Terms

(Stolen from the Incremental Flattening paper[1] :))

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
bop & ::= & \mathbf{+} \mid \mathbf{-} \mid \mathbf{*} \mid \mathbf{/} \mid \mathbf{¡} \mid \cdots \\
op & ::= & \mathbf{transpose} \mid \mathbf{rearrange}\ (d, \cdots, d) \mid \mathbf{replicate} \\
soac & ::= & \mathbf{map} \mid \mathbf{reduce} \mid \mathbf{scan} \mid \mathbf{redomap} \mid \mathbf{scanomap} \\
e & ::= & x \mid d \mid b \mid (e, \cdots, e) \mid e[e] \mid e\ bop\ e \mid op\ e\ \cdots\ e \mid \mathbf{0} \\
 & \mid & \mathbf{loop}\ x_1\ \cdots\ x_n = e\ \mathbf{for}\ y < e\ \mathbf{do}\ e \\
 & \mid & \mathbf{loop}\ x_1\ \cdots\ x_n = e\ \mathbf{for}\ y = e\ \mathbf{to}\ 0\ \mathbf{do}\ e \\
 & \mid & \mathbf{let}\ x_1\ \cdots\ x_n = e\ \mathbf{in}\ e \mid \mathbf{if}\ e\ \mathbf{then}\ e\ \mathbf{else}\ e \\
 & \mid & soac\ f\ e\ \cdots\ e \\
f & ::= & \lambda x_1\ \cdots\ x_n\ \rightarrow e \mid \ soac\ f\ e\ \cdots\ e \mid e\ bop \mid bop\ e
\end{array}
$$

The **0** expression is an array of zeros of arbitrary (and polymorphic!) shape.

Reverse-mode Rules

We define *tape maps* ($\| \Omega$) and *adjoint contexts* ($\Lambda \vdash$) as

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\Omega ::= \varepsilon \mid \Omega, (x \mapsto x_s) \\
\Lambda ::= \varepsilon \mid \Lambda, (x \mapsto \hat{x})
\end{array}
$$

The union of two maps prefers the right map in the instance of key conflicts:

$$
(\Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2)[x] = \begin{cases} \Lambda_2[x] & \text{if } (x \mapsto \hat{x}) \in \Lambda_2 \\ \Lambda_1[x] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
$$

Mappings of lists of variables is sugar for a list of mappings:

$$
x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \mapsto \hat{x_1}\hat{x_2}\cdots\hat{x_n} = \epsilon, (x_1 \mapsto \hat{x_1}), (x_2 \mapsto \hat{x_2}), \ldots, (x_n \mapsto \hat{x_n})
$$

dom returns all keys of a map, i.e.,

$$
dom\ (\epsilon, (x_1 \mapsto \hat{x_1}), (x_2 \mapsto \hat{x_2})) = \{x_1, x_2\}
$$

im returns all elements:

$$
im\ (\epsilon, (x_1 \mapsto \hat{x_1}), (x_2 \mapsto \hat{x_2})) = \{\hat{x_1}, \hat{x_2}\}
$$

We're sloppy and overload the notation somewhat, so expressions like

$$
\mathbf{let}\ dom\ (\epsilon, (x_1 \mapsto \hat{x_1}), (x_2 \mapsto \hat{x_2}))\ = e_1\ \mathbf{in}\ e_2
$$

are to be understood as

$$
\mathbf{let}\ x_1\ x_2 = e_1\ \mathbf{in}\ e_2
$$

or

$$
\mathbf{let}\ (x_1, x_2) = e_1\ \mathbf{in}\ e_2
$$

depending on the context.

Forward pass ($\Rightarrow_F$)

$$
\frac{e = \mathbf{loop}\ \overline{x} = e_0\ \mathbf{for}\ y < e_n\ \mathbf{do}\ e_{body} \qquad x_{s_0}\ \text{fresh} \qquad x_{s_0} = \mathbf{replicate}\ e_n\ \mathbf{0}}{e \Rightarrow_F \mathbf{loop}\ (\overline{x}, x_s) = (e_0, x_{s_0})\ \mathbf{for}\ y < e_n\ \mathbf{do}\ (e_{body}, x_s[y] = \overline{x})\ \|\ (\overline{x} \mapsto x_s)}\ \textsc{FwdLoop}
$$

[1] https://futhark-lang.org/publications/ppopp19.pdf

Reverse pass ($\Leftarrow$)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} e_{body} = \textbf{let } \overline{rs} = e'_{body} \textbf{ in } \overline{rs} \qquad e_{loop} = \textbf{let } \overline{lres} = \textbf{loop } \overline{x} = e_0 \textbf{ for } y < e_n \textbf{ do } e_{body} \textbf{ in } \overline{lres} \\ e_{loop} \Rightarrow_F e'_{loop} \parallel \Omega \qquad \overline{fv} = FV(e_{body}) \setminus \overline{x} \qquad \overline{\hat{x}},\ \overline{\hat{fv}},\ \overline{\hat{fv}'},\ \overline{\hat{fv}''},\ \overline{\hat{rs}},\ \overline{\hat{rs}'}\ fresh \\ \overline{reset} = \textbf{map } (\lambda\_.\ \mathbf{0})\ \overline{\hat{x}} \qquad \Lambda'_1 = \Lambda_1,\ \overline{x} \mapsto \overline{\hat{x}},\ \overline{fv} \mapsto \overline{\hat{fv}},\ \overline{rs} \mapsto \overline{\hat{rs}} \\ \hat{e}_{body} = \textbf{let } \overline{\hat{z}} = \hat{e}'_{body} \textbf{ in } \overline{\hat{z}} \qquad (\Lambda'_1 \vdash e_{body}) \Leftarrow (\Lambda_2 \vdash \hat{e}_{body}) \\ \Lambda_{2,fv} = \{v \mapsto \hat{v} \mid v \in \overline{fv}, (v \mapsto \hat{v}) \in \Lambda_2 \setminus \Lambda'_1\} \qquad \Lambda_{2,rs} = \{r \mapsto \hat{r} \mid r \in \overline{rs}, (r \mapsto \hat{r}) \in \Lambda_2\} \\ \hat{e}''_{body} = \textbf{let } \overline{rs} = \Omega[y] \textbf{ in } (\textbf{let } \overline{\hat{z}'} = \hat{e}'_{body} \textbf{ in } (\overline{reset}, im(\Lambda_{2,rs}), im(\Lambda_{2,fv}))) \\ \widehat{init} = (\overline{reset}, \Lambda_1[\overline{lres}], \Lambda_1[dom(\Lambda_{2,fv})]) \\ \hat{e}_{loop} = \textbf{loop } (\overline{\hat{x}}, \overline{\hat{rs}}, \overline{\hat{fv}}) = \widehat{init} \textbf{ for } y = e_n - 1 \textbf{ to } 0 \textbf{ do } \hat{e}''_{body} \\ \Lambda_3 = \Lambda_1 \cup \left(dom(\Lambda_{2,fv}) \mapsto \overline{\hat{fv}''}\right) \end{array}}{\Lambda_1 \vdash e_{loop} \Leftarrow \left(\Lambda_3 \vdash \textbf{let } (\_, \overline{\hat{rs}'}, \overline{\hat{fv}'}) = \hat{e}_{loop} \textbf{ in } (\textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}''} = (\textbf{map } (+)\ \overline{\hat{fv}'}\ \overline{\hat{rs}'}) \textbf{ in } \overline{\hat{fv}''})\right)} \text{ RevLoop}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \Lambda \vdash e_t \Leftarrow \Lambda_t \vdash \textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}}_t = \hat{e}_t \textbf{ in } \overline{\hat{fv}}_t \\ \Lambda \vdash e_f \Leftarrow \Lambda_f \vdash \textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}}_f = \hat{e}_f \textbf{ in } \overline{\hat{fv}}_f \qquad \Lambda_{\Delta_t} = \Lambda \setminus \Lambda_t \qquad \Lambda_{\Delta_f} = \Lambda \setminus \Lambda_f \\ \overline{\hat{fv}}\ fresh \qquad \hat{e}'_t = \textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}} = sort(\overline{\hat{fv}}_t \ +\!\!+\ im(\Lambda_{\Delta_f} - \Lambda_{\Delta_t})) \textbf{ in } (\textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}}_t = \hat{e}_t \textbf{ in } \overline{\hat{fv}}_t) \\ \hat{e}'_f = \textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}} = sort(\overline{\hat{fv}}_f \ +\!\!+\ im(\Lambda_{\Delta_t} - \Lambda_{\Delta_f})) \textbf{ in } (\textbf{let } \overline{\hat{fv}}_f = \hat{e}_f \textbf{ in } \overline{\hat{fv}}_f) \\ \Lambda' = \Lambda,\ (dom\Lambda_{\Delta_t} \cup (\Lambda_{\Delta_f}) \mapsto \overline{\hat{fv}}) \end{array}}{\Lambda \vdash \textbf{if } e_p \textbf{ then } e_t \textbf{ else } e_f \Leftarrow \Lambda' \vdash \textbf{if } e_p \textbf{ then } \hat{e}'_t \textbf{ else } \hat{e}'_f} \text{ RevIF}$$