15-312 Assignment 1

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1 Introduction

In this paper, we propose a model for deriving asymptotically tight bounds for first order functional programs. We choose a fragment of OCaml as the target language. The abstract and concrete syntax of the language is show below. Note that we only allow first order functions of type $\tau_1 \to \tau_2$, where τ_1 and τ_2 are base types: unit, bool, product, or lists.

```
\mathsf{BTypes} \ \ \tau \quad ::=
                                                                                                naturals
            nat
                                           nat
                                                                                                unit
            unit
                                           unit
            bool
                                           bool
                                                                                                boolean
            \mathtt{prod}(\tau_1;\tau_2)
                                           \tau_1 \times \tau_2
                                                                                                product
            list(\tau)
                                           L(\tau)
                                                                                                list
FTypes \rho ::=
                                                                                                first order function
            \mathtt{arr}(\tau_1; \tau_2)
                                           \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2
    Exp e :=
                                                                                                variable
            \boldsymbol{x}
                                           \boldsymbol{x}
                                                                                                number
            nat[n]
                                           \overline{n}
            unit
                                           ()
                                                                                                unit
            Τ
                                           Τ
                                                                                                true
                                           F
            F
                                                                                                false
                                           if x then e_1 else e_2
                                                                                                if
            if(x;e_1;e_2)
                                                                                                abstraction
            lam(x:\tau.e)
                                           \lambda x : \tau . e
            ap(f;x)
                                           f(x)
                                                                                                application
            tpl(x_1; x_2)
                                           \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle
                                                                                                pair
                                           case p\{(x_1; x_2) \hookrightarrow e_1\}
            \mathtt{case}(x_1, x_2.e_1)
                                                                                                match pair
                                                                                                nil
            nil
                                           cons(x_1; x_2)
                                           x_1 :: x_2
                                                                                                cons
                                          case l \{ nil \hookrightarrow e_1 \mid cons(x; xs) \hookrightarrow e_2 \}
            \mathsf{case}\{l\}(e_1; x, xs.e_2)
                                                                                                match list
            let(e_1; x : \tau.e_2)
                                           \mathtt{let}\; x = e_1 \; \mathtt{in}\; e_2
                                                                                                let
            share(x; x_1, x_2.e)
                                           share x as x_1, x_2 in e
                                                                                                share
     \mathsf{Val} \ \ v \ \ ::=
                                                                                                numeric value
            val(n)
                                           n
            val(T)
                                           Τ
                                                                                                true value
                                           F
                                                                                                false value
            val(F)
            val(Null)
                                           Null
                                                                                                null value
                                           (V, x.e)
            val(cl(V; x.e))
                                                                                                function value
                                           l
                                                                                                loc value
            val(l)
                                                                                                pair value
            val(pair(v_1; v_2))
                                           \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle
  State s ::=
            alive
                                           alive
                                                                                                live value
            dead
                                           dead
                                                                                                dead value
    \mathsf{Loc}\ l ::=
            loc(l)
                                           l
                                                                                                location
     Var l ::=
            var(x)
                                                                                                variable
                                           \boldsymbol{x}
```

2 Paths and aliasing

Model dynamics using judgement of the form:

$$V, H, R, F \vdash_{P:\Sigma} e \Downarrow v, H', F'$$

Where $V: \mathsf{Var} \to \mathsf{Val} \times \mathsf{State}$, $H: \mathsf{Loc} \to \mathsf{Val}$, $R \subseteq \mathsf{Loc}$, $F \subseteq \mathsf{Loc}$, and $\Sigma: \mathsf{Var} \to \mathsf{FTypes}$. This can be read as: under stack V, heap H, roots R, freelist F, and program P with signature Σ , the expression e evaluates to v, and engenders a new heap H' and freelist F'. Write Heap for the set of heaps and Stack for the set of stacks.

A program is then a Σ indexed map P from Var to pairs $(y_f, e_f)_{f \in \Sigma}$, where $\Sigma(y_f) = A \to B$, and $\Sigma; y_f : A \vdash e_f : B$ (typing rules are discussed in 7). We write $P : \Sigma$ to mean P is a program with signature Σ . Because the signature Σ for the mapping of function names to first order functions does not change during evaluation, we drop the subscript Σ from \vdash_{Σ} when the context of evaluation is clear. It is convenient to think of the evaluation judgement \vdash as being indexed by a family of signatures Σ 's, each of which is a set of "top-level" first-order declarations to be used during evaluation.

For a partial map $f: A \to B$, we write dom for the defined values of f. Sometimes we shorten $x \in dom(f)$ to $x \in f$. We write $f[x \mapsto y]$ for the extension of f where x is mapped to y, with the constraint that $x \notin dom(f)$.

Roots represents the set of locations required to compute the continuation *excluding* the current expression. We can think of roots as the heap allocations necessary to compute the context with a hole that will be filled by the current expression.

In order prove soundness of the type system, we need some auxiliary judgements to defining properties of a heap. Below we define $reach: Val \rightarrow \{\{Loc\}\}\}$ that maps stack values its the root multiset, the multiset of locations that's already on the stack.

Next we define reachability of values:

$$\begin{split} reach_H(\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle) &= reach_H(v_1) \uplus reach_H(v_2) \\ reach_H(l) &= \{l\} \uplus reach_H(H(l)) \\ reach_H(_) &= \emptyset \end{split}$$

For a multiset S, we write $\mu_S: S \to \mathbb{N}$ for the multiplicity function of S, which maps each element to the count of its occurence. If $\mu_S(x) \ge 1$ for a multiset S, then we write $x \in S$ as in the usual set membership relation. If for all $s \in S$, $\mu(s) = 1$, then S is a property set, and we denote it by $\operatorname{set}(S)$. Additionally, $A \uplus B$ denotes counting union of sets where $\mu_{A \uplus B}(s) = \mu_A(s) + \mu_B(s)$, and $A \cup B$ denotes the usual union where $\mu_{A \cup B}(s) = \max(\mu_A(s), \mu_B(s))$. For the disjoint union of sets A and B, we write $A \sqcup B$.

Next, we define the predicates no_alias, stable, and disjoint:

```
\begin{aligned} \text{no\_alias}(V,H) &: \quad \forall x,y \in V, \ x \neq y. \quad \text{Let} \quad r_x = reach_H(V(x)), \ r_y = reach_H(V(y)). \ \end{aligned} \\ & 1. \ \sec(r_x), \sec(r_y) \\ & 2. \ r_x \cap r_y = \emptyset \\ \\ & \text{stable}(R,H,H') &: \quad \forall l \in R. \ H(l) = H'(l). \end{aligned}
```

$$\mathsf{disjoint}(\mathcal{C}) \colon \ \forall X, Y \in \mathcal{C}. \ X \cap Y = \emptyset$$

safe(V, H, F): $\forall x \in V$. $reach_H(V(x)) \cap F = \emptyset$

For a stack V and a heap H, whenever $no_alias(V, H)$ holds, visually, one can think of the situation as the following: the induced graph of heap H with variables on the stack as additional leaf nodes is a forest: a disjoint union of arborescences (directed trees); consequently, there is at most one path from a live variable on the stack V to a

location in H by following the pointers.

First, we define $FV^*(e)$, the multiset of free variables of e. As the usual FV, it is defined inductively over the structure of e; the only unusual thing is that multiple occurrences of a free variable x in e will be reflected in the multiplicity of $FV^*(e)$.

Next, we define $locs_{V,H}$ using the previous notion of reachability.

$$locs_{V,H}(e) = \bigcup_{x \in FV(e)} reach_H(V(x))$$

size calculates the literal size of a value, e.g. the size to store its address.

$$size(\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle) = size(v_1) + size(v_2)$$

 $size(_) = 1$

Let card(S) denote the number of unique elements, e.g. the cardinality of a multiset S. We write $||v||_H$ for $card(reach_H(v))$

As usual, we extend it to stacks $V \colon \|V\|_H = \sum_{V(x)=v} \|v\|_H$

Let copy(H, L, v, H', v') be a 5-place relation on $\mathsf{Heap} \times \mathsf{Loc} \times \mathsf{Val} \times \mathsf{Heap} \times \mathsf{Val}$. We write this as H', v = copy(H, L, v) to signify the intended mode for this predicate: (+, +, +, -, -).

$$\frac{v \in \{n, \mathtt{T}, \mathtt{F}, \mathtt{Null}\}}{H, v = copy(H, L, v)} \qquad \frac{l' \in L \quad H', v = copy(H, L \setminus \{l'\}, H(l))}{H'\{l' \mapsto v\}, l' = copy(H, L, l)} \\ \frac{L_1 \sqcup L_2 \subseteq L \qquad |L_1| = \|v_1\|_H \qquad |L_2| = \|v_2\|_H \qquad H_1, v_1' = copy(H, L_1, v_1) \qquad H_2, v_2' = copy(H_1, L_2, v_2)}{H_2, \langle v_1', v_2' \rangle = copy(H, L, \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle)}$$

3 Garbage collection semantics

4 Operational semantics

In order to prove the soundess of the type system, we also define a simplified operational semantics that does not account for garbage collection.

$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v, H'$$

This can be read as: under stack V, heap H the expression e evaluates to v, and engenders a new heap H'. We write the representative rules.

$$\frac{l \notin dom(H) \quad v = \langle V(x_1), V(x_2) \rangle \quad H' = H\{l \mapsto v\}}{V, H \vdash \mathsf{cons}(x_1; x_2) \Downarrow l, H'} (\mathsf{S}_{18})$$

$$\frac{V(x) = l \quad H(l) = \langle v_h, v_t \rangle}{V(x) = V \quad dom(V') = FV(e_2) \setminus \{x_h, x_t\} \quad V'' = V'[x_h \mapsto v_h, x_t \mapsto v_t] \quad V'', H \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v, H'}{V, H \vdash \mathsf{case} \ x \ \{\mathsf{nil} \hookrightarrow e_1 \mid \mathsf{cons}(x_h; x_t) \hookrightarrow e_2\} \Downarrow v, H'} (\mathsf{S}_{19})$$

$$\frac{dom(V_2) = FV(\mathsf{lam}(x : \tau.e_2)) \quad V_1, H \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1, H_1 \quad V_2' = V_2[x \mapsto v_1] \quad V_2', H_1 \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2, H_2}{V, H \vdash \mathsf{let}(e_1; x : \tau.e_2) \Downarrow v_2, H_2} (\mathsf{S}_{20})$$

$$\frac{V = V'[x \mapsto v']}{V, H \vdash \mathsf{shareCopy} \ x \ \mathsf{as} \ x_1, x_2 \ \mathsf{in} \ e \ \Downarrow v, H''} (\mathsf{S}_{21})$$

5 Well Defined Environments

In order to define the potential for first-order types, we need a notion of well-define environments, one that relates heap values to semantic values of a type. We first give a denotational semantics for the first-order types:

$$() \in \llbracket \mathtt{unit} \rrbracket$$

$$\perp \in \llbracket \mathtt{bool} \rrbracket$$

$$\top \in \llbracket \mathtt{bool} \rrbracket$$

$$0 \in \llbracket \mathtt{nat} \rrbracket$$

$$n+1 \in \llbracket \mathtt{nat} \rrbracket \text{ if } n \in \llbracket \mathtt{nat} \rrbracket$$

$$\langle a_1,a_2 \rangle \in \llbracket A_1 \times A_2 \rrbracket \text{ if } a_1 \in \llbracket A_1 \rrbracket \text{ and } a_2 \in \llbracket A_2 \rrbracket$$

$$[] \in \llbracket L(A) \rrbracket$$

$$\pi(a,l) \in \llbracket L(A) \rrbracket \text{ if } a \in \llbracket A \rrbracket \text{ and } l \in \llbracket L(A) \rrbracket$$

Where semantic set for each type is the least set such that the above holds. Note $\pi(x, y)$ is the usual set-theoretic pairing function, and write $[a_1, ..., a_n]$ for $\pi(a_1, ..., \pi(a_n, []))$.

Now we give the judgements relating heap values to semantic values, in the form $H \models v \mapsto a : A$, which can be read as: under heap H, heap value v defines the semantic value $a \in [A]$.

$$\frac{n \in \mathbb{Z}}{H \vDash n \mapsto n : \mathrm{nat}} (\mathrm{V:ConstI}) \qquad \frac{A \in \mathsf{BType}}{H \vDash \mathsf{Null} \mapsto n : \mathrm{unit}} (\mathrm{V:ConstI}) \qquad \frac{A \in \mathsf{BType}}{H \vDash \mathsf{Null} \mapsto n : L(A)} (\mathrm{V:Nil})$$

$$\frac{H \vDash v_1 \mapsto a_1 : A_1 \qquad H \vDash v_2 \mapsto a_2 : A_2}{H \vDash v_1 \mapsto z_1 : bool} (\mathrm{V:False}) \qquad \frac{H \vDash v_1 \mapsto a_1 : A_1 \qquad H \vDash v_2 \mapsto a_2 : A_2}{H \vDash \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mapsto \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle : A_1 \times A_2} (\mathrm{V:Pair})$$

$$\frac{l \in \mathsf{Loc} \qquad H(l) = \langle v_h, v_t \rangle \qquad H \vDash v_h \mapsto a_1 : A \qquad H \vDash v_t \mapsto [a_2, \dots, a_n] : L(A)}{H \vDash l \mapsto [a_1, \dots, a_n] : L(A)} (\mathrm{V:Cons})$$

6 Stack vs Heap Allocated Types

In order to share variables, we need to distinguish between types that are allocated on the stack and the heap. We write stack(A) to denote that values of type A will be allocated entirely on the stack at run time (no references into the heap).

$$\frac{A \in \{\mathtt{unit}, \mathtt{bool}, \mathtt{nat}\}}{\mathtt{stack}(A)}(S:Const) \qquad \qquad \frac{\mathtt{stack}(A_1) \quad \mathtt{stack}(A_2)}{\mathtt{stack}(A_1 \times A_2)}(S:Product)$$

7 Linear Garbage Collection Type Rules

The linear version of the type system takes into account of garbaged collected cells by returning potential locally in a match construct. Since we are interested in the number of heap cells, all constants are assumed to be nonnegative. The second let rule expresses the fact that since stack types don't reference heap cells, any heap cells used in the evaluation of e_1 can be deallocated, as there are no longer references to them in v_1 .

$$\frac{n \in \mathbb{Z}}{\Sigma; \emptyset \frac{|q|}{q} n : \mathrm{nat}} (\mathrm{L:ConstI}) \qquad \frac{\Sigma; \emptyset \frac{|q|}{q} () : \mathrm{unit}} (\mathrm{L:ConstU}) \qquad \frac{\Sigma; \emptyset \frac{|q|}{q} n : \mathrm{nat}} (\mathrm{L:ConstT})$$

$$\frac{\Sigma; \emptyset \frac{|q|}{q} n : \mathrm{nat}} (\mathrm{L:ConstF}) \qquad \frac{\Sigma; \emptyset \frac{|q|}{q} n : \mathrm{nat}} (\mathrm{L:ConstF}) \qquad \frac{\Sigma(f) = A \xrightarrow{q/q'} B}{\Sigma; n : A \xrightarrow{q'} f(x) : B}$$

$$\frac{\Sigma; \Gamma \frac{|q'|}{q'} e_t : B \qquad \Sigma; \Gamma \frac{|q|}{q'} e_f : B}{\Sigma; \Gamma, x : \mathrm{bool} \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ if } x \text{ then } e_t \text{ else } e_f : B} (\mathrm{L:Cond}) \qquad \frac{\Sigma; x_1 : A_1, x_2 : A_2 \frac{|q|}{q'} \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle : A_1 \times A_2}{\Sigma; \Gamma, x : (A_1, A_2) \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ case } x \{(x_1; x_2) \hookrightarrow e\} : B} (\mathrm{L:MatP}) \qquad \frac{\Sigma; 0 \frac{|q|}{q} \text{ nil } : L^p(A)}{\Sigma; 0 \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ nil } : L^p(A)} (\mathrm{L:Nil})$$

$$\frac{\Sigma; r_1 : A_1, x_2 : A_2 \frac{|q|}{q'} e_1 : B \qquad \Sigma; \Gamma, x_1 : A_1, x_2 : A_2 \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ cons}(x_1; x_1) : L^p(A)}{\Sigma; 0 : q \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ nil } : L^p(A)} (\mathrm{L:Nil})$$

$$\frac{\Sigma; 0 \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ nil } : L^p(A)}{\Sigma; 0 : q \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ nil } : L^p(A)} (\mathrm{L:Nil})$$

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$$\frac{\Sigma; 0 : q \frac{|q|}{q'} \text{ nil } : L^p(A)}{\gamma \text{ nil } : L^p(A)}$$

Where $A
ightharpoonup A_1, A_2, n$ is the sharing relation defined as:

$$\begin{split} L^p(A) & \curlyvee L^q(A_1), L^r(A_2), n & \text{if } p = q + r + n \text{ and } A \curlyvee A_1, A_2, n \\ A & \varTheta B \curlyvee A_1 \times A_2, B_1 \times B_2, n & \text{if } A \curlyvee A_1, A_2, n \text{ and } B \curlyvee B_1, B_2, n \\ A & \curlyvee A, A, n & \text{if } A \in \{\text{unit}, \text{bool}, \text{nat}\} \end{split}$$

And A - n is potential subtraction defined as:

$$L^{p}(A) - n = L^{\max(p-n,0)}(A - n)$$

$$A_{1} \times A_{2} - n = A_{1} - n \times A_{2} - n$$

$$A - n = A$$

Now if we take $\dagger: L^p(A) \mapsto L(A)$ as the map that erases resource annotations, we obtain a simpler typing judgement $\Sigma^{\dagger}; \Gamma^{\dagger} \vdash e : B^{\dagger}$.

8 Soundness for Linear GC

We simplify the soundness proof of the type system for the general metric to one with monotonic resource. (No function types for now)

Definition 8.1 (Well-formed computation). When considering the input mode arguments of a evaluation judgment $V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F'$, we say the 5-tuple (V, H, R, F, e) is a well-formed computation given the following:

- 1. dom(V) = FV(e)
- 2. $no_alias(V, H)$, and
- 3. $disjoint(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$

And we write $\mathsf{wfc}(V, H, R, F, e)$ to denote this fact.

Lemma 1.1. If Σ ; $\Gamma \mid \frac{q}{q'} e : B$, then Σ^{\dagger} ; $\Gamma^{\dagger} \vdash e : B^{\dagger}$.

Lemma 1.2. If Σ ; $\Gamma \mid \frac{q}{q'} e : B$, then $set(FV^*(e))$ and $dom(\Gamma) = FV(e)$.

Proof. Induction on the typing judgement.

Lemma 1.3. Let $H \models v \mapsto a : A$. For all sets of locations R, if $reach_H(v) \subseteq R$ and stable(R, H, H'), then $H' \models v \mapsto a : A$ and $reach_H(v) = reach_{H'}(v)$.

Proof. Induction on the structure of cst.

Corollary 1.3.1. Let $H \vDash V : \Gamma$. For all sets of locations R, if $\bigcup_{x \in V} reach_H(V(x)) \subseteq R$ and stable(R, H, H'), then $H' \vDash V : \Gamma$.

Proof. Follows from Lemma 1.3.

Lemma 1.4. Let $H \vDash v \mapsto a : A$. If $\operatorname{stack}(A)$, then $\Phi_H(v : A) = 0$.

Proof. Induction on $H \vDash v \mapsto a : A$.

Lemma 1.5 (stability of copying). Let H', v' = copy(H, L, v). For all $l \in H$, if $l \notin L$, then H(l) = H'(l). Further, $reach_{H'}(v') \subseteq L$.

Lemma 1.6 (copy is copy). Let H', v' = copy(H, L, v). If $H \models v \mapsto a : A$, then $H' \models v' \mapsto a : A$.

Lemma 1.7 (heap conservation). Let $\mathsf{wfc}(V, H, R, F, e)$, $V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F'$, and $g = \mathsf{gc}(H', R, F')$. Then $\|V\|_H + |F| \leq \|v\|_{H'} + |F' \cup g|$.

Proof. Induction on evaluation.

Case 1: E:Var

$$\begin{split} V &= [x \mapsto v] \\ \|V\|_H &= \|v\|_H \\ \|V\|_H + |F| \leq \|v\|_{H'} + |F \cup g| \end{split} \tag{since } dom(V) = FV(e) = \{x\})$$

Case 2: E:Const* Due to similarity, we show only for E:ConstI

$$\begin{split} V &= \emptyset \\ \|V\|_H &= \|v\|_H \\ \|V\|_H + |F| &\leq \|v\|_{H'} + |F \cup g| \end{split} \tag{since $dom(V) = FV(e) = \emptyset$)}$$

Case 4: E:App

Case 5: E:CondT Similar to E:MatNil

Case 6: E:CondF Similar to E:CondT

Case 7: E:Let

$$\begin{split} \|V_1\|_H + |F| &\leq \|v_1\|_{H_1} + |F_1 \cup g| & \text{(IH on first premise)} \\ \text{Let } g' &= \gcd(H_2, R, F_2) \\ \|V_2'\|_{H_1} + |F_1 \cup g| &\leq \|v_2\|_{H_2} + |F \cup g'| & \text{(IH on second premise)} \\ \|V_2'\|_{H_1} &= \|V_2\|_{H_1} + \|v_1\|_{H_1} & \text{(definition of semantic size)} \\ &= \|V_2\|_H + \|v_1\|_{H_1} & \text{(main lemma)} \\ \|V_2\|_H + \|v_1\|_{H_1} + |F_1 \cup g| &\leq \|v_2\|_{H_2} + |F \cup g'| \\ \|V_1\|_H + \|V_2\|_H + \|v_1\|_{H_1} + |F| + |F_1 \cup g| &\leq \|v_1\|_{H_1} + \|v_2\|_{H_2} + |F_1 \cup g| + |F \cup g'| \\ \|V\|_H + |F| &\leq \|v_2\|_{H_2} + |F \cup g'| \end{split}$$

Case 8: E:Pair Similar to E:Var

Case 9: E:MatP Similar to E:MatCons

Case 10: E:Nil Similar to E:Const*

Case 11: E:Cons

$$\begin{split} V &= [x_1 \mapsto v_1, x_2 \mapsto v_2] & \text{(since } dom(V) = FV(e) = \{x_1, x_2\}) \\ \|V\|_H &= \|v_1\|_H + \|v_2\|_H & \text{(def of } \|\cdot\|_H) \\ \|l\|_{H'} &= 1 + \|H'(l)\|_{H'} = 1 + \|v\|_{H''} = 1 + \|v_1\|_{H''} + \|v_2\|_{H''} & \text{(def of semantic size)} \\ &= 1 + \|v_1\|_H + \|v_1\|_H \\ &= 1 + \|V\|_H \\ L \sqcup \{l\} \subseteq g & (R \cap F = \emptyset \text{ and } L \sqcup \{l\} \subseteq H'') \\ |g| \geq |L \sqcup \{l\}| = size(v) + 1 \\ |F' \cup g| \geq |F| & \|V\|_H + |F| \leq \|v\|_{H'} + |F \cup g| \end{split}$$

Case 12: E:MatNil

Case 13: E:MatCons

Let
$$g' = \gcd(H', R, F')$$

$$\|V''\|_{H} + |F \cup g| \le |F' \cup g'| \qquad \text{(IH (wfc from main lemma))}$$

$$\|V''\|_{H} = \|V'[x_h \mapsto v_h, x_t \mapsto v_t]\|_{H}$$

$$= \|V'\|_{H} + \|v_h\|_{H} + \|v_t\|_{H}$$

$$= \|V'\|_{H} + \|l\|_{H} - 1$$

$$= \|V\|_{H} - 1$$

$$\|V\|_{H} - 1 + |F \cup g| \le |F' \cup g'|$$

$$\begin{split} \|v\|_H - 1 + |F| + |g| &\leq |F' \cup g'| \\ \|v\|_H + |F| &\leq |F' \cup g'| \end{split} \tag{$|F \cap g = \emptyset$}$$

Case 13: E:Drop

Let
$$g' = gc(H', R, F')$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|V'\|_H + |F \cup g| \le \|v\|_{H'} + |F' \cup g'| \\ & HV = \|+\|_{V'} \| \\ & v' \|V\|_H - \|+\|_{v'} |F \cup reach_H(v')| \le \|v\|_{H'} + |F' \cup g'| \\ & \|V\|_H - \|+\|_{v'} |F| + |reach_H(v')| \le \|v\|_{H'} + |F' \cup g'| \\ & \|V\|_H + |F| \le \|v\|_{H'} + |F' \cup g'| \end{aligned}$$

Case 13: E:ShareCopy

Let
$$g' = \operatorname{gc}(H', R, F')$$

$$\|V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v'']\|_{H'} + |F \setminus L| \le \|v\|_{H''} + |F' \cup g'|$$
 (IH, well-formedness from main lemma)
$$\|V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v'']\|_{H'} + |F \setminus L| = \|V\|_H + \|v''\|_{H'} + |F| - |L|$$
 (stability lemma for copy)
$$= \|V\|_H + |L| + |F| - |L|$$
 (lemma about copy)
$$= \|V\|_H + |F|$$

Lemma 1.8. Let Σ ; $\Gamma | \frac{q}{q'} e : B \text{ and } V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F'$. Then $||V||_H - ||v||_{H'} + q \geq q'$.

Lemma 1.9 (main lemma). For all stacks V and heaps H, let $V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F'$ and $\Sigma; \Gamma \vdash e : B$. Then given that $\mathsf{wfc}(V, H, R, F, e)$, we have the following:

- 1. $set(reach_{H'}(v))$
- 2. $disjoint(\{R, F', reach_{H'}(v)\}), and$
- 3. stable(R, H, H')

Proof. Nested induction on the evaluation judgement and the typing judgement.

Case 1: E:Var

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{Suppose } H \vDash V : \Gamma, dom(V) = FV(e), \text{no\_alias}(V, H), \text{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\}) \\ & \text{set}(reach_H(v)) & (\text{no\_alias}(V, H)) \\ & \text{disjoint}(\{R, F, reach_H(v)\}) & (\text{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})) \\ & \text{no\_alias}(V, H) & (\text{Sp.}) \\ & \text{stable}(R, H, H') & (H = H') \end{aligned}
```

Case 2: E:Const* Due to similarity, we show only for E:ConstI

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Suppose } H \vDash V : \Gamma, dom(V) = FV(e), \text{no_alias}(V, H), \text{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V, H}(e)\}) \\ & \text{set}(reaach_H(v)) & (reach_H(v) = \emptyset) \\ & \text{disjoint}(\{R, F, \emptyset\}) & (\text{disjoint}(R, F)) \\ & \text{no_alias}(V, H) & (\text{Sp.}) \\ & \text{stable}(R, H, H') & (H = H') \end{aligned}$$

```
Case 4: E:App
```

Case 5: E:CondT Similar to E:MatNil

Case 6: E:CondF Similar to E:CondT

case: $x_1 = x, x_2 \neq x$

```
Case 7: E:Let
```

$$\begin{array}{lll} V, H, R, F \vdash \operatorname{let}(e_1; x: \tau.e_2) \Downarrow v_2, H_2, F_2 & (\operatorname{case}) \\ V, H, R', F \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1, H_1, F_1 & (\operatorname{ad.}) \\ \Sigma; \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash \operatorname{let}(e_1; x: \tau.e_2) : B & (\operatorname{case}) \\ \Sigma; \Gamma_1 \vdash e_1 : A & (\operatorname{ad.}) \\ \text{Suppose } H \vDash V : \Gamma, \operatorname{dom}(V) = FV(e), \operatorname{no.alias}(V, H), \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F, \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e)\}) \\ H \vDash V_1 : \Gamma_1 & (\operatorname{def} \text{ of W.D.E and Lemma } 1.2) \\ \text{By IH, we have invariant on } J_1 \\ \text{NTS } (1) \cdot (3) \text{ to instantiate invariant on } J_1 \\ \text{NTS } (1) \cdot (3) \text{ to instantiate invariant on } J_1 \\ (1) & \operatorname{dom}(V_1) = FV(e_1) & (\operatorname{def} \text{ of } V_1) \\ (2) & \operatorname{no.alias}(V, H) & (\operatorname{no.alias}(V, H) \text{ and } V_1 \subseteq V) \\ (3) & \operatorname{disjoint}(R', F, \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1)) \\ F \cap R' = \emptyset & (F \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e) = \emptyset \text{ and } \operatorname{locs}_{V_2,H}(\operatorname{lam}(x: \tau.e_2)) \subseteq \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e)) \\ F \cap R' = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R' \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V_2,H}(\operatorname{lam}(x: \tau.e_2)) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R' \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V_2,H}(\operatorname{lam}(x: \tau.e_2)) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R' \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1)\}) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1)\})) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset & (\operatorname{lon.alias}(V, H)) \\ R \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e_1) = \emptyset$$

```
reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x_1)) = reach_{H_1}(v_1)
                                                                                                                     (def of V_2')
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x_2)) \subseteq R'
                                                                                                              (same as above)
   set(reach_{H_1}(v_1))
                                                                                                                        (IH 1.1)
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x_2)) = reach_H(V(x_2))
                                                                                                              (same as above)
   set(reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x_2)))
                                                                                                              (no\_alias(V, H))
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x_1)) \cap reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x_2)) = \emptyset
                                                                                            (disjoint(\{R', reach_{H_1}(v_1)\}))
Thus we have no\_alias(V_2', H_1)
(3) \mathsf{disjoint}(\{R, F_1 \cup g, locs_{V_2', H_1}(e_2)\})
R \cap F_1 = \emptyset
                                                                            (disjoint(\{R', F_1\}) \text{ from } 1.2 \text{ and } R \subseteq R')
R \cap (F_1 \cup g) = \emptyset
                                                                                                                       (\text{def of } q)
NTS (F_1 \cup g) \cap locs_{V_2',H_1}(e_2) = \emptyset
Let l \in locs_{V_2',H_1}(e_2) be arb.
l \in reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) for some x' \in V_2'
case: x' \neq x
   reach_H(V_2(x')) = reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x'))
                                                                                                              (same as above)
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \subseteq R'
                                                                                                                     (\text{def of } R')
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \cap F_1 = \emptyset
                                                                                             (disjoint({R', F_1}) \text{ from } 1.2)
case: x' = x
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) = reach_{H_1}(v_1)
                                                                                                                     (def of V_2')
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \cap F_1 = \emptyset
                                                                               (disjoint({F_1, reach_{H_1}(v_1)}) \text{ from } 1.2)
reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \subseteq locs_{V_2',H_1}(e_2)
                                                                                                              (\text{def of } locs_{V,H})
reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \cap q = \emptyset
                                                                                                                       (\text{def of } q)
Thus reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \cap (F_1 \cup g) = \emptyset
NTS R \cap locs_{V_2',H_1}(e_2) = \emptyset
Let l \in locs_{V_2', H_1}(e_2) be arb.
l \in reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) for some x' \in V_2'
case: x' \neq x
   reach_H(V_2(x')) = reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x'))
                                                                                                              (same as above)
   l \in locs_{V,H}(e)
                                                                                                              (def of locs_{V,H})
   l \notin R
                                                                                   (disjoint({R, locs_{V,H}(e)}) \text{ from } 0.3)
case: x' = x
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) = reach_{H_1}(v_1)
                                                                                                                     (\text{def of } V_2')
   reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \cap R = \emptyset
                                                              (disjoint(\{R', reach_{H_1}(v_1)\}) \text{ from } 1.2 \text{ and } R \subseteq R')
Thus reach_{H_1}(V_2'(x')) \cap R = \emptyset
Hence we have (3) \operatorname{\mathsf{disjoint}}(R, F_1 \cup g, locs_{V_2', H_1}(e_2))
By instantiating the invariant on J_2, we have
(1) set(reach_{H_2}(v_2))
(2) \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F_2, reach_{H_2}(v_2)\})
(3) stable(R, H_1, H_2)
Lastly, showing (1) - (3) holds for the original case J_0:
(1) set(reach_{H_2}(v_2))
                                                                                                                        (By 2.1)
(2) \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F_2, reach_{H_2}(v_2)\})
                                                                                                                        (By 2.2)
(3) stable(R, H_1, H_2)
```

```
Let l \in R be arb. H(l) = H_1(l) \qquad \qquad (\mathsf{stable}(R', H, H_1) \text{ from } 1.3) H_1(l) = H_2(l) \qquad \qquad (\mathsf{stable}(R, H_1, H_2) \text{ from } 2.3) H(l) = H_2(l) Hence \mathsf{stable}(R, H, H_2)
```

Case 8: E:Pair Similar to E:Var

Case 9: E:MatP Similar to E:MatCons

Case 10: E:Nil Similar to E:Const*

Case 11: E:Cons

$$V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow l, H'', F'$$
 (case) Suppose $H \vDash V : \Gamma, dom(V) = FV(e), no_alias(V, H), disjoint(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$ NTS (1) - (3) holds after evaluation
(1) $set(reach_{H''}(l))$ stable($\{locs_{V,H}(e)\}, H, H''$) (disjoint($\{F, locs_{V,H}(e)\}\}$) and $copy$ only updates $l \in L \subseteq F$) $reach_{H}(V(x_i)) = reach_{H''}(V(x_i))$ ($reach_{H}(V(x_i)) \subseteq locs_{V,H}(e)$ and 1.3 for $i = 1, 2$) $reach_{H''}(l) = \{l\} \cup reach_{H''}(V(x_1)) \cup reach_{H''}(V(x_2))$ (def of $reach_{H}$) set($reach_{H''}(l)$) ($l \notin locs_{V,H}(e)$ and $no_alias(V, H)$) (2) disjoint($\{R, F', reach_{H''}(l)\}$) $R \cap F' = \emptyset$ ($F' \subseteq F$ and disjoint($\{R, locs_{V,H}(e)\}$)) $F' \cap reach_{H''}(l) = \emptyset$ ($F' \subseteq F$ and disjoint($\{R, locs_{V,H}(e)\}$)) Thus we have (2) disjoint($\{R, F', reach_{H''}(l)\}$) (since copy only updates $l \in L \subseteq F$ and $F \cap R = \emptyset$)

Case 12: E:MatNil

Suppose
$$H \vDash V : \Gamma, dom(V) = FV(e)$$
, no_alias (V, H) , disjoint $(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$ $\Sigma; \Gamma' \vdash e_1 : B$ (ad.) $V, H, R, F \cup g \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v, H', F'$ (ad.) $H \vDash V' : \Gamma'$ (def of W.D.E) By IH, we have invariant on J_1 NTS (1) - (3) to instantiate invariant on J_1 (1) $dom(V') = FV(e_1)$ (def of V') (2) no_alias (V', H) (no_alias (V, H) and $V' \subseteq V$) (3) disjoint $(\{R, F, locs_{V',H}(e_1)\})$ (disjoint $(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$ and $locs_{V',H}(e_1) \subseteq locs_{V,H}(e)$) Instantiating invariant on J_1 , (1) set $(reach_{H'}(v))$ (2) disjoint $(\{R, F_1, reach_{H'}(v)\})$ (3) stable (R, H, H')

```
V(x) = l
                                                                                                                       (ad.)
     H(l) = \langle v_h, v_t \rangle
                                                                                                                       (ad.)
     \Gamma = \Gamma', x : L(A)
                                                                                                                       (ad.)
     \Sigma; \Gamma', x_h : A, x_t : L(A) \vdash e_2 : B
                                                                                                                       (ad.)
     V'', H, R, F \cup q \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2, H_2, F'
                                                                                                                       (ad.)
     Suppose H \models V : \Gamma, dom(V) = FV(e), no\_alias(V, H), disjoint(\{F, R, locs_{V,H}(e)\})
     H \vDash V(x) : L(A)
                                                                                                         (def of W.D.E)
    H'' \vDash v_h : A, \ H'' \vDash v_t : L(A)
                                                                                                                       (ad.)
     H \vDash v_h : A, \ H \vDash v_t : L(A)
                                                                                                                       (???)
     H \vDash V'' : \Gamma', x_h : A, x_t : L(A)
                                                                                                         (def of W.D.E)
     By IH, we have invariant on J_1
     NTS (1) - (3) to instantiate invariant on J_1
     (1) \quad dom(V'') = FV(e_2)
                                                                                                               (\text{def of }V'')
     (2) no\_alias(V'', H)
    Let x_1, x_2 \in V'', x_1 \neq x_2, r_{x_1} = reach_H(V''(x_1)), r_{x_2} = reach_H(V''(x_2))
     case: x_1 \notin \{x_h, x_t\}, x_2 \notin \{x_h, x_t\}
        (1),(2) from no_alias(V,H)
     case: x_1 = x_h, x_2 \notin \{x_h, x_t\}
                                                                ( since set(reach_H(V(x))) from no_alias(V, H))
       set(r_{x_1})
        set(r_{x_2})
                                                                                                  (since no_alias(V, H))
       x_2 \in FV(e)
                                                                                                              (\text{def of } FV)
        reach_H(V(x)) \cap r_{x_2} = \emptyset
                                                                                  (def of reach and no\_alias(V, H))
        hence r_{x_1} \cap r_{x_2} = \emptyset
     case: x_1 = x_h, x_2 = x_t
        set(r_{x_1}) since set(reach_H(V(x))) from no_alias(V, H)
        set(r_{x_2}) since set(reach_H(V(x))) from no_alias(V, H)
        r_{x_1} \cap r_{x_2} = \emptyset
                                                                                                    (set(reach_H(V(x))))
     case: otherwise
        similar to the above
     Thus we have no_alias(V'', H)
     (3) \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F \cup g, locs_{V'', H}(e_2)\})
     (F \cup q) \cap R = \emptyset
                                                                                (since F \cap R = \emptyset and by def of q)
     NTS R \cap locs_{V'',H}(e_2) = \emptyset
     Let l' \in locs_{V'',H}(e_2) be arb.
     case: l' \in reach_H(V''(x')) for some x' \in FV(e_2) where x' \notin \{x_h, x_t\}
       x' \in V
                                                                                                               (\text{def of }V'')
       l' \in reach_H(V(x'))
       x' \in FV(e)
                                                                                                              (\text{def of } FV)
       l' \in locs_{VH}(e)
                                                                                                         (\text{def of } locs_{V,H})
        l' \notin R
                                                                                        (disjoint({R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)}))
     case: l' \in reach_H(V''(x_h))
tom \quad l' \in reach_H(v_h)
```

```
l' \in reach_H(V(x))
                                                                                                        (def of reach)
  l' \in locs_{V,H}(e)
                                                                                                      (\text{def of } locs_{V,H})
  l' \notin R
                                                                             (since disjoint(\{F, R, locs_{V,H}(e)\}))
case: l' \in reach_H(V''(x_t))
  similar to above
Hence R \cap locs_{V'',H}(e_2) = \emptyset
                                                                                                  (Similar to above)
F \cap locs_{V'',H}(e_2) = \emptyset
g \cap locs_{V'',H}(e_2) = \emptyset
                                                                                                             (def. of g)
(F \cup g) \cap locs_{V'',H}(e_2) = \emptyset
Thus disjoint(\{R, F \cup g, locs_{V'', H}(e_2)\})
Instantiating invariant on J_1,
(1) set(reach_{H'}(v))
(2) \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F', reach_{H'}(v)\})
(3) stable(R, H, H')
```

Case 13: E:Drop

$$e = \operatorname{drop}(x;e') \qquad (\operatorname{case})$$

$$V', H, R, F \cup g \vdash e' \Downarrow v, H', F'(\mathcal{J}_1) \qquad (\operatorname{ad.})$$

$$\Gamma = \Gamma', x : A \qquad (\operatorname{case})$$

$$\Sigma; \Gamma' \left| \frac{q}{q'} e' : B \right|$$
Suppose $\operatorname{dom}(V) = FV(e)$, $\operatorname{no_alias}(V, H)$, $\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$
By IH, we have invariant on \mathcal{J}_1
NTS $(1) - (3)$ for \mathcal{J}_1

$$(1) \operatorname{dom}(V') = FV(e') \qquad (\operatorname{dom}(V) = FV(e) \text{ and def of } FV)$$

$$(2) \operatorname{no_alias}(V', H) \qquad (\operatorname{no_alias}(V, H) \text{ and } V' \subseteq V)$$

$$(3) \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F \cup g, locs_{V',H}(e')\})$$

$$g = \operatorname{reach}_H(v') \qquad (\operatorname{case})$$

$$g \subseteq \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e) \qquad (\operatorname{def of } \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e))$$

$$R \cap \{F \cup g\} = \emptyset \qquad (\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, locs_{V,H}(e)\}) \text{ and } \operatorname{locs}_{V',H}(e) \subseteq \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e)\}$$

$$F \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V',H}(e') = \emptyset \qquad (\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e)\}) \text{ and } \operatorname{locs}_{V',H}(e) \subseteq \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e))$$

$$g \cap \operatorname{locs}_{V',H}(e') = \emptyset \qquad (\operatorname{disjoint}(\{F, \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e)\}) \text{ and } \operatorname{locs}_{V',H}(e) \subseteq \operatorname{locs}_{V,H}(e))$$
Instantiating invariant on \mathcal{J}_1 ,
$$(1) \operatorname{set}(\operatorname{reach}_{H'}(v))$$

$$(2) \{R, F', \operatorname{reach}_{H'}(v)\}$$

$$(3) \operatorname{stable}(R, H, H')$$

Case 13: E:Share

$$e = \operatorname{shareCopy} x \text{ as } x_1, x_2 \text{ in } e'$$
 (case)
$$\operatorname{Suppose} H \vDash V : \Gamma, dom(V) = FV(e), \operatorname{no_alias}(V, H), \operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V, H}(e)\})$$
 (def. of wfc)
$$\operatorname{Let} V_2 = V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v'']$$

We show the subsequent computation is also well-formed to invocate the IH:

(1)
$$dom(V_2) = FV(e')$$
 $(dom(V) = FV(e) \text{ and def of } FV)$
(2) $no_alias(V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v''], H)$ $no_alias(V'[x_1 \mapsto v'])$

$$\text{(2)} \quad \text{no_alias}(V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v''], H) \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{no_alias}(V'[x_1 \mapsto v']) \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{(no_alias}(V, H))$$

Let
$$x' \mapsto v''' \in V'[x_1 \mapsto v']$$
.STS $reach_{H'}(v''') \cap reach_{H'}(v'') = \emptyset$

$$reach_{H'}(v'') \subseteq L \subseteq F \qquad \text{(lemma about copy)}$$

$$reach_{H'}(v''') \subseteq locs_{V'[x_1 \mapsto v'], H'}(e') \subseteq locs_{V, H}(e) \qquad \text{(stability lemma for copy)}$$

$$\text{(wfc}(V, H, R, F, e))$$

(3) $\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F \setminus L, locs_{V_2, H'}(e')\})$

By IH: $(1) \quad \mathsf{set}(reach_{H''}(v))$

- (2) $\{R, F', reach_{H''}(v)\}$
- (3) stable(R, H', H'')

STS stable(R, H, H'), which follows from $L \cap R = \emptyset$ and stability for copy

Task 1.10 (Soundness). let $H \vDash V : \Gamma$, Σ ; $\Gamma \mid \frac{q}{q'} e : B$, $V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v, H'$, and $H \vDash v \mapsto a : A$. Then $\forall C \in \mathbb{Q}^+$ and $\forall F, R \subseteq \mathsf{Loc}$, given the following (existence lemma):

1. wfc(V, H, R, F, e)

2.
$$|F| \ge \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q + C$$

then there exists $F' \subseteq \text{Loc } s.t.$

1.
$$V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v', H', F'$$

- 2. $H \vDash v' \mapsto a : A$
- 3. $|F'| > \Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q' + C$

Proof. Nested induction on the evaluation judgement and the typing judgement.

Case 1: E:Var

$$V, H, R, F \vdash x \Downarrow V(x), H, F$$
 (admissibility)
 $\Sigma; x : B \mid \frac{q}{q} x : B$ (admissibility)

$$|F| - |F'| \tag{1}$$

$$=|F|-|F| \tag{ad.}$$

$$=0 (2)$$

$$\Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q - (\Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q') \tag{3}$$

$$= \Phi_{V,H}(x:B) + q - (\Phi_H(V(x):B) + q)$$

$$= \Phi_H(V(x):B) + q - (\Phi_H(V(x):B) + q)$$
(def. of $\Phi_{V,H}$)

$$= 0 (4)$$

$$|F| - |F'| \le \Phi_{VH}(\Gamma) + q - (\Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q') \tag{(3),(5)}$$

Case 2: E:Const* Due to similarity, we show only for E:ConstI

$$|F| - |F'| = |F| - |F|$$
 (ad.)

$$= 0$$

$$\Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q - (\Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q') = \Phi_{V,H}(\emptyset) + q - (\Phi_{H}(v:int) + q)$$

$$= 0$$

$$|F| - |F'| \le \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q - (\Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q')$$
(ad.)
$$(\text{def of } \Phi_{V,H})$$

Case 4: E:App

Case 5: E:CondT

$$\Gamma = \Gamma', x : bool$$
 (ad.)

$$H \vDash V : \Gamma'$$
 (def of W.F.E)

$$\Sigma; \Gamma' \left| \frac{q}{g'} e_t : B \right| \tag{ad.}$$

$$V, H, R, F \cup g \vdash e_t \Downarrow v, H', F'$$
 (ad.)

$$|F \cup g| - |F'| \le \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q - (\Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q')$$

$$|F| - |F'| \le \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q - (\Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q')$$
(IH)

Case 6: E:CondF Similar to E:CondT

Case 7: E:Let

$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2$$
 (case)

$$V, H \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1, H_1$$
 (ad.)

$$\Sigma; \Gamma_1 \mid_{\overline{p}}^{\underline{q}} e_1 : A \tag{ad.}$$

$$H \vDash V_1 : \Gamma_1$$
 (def of W.D.E)

Let $C \in \mathbb{Q}^+$, $F, R \subseteq \mathsf{Loc}$ be arb.

Suppose dom(V) = FV(e), $no_alias(V, H)$, $disjoint(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$, and $|F| \ge \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q + C$ NTF F' s.t.

$$1.V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2, F'$$
 and

$$2.|F'| > \Phi_{H_2}(v_2:B) + q' + C$$

Let $R' = R \cup locs_{V,H}(lam(x : \tau.e_2))$

$$disjoint(\{R', F, locs_{V,H}(e_1)\})$$
 (Similar to case in Lemma 1.9)

Instantiate IH with $C = C + \Phi_{V_2,H}(\Gamma_2)$, F = F, R = R', we get existence lemma on J_1 :

NTS (1) - (4) to instantiate existence lemma on J_1

- (1) $dom(V_1) = FV(e_1)$
- (2) no_alias (V_1, H)
- (3) $\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$ ((1) (3) all verbatim as in Lemma 1.9)
- (4) $|F| \ge \Phi_{V_1,H}(\Gamma_1) + q + C + \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma_2)$ $(|F| \ge \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q + C \text{ and } \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) \ge \Phi_{V_1,H}(\Gamma_1) + \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma_2))$

Instantiating existence lemma on J_1 , we get F'' s.t.

$$1.V, H, R', F \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1, H_1, F''$$
 and

$$2.|F''| \ge \Phi_{H_1}(v_1:A) + p + C + \Phi_{V_2,H_1}(\Gamma_2)$$

For the second premise:

$$\Sigma; \Gamma_2, x : A \mid_{q'}^{p} e_2 : B \tag{ad.}$$

$$H_1 \vDash v_1 : A \text{ and}$$
 (Theorem 3.3.4)

$$H_1 \vDash V : \Gamma_2 \tag{???}$$

$$H_1 \vDash V' : \Gamma_2, x : A$$
 (def of \vDash)

$$V', H_1 \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2, H_2 \qquad \text{(act.)}$$
 Let $g = \{l \in H_1 \mid l \notin F_1 \sqcup R \cup locs_{V',H_1}(e_2)\}$ Instantiate III with $C = C, F = F'' \cup g, R = R$, we get existence lemma on J_2 : NTS (1) - (4) to instantiate existence lemma on J_1 (1) $dom(V_2') = FV(e_2)$ (2) no.alias (V_2', H_1) (3) $dosjoint(\{R, F'' \cup g, locs_{V_2',H_1}(e_2)\})$ ((1) - (3) all verbatim as in Lemma 1.9) (4) $|F'' \cup g| \geq \Phi_{V_2',H_1}(\Gamma_2) + \Phi_{D_1}(v_1:(A-1)) + p + C$ STS $|F''' \cup g| \geq \Phi_{V_2',H_1}(\Gamma_2) + \Phi_{D_1}(v_1:(A-1)) + p + C$ $|F'' \cup g| \geq |V_1|_{H_1} + |F| - |V_1|_{H_1} - |V_1|_{H_1}$ (conservation lemma) $\geq \Phi_{V_1,H}(\Gamma_1) + q + C ||V_1|_{H_1} - ||v_1||_{H_1} \geq \Phi_{H_1}(v_1:(A-1)) + p + C$ $\Phi_{V_1,H}(\Gamma_1) \geq \Phi_{H_1}(v_1:(A-1))$ (lemma about cf typing) STS $||V_1|_{H_1} - |v_1|_{H_1} + q \geq p$ (done by aux lemma) Instantiating existence lemma on J_2 , we get $F^{(3)}$ s.t. $1.V_{A}'', H_1, R, F'' \cup g = e_2 \Downarrow v_2, H_2, F'$ and (E.J.et) $|F'| \geq \Phi_{H_2}(v_2:B) + q' + C$ Take $F' = F^{(3)}$ $V, H, R, F \vdash e \downarrow v_2, H_2, F'$ and (E.J.et) $|F'| \geq \Phi_{H_2}(v_2:B) + q' + C$ (from III)

Case 14: E.Let1

$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2 \qquad (case)$$

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$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2 \qquad (case)$$

$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2 \qquad (case)$$

$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2 \qquad (case)$$

$$V,$$

 $1.V, H, R', F \vdash e_1 \Downarrow v_1, H_1, F''$ and

 $2.|F''| \ge \Phi_{H_1}(v_1:A) + p + C + \Phi_{V_2,H_1}(\Gamma_2)$

For the second premise:

$$\Sigma; \Gamma_2, x : A \mid \frac{\max(p, q)}{q'} e_2 : B$$
 (ad.)

$$H_1 \vDash v_1 : A \text{ and}$$
 (Theorem 3.3.4)

$$H_1 \vDash V : \Gamma_2 \tag{???}$$

$$H_1 \vDash V' : \Gamma_2, x : A$$
 (def of \vDash)

$$V', H_1 \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2, H_2 \tag{ad.}$$

Let
$$g = \{l \in H_1 \mid l \notin F'' \cup R \cup locs_{V',H_1}(e_2)\}$$

Instantiate IH with $C = C, F = F'' \cup g, R = R$, we get existence lemma on J_2 :

NTS (1) - (4) to instantiate existence lemma on J_1

- (1) $dom(V_2') = FV(e_2)$
- (2) no_alias (V_2', H_1)

(3)
$$\operatorname{disjoint}(\{R, F'' \cup g, locs_{V'_3, H_1}(e_2)\})$$
 ((1) - (3) all verbatim as in Lemma 1.9)

(4) $|F'' \cup g| \ge \Phi_{V_2',H_1}(\Gamma_2, x : A) + q + C$

$$|F'' \cup g| \ge |F''|$$

$$\geq \Phi_{H_1}(v_1:A) + p + C + \Phi_{V_2,H}(\Gamma_2)$$
 (IH)

$$= \Phi_{H_1}(v_1:A) + p + C + \Phi_{V_2',H_1}(\Gamma_2)$$
 (Lemma 4.3.3)

$$=\Phi_{V_2',H_1}(\Gamma_2,x:A)+p+C \tag{def of }\Phi)$$

Instantiating existence lemma on J_2 , we get $F^{(3)}$ s.t.

$$1.V_2', H_1, R, F'' \cup g \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v_2, H_2, F^{(3)}$$

$$2.|F^{(3)}| \ge \Phi_{H_2}(v_2:B) + q' + C$$

Take
$$F' = F^{(3)}$$

$$V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v_2, H_2, F'$$
 and (E:Let)

$$|F'| \ge \Phi_{H_2}(v_2:B) + q' + C \tag{from IH}$$

Case 8: E:Pair Similar to E:Const*

Case 9: E:MatP Similar to E:MatCons

Case 10: E:Nil Similar to E:Const*

Case 11: E:Cons

$$V, H \vdash \mathsf{cons}(x_1; x_2) \Downarrow l, H'$$
 (case)

Let $C \in \mathbb{Q}^+, F, R \subseteq \mathsf{Loc}$ be arb.

 $\text{Suppose } dom(V) = FV(e), \text{no_alias}(V, H), \text{disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V, H}(e)\}), |F| \geq \Phi_{V, H}(\Gamma) + q + C$

NTF F' s.t.

$$1.V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F'$$
 and

$$2.|F'| > \Phi_{H'}(v:B) + q' + C$$

Let
$$F' = F$$

Case 12: E:MatNil Similar to E:Cond*

Case 13: E:MatCons

$$V(x) = (l, \texttt{alive}) \tag{ad.}$$

$$H(l) = \langle v_h, v_t \rangle$$
 (ad.)

$$\begin{split} &\Gamma = \Gamma', x : L^p(A) & \text{(ad.)} \\ &\Sigma ; \Gamma', x_h : A, x_i : L^p(A) \big| \frac{g+p+1}{q'} \ e_2 : B & \text{(ad.)} \\ &V'', H \mapsto e_2 \Downarrow v, H' & \text{(ad.)} \\ &\text{Let } C \in \mathbb{Q}^+, F, R \subseteq \text{Loc be arb.} \\ &H \vdash V(x) : L^p(A) & \text{(def of W.D.F)} \\ &H'' \models v_h : A, H'' \models v_i : L^p(A) & \text{(ad.)} \\ &H \models V_h : A, H'' \models v_i : L^p(A) & \text{(ad.)} \\ &H \models V'' : \Gamma', x_h : A, x_i : L^p(A) & \text{(def of W.D.E)} \\ &\text{Suppose no alias}(V, H), \text{ disjoint}(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\}), \text{ and } |F| \geq \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q + C \\ &\text{NTF } F' \text{ s.t.} \\ &1.V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F' \text{ and} \\ &2.|F'| \geq \Phi_{H'}(v : B) + q' + C \\ &\text{Let } g = \{l \in H \mid l \notin F \cup R \cup locs_{V'',H}(e_2)\} \\ &\text{We want to } g \text{ nonempty, in particular, that } l \in g \\ &l \notin F \cup R \\ &AFSOC \mid l \mid locs_{V'',H}(e_2) \\ &\text{Then } l \in reach_H(\overline{V}''(x')) \text{ for some } x' \neq x \\ &x' \in \{x_h, x_l\} & \text{(since } reach_H(\overline{V}(x')) \cap reach_H(\overline{V}(X)) = \emptyset \text{ from no_alias}(V, H)) \\ &\text{WLOG let } x' = x_h \\ &\text{But then } \mu_{reach_H(\overline{V}(x))}(l) \geq 2 \text{ and set}(reach_{\{\overline{V}(X)\}}) \text{ doesn't hold} \\ &l \notin locs_{V'',H}(e_2) \\ &\text{Hence } l \in \mathcal{G} \\ &\text{Next, we have no_alias}(V'', H) \text{ and disjoint}(\{R, F \cup g, locs_{V'',H}(e_2)\}) \\ &\text{Sp. H with } C' = C, F'' = F \cup g \text{ and the above conditions, we have: } F^{(3)} \text{ s.t.} \\ &1.V'', H, R, F \cup g \vdash e_2 \Downarrow v, H', F^{(3)} \\ &2.|F'^{(3)}| \geq \Phi_{H'}(v : B) + q' + C \\ &\text{Where we also verify the precondition that } |F''| \geq \Phi_{V'',H}(\Gamma', x_h : A, x_t : L^p(A)) + q + p + 1 + C' : |F''| = |F \cup g| \\ &= |F| + |g| & (F \text{ and } g \text{ disjoint}) \\ &\geq \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma) + q + C + |g| & (Lemma 4.1.1) \\ &= \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma', x_h : A, x_t : L^p(A)) + p + q + C + |g| & (Lemma 4.1.1) \\ &= \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma', x_h : A, x_t : L^p(A)) + p + q + C + 1 & (g \text{ nonempty}) \\ &\text{Now take } F' = F^{(3)} \\ &V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H', F' & (E:MatCons) \\ |F'| \geq \Phi_{H'}(v : B) + q' + C & (From \text{ te H}) \end{aligned}$$

Case 14: E:Share

$$V, H \vdash e \Downarrow v, H''$$
 (case)

$$V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v''], H' \vdash e' \downarrow v, H''$$
(ad)

$$\Sigma; \Gamma, x : A \left| \frac{q}{q'} e : B \right|$$
 (case)

$$A
ightharpoonup A_1, A_2, 1$$
 (ad.)

$$\Sigma; \Gamma, x_1 : A_1, x_2 : A_2 \mid_{q'}^{q} e : B$$
 (ad.)

Let $C \in \mathbb{Q}^+, F, R \subseteq \mathsf{Loc}$ be arb.

Suppose no_alias(V, H), disjoint $(\{R, F, locs_{V,H}(e)\})$, and $|F| \ge \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma, x : A) + q + C$ NTF F'' s.t.

$$1.V, H, R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H'', F''$$
 and

$$2.|F''| \ge \Phi_{H''}(v:B) + q' + C$$

We need to show the freelist is sufficient for the subsequent computation to invoke the IH:

Instantiate with $C, F \setminus L$, and R

$$\begin{split} & \text{STS } |F \setminus L| \geq \Phi_{V_2,H'}(\Gamma,x_1:A_1,x_2:A_2) + q + C \\ & \iff |F| - |L| \geq \Phi_{V_2,H'}(\Gamma) + \Phi_{V_2,H'}(x_1:A_1) + \Phi_{V_2,H'}(x_2:A_2) + q + C \\ & \iff |F| \geq \Phi_{V_2,H'}(\Gamma) + \Phi_{V_2,H'}(x_1:A_1) + \Phi_{V_2,H'}(x_2:A_2) + \left\|v'\right\|_H + q + C \\ & \iff |F| \geq \Phi_{V_2,H'}(\Gamma) + \Phi_{V,H}(x:A) + q + C & \text{(definition of sharing relation)} \\ & \iff |F| \geq \Phi_{V,H}(\Gamma,x:A) + q + C & \text{(stability of copying)} \end{split}$$

done from assumption

By IH, we get F'' fulfilling the previous two points for the case.

9 Copy-free garbage collection semantics

Consider the GC semantics (from now on copy semantics) above, with the share rule replaced with the following:

$$\frac{V = V'[x \mapsto v'] \qquad V'[x_1 \mapsto v', x_2 \mapsto v'], H', R, F \vdash e \Downarrow v, H'', F'}{V, H, R, F \vdash \text{share } x \text{ as } x_1, x_2 \text{ in } e \Downarrow v, H'', F'} (S_{22})$$

Call this new semantics free semantics for copy-free. It is easy to see that any terminating computation in copy has a corresponding one in free that can be instantiated with an equal or smaller freelist. This is expressed as the following lemma:

Lemma 1.11. Let $V, H, R, F \vdash^{copy} v, H', F', and <math>H \vDash v \mapsto a : A$. Then there exists an F'' s.t.

- 1. $V, H, R, F \vdash^{\mathsf{free}} v', H', F''$
- 2. $H \vDash v' \mapsto a : A$
- 3. $|F''| \ge |F'|$