -> o.
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 _ (fcon C) (fcon C).
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 R :- fder S T T', napp T' R.

type napp fm -> fm -> o.
```

TODO explain napp. We use the cut operator to keep the code compact. It is possible to rewrite the rule for application traversal so that it is mutually exclusive with the first one, but that requires a rather verbose analysis of the head of `A`.

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

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

Figure 2: Equal predicate ML

The corresponding code for $\mathcal{H}_o$ is similar, we only show the last two rules that differ in a substantial way:

```
type deref subst -> tm -> tm -> o.                    (σt)
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 _ (con C) (con C).
deref S (uva N A) R :- set? N S F, move F A 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 :- !.
move (val (uva N A)) L     (uva N X) :- std.append A L X.
```

TODO: no need to napp, see the beta section. Note that when the substitution `S` maps a unification variable `N` to an assignment `F` we ....

TODO: invariant: variables in subst are always fully applied, and length of scope is the arity of the HO variable.

Important!!! A different reasoning is to be addressed to the variables of the ML. Firstly, a meta variable cannot appear in the `app` node as the first element of the list, we will explain why in section 5

```
type (=o) ftm -> ftm -> o.                            (=o)
fapp A =o fapp B :- map (=o) A B.
flam F =o flam G :- pi x\ x =o x => F x =o G x.
fcon C =o fcon C.
fuva N =o fuva N.
flam F =o T :-                                        (ηl)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (R x), x =o x => F x =o R x.
T =o flam F :-                                        (ηr)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (R x), x =o x => R 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)
```

Term equality: $=_o$ vs. $=_\lambda$. We can test if two terms are equal following the equational theory of the language being considered. In ?? we provide an implementation of the $=_o$ predicate. The first four rules check if the two terms are equal regarding the structure of the current node, that is, two terms are equal if they have same head and if recursively each subterm is two by two equal. Moreover, since the theory of the OL accepts η- and β-equivalence, then we implement the corresponding rules.
The equality relation for the ML, accepts $\eta\beta$-equivalence between terms of the ML. Recall that `abs x\ f x`, is a valid η expansion of the function `f` and that `lam x\ app[f, x]` is not that equivalent to `f` at meta level. However, since we are interested in using the unification procure of the ML, by eq. (1), we can use the $\simeq_\lambda$ relation to test, when needed if two terms are equal in the ML.

Term unification: $\simeq_o$ vs. $\simeq_\lambda$. The last but not least important relation we should take care of before presenting our full algorithm aiming to unify terms of the OL in the ML and provide the substitution produced in the ML to the OL, is term unification. This procedure is a more powerful version of the equal predicate, since unification checks if two terms can be equal be assigning unification variables. In our representation, variable assignment (or refinement) is performed by modifying the corresponding substitution mapping. We will not give an implementation of $\simeq_o$, since we are giving an implementation of it using our algorithm, see ??.

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

On the other hand, unification in the ML needs to be defined. In fig. 5, we give an implementation of $\simeq_\lambda$ but that is actually what our meta language provides as a builtin.

This predicate has four arguments, the two terms t_1 and t_2 to unify, the old substitution map ρ_1, and the new substitution map ρ_2, with the invariant $\rho_1 \subseteq \rho_2$. The first three rules unify terms with same rigid heads, and call the unification relation on the sub-terms. If t_1 (resp. t_2) is an assigned variables, t_1 is dereferenced to t_1' (resp. t_2') and the unification is called between t_1' and t_2 (resp. t_1 and t_2'). If both terms are unification variables, we test that their arguments are in the pattern fragment, we allocate a new variable w in ρ_1 such that w is the pruning of the arguments of t_1 and t_2, we assign both t_1 and t_2 to w and return the new mapping ρ_2 containing all the new variable assignment. Finally, if only one of the two terms is an unification variable v, after having verified that v does not occur in the other term t, we bind v to t and return the new substitution mapping.

OLD

A key property needed in unification is being able to verify if two terms are equal wrt a given equational theory. This relation allow to compare terms under a certain substitution mapping, so that any time a variable v is assigned in a subterm, a dereferencing of v is performed. After variable dereferencing, the test for equality is continued on the new-created subterm.

The base equality function over terms can be defined as follows:

The solution we are proposing aim to overcome these unification issues by 1) compiling the terms t and u of the OL into an internal version t' and u' in the ML; 2) unifying t' and u' at the meta level instantiating meta variables; 3) decompiling the meta variable into terms of the OL; 4) assigning the variables of the OL with the decompiled version of their corresponding meta variables. We claim that t and u unify if and only if t' and u' unify and that the substitution in the object language is the same as the one returned by the ML.

same or $\supseteq$ or $\subseteq$

In the following section we explain how we deal with term (de)compilation and links between unification variables.

5 BASIC COMPILATION $\mathcal{F}_o$ TO $\mathcal{H}_o$

In this section we describe a basic compilation scheme that we refine later, in the following sections.

The objective of the compilation is to recognize the higher-order variables available in $\mathcal{H}_o$ when expressed in a first order way in $\mathcal{F}_o$. The compiler also generates a list of links that are used to bring back the substitution from $\mathcal{H}_o$ to $\mathcal{F}_o$ and allocates in the memory a cell for each variable.

```
kind link type.
type link nat -> nat -> nat -> subst. % link Fo Ho Arity
typeabbrev links list link.
type comp fm -> tm -> links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
comp (fcon X) (con X) L L S S.
comp (flam F) (lam G) K L R S :- pi x y\
  (pi A S\ comp x y L L S S) => comp (F x) (G y) K L R S.
comp (fuva M) (uva N []) K [link M N z|K] R S :- new R N S.
comp (fapp[fuva M|A]) (uva N B) K L R S :- distinct A, !,
  fold4 comp A B K K R R,
  new R N S, len A Arity,
  L = [link N M Arity | K].
comp (fapp A) (app B) K L R S :- fold4 comp A B K L R S.
```

Note that link carries the arity (number of expected arguments) of the variable.

say when this is needed

```
type solve-links links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
solve-links L L S S.
```

Then decomp

```
type decompile links -> subst -> fsubst -> o.
decompile L S O :-
  map (_\r\r = none) S O1, % allocate empty fsubst
  (pi N X\ knil N X :- mem L (link X N _) ; N = X) =>
    decompl S L O1 O.
type knil nat -> nat -> o.

type decompl links -> subst -> fsubst -> o.
decompl S [] [].
decompl S [link _ N _|L] O P :- unset? N S X,
  decompl S L O P.
decompl S [link M N _|L] O P :- set? N S X,
  decomp-assignment S X T, assign M O (some T) O1,
  decompl S L O1 P.

type decomp-assignment subst -> assignment -> fm -> o.
decomp-assignment S (abs F) (flam G) :-
  pi x y\ decomp-tm S x y => decomp-assignment S (F x) (G y).
decomp-assignment S (val T) T1 :- decomp S T T1.

type decomp subst -> tm -> fm.
decomp _ (con C) (fcon C).
decomp S (app A) (app B) :- map (decomp S) A B.
decomp S (lam F) (flam G) :-
  pi x y\ decomp S x y => decomp S (F x) (G y).
decomp S (uva N A) R :- set? N S F,
  move F A T, decomp S T R.
decomp S (uva N A) R :- unset? N S,
  map (decomp S) A B, knil N M, napp (fapp[fuva M|B]) R.
```

TODO link
TODO nuove subst
TODO: code unif

Now unif

```
type (≃_o) fm -> fm -> subst -> subst -> o.
(X ≃_o Y) S S1 :-
  fderef S X X0, fderef S Y Y0,          (norm)
  comp X0 X1 [] S0 [] L0,                (compile)
  comp Y0 Y1 S0 S1 L0 L1,
  (X1 ≃_λ Y1) [] HS0,                    (unify)
  solve-links L1 L2 HS0 HS1,             (link)
  decompile L2 HS1  S1.                  (decompile)
```

5.1 Prolog simulation

Allows us to express the properties. we take all terms involved in a search (if a rule is used twice we simply take a copy of it), we compile all of them, and then we pick the unification prblems among these terms and step trough them.

```
type pick list A -> (pair nat nat) -> (pair A A) -> o.
pick L (pr X Y) (pr TX TY) :- nth X L TX, nth Y L TY.

type prolog-fo list fm -> list (pair nat nat) -> subst -> o.
prolog-fo Terms Problems S :-
  map (pick Terms) Problems FoProblems,
  fold4 (≃_o) FoProblems [] S.

type step-ho (pair tm tm) -> links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
step-ho (pr X Y) L0 L1 S0 S2 :-
  (X1 ≃_λ Y1) S0 S1,
  solve-links L0 L1 S1 S2.

type prolog-ho list fm -> list (pair nat nat) -> subst -> o.
prolog-ho Terms Problems S :-
  fold4 comp Terms HoTerms [] L0 [] HS0,
  map (pick HoTerms) Problems HoProblems,
  fold4 step-ho HoProblems L0 L HS0 HS,
  decompile L HS S.
```

the proprty is that if a step for Fo succeds then the Ho one does, and if Fo fails then the Ho fails ()

5.2 Example

OK

```
Terms [ flam x\ fapp[fcon"g",fapp[fuva z, x]]
      , flam x\ fapp[fcon"g", fcon"a"] ]
Problems = [ pr z (s z) ] % λx.g(Fx) = λx.ga
lam x\ app[con"g",uva z [x]] ≃_o lam x\ app[con"g", con"a"]
link z z (s z)
HS = [some (abs x\con"a")]
S = [some (flam x\fcon a)]
```

KO

```
Terms [ flam x\ fapp[fcon"g",fapp[fuva z, x]]
, flam x\ fapp[fcon"g", fcon"a"] ]
Problems = [ pr 0 1   % A = λx.x
           , pr 2 3 ] % Aa = a
lam x\ app[con"g",uva z [x]] ≃_o lam x\ app[con"g", con"a"]
link z z (s z)
HS = [some (abs x\con"a")]
S = [some (flam x\fcon a)]
lam x\ app[f, app[X, x]] = Y,
  lam x\ x) = X.
```

TODO: Goal: $s_1 \simeq_o s_2$ is compiled into $t_1 \simeq_\lambda t_2$

TODO: What is done: uvars `fo_uv` of OL are replaced into uvars `ho_uv` of the ML

TODO: Each `fo_uv` is linked to an `ho_uv` of the OL

TODO: Example needing the compiler v0 (tra l'altro lo scope è ignorato): `lam x\ app[con"g",app[uv 0, x]]` $\simeq_o$ `lam x\ app[con"g", c"a"]`
TODO: Links used to instantiate vars of elpi
TODO: After all links, the solution in links are compacted and given to coq
TODO: It is not so simple, see next sections (multi-vars, eta, beta)

The compilation step is meant to recover the higher-order variables of the OL, expressed in a first order way, by replacing them with higher-order variables in the ML. In particular, every time a variable of the OL is encountered in the original term, it is replaced with a meta variable, and if the OL variable is applied to a list of distinct names L, then this list becomes the scope of the variable. For all the other constructors of `tm`, the same term constructor is returned and its arguments are recursively compiled. The predicate in charge for term compilation is:

```
type comp tm -> tm -> links -> links -> subst -> subst -> o.
```

where, we take the term of the OL, produce the term of the ML, take a list of link and produce a list of new links, take a substitution and return a new substitution.

In particular, due to programming constraints, we need to drag the old subst and return a new one extended, if needed, with the new declared meta-variables.

The following code

```
kind link type.
type link nat -> nat -> nat -> subst.
```

defines a link, which is a relation between to variables indexes, the first being the index of a OL variable and the second being the index of a ML variable. The third integer is the number of term in the scope of the two variables, or equivalently, in a typed language, their arity.

integer or nat?

As an example, let's study the following unification problem (a slightly modified version from section 1):

```
lam x\ app[c"decision", app[c"nfact", x, c"3"]] ≃o
  lam x\ app [c"decision", app[uv 0, x]]
```

we have the main unification problem where the nested `app` nodes have lists of different lengths making the unification to fail. The compilation of these terms produces a new unification problem with the following shape:

```
lam x\ app[c"decision", app[c"nfact", x, c"3"]] ≃λ
  lam x\ app [c"decision", uv 1 [x]]
```

The main difference is the replacement of the subterm `app[uv 0, x]` of the OL with the subterm `uv 0 [x]`. Variable indexes are chosen by the ML, that is, the index `0` for that unification variable of the OL term has not the sam meaning of the index `0` in the ML. There exists two different substitution mapping, one for the OL and one for the ML and the indexes of variable point to the respective substitution.

decomp che mappa abs verso lam **TODO: An other example:** `lam x\ app[f, app[X, x]] = Y, (lam x\ x) = X.`

6 USE OF MULTIVARS

Se il termine initziale è della forma

```
app[con"xxx", (lam x\ lam y\ Y y x), (lam x\ f)]
=
app[con"xxx",X,X]
```

allora se non uso due X diverse non ho modo di recuperare il quoziente che mi manca.

a sto punto consideriamo liste di problemi e così da eliminare sta xxx senza perdità di generalità (e facciamo problemi più corti, e modellizziamo anche la sequenza)

6.1 Problems with η

TODO: The following goal necessita v1 (lo scope è usato): `X = lam x\ lam y\ Y y x, X = lam x\ f`
TODO: The snd unif pb, we have to unif `lam x\ lam y\ Y x y` with `lam x\ f`
TODO: It is not doable, with the same elpi var

6.2 Problems with β

TODO: The following goal: `X = lam x\ x, app[X, 3] = 3`
TODO: We use links-beta

6.3 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,
% ].
```

7 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

8 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

9 RESULTS: STDPP AND TLC

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

10 CONCLUSION

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APPENDIX

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

```
type (=_o) ftm -> ftm -> o.                              (=_o)
fapp A =_o fapp B :- map (=_o) A B.
flam F =_o flam G :- pi x\ x =_o x => F x =_o G x.
fcon C =_o fcon C.
fuva N =_o fuva N.
flam F =_o T :-                                          (η_l)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (R x), x =_o x => F x =_o R x.
T =_o flam F :-                                          (η_r)
  pi x\ beta T [x] (R x), x =_o x => R 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 beta fm -> list fm -> fm -> o.
beta A [] A.
beta (flam F) [H | L] R :- subst F H B,
  beta B L R. % since F could be x\app[x|_] and H be lam _
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]).

type subst (fm -> fm) -> fm -> fm -> o.
subst F H B :- napp (F H) B. % since (F H) may generate (app[app _|_])

type napp fm -> fm -> o.
napp (fcon C) (fcon C).
napp (flam F) (flam G) :- pi x\ napp x x => napp (F x) (G x).
napp (fapp[fapp L|M]) R :- !, append L M N, napp (fapp N) R.
napp (fapp[X]) R :- !, napp X R.
napp (fapp A) (fapp B) :- map napp A B.
napp (fuva N) (fuva N).
```

Figure 3: Full implementation of the $=_o$ predicate for $\mathcal{F}_o$

```
type (≃λ) tm -> tm -> subst -> subst -> o.
% Congruence
(app A ≃λ app B) R S :- fold2 (≃λ)A B R S.
(lam F ≃λ lam G) R S :- pi x\ (pi S\ (x ≃λ x) S S) => (F x ≃λ G x) R S.
≃λ (con C) (con C) S S.
% deref
(uva N A ≃λ T) R S :- set? N S F, move F A T1, (T1 ≃λ T) R S.
(T ≃λ uva N A) R S :- set? N S F, move F A T1, (T ≃λ T1) R S.
% flex-flex
(uva N A ≃λ uva M B) S S3 :-  unset? M, unset? N,
  distinct A, distinct B,
  new S W S1, prune W Args1 B Ass,
  assign N S1 Ass S2, assign M S2 Ass S3.
% assignment
(uva N A ≃λ T) R S :- distinct A, not (T = uva _ _), not_occ N S T,
  bind A T T1, assign N S T1 S1.
(T ≃λ uva N A) R S :- distinct A, not (T = uva _ _), not_occ N S T,
  bind A T T1, assign N S T1 S1.

type distinct list A -> o.
distinct [].
distinct [X|XS] :- name X, not(mem X XS),
distinct XS.

typeabbrev memory A (list (option A)).
type set? nat -> memory A -> A -> o.
set? N S T :- nth N S (some T).
type unset? nat -> memory A -> o.
unset? N S :- nth N S none.
type assign nat -> memory A -> A -> memory A -> o.
assign z [none|M] T [some T|M].
assign (s N) [X|M] T [X|M1] :- assign N M T M1.
kind nat type.
type z nat.
type s nat -> nat.
type nth nat -> list A -> A -> o.
nth z [X|_] X.
nth (s N) [_|L] X :- nth N L X.

type new memory A -> nat -> memory A -> o.
new [] z [none].
new [X|XS] (s N) [X|YS] :- new XS N YS.

type prune .
type move .
type beta.
type bind.
type not_occ.
TODO

type fold2 (A -> A1 -> B -> B -> o) -> list A -> list A1 -> B -> B -> o.
fold2 _ [] [] A A.
fold2 F [X|XS] [Y|YS] A A1 :- F X Y A A0, fold2 F XS YS A0 A1.
```

Figure 4: Implementation of the $\simeq_\lambda$ predicate for $\mathcal{H}_o$

```
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.
```

Figure 5: Implementation of the compiler