VALIDATOR FOR FLAMBDA2 SIMPLIFIER

1. Reduction strategy

This language has a call-by-value style reduction strategy. Notice the unusual [LetR] rule—the expression N refers to an expression in the normal form, which may refer to a normalized effectful expression. This rule is *not* analogous to the [ApplyContR] rule, since the lambda abstraction is always implicit in let expressions, ensuring that the "lefthand-side" of the application is always a value. This is necessary because for the case of several effectful expressions (such as a print statement), inlining the occurence of the expression multiple times will be behaviorally different from the original expression.

The [Apply-β] rule describes the case when the callee is a lambda expression, and the argument is fully evaluated. The expression is beta-reduced, then the resulting value get passed on as an argument to either the return or exception continuation, depending on whether or not the expression throws an exception.

$$\textsc{Let-}\beta \quad \mathsf{let}\ x\ =\ v\ \mathsf{in}\ e \longrightarrow e\,[x \setminus v]$$

$$\textsc{LetL} \quad \frac{e_1 \longrightarrow e_1'}{\mathsf{let}\ x\ =\ e_1\ \mathsf{in}\ e_2 \longrightarrow \mathsf{let}\ x\ =\ e_1'\ \mathsf{in}\ e_2}$$

$$\textsc{LetR} \quad \frac{e_2 \longrightarrow e_2'}{\mathsf{let}\ x\ =\ N\ \mathsf{in}\ e_2 \longrightarrow \mathsf{let}\ x\ =\ N\ \mathsf{in}\ e_2'}$$

$$\textsc{LetClo-}\beta \quad \forall x\ i, x = X[i],\ \mathsf{let}\ (\mathsf{clo}\ X)\ =\ K\ \mathsf{in}\ e \longrightarrow e\,[x \setminus (\pi_1\ K[i], K)]$$

$$\textsc{LetStaticClo-}\beta \quad \forall x, x \in X^{\uparrow},\ \mathsf{let}\ (\mathsf{clo}\ X^{\uparrow})\ =\ K\ \mathsf{in}\ e \longrightarrow e\,[x \setminus (x, K)]$$

$$\textsc{LetCode-}\beta \quad \mathsf{let}\ (\mathsf{code}\ f\ (x,\ \rho,\ res_k,\ exn_k))\ =\ e_1\ \mathsf{in}\ e_2 \longrightarrow e_2\,[f \setminus \lambda(x,\ \rho,\ res_k,\ exn_k)].e_1$$

$$\textsc{LetCont-}\beta \quad e_1\ \mathsf{where}\ k\ \overrightarrow{args}\ =\ e_2 \longrightarrow e_1\,[k \setminus \lambda\ \overrightarrow{args}.\, e_2]$$

$$\textsc{ApplyContR} \quad \frac{\overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{args}'}{v\ \overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow v\ \overrightarrow{args}'}$$

$$\textsc{ApplyContL} \quad \frac{k \longrightarrow k'}{k\ \overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow k'\ \overrightarrow{args}}$$

$$\textsc{ApplyCont-}\beta \quad (\lambda\ x.\, e)\ v \longrightarrow e\,[x \setminus v]$$

$$\textsc{ApplyR} \quad \frac{\overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{args}'}{e\ \rho\ res_k\ \ exn_k\ \ \overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow e\ \rho\ res_k\ \ exn_k\ \ \overrightarrow{args}'}$$

$$\textsc{ApplyL} \quad \frac{e \longrightarrow e'}{e\ \rho\ res_k\ \ exn_k\ \ \overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow e'\ \rho\ res_k\ \ exn_k\ \ \overrightarrow{args}}$$

$$\textsc{Apply-}\beta \quad \mathsf{direct\_call}(\lambda\ (x,\ \rho,\ res_k,\ exn_k).\, e)\ K\ \ \overrightarrow{v}\ \ k_r\ \ k_e \longrightarrow e\,[\rho \setminus K]\ [x \setminus \overrightarrow{v}]\ [res_k \setminus k_r]\ [exn_k \setminus k_e]$$

$$\textsc{Switch} \quad \frac{e \longrightarrow e'}{\mathsf{switch}\ (e)\ arms \longrightarrow \mathsf{switch}\ (e')\ arms}$$

$$\textsc{Switch-}\beta \quad \mathsf{switch}\ (v)\ [x \mapsto e] \longrightarrow e\,[x \setminus v]$$

$$\overrightarrow{args} \longrightarrow \overrightarrow{args}' := \forall a, a \in \overrightarrow{args}. \exists a', a \longrightarrow^{*} a' \wedge a \in \overrightarrow{args}'$$

2. Rewrite Rules

$$\textsc{FlattenMatch} \quad \mathsf{switch}\ (\mathsf{switch}\ (e_1)\ [A \mapsto e_2 : B|..])\ [B \mapsto e_2'|..] \longrightarrow \mathsf{switch}\ (e_1)\ [A \mapsto e_2'\ [B \setminus e_2]|..]$$

3. Features

A wishlist of desirable inlining/semantic features to support for the validator.

3.1. Inlining.

- function calls
- recursive functions
- inlining (direct calls, within same function)
- cross-module inlining
- low-priority: locals

3.2. Semantics.

- mutable state
- exceptions
- effects (printing, etc.)
- external calls

3.3. Primitives evaluation.

- arithmetic evaluation: commutative and associative laws for arithmetic? It is likely that the commutative/associative laws are not necessary for the simplifier
- block-based primitives (makeblock, loading from block) The blocks have a tag, corresponding to the constructors (i.e. tag0 is the first constructor) values either are immediate tags or blocks Mutability corresponds to reference cells

  Being able to treat the block-related primitives will resolve supporting the structures below (except for arrays, which have a tricky case involving storing floating-point values. See floating-point valued array optimization)

TODO: Refactor [simplify_primitive].

3.4. Supported structures.

- structs
- tuples
- lists
- arrays