

# 1 Object Language

## 1.1 Raw Terms

The untyped syntax for CBPV OSum, add separating connectives, remove error.

Value Types	$A$	$::=$	$X$ $\text{Unit}$ $\text{Case } A$ $\text{OSum}$ $A \times A$ $A * A$ $\exists X.A$ $U\underline{B}$
Computation Types	$\underline{B}$	$::=$	$A \rightarrow \underline{B}$ $A \multimap \underline{B}$ $\forall X.\underline{B}$ $FA$
Values	$V$	$::=$	$x$ $tt$ $\sigma$ $\text{inj}_V V$ $(V, V)$ $(V * V)$ $\text{pack } (A, V) \text{ as } \exists X.A$ $\text{thunk } M$
Computations	$M$	$::=$	$\lambda x: A.M$ $MV$ $\alpha x: A.M$ $M@V$ $\Lambda X.M$ $M[A]$ $\text{ret } V$ $\text{force } V$ $\text{newcase}_A x; M$ $\text{match } V \text{ with } V \{ \text{inj } x.M \parallel N \}$ $\text{let } (x, x) = V; M$ $\text{let } (x * x) = V; M$ $\text{unpack } (X, x) = V; M$
Value Context	$\Gamma$	$::=$	$\cdot$ $\Gamma, x: A$ $\Gamma * x: A$
Type Context	$\Delta$	$::=$	$\cdot$ $\Delta, X$

## 1.2 Typed Terms

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Delta; \Gamma, x : A \vdash_v x : A} \\
\\
\frac{}{\Delta; \Gamma * x : A \vdash_v x : A} \\
\\
\frac{}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v \text{tt} : \text{Unit}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v \sigma : \text{Case}A \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : A}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v \text{inj}_\sigma V : \text{OSum}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V_1 : A_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V_2 : A_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v (V_1, V_2) : A_1 \times A_2} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma_1 \vdash_v V_1 : A_1 \quad \Delta; \Gamma_2 \vdash_v V_2 : A_2}{\Delta; \Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2 \vdash_v (V_1 * V_2) : A_1 * A_2} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : A[A'/X]}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v \text{pack}(A', V) \text{ as } \exists X.A : \exists X.A} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v \text{thunk } M : \underline{UB}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, x : A \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \lambda x : A.M : A \rightarrow \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c M : A \rightarrow \underline{B} \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v N : A}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c MN : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma * x : A \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \alpha x : A.M : A \multimap \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma_1 \vdash_c M : A \multimap \underline{B} \quad \Delta; \Gamma_2 \vdash_v N : A}{\Delta; \Gamma_1 * \Gamma_2 \vdash_c M @ N : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta, X; \Gamma \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \Lambda X.M : \forall X.\underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c M : \forall X.\underline{B} \quad \Delta \vdash A}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c M[A] : \underline{B}[A/X]} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : A}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{ret } V : FA}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : U \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{force } V : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma * (\sigma : \text{Case } A) \vdash_c M : \underline{B} \quad \Delta \vdash A}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{newcase}_A x; M : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : \text{OSum} \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v \sigma : \text{Case } A \quad \Delta; \Gamma, x : A \vdash M : \underline{B} \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c N : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{match } V \text{ with } \sigma \{ \text{inj } x.M \parallel N \} : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : A_1 \times A_2 \quad \Delta; \Gamma, x : A_1, y : A_2 \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{let } (x, y) = V; M : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : A_1 * A_2 \quad \Delta; \Gamma * x : A_1 * y : A_2 \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{let } (x * y) = V; M : \underline{B}} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta \vdash \underline{B} \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v V : \exists X. A \quad \Delta, X; \Gamma, x : A \vdash_c M : \underline{B}}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_c \text{unpack}(X, x) = V; M : \underline{B}}
\end{array}$$

## 2 Meta Language

### 2.1 Raw Formulas

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
\text{Formula } \phi, \psi & ::= & t =_A u \\
& | & R(t, u) \\
& | & \phi \implies \psi \\
& | & \phi \wedge \psi \\
& | & \phi \vee \psi \\
& | & \exists x : A. \phi \\
& | & \exists X. \phi \\
& | & \exists \underline{X}. \phi \\
& | & \exists R : \text{Rel}[A, B]. \phi \\
& | & \forall x : A. \phi \\
& | & \forall X. \phi \\
& | & \forall \underline{X}. \phi \\
& | & \forall R : \text{Rel}[A, B]. \phi
\end{array}$$

### 2.2 Typed Formulas

Propositions, or well-formed formulas, use a term environment  $\Gamma$ , type environment  $\Delta$  and relation environment  $\Theta$ . The typing judgement for Propositions is  $\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p P$ . There are value relations and computation relations.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_- t : A \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_- u : A}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p t =_A u} \text{ for } v, c \\
\\
\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_- t : A \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_- u : B \quad R : \text{Rel}_-[A, B] \in \Theta}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p R(t, u)} \text{ for } v, c
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi \quad \Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \psi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi \Box \psi} \Box \in \{\wedge, \vee, \implies\}$$

what about \*? Something like exists fresh

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, x : A | \Theta \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \exists x : A. \phi}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \exists X. \phi} X \notin FV(\Delta, \Gamma, \Theta)$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \exists \underline{X}. \phi} \underline{X} \notin FV(\Delta, \Gamma, \Theta)$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta, R : Rel\_ [A, B] \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \exists R : Rel\_ [A, B]. \phi} \text{ for } \{v, c\}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, x : A | \Theta \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \forall x : A. \phi}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \forall X. \phi} X \notin FV(\Delta, \Gamma, \Theta)$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \forall \underline{X}. \phi} \underline{X} \notin FV(\Delta, \Gamma, \Theta)$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta, R : Rel\_ [A, B] \vdash_p \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \forall R : Rel\_ [A, B]. \phi} \text{ for } \{v, c\}$$

## 2.3 Typed Relations

Relations are of the form  $(x : A, y : B). \phi$  where  $\phi$  is a proposition that can use  $x, y$ . The typing judgement for relations is  $\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B). \phi : Rel\_ [A, B]$ . The body of the relation is a proposition. Here we pay attention to the difference between value and computation relations.

again, what about \*?

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, x : A \vdash_v t : C \quad \Delta; \Gamma, y : B \vdash_v u : C}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B). t =_C u : Rel_v [A, B]}$$

secretly inserting stoup

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma | x : \underline{A} \vdash_c t : \underline{C} \quad \Delta; \Gamma | y : \underline{B} \vdash_c u : \underline{C}}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : \underline{A}, y : \underline{B}). t =_{\underline{C}} u : Rel_c [\underline{A}, \underline{B}]}$$

Given some  $x : A$  and  $y : B$  the terms  $t, u$  are related by  $R$ , thus we have a relation on  $A, B$ . Think of these like a lambda abstraction over two parameters. If the body is related, we can

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, x : A \vdash_v t : C \quad \Delta; \Gamma, y : B \vdash_v u : D}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta, R : Rel_v[C, D] \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).R(t, u) : Rel_v[A, B]}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma | x : \underline{A} \vdash_c t : \underline{C} \quad \Delta; \Gamma | y : \underline{B} \vdash_c u : \underline{D}}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta, \underline{R} : Rel_c[\underline{C}, \underline{D}] \vdash_r (x : \underline{A}, y : \underline{B}).\underline{R}(t, u) : Rel_c[\underline{A}, \underline{B}]}$$

What is the intuition here? This rule is in figure 5 of the PE logic paper.

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_p \phi \quad \Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\psi : Rel_v A, B}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\phi \implies \psi : Rel_v[A, B]} \text{ also } c \text{ version}$$

?

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash ? \quad \Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash ?}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\phi \wedge \psi : Rel_v[A, B]} \text{ also } c \text{ version}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, z : C; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\phi : Rel_v[A, B]?}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\forall(z : C).\phi : Rel_v[A, B]} \text{ also } c \text{ version}$$

$$\frac{\Delta, X; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\phi : Rel_v[A, B]?}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\forall X.\phi : Rel_v[A, B]} \text{ also } c \text{ version}$$

$$\frac{\Delta, X; \Gamma; \Theta, R : Rel_{\mathbf{n}}[C, D] \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\phi : Rel_{\mathbf{m}}[A, B]}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B).\forall(R : Rel_{\mathbf{n}}[C, D]).\phi : Rel_{\mathbf{m}}[A, B]} \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m} \in \{v, c\}$$

Analogous versions for  $\exists$  connectives.

## 2.4 Deduction Rules

The judgement for deduction sequence are of the form  $\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \psi$  where  $\Delta$  is a type environment,  $\Gamma$  is a term environment,  $\Theta$  is a relation environment,  $\Phi$  is a proposition environment, and  $\psi$  is a proposition. like term intro and elim, but without proof terms also for computations?

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v t : A}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d t =_A t} \text{ refl}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d t =_A u \quad \Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi[t/x]}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi[u/x]} \text{ subst}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi, \phi \vdash_d \psi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi \implies \psi} \implies \text{ Intro}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi \implies \psi \quad \Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \psi} \implies \text{Elim}$$

and familiar rules for logical and  $(\wedge)$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, (x : A); \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \forall(x : A). \phi} \forall \text{ Term Intro}$$

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \forall(x : A). \phi \quad \Delta; \Gamma \vdash_v t : A}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi[t/x]} \forall \text{ Term Elim}$$

$$X \notin FV(..), \text{ also for } c \frac{\Delta, X; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \forall X. \phi} \forall \text{ Type Intro}$$

$$\text{also for } c \frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \forall X. \phi \quad \Delta \vdash A}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi[A/X]} \forall \text{ Type Elim}$$

$$\text{also for } c \frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta, R : Rel_v[A, B]; \Phi \vdash_d \phi}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \forall(R : Rel_v[A, B]). \phi} \forall \text{ Rel Intro}$$

$$\text{also for } c \frac{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \forall(R : Rel_v[A, B]). \phi \quad \Delta; \Gamma; \Theta \vdash_r (x : A, y : B). \psi : Rel_v[A, B]}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d \phi[\psi[t/x, u/y]/R(t, u)]} \forall \text{ Rel Elim}$$

## 2.5 Axioms & Axiom Schemas

### 2.5.1 Congruences

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, (x : A) \vdash_c t, u : B \quad \Delta; \Gamma, (x : A); \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d t = u}{\Delta; \Gamma; \Theta; \Phi \vdash_d (\lambda(x : A). t) =_{A \rightarrow B} (\lambda(x : A). u)} x \notin FV(\Phi)$$

### 2.5.2 Beta / Eta Laws

### 2.5.3 Parametricity