

Recursively defined cpo algebras

Ohad Kammar and Paul Blain Levy

July 8, 2018

- 1 Bilimit compact categories
- 2 Modelling recursive types
- 3 Recursively defined cppo algebras

Bilimit compact categories

An axiomatization of a category of domains.

A Cpo-enriched category is a category \mathcal{C} whose homsets are cpos, such that composition is continuous.

It is **bilimit compact** when

- each homset $\mathcal{C}(A, B)$ is pointed
- composition is bistrict
- \mathcal{C} has a **zero object** (both initial and terminal)
- Every ω -chain $(A_n, e_n, p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathcal{C}^{ep} has a **bilimit**, i.e. a cocone $V, (u_n, r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} u_n \cdot r_n = \text{id}_V$.

Examples

- The category \mathbf{Cpo}^\perp of cpos and strict continuous maps.
- The opposite of a bilimit compact category.
- A product of bilimit compact categories.

Bifree algebras (Freyd)

Let \mathcal{C} be a bilimit compact category.

Any locally continuous functor $H: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$

has a **bifree algebra** (A, θ)

i.e. $\theta: HA \cong A$ is both an initial algebra and a final coalgebra.

In particular, the zero object is a bifree algebra of the identity functor.

The notion of bifree algebra extends to mixed variance functors.

Call-by-push-value

We want to apply this to the modelling of recursive types.

We'll use call-by-push-value, which subsumes call-by-value and call-by-name typed λ -calculus.

A **value type** A denotes a cpo. **Call-by-value type.**

A **computation type** \underline{B} denotes a cppo. **Call-by-name type.**

Type syntax, including recursive types:

$$\begin{aligned} A, A' &::= U\underline{B} \mid 1 \mid A \times A' \mid 0 \mid A + A' \mid \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} A_i \mid \mathbf{x} \mid \text{rec } \mathbf{x}. A \\ \underline{B}, \underline{B}' &::= F A \mid A \rightarrow \underline{B} \mid 1_{\Pi} \mid \underline{B} \amalg \underline{B}' \mid \prod_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \underline{B}_i \mid \underline{\mathbf{x}} \mid \text{rec } \underline{\mathbf{x}}. \underline{B} \end{aligned}$$

Semantics of types:

$$\llbracket U\underline{B} \rrbracket = \llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket \qquad \llbracket F A \rrbracket = \llbracket A \rrbracket_{\perp}$$

Recursive types

Recursive value type

$$\begin{aligned} D &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \, \mathbf{x}. A \\ D &\cong A[D/\mathbf{x}] \end{aligned}$$

Should denote an isomorphism in **Cpo**.

Recursive computation type $\underline{D} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \, \underline{\mathbf{x}}. \underline{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{D} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \, \underline{\mathbf{x}}. \underline{B} \\ \underline{D} &\cong \underline{B}[\underline{D}/\underline{\mathbf{x}}] \end{aligned}$$

Should denote an isomorphism in **Cpo**[⊥].

Recursive types

Recursive value type

$$\begin{aligned} D &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \, \mathbf{x}.A \\ D &\cong A[D/\mathbf{x}] \end{aligned}$$

Should denote an isomorphism in \mathbf{Cpo} .

Recursive computation type $\underline{D} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \, \underline{\mathbf{x}}.\underline{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{D} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \, \underline{\mathbf{x}}.\underline{B} \\ \underline{D} &\cong \underline{B}[\underline{D}/\underline{\mathbf{x}}] \end{aligned}$$

Should denote an isomorphism in \mathbf{Cpo}^\perp .

But \mathbf{Cpo} is not bilimit compact—it has no zero object.

Solution: expand the category

Let \mathcal{B} be a Cpo-enriched category.

A **bilimit compact expansion** of \mathcal{B} is a bilimit compact Cpo-enriched category \mathcal{C} containing \mathcal{B} as a subcategory such that

- $\mathcal{B}(A, B)$ is an admissible subset of $\mathcal{C}(A, B)$
- given
 - chains $(A_n, e_n, p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and (A'_n, e'_n, p'_n) in \mathcal{C}^{ep}
 - bilimits $V, (u_n, r_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $V', (u'_n, r'_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$
 - a map $\alpha_n: A_n \rightarrow A'_n$ commuting with e_n and with p_n

the join of $e'_n \cdot \alpha_n \cdot p_n$ is in $\mathcal{B}(V, V')$.

Examples

- The category \mathbf{pCpo} of cpos and partial continuous maps is a bilimit compact expansion of \mathbf{Cpo} .
- Preserved by $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$.
- Preserved by product.

The recipe

We seek an fixpoint of a mixed variance functor H on \mathcal{B} .

Take a bilimit compact expansion \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{B} .

Extend H to \mathcal{C} .

Obtain a fixpoint of H on \mathcal{C} .

Every isomorphism in \mathcal{C} is an isomorphism in \mathcal{B} .

To model a language with dynamic generation (of names, references, etc.),

a value type denotes an object of $[\mathbb{I}, \mathbf{Cpo}]$

a computation type denotes an object of $[\mathbb{I}, \mathbf{Cpo}^\perp]$,

Theorem

- $[\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{C}]$ is bilimit compact if \mathcal{C} is.
- Let \mathcal{B} have bilimit compact expansion \mathcal{C} . Then $[\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{B}]$ has bilimit compact expansion, as follows: a map $A \rightarrow B$ is a map in $[\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{C}]$.

- 1 If programs either terminate or diverge, $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo.

Semantics of a computation type \underline{B}

- 1 If programs either terminate or diverge, $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo.
- 2 Suppose programs can crash. Then $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo A with a “crash” element.

Semantics of a computation type \underline{B}

- 1 If programs either terminate or diverge, $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo.
- 2 Suppose programs can crash. Then $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo A with a “crash” element.
- 3 Suppose programs can perform I/O, described by a functor $H: \mathbf{Cpo}^\perp \rightarrow \mathbf{Cpo}$. Then $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo A with a map $HA \rightarrow A$.

Semantics of a computation type \underline{B}

- 1 If programs either terminate or diverge, $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo.
- 2 Suppose programs can crash. Then $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo A with a “crash” element.
- 3 Suppose programs can perform I/O, described by a functor $H: \mathbf{Cpo}^\perp \rightarrow \mathbf{Cpo}$. Then $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo A with a map $HA \rightarrow A$.
- 4 Suppose programs can lookup and update memory, and S is the set of states. Then $\llbracket \underline{B} \rrbracket$ is a cppo A with maps

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{lookup} & : & A^S \rightarrow A \\ \text{update} & : & S \times A \rightarrow A \end{array}$$

satisfying some equations.

Recursive computation types with effects

We need to form

- a recursive crash-cppo
- a recursive cppo- H -algebra
- a recursive cppo lookup/update algebra.

But the categories of crash-cppos, cppo- H -algebras, and cppo lookup/update algebras are not bilimit compact, as they have no zero object.

Recursive computation types with effects

We need to form

- a recursive crash-cppo
- a recursive cppo- H -algebra
- a recursive cppo lookup/update algebra.

But the categories of crash-cppos, cppo- H -algebras, and cppo lookup/update algebras are not bilimit compact, as they have no zero object.

Solution: expand the categories.

The category of crash cpos and strict homomorphisms lacks a zero object.

The category of crash cpos and strict homomorphisms lacks a zero object.

The expanded category: a morphism $f: (A, c) \rightarrow (B, d)$ is a **lax homomorphism**, a strict map such that $f(c) \leq d$.

The category of cppo- H -algebras and strict homomorphisms lacks a zero object.

The category of cppo- H -algebras and strict homomorphisms lacks a zero object.

The expanded category: a morphism $f: (A, c) \rightarrow (B, d)$ is a **lax homomorphism**, a strict map such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} HA & \xrightarrow{Hf} & HB \\ \downarrow c & \leq & \downarrow d \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \end{array}$$

Bilimit compactness was proved by Fiore.

- Computation types denote cppo-algebras.
- The category of cppo-algebras is not bilimit compact.
- We interpret recursive computation types using the bilimit compact expansion in which a morphism is a **lax homomorphism**.
- The appropriate functors (e.g. \rightarrow) can be extended to this category.
- **Caveat** We conjecture this model is computationally adequate, but proving it is work in progress.