

CCS 変換メモ

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1 DS 項の定義

ここでは、CPS 変換前の項、すなわち CPS 変換を行う対象の言語を示す。

1.1 構文

$$\begin{array}{ll} \tau ::= \text{Nat} \mid \text{bool} \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4] & \text{型} \\ v ::= n \mid x \mid \lambda x. e \mid \mathcal{S} & \text{値} \\ e ::= v \mid e_1 @ e_2 \mid \langle e \rangle \mid \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 & \text{項} \end{array}$$

1.2 DS 項の型付け規則

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau, \tau]} \text{ (TVAR)} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash n : \text{Nat} @ \text{cps}[\tau, \tau]} \text{ (TNUM)} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_2 \vdash e : \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : (\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]) @ \text{cps}[\tau, \tau]} \text{ (TFUN)} \\[10pt] \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{S} : (((\tau_3 \rightarrow \tau_4 @ \text{cps}[\tau, \tau]) \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_1, \tau_2]) \rightarrow \tau_3 @ \text{cps}[\tau_4, \tau_2]) @ \text{cps}[\tau, \tau]} \text{ (TSHIFT)} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : (\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]) @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_6] \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_4, \tau_5]}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 @ e_2 : \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_6]} \text{ (TAPP)} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_1, \tau_2]}{\Gamma \vdash \langle e \rangle : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_3]} \text{ (TRESET)} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\beta, \gamma] \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\alpha, \beta]}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\alpha, \gamma]} \text{ (TLET)} \end{array}$$

1.3 DS 項の代入規則

代入規則は、 $e[v/x] = e'$ と表現することができ、「項 e の中に現れる変数 x を値 v に置き換える」と読む。

今回用いる代入規則は以下である。

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{x[v/x] = x} \text{ (SVAR=)} \quad \frac{}{y[v/x] = y} \text{ (SVAR } \neq \text{)} \quad \frac{}{n[v/x] = n} \text{ (SNUM)} \\
\\
\frac{\forall x.(e[v/y] = e')}{(\lambda x.e)[v/y] = \lambda x.e'} \text{ (SFUN)} \quad \frac{e_1[v/x] = e'_1 \quad e_2[v/x] = e'_2}{(e_1 @ e_2)[v/x] = (e'_1 @ e'_2)} \text{ (SAPP)} \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathcal{S}[v/x] = \mathcal{S}} \text{ (SSHIFT)} \quad \frac{e_1[v/x] = e'_1}{\langle e_1 \rangle[v/x] = \langle e'_1 \rangle} \text{ (SRESET)} \\
\\
\frac{e_1[v/y] = e'_1 \quad \forall x.(e_2[v/y] = e'_2)}{(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)[v/y] = \text{let } x = e'_1 \text{ in } e'_2} \text{ (SLET)}
\end{array}$$

1.4 DS 項の簡約規則

次に、簡約規則について示す。ただし、簡約規則を示す前に、フレームを定義する必要がある。フレームを定義することによって、簡約の順序を決めることができる。

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
\text{フレーム } F & = & [] @ e_2 \mid v_1 @ [] \mid \langle [] \rangle \mid \text{let } x = [] \text{ in } e_2 \\
\text{評価文脈 (コンテキスト) } E & = & [] \mid F \circ E
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_4, \tau_6]}{\Gamma \vdash ([] @ e_2) : [(\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]) @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_6]]_f \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_6]} \text{ (F-APP}_1\text{)} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash v_1 : (\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]) @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_5]}{\Gamma \vdash (v_1 @ []) : [\tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_4, \tau_5]]_f \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_5]} \text{ (F-APP}_2\text{)} \\
\\
\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \langle [] \rangle : [\tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_1, \tau_2]]_f \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_3]} \text{ (F-RESET)} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\alpha, \beta]}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = [] \text{ in } e_2 : [\tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\beta, \gamma]]_f \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\alpha, \gamma]} \text{ (F-LET)}
\end{array}$$

$[]$ は、「次に計算を行う部分」である。「それ以外の部分」は、「文脈」と呼ぶ。評価文脈はフレームを何枚も重ね合わせたものであり、フレームの列として表すことができる。そのように表せるとすると、評価文脈 E に式 e を入れる関数 $plug_F$ を以下のように定義できる。

$$\begin{array}{lcl}
plug_F([] @ e_2, e_1) & = & e_1 @ e_2 \\
plug_F(v_1 @ [], e_2) & = & v_1 @ e_2 \\
plug_F(\langle [] \rangle, e_1) & = & \langle e_1 \rangle \\
plug_F(\text{let } x = [] \text{ in } e_2, e_1) & = & \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2
\end{array}$$

次に、reset を含まないフレームである、ピュアフレームを定義する。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ピュアフレーム } F_p &= [\] @ e_2 \mid v_1 @ [\] \mid \text{let } x = [\] \text{ in } e_2 \\ \text{ピュアコンテキスト } E_p &= [\] \mid F_p \circ E_p \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ピュアフレーム } F_p}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_4, \tau_5]}{\Gamma \vdash ([\] @ e_2) : [\ (\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]) @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_6] \]_{\text{pf}} \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_6]} \text{ (F}_p\text{-APP}_1\text{)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash v_1 : (\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_4]) @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_5]}{\Gamma \vdash (v_1 @ [\]) : [\ \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\tau_4, \tau_5] \]_{\text{pf}} \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_3, \tau_5]} \text{ (F}_p\text{-APP}_2\text{)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\alpha, \beta]}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = [\] \text{ in } e_2 : [\ \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\beta, \gamma] \]_{\text{pf}} \tau_2 @ \text{cps}[\alpha, \gamma]} \text{ [(F}_p\text{-LET)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ピュアコンテキスト } E_p}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash [\] : [\ \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_2, \tau_3] \]_{\text{pc}} \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_2, \tau_3]} \text{ (E}_p\text{-HOLE)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash F_p : [\ \tau_4 @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_6] \]_{\text{pf}} \tau_7 @ \text{cps}[\tau_8, \tau_9] \quad \Gamma \vdash E_p : [\ \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_2, \tau_3] \]_{\text{pc}} \tau_4 @ \text{cps}[\tau_5, \tau_6]}{\Gamma \vdash F_p \circ E_p : [\ \tau_1 @ \text{cps}[\tau_2, \tau_3] \]_{\text{pc}} \tau_7 @ \text{cps}[\tau_8, \tau_9]} \text{ (E}_p\text{-FRAME)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ピュアフレーム同士の関係 } F_p \cong_c F_p}$$

$$\frac{}{([\] @ e_2) \cong_f ([\] @ e_2)} \text{ (}\cong_{\text{pf}}\text{-APP}_1\text{)}$$

同様に、関数 $plug_{F_p}$ を定義する。

$$\begin{aligned} plug_{F_p}([\] @ e_2, e_1) &= e_1 @ e_2 \\ plug_{F_p}(v_1 @ [\], e_2) &= v_1 @ e_2 \\ plug_{F_p}(\text{let } x = [\] \text{ in } e_2, e_1) &= \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \end{aligned}$$

関数 $plug_{E_p}$ は以下のように定義できる。

$$\begin{aligned} plug_{E_p}([\], e) &= e \\ plug_{E_p}(F_p \circ E_p, e) &= plug_{F_p}(F_p, plug_{E_p}(E_p, e)) \end{aligned}$$

以上より、簡約規則は以下のように表せる。

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_1[v_2/x] = e'_1}{(\lambda x. e_1) @ v_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_1} \text{ (RBETA)} \quad & \frac{e_1 \rightsquigarrow e_2}{plug_F(F, e_1) \rightsquigarrow plug_F(F, e_2)} \text{ (RFRAME)} \\ \frac{E_{p_1} \cong_c E_{p_2}}{\langle E_{p_1} [\ \mathcal{S} @ v_2 \] \rangle \rightsquigarrow \langle v_2 @ (\lambda y. \langle E_{p_2} [\ y \] \rangle) \rangle} \text{ (RSHIFT)} \quad & \frac{}{\langle v_1 \rangle \rightsquigarrow v_1} \text{ (RRESET)} \\ & \frac{e_2[v_1/x] = e'_2}{\text{let } x = v_1 \text{ in } e_2 \rightsquigarrow e'_2} \text{ (RLET)} \end{aligned}$$

2 CPS 項の定義

2.1 CPS 項の構文

| | |
|--|-------|
| $\tau ::= \text{Nat} \mid \text{bool} \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ | 型 |
| $v ::= n \mid x \mid \lambda x. \lambda k. e \mid \mathcal{S}$ | 値 |
| $\mathcal{S} ::= \lambda w. \lambda k. (w @ (\lambda a. \lambda k'. k' @ (k @ a))) @ (\lambda m. m)$ | shift |
| $e ::= c @ v \mid (v_1 @ v_2) @ c \mid c @ e_2$ | 項 |
| $c ::= k \mid \lambda x. x \mid \lambda x. e$ | 継続 |

2.2 CPS 項の型付け規則

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma(x) = \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_1} (\text{TVar}_C) \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash n : \text{Nat}} (\text{TNum}_C) \quad \frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_2, (\Delta = k) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash e_k : \tau_4}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. \lambda k. e : \tau_2 \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow \tau_4} (\text{TFun}_C) \\
\\
\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{S} : ((\tau_1 \rightarrow (\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow (\tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_4) \rightarrow \tau_5) \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2) \rightarrow \tau_5} (\text{TSHIFT}_C) \\
\\
\frac{\Delta : \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash c_\Delta : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash v : \tau_2}{\Gamma, \Delta : \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash c @ v : \tau_1} (\text{TRet}_C) \\
\\
\frac{\Delta : \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash c_\Delta : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, (\Delta = \bullet) : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_0 \vdash e_\bullet : \tau_2}{\Gamma, \Delta : \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash (c_\Delta @ e_\bullet) : \tau_1} (\text{TRetE}_C) \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash v_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_3) \rightarrow \tau_4 \quad \Gamma \vdash v_2 : \tau_2 \quad \Delta : \tau_6 \rightarrow \tau_5 \vdash c_\Delta : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_3}{\Gamma, \Delta : \tau_6 \rightarrow \tau_5 \vdash (v_1 @ v_2) @ c_\Delta : \tau_1} (\text{TApp}_C) \\
\\
\frac{\Delta(k) = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2}{(\Delta = k) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \vdash k : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} (\text{TContVar}_C) \quad \frac{}{(\Delta = \bullet) : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 \vdash \lambda x. x : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1} (\text{TContId}_C) \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1, \Delta : \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash e_\Delta : \tau_2}{\Delta : \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3 \vdash \lambda x. e_\Delta : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} (\text{TCont}_C)
\end{array}$$

2.3 CPS 項の代入規則

2.4 CPS 項の簡約規則

2.5 CPS 変換の定式化

Biernacki の `shift/reset` を含む computational な λ_{cS} 計算からの CCS 変換を示す。

$$\begin{aligned}
x^\dagger &= x \\
\lambda x. e^\dagger &= \lambda x k. (e : k) \\
\mathcal{S}^\dagger &= \lambda w j. (w @ (\lambda y k. k @ (j @ y))) @ (\lambda m. m) \\
\\
v : K &= K @ v^\dagger \\
(e_1 @ e_2) : K &= e_1 : (\lambda m. (e_2 : (\lambda n. m @ n @ K))) \\
(e_1 @ v_2) : K &= e_1 : (\lambda m. m @ v_2^\dagger @ K) \\
(v_1 @ e_2) : K &= e_2 : (\lambda n. v_1^\dagger @ n @ K) \\
(v_1 @ v_2) : K &= v_1^\dagger @ v_2^\dagger @ K \\
(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) : K &= e_1 : (\lambda m. (e_2 : K)) \\
\langle e \rangle : K &= K @ (e : (\lambda m. m))
\end{aligned}$$

3 DS 項 (kernel) の定義

3.1 DS 項 (kernel) の構文

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau &::= \text{Nat} \mid \text{bool} \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 @_{\text{cps}} [\tau_3, \tau_4] && \text{型} \\
v &::= n \mid x \mid \lambda x. e \mid \mathcal{S} && \text{値} \\
p &::= v \mid e_1 @ e_2 \mid \langle e \rangle \mid \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 && \text{値以外} \\
e &::= K[v] \mid K[p] && \text{項}
\end{aligned}$$

3.2 DS 変換の定義

$$\begin{aligned}
x^\natural &= x \\
(\lambda x k. e)^\natural &= \lambda x. \mathcal{S} @ (\lambda k. e_k^\natural) \\
(\lambda w j. (w @ (\lambda y k. k @ (j @ y))) @ (\lambda m. m))^\natural &= \mathcal{S} \\
\\
k^b &= k @ [] \\
(\lambda x. x)^b &= [] \\
(\lambda x. e_\Delta)^b &= \text{let } x = [] \text{ in } e_\Delta^\natural \\
\\
(K_\Delta @ v)^\natural &= K_\Delta^b[v^\natural] \\
(v_1 @ v_2 @ K_\Delta)^\natural &= K_\Delta^b[v_1^\natural @ v_2^\natural] \\
(K_\Delta @ e_\bullet)^\natural &= K_\Delta^b[\langle e_\bullet^\natural \rangle]
\end{aligned}$$