## **Adversarial Paths**

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Based on ideas from a discussion with Adam Nemecek, in this paper I formalize what it means to make a choice `A  $\sim$  0` in path semantics, without being able to remember how one ended up in `A  $\sim$  1`. The notation is designed to easily work with higher order dependencies between choices.

A choice is a type A with an associated function  $A::f:A \rightarrow B$ .

An adversarial path is a higher order equivalence path such that:

$$A \sim 0 : T \rightarrow A \sim 1$$

$$A \sim 1 := (g : B \rightarrow bool) = g \subseteq \bigcup x : T \{ (A::f \sim 1)'(x) \}$$

Where  $A \sim 0$  consumes A as a resource, and  $A \sim 1$  produces a new resource.

The rest of this paper explains the notation above.

I will derive it from the notation used in the paper "Equivalence Paths": An equivalence path is a function `~f` created from some function `f`. The `~` unary operator is called the "universal equivalence path". One can think of `~f` as crossing out all input-output pairs that intersect, such that for all outputs, there exist a unique input. To access all equivalence paths of a function, the transformation is controlled by manipulating the input domain constraint `~f{ $\forall f$ }`. A higher order trivial path means that ` $\forall f$ '` depends on some quantified variable. This means that:

$$\forall f: A \rightarrow bool$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

Is replaced by:

$$\forall f': T \rightarrow A \rightarrow bool$$

Since the trivial path  $f \sim 0$  of the equivalence path  $f \in \{ \forall f \}$  is defined by:

$$f \sim 0 \iff \forall f \forall f$$

It follows that the higher order trivial path  $(f \sim 0)$  of the higher order equivalence path  $\sim f\{\forall f'\}$ :

$$(f \sim 0)' \ll \forall f \{ \forall f' \}$$

$$(f \sim 0)': T \rightarrow A \rightarrow bool$$

Since the existential of `f` constrained to `f  $\sim$  0` is determines `f  $\sim$  1`:

$$\exists f \{ f \sim 0 \} \iff f \sim 1$$

It follows that the higher order existential path of `f` constrained to ` $(f \sim 0)$ '` determines ` $(f \sim 1)$ '`:

$$\exists f\{(f \sim 0)'\} \iff (f \sim 1)'$$

In Adverserial Path Semantics, one exploits the following properties:

$$\exists f \{ (f \sim 0)' \} \iff (f \sim 1)'$$

$$(f \sim 0)' : T \rightarrow A \rightarrow bool$$

$$(f \sim 1)' : T \rightarrow B \rightarrow bool$$

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

Instead of defining an `f` for every `A`, it is associated with `A`, such that:

$$\exists A::f\{(A::f \sim 0)'\} \le (A::f \sim 1)'$$
  
 $(A::f \sim 0)': T \rightarrow A \rightarrow bool$   
 $(A::f \sim 1)': T \rightarrow B \rightarrow bool$   
 $A::f: A \rightarrow B$ 

A type `A` with an associated function `A::f` is called a "choice".

An adversarial choice `A` has the following abstract judgemental properties:

$$\forall x \{ (A::f \sim 0)'(x) : unknown \}$$
  
 $\forall x \{ (A::f \sim 1)'(x) : known \}$ 

This is meant as  $A \sim 0$  consumes A as a resource.

The higher order existential path  $(\exists A::f\{(A::f\sim 0)'\})(x) \le (A::f\sim 1)'(x)$  has a sub-type  $A\sim 1$ :

$$A \sim 1 := \langle (g : B \rightarrow bool) = g \subseteq \bigcup x : T \{ (A :: f \sim 1)'(x) \}$$
  
 $A \sim 1 : (B \rightarrow bool) \rightarrow bool$ 

Because `(A::f ~ 0)'` is unknown for all inputs, this frees up the syntax `A ~ 0` to mean something else:

$$A \sim 0 : T \rightarrow A \sim 1$$

Since `A` is consumed by `A  $\sim$  0`, one can interpret it as consuming `A` and producing `A  $\sim$  1`. This notation is designed to easily work with higher order dependencies between choices.

`A ~ 0` is interpreted as making the choice itself, then feeding in some `x : T` to obtain `A ~ 1`. Notice that this can be thought of as "going through `A ~ 0` into `A ~ 1`". One can also think of `A ~ 0` as committing to making a choice, even through the concrete choice is delayed until the next step.