

Higher Order Operator Overloading and Partial Evaluation

by Sven Nilsen, 2019

Higher Order Operator Overloading^[1] states that when you have functions of the same input, you can overload any operator on the return values of the functions:

$$g(f_0, f_1) := \lambda(a : A) = g(f_0(a), f_1(a))$$

Self Reference under Higher Order Operator Overloading^[2] means constructing functions like these:

$$x := \lambda(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}) = x$$

$$y := \lambda(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}) = y$$

Partial Evaluation^[3] means calling some function `f` and interpreting it using Higher Order Operator Overloading, with one or more self-referential function:

$$f(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}) = x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

$$f(x, 0) \leq \Rightarrow \lambda(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}) = x^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{Partially evaluated function where `y = 0`}$$

$$f(0, y) \leq \Rightarrow \lambda(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}) = y^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{Partially evaluated function where `x = 0`}$$

To reduce the number of arguments, one can use the `id` function:

$$f(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}) = x^2 + 3 \cdot y$$

$$f(\text{id}, 0) \leq \Rightarrow \lambda(x : \text{real}) = x^2$$

$$f(0, \text{id}) \leq \Rightarrow \lambda(y : \text{real}) = 3 \cdot y$$

If there are more than one argument, one must use self-referential functions of the new context:

$$f(x : \text{real}, y : \text{real}, z : \text{real}) = x^3 + y^2 + z$$

$$x := \lambda(x : \text{real}, z : \text{real}) = x$$

$$z := \lambda(x : \text{real}, z : \text{real}) = z$$

$$f(x, 0, z) \leq \Rightarrow \lambda(x : \text{real}, z : \text{real}) = x^3 + z$$

One can also extend the context, e.g. to add infinitesimal changes:

$$x := \lambda(x : \text{real}, dx : \text{real}, y : \text{real}, dy : \text{real}, z : \text{real}, dz : \text{real}) = x + dx$$

Partial Evaluation^[3] is different from Function Currying^[4], although it is logically equivalent:

- Partial Evaluation reduces a program into basis function-calls
- All constant expressions are reduced

For example:

$$f(x) = x + (1 + 4)$$

When passing `x` as a self-referential function, `f` becomes:

$$f(x) = x + 5$$

Notice that this is a logically equivalent function, but it might run faster.

So, naturally, Higher Order Operator Overloading^[1] might be used to:

- Analyze the inner workings of programming languages
- Change performance characteristics of functions

References:

- [1] “Higher Order Operator Overloading”
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- [3] “Partial evaluation”
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