

Dependent Asymmetric Paths

by Sven Nilsen, 2019

In this paper I introduce notation for dependent asymmetric paths.

A dependent asymmetric path is an asymmetric path^[1] which depends on the value on some previous argument. The idea is similar to dependent types^[2], but for asymmetric paths.

Assume the following system:

∴ $\text{select} : \text{state} \times \text{item} \rightarrow \text{state}$
∴ $\text{selected} : \text{state} \times \text{item} \rightarrow \text{bool}$

∴ $|\text{state}| > |\text{item}|$ The type of `state` is larger than the type of `item`

One would like to translate the following from first-order logic^[3] to path semantical notation:

$\forall s, it \{ \text{selected}(\text{select}(s, it), it) = \text{true} \}$ First order logic

By using the notation for dependent asymmetric paths and notation for existential path equations^[4]:

∴ $\text{select}[\text{unit} \times [\text{id}]] it \rightarrow (\text{selected } it) \leq \text{true}$ Dependent asymmetric path

∴ $it : \text{item}$
∴ $(\text{selected } it) : \text{state} \rightarrow \text{bool}$
∴ $\text{select}[\text{unit} \times [\text{id}]] it \rightarrow (\text{selected } it) : () \times \text{item} \rightarrow \text{bool}$ Can be treated as `item → bool`

The `[id] it` expression introduces the variable `it` at the same time as telling that the information about `item` is preserved in the asymmetric path. For more information about `id` and `unit`, see the standard dictionary for list of functions^[5].

Notice that since the information about the state is erased, the following would be absurd:

$\text{select}[\text{unit} \times [\text{id}]] it \rightarrow \text{id} : \text{item} \rightarrow \text{state}$ ERROR: `|state| > |item|`

This is because one can not map deterministically from a smaller type with pure functions. However, since `(selected it)` maps to a type `bool`, the type becomes `item → bool`.

Starting with decoupled syntax, one can see that the output path depends on the argument:

∴ $\text{select}(_ : \text{state}, it : \text{item}) = [\text{selected } it] \text{ true}$
∴ $\text{select}(_ : \text{state}, it : [\text{id}]] it = [\text{selected } it] \text{ true}$
∴ $\text{select}[\text{unit} \times \text{id}](), it = [\text{selected } it] \text{ true}$
∴ $\text{select}[\text{unit} \times [\text{id}]] it \rightarrow (\text{selected } it) \leq \text{true}$

References:

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