On The Metric Nature of (Differential) Logical Relations

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Abstract

Differential logical relations are a method to measure distances between higher-order programs. They differ from standard methods based on program metrics in that differences between functional programs are themselves functions, relating errors in input with errors in output, this way providing a more fine grained, contextual, information. The aim of this paper is to clarify the metric nature of differential logical relations. While previous work has shown that these do not give rise, in general, to (quasi-)metric spaces nor to partial metric spaces, we show that the distance functions arising from such relations, that we call quasi-quasi-metrics, can be related to both quasi-metrics and partial metrics, the latter being also captured by suitable relational definitions. Moreover, we exploit such connections to deduce some new compositional reasoning principles for program differences.

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1 Introduction

Program equivalence is a crucial concept in program semantics, and ensures that different implementations of a program produce *exactly* the same results under the same conditions, i.e., in any environment. This concept is fundamental in program verification, code optimization, and for enabling reliable refactoring: by proving that two programs are equivalent, developers and compiler designers can confidently replace one with the other, knowing that the behavior and outcomes will remain consistent. In this respect, guaranteeing that the underlying notion of program equality is a congruence is of paramount importance.

In the research communities mentioned above, however, it is known that comparing programs through a notion of equivalence without providing the possibility of measuring the distance between non-equivalent programs makes it impossible to validate many interesting and useful program transformations [28]. All this has generated interest around the concepts of program metrics and more generally around the study of techniques through which to quantitatively compare non-equivalent programs, so as, e.g., to validate those program transformations which do not introduce too much of an error [31, 27].

What corresponds, in a quantitative context, to the concept of congruence? Once differences are measured by some (pseudo-)metric, a natural answer to this question is to require that any language construct does not increase distances, that is, that they are *non-expansive*. Along with this, the standard properties of (pseudo-)metrics, like the triangle inequality $d(x, z) + d(z, y) \geqslant d(x, y)$, provide general principles that are very useful in metric reasoning, replacing standard qualitative principles (e.g., in this case, transitivity $\mathrm{eq}(x, z) \wedge \mathrm{eq}(z, y) \vdash \mathrm{eq}(x, y)$).

Still, as already observed in many occasions [11, 9], the restriction to language constructs that are non-expansive with respect to some purely numerical metric turns out too severe in practice. On the one hand, the literature focusing on higher-order languages has mostly restricted its attention to linear or graded languages [31, 2], due to well-known difficulties in constructing metric models for full "simply-typed" languages [12]. On the other hand, even if one restricts to a linear language, the usual metrics defined over functional types are hardly useful in practice, as they assign distances to functions f, g via a comparison of their values in the worst case: for instance, as shown in [11], the two maps $\lambda x.x, \lambda x.\sin(x) : \mathsf{Real} \to \mathsf{Real}$, although behaving very closely around 0, are typically assigned the distance ∞, since their values grow arbitrarily far from each other in the worst case.

The *differential logical relations* [11, 9, 29, 10] have been introduced as a solution to the aforementioned problems. In this setting, which natively works for unrestricted higher-order languages, the distance between two programs is not necessarily given as a single number: for instance, two programs of functional type are far apart according to a function itself, which measures how the error in the output depends on the *error* in the input, but also on the *value* of the input itself. This way the notion of distance becomes sufficiently expressive, at the same time guaranteeing the possibility of compositional reasoning. This paradigm also scales to languages with duplication, recursion [9] and works even in presence of effects [10].

In the literature on program metrics, it has become common to consider metrics valued on arbitrary *quantales* [22, 36]. This means that, as for the differential logical relations, the distance between two points needs not be a non-negative real, but can belong to any suitable algebra of "quantities". This has led to the study of different classes of quantale-valued metrics, each characterized by a particular formulation of the triangular law. Among this, *quasi-metrics* [19] and *partial metrics* [4, 23] have been explored for the study of domains, even for higher-order languages [17, 26]. While the first obey the usual triangular inequality, or transitivity, the second obey a *stronger* transitivity condition, also taking into account the replacement of standard reflexivity $d(x, x) = 0$ by a weaker *quasi-reflexivity* condition $d(x, x) \leqslant d(x, y)$, implying that a point need not be a distance zero from itself.

A natural question is thus: do the distances between programs that are obtained via differential logical relations constitute some form of (quantale-valued) metric? In particular, what forms do transitivity and reflexivity do these relations support? The original paper [11] defined symmetric differential logical relations and gave a very weak form of triangle inequality. Subsequent works, relating to the more natural asymmetric case, have either ignored the metric question [9, 10] or shown that the distances produced must violate *both* the reflexivity of quasi-metric and the strong transitivity of partial metrics [17, 29].

This paper aims at providing a bridge between current methods for higher-order program differences and the well-established literature on quantale-valued metrics. More specifically, we show that the distances produced by differential logical relations, that we call *quasi-quasi-metrics* (or *quasi^2-metrics*), satisfy the *quasi*-reflexivity of partial metrics and the standard transitivity of quasi-metrics. Such metrics thus sit somehow *in between* quasi-metrics and partial metrics. We will establish precise connections between all those. We also exploit these results to deduce some new principles of compositional reasoning about program differences arising from the different forms of transitivity at play. Finally, we introduce a deductive system, inspired from the quantitative equational theories of Mardare et al. [27], to deduce differences between programs.

Contributions Our contributions can be summarized as follows:

- We introduce a new class of quantale-valued metrics, called quasi^2-metrics. We show that each such metric gives rise to two *observational quasi-metrics* over programs, and can be seen as a relaxation of partial *quasi*-metrics [24]. This is in Section 3;

- we establish the equivalence of the cartesian closed structure of quasi^2-metrics with the standard definition of differential logical relations. We also show that observational quasi-metrics as well as partial quasi-metrics can be captured by suitable families of logical relations. We exploit all such definitions to deduce some new compositional reasoning principles for program differences. This spans through Sections 4-7;
- finally, we introduce an equational theory for program differences via a syntactic presentation of differential logical relations and we formulate two conjectures about the comparison of the different notions of program distances introduced. This is in Sections 8 and 9.

2 From Logical Relations to Differential Logical Relations

In this section we recall how differential logical relations can be seen as a quantitative generalization of standard logical relations, at the same time highlighting the metric counterparts of qualitative notions like equivalences and preorders. Moreover, we introduce *quasi-quasi-metrics* as the metric counterpart of *quasi*-reflexive and transitive relations.

Logical Relations The theory of logical relations is well-known and has been exploited in various directions to establish *qualitative* properties of type systems, like e.g. termination [18], bisimulation [33] or parametricity [30, 21]. The idea is to start from some basic binary relation $\rho_o \subseteq o \times o$ over the terms of some ground type o. The relation ρ_o can then be *lifted* to a family of binary relations $\rho_{\mathsf{A}} \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$, where A varies over all simple types constructed starting from o (indeed, one may consider recursive [14], polymorphic [32, 30] or monadic [20] types as well, but we here limit our discussion to simple types). The lifting is defined inductively by:

$$(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{t}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\times\mathsf{B}} \iff (\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}), \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}')) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}} \text{ and } (\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}), \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}')) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}, \tag{$\wedge$}$$

$$(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{t}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}} \iff (\forall \mathsf{s}, \mathsf{s}' \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}} \ \Rightarrow\ (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}. \tag{$\Rightarrow$}$$

Typically, one wishes to establish a so-called *fundamental lemma*, stating that well-typed programs $x : \mathsf{A} \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{B}$ *preserve relations*. This means that, for *any* choice of a family of logical relations ρ_{A} defined as above, one can prove

$$(\forall \mathsf{s}, \mathsf{s}' \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}} \ \Rightarrow\ (\mathsf{t}[\mathsf{s}/\mathsf{x}], \mathsf{t}[\mathsf{s}'/\mathsf{x}]) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}. \tag{Fundamental Lemma}$$

Notice that this is equivalent to the instance of reflexivity $(\lambda \mathsf{x}.\mathsf{t}, \lambda \mathsf{x}.\mathsf{t}) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$.

Of particular interest are the *equivalence* relations (that is, those which are reflexive, symmetric and transitive) and the *preorders* (that is, the reflexive and transitive ones). We here focus on the latter, as we will not consider symmetry in this paper (see Remark 3). A fundamental observation is that the logical relation lifting preserves preorders (and indeed, equivalences): if ρ_{A} and ρ_{B} are reflexive and transitive, then $\rho_{\mathsf{A}\times\mathsf{B}}$ and $\rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ are reflexive and transitive as well, *provided that the fundamental lemma holds.* The case of the function space is the most interesting one: as we observed above, the reflexivity condition $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{t}) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ coincides with the fact that the function t is relation-preserving; transitivity, instead, can be proved by combining relation-preservation, the reflexivity of ρ_{A} and the transitivity of ρ_{B}.

Any logical relation $\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$ induces an equivalence $\equiv_\rho$, called the *observational equivalence*, where $\mathsf{t} \equiv_\rho \mathsf{u}$ iff for all $\mathsf{s} \in \mathsf{A}$, $(\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}) \in \rho$ iff $(\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{u}) \in \rho$. Intuitively, two terms t, u are equivalent if the relation ρ cannot distinguish them. For example, if the definition of ρ_o on basic types only depends on the values $\mathsf{t} \Rightarrow^* \mathsf{v}$ produced by terms, one can usually deduce that terms are indistinguishable from their associated values, that is $\mathsf{t} \equiv_\rho \mathsf{v}$. In the absence of symmetry, one obtains two *observational preorders* $\sqsubseteq^l_\rho, \sqsubseteq^r_\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$ defined by:

$$\mathsf{s} \sqsubseteq^l_\rho \mathsf{t} \iff (\forall \mathsf{u} \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{u}) \in \rho \Rightarrow (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{u}) \in \rho,$$
$$\mathsf{s} \sqsubseteq^r_\rho \mathsf{t} \iff (\forall \mathsf{u} \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{u}, \mathsf{s}) \in \rho \Rightarrow (\mathsf{u}, \mathsf{t}) \in \rho.$$

These preorders satisfy the following useful and easily provable properties:

▸ **Proposition 1.** *For any binary relation $\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$ and $c \in \{l, r\}$,*
(i.) $\sqsubseteq^c_\rho \supseteq \rho$ *iff ρ is transitive;*
(ii.) $\sqsubseteq^c_\rho \subseteq \rho$ *iff ρ is reflexive;*
(iii.) $\sqsubseteq^c_\rho = \rho$ *iff ρ is a preorder;*
(iv) *The following hold:*

$$(\forall \mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{u} \in \mathsf{A})\ \mathsf{s} \sqsubseteq^l_\rho \mathsf{t} \wedge (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{u}) \in \rho \Rightarrow (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{u}) \in \rho, \qquad \text{(left transitivity)}$$
$$(\forall \mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{u} \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}) \in \rho \wedge \mathsf{t} \sqsubseteq^r_\rho \mathsf{u} \Rightarrow (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{u}) \in \rho. \qquad \text{(right transitivity)}$$

The reason why we delve into these basic properties of preorders is that we will soon explore their (less trivial!) quantitative counterparts, that arise naturally in the theory of differential logical relations. In particular, the left and right transitivity conditions will correspond to *stronger* variants of the triangular inequality for metric spaces.

Beyond preorders, we are interested in the following weaker notion:

▸ **Definition 2** (quasi-preorder)**.** *A relation $\preceq \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$ is called a* quasi-preorder *if it is transitive and (left-)quasi-reflexive, that is,* $\mathsf{t} \preceq \mathsf{u} \Rightarrow \mathsf{t} \preceq \mathsf{t}$.

Quasi-preorders are obtained by weakening the reflexivity condition of preorders: intuitively, only the points which are smaller than someone are smaller than themselves. One can easily develop a theory of logical relations for quasi-preorders. The sole delicate point is that, in order to let such relations lift to function spaces, one has to slightly modify the relation lifting as follows:

$$(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{t}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}} \iff (\forall \mathsf{s}, \mathsf{s}' \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{s}') \in \rho_\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_\mathsf{B} \wedge (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_\mathsf{B}. \qquad (\Rightarrow^*)$$

Compared to $(\Rightarrow)$, $(\Rightarrow^*)$ includes a second clause $(\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_\mathsf{B}$ relating the action of t on both s and s'. With this definition, one can easily check that if $\rho_\mathsf{A}, \rho_\mathsf{B}$ are quasi-preorders, and the fundamental lemma holds, then $\rho_{\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}}$ and $\rho_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}}$ are quasi-preorders as well.

Differential Logical Relations We now have all elements to discuss what happens when extending logical relations to a quantitative setting. Rather than considering binary relations $\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$ expressing that a certain property holds for two terms s, t or not, we will consider *ternary* relations $\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$, where $(\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}) \in \rho$ indicates that a certain relation holds of s, t to *a certain extent*, quantified via $\mathsf{a} \in \mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A}$. Here $\mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A}$ is a *quantale*, an algebraic structure (recalled in the next section) that captures several properties of quantities as expressed by e.g. non-negative real numbers.

In fact, just like for standard logical relations, a differential logical relation $\rho_o \subseteq o \times \mathcal{Q}_o \times o$ on a ground type can be *lifted* to a family of binary relations $\rho_\mathsf{A} \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A}$ over simple types.

First, we define, by induction, the quantales $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}\times\mathsf{B}} = \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}} = \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}})$, where $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}}$ is the quantale of monotone functions. We then define the lifting of ρ_o by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
((\mathsf{t},\mathsf{u}),(a,b),(\mathsf{t}',\mathsf{u}')) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\times\mathsf{B}} &\iff (\mathsf{t},a,\mathsf{t}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}} \text{ and } (\mathsf{u},b,\mathsf{u}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}},\\
(\mathsf{t},f,\mathsf{t}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}} &\iff (\forall \mathsf{s},\mathsf{s}' \in \mathsf{A}, \forall a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}) \text{ if } (\mathsf{s},a,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}, \text{ then}\\
&\qquad (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, f(\mathsf{t})(a), \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}} \text{ and } (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, f(\mathsf{t})(a), \mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Notice that the definition of $\rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ closely imitates the clause ($\Rightarrow$*) for quasi-preorders. Also observe that the quantale $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ for the function type is itself a set of functions relating terms of type A and quantities in $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}$ with quantities in $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}}$. As we show in Section 5, this definition gives rise to an interpretation of the simply typed λ-calculus where a fundamental lemma holds under the following form: for all terms $x : \mathsf{A} \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{B}$ and choice of a family of differential logical relations ρ_{A} as above, there exists a map $\mathsf{t}^\bullet : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}})$ such that

$$
(\forall \mathsf{s},\mathsf{s}' \in \mathsf{A}, \forall a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}})\ (\mathsf{s},a,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}} \ \Rightarrow\ (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}^\bullet(\mathsf{s})(a), \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}') \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}. \qquad \text{(fundamental lemma)}
$$

The function $\mathsf{t}^\bullet$ behaves like some sort of *derivative* of t: it relates errors in input with errors in output. This connection is investigated in more detail in [9, 29].

So far, everything works just as in the standard, qualitative, case. However, the quantitative setting is well visible when we consider the corresponding notions of equivalences and preorders. Recall that an (integral) quantale is, in particular, an ordered monoid $(\mathcal{Q}, +, 0, \leqslant)$ of which 0 is the minimum element. For a differential logical relation $\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathsf{A}$, reflexivity, symmetry and transitivity translate into the following conditions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(\forall \mathsf{t} \in \mathsf{A})\ (\mathsf{t},0,\mathsf{t}) \in \rho, && \text{(reflexivity)}\\
&(\forall \mathsf{t},\mathsf{u} \in \mathsf{A}, \forall a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}})\ (\mathsf{t},a,\mathsf{u}) \in \rho \ \Rightarrow\ (\mathsf{u},a,\mathsf{t}) \in \rho, && \text{(symmetry)}\\
&(\forall \mathsf{s},\mathsf{t},\mathsf{u} \in \mathsf{A}, \forall a,b \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}})\ (\mathsf{s},a,\mathsf{t}) \in \rho \ \wedge\ (\mathsf{t},b,\mathsf{u}) \in \rho \ \Rightarrow\ (\mathsf{s},a+b,\mathsf{u}) \in \rho. && \text{(transitivity)}
\end{aligned}
$$

It is clear then that equivalence relations translate, in the quantitative setting, into some kind of metric space. Similarly, the quantitative counterpart of preorders are the so-called *quasi-metric spaces* [19], essentially, metrics without a symmetry condition, indeed a very well-studied class of metrics. In particular, we will show that, similarly to preorders, any ternary relation $\rho \subseteq \mathsf{A} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathsf{A}$ gives rise to left and right *observational quasi-metrics* $q^l_\rho, q^r_\rho : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{A} \to \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}$ satisfying properties analogous to those of Proposition 1.

▸ Remark 3. While in the original definition [11] differential logical relations were symmetric, symmetry was abandoned in all subsequent works. The first reason is that several interesting notions of program difference, like e.g. those arising from *incremental computing* [9, 6, 1], are not symmetric. A second reason is that the cartesian closure is problematic in presence of both quasi-reflexivity and symmetry [29].

There is, however, an important point on which differential logical relations differ from standard logical relations: while the former lift preorders well to all simple types, their quantitative counterpart, the quasi-metrics, are *not* preserved by the higher-order lifting of differential logical relations. Indeed, we observed that an essential ingredient in the lifting of the reflexivity property is the fundamental lemma; yet, in the framework of differential logical relations, the fundamental lemma produces, for any term $\mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}$, the “reflexivity” condition $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{t}^\bullet, \mathsf{t}) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, which differs from standard reflexivity in that the distance is $\mathsf{t}^\bullet$ and *not* the minimum element 0. This means that the metric structure arising from differential logical relation cannot be that of standard (quasi-)metric spaces. Rather, it must be something close to the *partial* metric spaces [4, 23], that is, metric spaces in which the condition $d(x,x) = 0$ is replaced by the quasi-reflexivity condition $d(x,x) \leqslant d(x,y)$. We will discuss the connections with partial metric spaces in the next sections.

By replacing reflexivity with quasi-reflexivity, we obtain the quantitative counterpart of quasi-preorders, that we call *quasi^2-metrics* (being "quasi" both in the sense of quasi-metrics, i.e. the rejection of symmetry, and of quasi-preorders, i.e. the weakening of reflexivity).

▸ **Definition 4.** *For a set X and a quantale $\mathcal{Q}$, a relation $\rho \subseteq X \times \mathcal{Q} \times X$ is called* quasi-quasi-metric *(or more concisely* quasi^2-metric*) if it is transitive and satisfies the condition*

$$(\forall x, y \in X, \forall a \in \mathcal{Q})\ (x, a, y) \in \rho \ \Rightarrow\ (x, a, x) \in \rho. \qquad \text{(quasi-reflexivity)}$$

As shown in Section 4, the quasi^2-metrics capture the properties of distances which are preserved by differential logical relations: indeed, the argument showing that the quasi-preorders lift to all simple types scales well to the quantitative setting, showing that a quasi^2-metric on the base types gives rise to quasi^2-metrics on all simple types.

The obvious question, however, is: what are these quasi^2-metrics? How are they related to the more standard quasi-metrics and partial metrics? This is what we are going to do in the following section.

3 Quasi^2-Metric Spaces

In this section we use the language of quantale-valued relations to explore the connections between the quasi^2-metrics introduced in the previous section and the more well-established notions of quasi-metric and partial quasi-metric spaces.

Quantale-Valued Relations Let us recall that a quantale $\mathcal{Q}$ is a complete lattice $(\mathcal{Q}, \sqsubseteq)$ endowed with a continuous monoidal operation $\otimes$, with unit 1. A quantale $\mathcal{Q}$ is *unital* when $1 = \top$ and *commutative* when $\otimes$ is commutative. Suppose $\mathcal{Q}$ is commutative. Given $x, y \in \mathcal{Q}$, their *residual* is defined as $x \multimap y := \bigvee\{z \in \mathcal{Q} \mid z \otimes x \sqsubseteq y\}$ where $\sqsubseteq$ is the partial order of $\mathcal{Q}$. Notice that $z \sqsubseteq x \multimap y$ iff $z \otimes x \sqsubseteq y$, and that $(x \multimap y) \otimes x \sqsubseteq y \sqsubseteq x \multimap (y \otimes x)$. A commutative quantale $\mathcal{Q}$ is *divisible* [23] if for all $x, y \in \mathcal{Q}$, $x \sqsubseteq y$ holds iff $y \otimes (y \multimap x) = x$. Equivalently, $\mathcal{Q}$ is divisible iff, whenever $x \sqsubseteq y$, there exists z such that $x = y \otimes z$. In the following we will use $\mathcal{Q}$ to refer to a commutative, unital and divisible quantales.

▸ **Example 5.** The *Lawvere quantale* is formed by the non-negative extended reals $[0, +\infty]$ with the *reversed* order $x \sqsubseteq y := x \geqslant y$, and with addition as monoidal operation. Notice that the ordering of quantales is *reversed* with respect to usual metric intuitions: the "0" element is the $\top$, joins correspond to taking infs, etc.

Given a quantale $\mathcal{Q}$ and sets X, Y, a *$\mathcal{Q}$-relation over X, Y* is a map $s \colon X \times Y \to \mathcal{Q}$, which can be visualized as a matrix with values in $\mathcal{Q}$. For $\mathcal{Q}$-relations $s, t \colon X \times Y \to \mathcal{Q}$, we write $s \sqsubseteq t$ when $s(x,y) \sqsubseteq t(x,y)$ for all $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$. Given $\mathcal{Q}$-relations $s \colon X \times Y \to \mathcal{Q}$, $t \colon Y \times Z \to \mathcal{Q}$ and $u \colon X \times Z \to \mathcal{Q}$, $w \colon Z \times Y \to \mathcal{Q}$, we define the $\mathcal{Q}$-relations $s \otimes t \colon X \times Z \to \mathcal{Q}$ and $u \multimap s \colon Z \times Y \to \mathcal{Q}$ and $s \mathrel{\circ\!\!-} w \colon X \times Z \to \mathcal{Q}$ via the two operations:

$$(s \otimes t)(x,z) = \bigvee_{y \in Y} s(x,y) \otimes t(y,z),$$

$$(u \multimap s)(z,y) = \bigwedge_{x \in X} u(x,z) \multimap s(x,y), \qquad (s \mathrel{\circ\!\!-} w)(x,z) = \bigwedge_{y \in Y} w(z,y) \multimap s(x,y).$$

The monoidal product $\otimes$ and the residuals $\multimap, \mathrel{\circ\!\!-}$ of $\mathcal{Q}$-relations satisfy properties analogous to residuals in $\mathcal{Q}$, e.g. $s \otimes (s \multimap t) \sqsubseteq t$, $(t \mathrel{\circ\!\!-} s) \otimes s \sqsubseteq t$. It is well-known that $\mathcal{Q}$-relations form a category $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}$ whose objects are sets and such that $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, Y)$ are the $\mathcal{Q}$-relations from X to Y. The operation $s \otimes t$ is the composition operator of this category, while the identities are the relations defined as $\mathbf{1}_X(x, x) = 1 = \top$ and $\mathbf{1}_X(x, y \neq x) = \bot$.

Finally, for any relation $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$, define the relations $\Delta_1 s, \Delta_2 s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$ by $\Delta_1 s = s \circ \Delta \circ \pi_1$ and $\Delta_2 s = s \circ \Delta \circ \pi_2$, that is, $\Delta_1 s(x, y) := s(x, x)$, $\Delta_2 s(x, y) = s(y, y)$.

Quasi^2- and Quasi-Metric Spaces For a relation $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$, reflexivity $s(x, x) = 1$ and transitivity $s(x, z) \otimes s(z, y) \sqsubseteq s(x, y)$ can be written more concisely as $s \sqsupseteq \mathbf{1}_X$ and $s \otimes s \sqsubseteq s$. A relation s satisfying both such properties is called a *quasi-metric over X* (with values in $\mathcal{Q}$). The following construction generalizes the observational preorders to $\mathcal{Q}$-relations:

▸ **Proposition 6.** *For all $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$, the relations $q^l_s := s \multimapinv s, q^r_s := s \multimap s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$ are quasi-metrics and, for $c \in \{l, r\}$, the following hold:*
(i.) *$q^c_s \sqsupseteq s$ iff s is transitive;*
(ii.) *$q^c_s \sqsubseteq s$ iff s is reflexive;*
(iii.) *$q^c_s = s$ iff s is a quasi-metric;*
(iv) *$q^l_s \otimes s \sqsubseteq s$ and $s \otimes q^r_s \sqsubseteq s$, that is, the following hold:*

$$(\forall x, y, z \in X) \quad q^l_s(x, z) \otimes s(z, y) \sqsubseteq s(x, y), \qquad \text{(left transitivity)}$$
$$(\forall x, y, z \in X) \quad s(x, z) \otimes q^r_s(z, y) \sqsubseteq s(x, y). \qquad \text{(right transitivity)}$$

We call the quasi-metrics q^l_s, q^r_s the *left and right observational quasi-metric of s*.

Quasi^2-metrics correspond to $\mathcal{Q}$-relations $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$ satisfying transitivity $s \otimes s \sqsubseteq s$ and quasi-reflexivity $s \sqsubseteq \Delta_1 s$ (i.e. $s(x, y) \sqsubseteq s(x, x)$). From transitivity, we deduce that, for a quasi^2-metric s, both $q^l_s, q^r_s \sqsupseteq s$ hold, that is, the observational quasi-metrics yield *tighter* distances than s. This implies that left and right transitivity read as *stronger* forms of the triangular inequality. In particular, the following alternative characterization of quasi^2-metrics holds:

▸ **Proposition 7.** *For any quasi-reflexive $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X, X)$, s is a quasi^2-metric iff there exists a quasi-metric $q \sqsupseteq s$ such that either $s \otimes q \sqsubseteq s$ or $q \otimes s \sqsubseteq s$ holds.*

Proof. Suppose there exists a quasi-metric $q \sqsupseteq s$ such that $s \otimes q \sqsubseteq s$ holds. Then $s \otimes s \sqsubseteq s \otimes q \sqsubseteq s$, so s is transitive. A similar argument works if q is such that $q \otimes s \sqsubseteq s$. Conversely, if s is a quasi^2-metric it is enough to let $q := q^r_s$ and use Proposition 6 (iv). ◂

Partial Metric Spaces Let us now discuss the connection with partial metric spaces. We here consider the non-symmetric variant of the partial metric spaces from [4], called partial *quasi*-metric spaces (PQM) [24]. As we anticipated, these are metrics p for which the usual reflexivity condition $p(x, x) = 1$ is replaced by the weaker quasi-reflexivity condition $p(x, x) \sqsupseteq p(x, y)$. However, unlike the quasi^2-metrics just discussed, PQMs satisfy a *stronger* transitivity condition. When $\mathcal{Q} = [0, +\infty]$ is the Lawvere quantale, this condition reads as

$$p(x, z) + p(z, y) - p(z, z) \sqsupseteq p(x, y). \qquad \text{(strong transitivity in } [0, +\infty])$$

The idea is that the self-distance of the central term z is "subtracted". For a general quantale $\mathcal{Q}$, this becomes:

$$p(x, z) \otimes (p(z, z) \multimap p(z, y)) \sqsubseteq p(x, y). \qquad \text{(strong transitivity)}$$

Define the relations $\Theta^l_s, \Theta^r_s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X,X)$ by $\Theta^l_s(x,y) = s(y,y) \multimap s(x,y)$ and $\Theta^r_s(x,y) = s(x,x) \multimap s(x,y)$. A PQM can be thus more concisely be defined as a relation $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X,X)$ satisfying $s \sqsubseteq \Delta_1 s$ and $s \otimes \Theta^r_s \sqsubseteq s$. Notice that strong transitivity $s \otimes \Theta^r_s \sqsubseteq s$ looks similar to the right transitivity $s \otimes q^r_s \sqsubseteq s$. Indeed, the following result relates the relations Θ^c_s and q^c_s:

▸ **Proposition 8.** *For all $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X,X)$ and $c \in \{l,r\}$, $q^c_s \sqsubseteq \Theta^c_s$. Moreover, if s is quasi-reflexive, $\Theta^c_s \sqsubseteq q^c_s$ holds iff Θ^c_s is a quasi-metric iff s is a partial quasi-metric.*

Proof. We only argue for $c = r$, the other case being similar. From $q^r_s(x,y) = \bigwedge_z s(z,x) \multimap s(z,y) \sqsubseteq s(x,x) \multimap s(x,y) = (\Theta^r_s)(x,y)$ we deduce that $q^r_s \sqsubseteq \Theta^r_s$. The converse direction $q^r_s \sqsupseteq \Theta^r_s$ corresponds to showing that $s(z,x) \otimes (s(x,x) \multimap s(x,y)) \sqsubseteq s(z,y)$, which holds iff s is a partial quasi-metric. We have thus shown that s is a PQM iff $\Theta^r_s = q^r_s$. This also implies that, if s is a PWM, Θ^r_s is a quasi-metric. Finally, suppose Θ^r_s is a quasi-metric. By quasi-reflexivity, and the divisibility of $\mathcal{Q}$, we have that $s(x,z) = s(x,x) \otimes (s(x,x) \multimap s(x,z))$. We then have $s(x,z) \otimes (s(z,z) \multimap s(z,y)) = s(x,x) \otimes (s(x,x) \multimap s(x,z)) \otimes (s(z,z) \multimap s(z,y)) \sqsubseteq s(x,y)$, so s is a partial quasi-metric. ◂

The result above suggests that the partial quasi-metrics can be seen as limit cases of the quasi^2-metrics, namely those for which the quasi-metric $q^r_s(x,y)$ can be written under the simpler form $\Theta^r_s(x,y) = s(x,x) \multimap s(x,y)$.

Unfortunately, while the standard definition of differential logical relations preserves quasi^2-metrics, it does *not* preserve partial quasi-metrics: [17, 29] show that the function space constructions lifts PQMs into PQMs only when the monoidal product of the underlying quantales is *idempotent* (one talks in this case of a partial *ultra*-metric, since strong transitivity becomes $p(x,z) \wedge p(z,y) \sqsubseteq p(x,y)$). Nevertheless, we will show in Section 6 how one can capture PQMs via a suitable family of logical relations.

4 Differential Logical Relations as Quasi^2-Metrics

In this section we provide a semantic presentation of differential logical relations by defining a cartesian closed category of quasi^2-metrics, this way highlighting the close correspondence between these two notions.

From $\mathcal{Q}$-Relations to Ternary Relations While in the previous section we discussed $\mathcal{Q}$-relations, that is, *binary* relations valued in a quantale $\mathcal{Q}$, the theory of differential logical relations is expressed in terms of *ternary* relations $\rho \subseteq X \times \mathcal{Q} \times X$. In fact, any such relation $\rho \subseteq X \times \mathcal{Q} \times X$ induces a $\mathcal{Q}$-relation $\widehat{\rho} \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X,X)$ defined by

$$\widehat{\rho}(x,y) = \bigvee \{a \in \mathcal{Q} \mid (x,a,y) \in \rho\}.$$

Intuitively, $\widehat{\rho}(x,y)$ is the *smallest* (recall the inversion of the order) distance between x and y. This correspondence can be made more precise as follows: let a ternary relation $\rho \subseteq X \times \mathcal{Q} \times X$ be said $\mathcal{Q}$-*closed* when the following hold:

- $(x,a,y) \in \rho$ and $a' \sqsubseteq a$ implies $(x,a',y) \in \rho$;
- if $(x,a_i,y) \in \rho$, for all $i \in I$, then $(x, \bigvee_{i \in I} a_i, y) \in \rho$.

We have the following correspondence:

▸ **Lemma 9.** *The map $\rho \mapsto \widehat{\rho}$ defines a bijection between the $\mathcal{Q}$-closed relations $\rho \subseteq X \times \mathcal{Q} \times X$ and $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X,X)$.*

Proof. Let ρ, τ be closed and let $\widehat{\rho}(x,y) = \widehat{\tau}(x,y)$. Observe that, for all $x, y \in X$, by $\mathcal{Q}$-closure we have $(x, \widehat{\rho}(x,y), y) \in \rho$. Suppose now that $(x,a,y) \in \tau$, then $a \sqsubseteq \widehat{\tau}(x,y) = \widehat{\rho}(x,y)$, and from $(x, \widehat{\rho}(x,y), y) \in \rho$ and $a \sqsubseteq \widehat{\rho}(x,y)$ we deduce $(x,a,y) \in \rho$. By a similar argument we can also prove that $(x,a,y) \in \rho$ implies $(x,a,y) \in \tau$, so in the end $\rho = \tau$. We conclude then that the map $\rho \mapsto \widehat{\rho}$ is injective. For surjectivity, observe that any $s \in \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{Rel}(X,X)$ induces a relation $(x,a,y) \in \rho^s$ iff $a \sqsubseteq s(x,y)$, so that $s = \widehat{\rho^s}$. ◂

In the sequel, we will identify metrics with their corresponding $\mathcal{Q}$-closed relations.

A Cartesian Closed Category of Quasi^2-Metrics We now define a category of quasi^2-metrics. Let us recall notations from Section 2. For sets A and B, we denote the set of functions from A to B by $A \Rightarrow B$; for quantales $\mathcal{Q}$ and $\mathcal{R}$, we denote the set of monotone functions from $\mathcal{Q}$ to $\mathcal{R}$ by $\mathcal{Q} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{R}$. Below, we write $f \cdot x$ for the application of $f\colon A \to B$ to $x \in A$, and we suppose that $(-) \cdot (-)$ is left-associative, i.e., $f \cdot x \cdot y$ is an abbreviation of $(f \cdot x) \cdot y$.

The category **Qqm** of quasi^2-metrics is defined as follows:

- objects are triples $X = (\mathcal{Q}_X, |X|, \rho_X)$ consisting of a quantale $\mathcal{Q}_X$, a set $|X|$ and a quasi^2-metric $\rho_X \subseteq |X| \times \mathcal{Q}_X \times |X|$;
- morphisms from X to Y are triples (f, a, f') consisting of functions $f, f'\colon |X| \to |Y|$ and $a\colon |X| \to (\mathcal{Q}_X \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_Y)$ such that for all $(x, b, x') \in \rho_X$, we have $(f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, f' \cdot x') \in \rho_Y$ and $(f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, f \cdot x') \in \rho_Y$.

The identity morphism on an object X is $(\mathrm{id}_X, i_X, \mathrm{id}_X)$ consisting of the identity function id_X on $|X|$ and a function $i_X\colon |X| \to (\mathcal{Q}_X \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_X)$ given by $i_X \cdot x \cdot a = a$. The composition of $(f, a, f')\colon X \to Y$ and $(g, b, g')\colon Y \to Z$ is $(g \circ f, c, g' \circ f')$ where $c\colon |X| \to (\mathcal{Q}_X \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_Z)$ is given by $c \cdot x = (b \cdot (f \cdot x)) \circ (a \cdot x)$.

▸ **Proposition 10.** *The category* **Qqm** *is cartesian closed.*

The cartesian closed structure corresponds to the construction of differential logical relations in Section 2. The terminal object $\top$ is $(\{*\}, \{*\}, \rho_\top)$ where $\rho_\top = \{(*,*,*)\}$, and the product of X and Y is $X \times Y = (\mathcal{Q}_X \times \mathcal{Q}_Y, |X| \times |Y|, \rho_{X \times Y})$, where $\rho_{X\times Y}$ is given by

$$((x,y),(a,b),(x',y')) \in \rho_{X\times Y} \iff (x,a,x') \in \rho_X \text{ and } (y,b,y') \in \rho_Y.$$

The exponential $X \Rightarrow Y$ is given by $((|X| \Rightarrow (\mathcal{Q}_X \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_Y), |X| \Rightarrow |Y|, \rho_{X\Rightarrow Y})$ where

$$(f,a,f') \in \rho_{X\Rightarrow Y} \iff \text{for all } (x,b,x') \in \rho_X \text{ and } g \in \{f, f'\},\ (f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, g \cdot x') \in \rho_Y.$$

Here, the quantale structure of $\mathcal{Q}_{X\times Y}$ and $\mathcal{Q}_{X\Rightarrow Y}$ are given by the pointwise manner. The first projection from $X \times Y$ to Y is given by $(\mathrm{proj}_{X,Y}, \varpi_{X,Y}, \mathrm{proj}_{X,Y})$ where $\mathrm{proj}_{X,Y}\colon |X| \times |Y| \to |X|$ is the first projection, and

$$\varpi_{X,Y}\colon |X| \times |Y| \to (\mathcal{Q}_X \times \mathcal{Q}_Y \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_X)$$

is given by $\varpi_{X,Y} \cdot (x,y) \cdot (a,b) = a$. The second projection is given in the same manner. The tupling of $(f,a,f')\colon Z \to X$ and $(g,b,g')\colon Z \to Y$ is $(\langle f,g\rangle, \langle a,b\rangle, \langle f',g'\rangle)$ where $\langle f,g\rangle\colon |Z| \to |X| \times |Y|$ and $\langle a,b\rangle\colon |Z| \to (\mathcal{Q}_Z \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_X \times \mathcal{Q}_Y)$ are the tupling of f, g and a, b respectively:

$$\langle f,g\rangle \cdot z = (f \cdot z, g \cdot z), \qquad \langle a,b\rangle \cdot z \cdot c = (a \cdot z \cdot c, a \cdot z \cdot c).$$

The currying of $(f,a,f')\colon Z \times X \to Y$ is $(f^\wedge, a^\wedge, f'^\wedge)$ where $f^\wedge\colon |Z| \to (|X| \Rightarrow |Y|)$ and $f'^\wedge\colon |Z| \to (|X| \Rightarrow |Y|)$ are the currying of the following functions

$$f\colon |Z| \times |X| \to |Y|, \qquad f'\colon |Z| \times |X| \to |Y|,$$

$$\frac{\mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A} \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}} \qquad \frac{r \in \mathbb{R}}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{r} : \mathsf{Real}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t}_1 : \mathsf{Real} \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t}_{\mathrm{ar}(\phi)} : \mathsf{Real}}{\Gamma \vdash \phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \dots, \mathsf{t}_{\mathrm{ar}(\phi)}) : \mathsf{Real}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B} \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathsf{s} : \mathsf{A}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s} : \mathsf{B}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A} \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}. \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A} \quad \Gamma \vdash \mathsf{s} : \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s} \rangle : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}) : \mathsf{A}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}) : \mathsf{B}}$$

Figure 1 Typing Rules

and $a^\wedge : |Z| \to (\mathcal{Q}_Z \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{X \Rightarrow Y})$ is the currying of

$$a : |Z| \times |X| \to (\mathcal{Q}_{Z \times X} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_Y),$$

namely, $a^\wedge \cdot z \cdot a \cdot x \cdot b$ is defined to be $a \cdot (z, x) \cdot (a, b)$. The evaluation morphism

$$(\mathrm{eval}_{X,Y}, \varepsilon_{X,Y}, \mathrm{eval}_{X,Y}) : (X \Rightarrow Y) \times X \to Y$$

consists of the evaluation function $\mathrm{eval}_{X,Y} : (|X| \Rightarrow |Y|) \times |X| \to |Y|$ and $\varepsilon_{X,Y}$ is given by

$$\varepsilon_{X,Y} \cdot (a, b) \cdot (f, x) = a \cdot x \cdot b.$$

▸ **Example 11.** We define an object $R \in \mathbf{Qqm}$ to be $(\mathbb{R}, [0, +\infty], \rho_R)$, where

$$(x, a, x') \in \rho_R \iff |x - x'| \sqsupseteq a.$$

Observe that the distance $\widehat{\rho}_R : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to [0, +\infty]$ is just the Euclidean distance $\widehat{\rho}_R(x, y) = |y - x|$. For functions $f, g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, an element $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{R \Rightarrow R}$ satisfies $(f, a, g) \in \rho_{R \Rightarrow R}$ if and only if we have $a \cdot x \cdot b \sqsubseteq \bigwedge_{|x-y| \sqsupseteq b} |f \cdot x - g \cdot y|$, i.e., a bounds gaps between outputs of f and g. In particular, we have $(f, \top, f) \in \rho_{R \Rightarrow R}$ if and only if f is a constant function. We note that the largest element $\top \in \mathcal{Q}_{R \Rightarrow R}$ is given by $\top \cdot x \cdot b = 0$.

5 The Fundamental Lemma

In this section we establish the fundamental lemma of differential logical relations for a simply typed lambda calculus Λ_{Real}, by relying on the cartesian closed category **Qqm** of quasi^2-metrics. We then apply this result to measure differences between functions.

Syntax and Set-theoretic Semantics Our language Λ_{Real} comprises a type of real numbers and first order functions on $\mathbb{R}$. Let Var be a countably infinite set of variables. We define *types* and *terms* as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{type}) && \mathsf{A}, \mathsf{B} \coloneqq \mathsf{Real} \mid \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B} \mid \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}, \\ &(\text{term}) && \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s} \coloneqq \mathsf{x} \in \mathsf{Var} \mid \underline{r} \mid \phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \dots, \mathsf{t}_n) \mid \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s} \mid \lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}. \mathsf{t} \mid \langle \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s} \rangle \mid \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}) \mid \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{s}). \end{aligned}$$

Here, r varies over $\mathbb{R}$, and ϕ varies over the set of multi-arity functions on $\mathbb{R}$, namely, ϕ is a function from $\mathbb{R}^n$ to $\mathbb{R}$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We call n the *arity* of ϕ, and we denote the arity of ϕ by $\mathrm{ar}(\phi)$. We adopt the standard typing rules given in Figure 1. Below, we denote the set of types by **Type** and the set of closed terms of type A by $\mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}$.

We denote the standard set theoretic interpretation of Λ_{Real} by $(\!|-|\!)$. (See [25] for example.) To be concrete, the interpretation $(\!|\mathsf{A}|\!)$ of a type A is a set inductively defined by

$$(\!|\mathsf{Real}|\!) = \mathbb{R}, \qquad (\!|\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}|\!) = (\!|\mathsf{A}|\!) \times (\!|\mathsf{B}|\!), \qquad (\!|\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}|\!) = (\!|\mathsf{A}|\!) \Rightarrow (\!|\mathsf{B}|\!);$$

and we interpret a term $\mathsf{x}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{x}_n : \mathsf{A}_n \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{B}$ as a function $(\!|\mathsf{t}|\!)$ from $(\!|\mathsf{A}_1|\!) \times \cdots \times (\!|\mathsf{A}_n|\!)$ to $(\!|\mathsf{B}|\!)$. The function $(\!|\mathsf{t}|\!)$ is given by induction on the derivation of $\mathsf{x}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{x}_n : \mathsf{A}_n \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{B}$ as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(\!|\mathsf{x}_i|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= x_i, \\
(\!|\underline{r}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= r, \\
(\!|\phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{t}_{\mathrm{ar}(\phi)})|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= \phi((\!|\mathsf{t}_1|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n), \ldots, (\!|\mathsf{t}_{\mathrm{ar}(\phi)}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n)), \\
(\!|\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot ((\!|\mathsf{s}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n)), \\
(\!|\lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\, \mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot y &= (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n, y), \\
(\!|\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t})|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= \text{the first component of } (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n), \\
(\!|\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t})|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= \text{the second component of } (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n), \\
(\!|\langle \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s} \rangle|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) &= ((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n), (\!|\mathsf{s}|\!) \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n)).
\end{aligned}
$$

The Fundamental Lemma We inductively define a quasi^2-metric space $[\![\mathsf{A}]\!]$ by

$$[\![\mathsf{Real}]\!] = R, \qquad [\![\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}]\!] = [\![\mathsf{A}]\!] \times [\![\mathsf{B}]\!], \qquad [\![\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}]\!] = [\![\mathsf{A}]\!] \Rightarrow [\![\mathsf{B}]\!],$$

and we simply denote the structure of an object $[\![\mathsf{A}]\!]$ by $(|\mathsf{A}|, \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}, \rho_{\mathsf{A}})$. It is straightforward to check that for every type A, we have $|\mathsf{A}| = (\!|\mathsf{A}|\!)$. The quasi^2-metrics $[\![\mathsf{A}]\!]$ are the categorical interpretation of types A, and the following fundamental lemma is derived from the categorical interpretation of Λ_{Real}-terms in **Qqm**.

▸ **Theorem 12** (Fundamental Lemma). *Let $\Gamma = (\mathsf{x}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{x}_n : \mathsf{A}_n)$ be a typing context. For every term $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$, and for every $(x, a, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathsf{A}_n}$, we have*

$$((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot x, \{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a, (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!) \cdot x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$$

where we inductively define $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathsf{A}_n \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}}$ as follows:

- *We define $\{\!|\mathsf{x}_i|\!\} \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot (a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ to be a_i.*
- *We define $\{\!|\underline{r}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$ to be $\underline{0}$.*
- *We define $\{\!|\phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{t}_n)|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$ to be $\phi^{\mathrm{d}}((\!|\mathsf{t}_1|\!) \cdot x, \ldots, (\!|\mathsf{t}_n|\!) \cdot x, \{\!|\mathsf{t}_1|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a, \ldots, \{\!|\mathsf{t}_n|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a)$ where we define $\phi^{\mathrm{d}} : \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty]^n \to [0, +\infty]$ by*

$$\phi^{\mathrm{d}}(y_1, \ldots, y_n, b_1, \ldots, b_n) = \bigwedge_{|y_1 - z_1| \sqsupseteq b_1} \cdots \bigwedge_{|y_n - z_n| \sqsupseteq b_n} |\phi(y_1, \ldots, y_n) - \phi(z_1, \ldots, z_n)|.$$

- *We define $\{\!|\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$ to be $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a \cdot ((\!|\mathsf{s}|\!) \cdot x) \cdot (\{\!|\mathsf{s}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a)$.*
- *We define $\{\!|\lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\, \mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \cdot (a_1, \ldots, a_n) \cdot y \cdot b$ to be $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_n, y) \cdot (a_1, \ldots, a_n, b)$.*
- *We define $\{\!|\langle \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s} \rangle|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$ to be $(\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a, \{\!|\mathsf{s}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a)$.*
- *We define $\{\!|\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t})|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$ to be the first component of $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$.*
- *We define $\{\!|\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t})|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$ to be the second component of $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\} \cdot x \cdot a$.*

Proof. The triple $((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!), \{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\}, (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!))$ is the interpretation of $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$ in the cartesian closed category **Qqm** where we interpret $\Gamma \vdash \phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{t}_n)$ by

$$[\![\mathsf{A}_1]\!] \times \cdots \times [\![\mathsf{A}_n]\!] \xrightarrow{\langle [\![\mathsf{t}_1]\!], \ldots, [\![\mathsf{t}_n]\!] \rangle} R \times \cdots \times R \xrightarrow{(\phi, \phi^{\mathrm{d}}, \phi)} R.$$

The statement follows from that $((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!), \{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\}, (\!|\mathsf{t}|\!))$ is a morphism from $[\![\mathsf{A}_1]\!] \times \cdots \times [\![\mathsf{A}_n]\!]$ to $[\![\mathsf{A}]\!]$ in **Qqm**. ◂

The fundamental lemma is a way to compositionally reason about distances.

▶ **Example 13.** Let us fix a positive real number ϵ. We define $D_\epsilon\colon (\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \to (\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ by

$$D_\epsilon \cdot f = \lambda x : \mathbb{R}.\, \frac{f(x+\epsilon) - f(x)}{\epsilon}.$$

For $f\colon \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $D_\epsilon \cdot f \cdot x$ calculates an approximation of the derivative of f at x. By the fundamental lemma, we obtain $(D_\epsilon, E_\epsilon, D_\epsilon) \in \rho_{(R\Rightarrow R)\Rightarrow(R\Rightarrow R)}$ where E_ϵ is a function from $|R \Rightarrow R|$ to $\mathcal{Q}_{R\Rightarrow R} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{R\Rightarrow R}$ given by

$$E_\epsilon \cdot f \cdot a = \lambda x : \mathbb{R}.\, \lambda b : [0, +\infty].\, \frac{a \cdot (x+\epsilon) \cdot b + a \cdot x \cdot b}{\epsilon}.$$

In Example 19, we will observe that $(\mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R}, a, \sin)$ is an element of $\rho_{R\Rightarrow R}$ where $\mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R}$ is the identity function on $\mathbb{R}$, and $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{R\Rightarrow R}$ is given by $a \cdot x \cdot b = |x - \sin(x)| + b$. By applying $(D_\epsilon, E_\epsilon, D_\epsilon)$ to $(\mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R}, a, \sin)$, we obtain $(D_\epsilon \cdot \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R}, a', D_\epsilon \cdot \sin) \in \rho_R$ where

$$a' \cdot x \cdot b = \frac{|x + \epsilon - \sin(x+\epsilon)| + |x - \sin(x)| + 2b}{\epsilon}.$$

From this, we see that the distance between $D_\epsilon \cdot \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R} \cdot 0$ and $D_\epsilon \cdot \sin \cdot 0$ is bounded by $\frac{|\epsilon - \sin(\epsilon)|}{\epsilon}$. We note that a' is not the exact distance between $D_\epsilon \cdot \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R}$ and $D_\epsilon \cdot \sin$. For example, while $|D_{0.1} \cdot \mathrm{id}_\mathbb{R} \cdot 0 - D_{0.1} \cdot \sin \cdot 0.1| \approx 0.01$, we have $a' \cdot 0 \cdot 0.1 \approx 2$. This gap stems in the fact that $(D_\epsilon, E_\epsilon, D_\epsilon)$ takes all functions into account and can not exploit continuity of specific functions.

6 Quasi-Metric Logical Relations

As described in Section 3, any quasi^2-metric gives rise to left and right observational quasi-metrics. In this section, we introduce a class of logical relations γ_A that capture the left observational quasi-metric associated to ρ_A. We will then show how such relations can be used to derive over-approximations of distances between functions.

For a type A, we define $\gamma_\mathsf{A} \subseteq |\mathsf{A}| \times \mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A} \times |\mathsf{A}|$ by induction on A as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
(x, a, x') \in \gamma_{\mathsf{Real}} &\iff |x - x'| \sqsupseteq a, \\
(f, a, f') \in \gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}} &\iff \text{for all } (x, b, x') \in \rho_\mathsf{A},\ (f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, f' \cdot x) \in \gamma_\mathsf{B}, \text{ and} \\
&\qquad \text{for all } (f', b, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}},\ (f, a \otimes b, f) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}, \\
((x, y), (a, b), (x', y')) \in \gamma_{\mathsf{A}\times\mathsf{B}} &\iff (x, a, x') \in \gamma_\mathsf{A} \text{ and } (y, b, y') \in \gamma_\mathsf{B}.
\end{aligned}$$

We give some explanation on the definition of $\gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. The definition consists of two conditions. The first condition means that, if (f, a, f') is an element of $\gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, then the distance $a \cdot x \cdot b$ over-approximates the distance between f and f' at *the same* point x (rather than on distinct points, as is the case for the relation $\rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$). The second condition means that a also over-approximates the *gap* between the self-distance of f' and the self-distance of f.

Let us introduce a notation. For a type A and $x \in |\mathsf{A}|$, we write $\lceil x \rceil \in \mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A}$ for $\hat{\rho_\mathsf{A}}(x, x)$, i.e.,

$$\lceil x \rceil = \sup\{a \in \mathcal{Q}_\mathsf{A} \mid (x, a, x) \in \rho_\mathsf{A}\}.$$

Since ρ_A is closed under supremum, for any $x \in |\mathsf{A}|$, we have $(x, \lceil x \rceil, x) \in \rho_\mathsf{A}$.

▶ **Lemma 14.** *For every type A and for every $x, x' \in |\mathsf{A}|$, if $(x, \lceil x \rceil, x') \in \rho_\mathsf{A}$, then $x = x'$.*

Proof. By induction on A. It is straightforward to check the case Real and the case $\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}$. For the case $\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}$, if $(f, \lceil f \rceil, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, then for any $x \in |\mathsf{A}|$, we have

$$(f \cdot x, \lceil f \rceil \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil, f' \cdot x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}.$$

Here, by the induction hypothesis,

$$\begin{aligned}\lceil f \rceil \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil &= \sup\{a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}} \mid \text{for all } (x, \lceil x \rceil, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}, (f \cdot x, a, f \cdot x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}\} \\ &= \sup\{a \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}} \mid (f \cdot x, a, f \cdot x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}\} \\ &= \lceil f \cdot x \rceil.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $f' \cdot x = f \cdot x$. ◂

▸ **Lemma 15.** *For any type* A *and* B*, if* $f \in |\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}|$ *and* $x \in |\mathsf{A}|$*, then* $\lceil f \rceil \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil = \lceil f \cdot x \rceil$.

Proof. This is shown in the proof of Lemma 14. ◂

▸ **Lemma 16.** *For every type* A*, if* $(x, a \otimes \lceil x' \rceil, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$*, then* $(x, a, x') \in \gamma_{\mathsf{A}}$.

Proof. By induction on A. The only non-trivial case is $\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}$. If $(f, a \otimes \lceil f' \rceil, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, then for any $(x, b, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$, since $(x, b \vee \lceil x \rceil, x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$, we obtain

$$(f \cdot x, (a \cdot x \cdot (b \vee \lceil x \rceil)) \otimes (\lceil f' \rceil \cdot x \cdot (b \vee \lceil x \rceil)), f' \cdot x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}.$$

It follows from monotonicity of a and Lemma 15 that we have

$$(f \cdot x, (a \cdot x \cdot b) \otimes (\lceil f' \rceil \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil), f' \cdot x) = (f \cdot x, (a \cdot x \cdot b) \otimes \lceil f' \cdot x \rceil, f' \cdot x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}.$$

By the induction hypothesis, we conclude $(f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, f' \cdot x) \in \gamma_{\mathsf{B}}$. For any $(f', b, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, since $b \sqsubseteq \lceil f' \rceil$, it follows from $(f, a \otimes \lceil f' \rceil, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ that $(f, a \otimes b, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. By left-quasi-reflexivity, we obtain $(f, a \otimes b, f) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. ◂

Let q^l_{A} indicate the quasi-metric representing the left observational quasi-metrics associated with the quasi^2-metric ρ_{A}.

▸ **Proposition 17.** *For every type* A*, we have* $q^l_{\mathsf{A}} = \gamma_{\mathsf{A}}$.

Proof. We first show that γ_{A} is a subset of q^l_{A} by induction on A. It is straightforward to check the case Real and the case $\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}$. We check the case $\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}$. Let (f, a, f') be an element of $\gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, and let (f', a', f'') be an element of $\rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. We show that $(f, a \otimes a', f'')$ is an element of $\rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. For any $(x, b, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$, since $(x, b, x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, f' \cdot x) &\in \gamma_{\mathsf{B}}, \\ (f' \cdot x, a' \cdot x \cdot b, f'' \cdot x') &\in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, by the induction hypothesis, we see that $(f \cdot x, (a \otimes a') \cdot x \cdot b, f'' \cdot x')$ is an element of ρ_{B}. It remains to check that $(f \cdot x, (a \otimes a') \cdot x \cdot b, f \cdot x')$ is an element of ρ_{B}. Since $(f', a', f'') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, we have $(f', a', f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. Then, by the definition of $\gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, we obtain $(f, a \otimes a', f) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. Hence, $(f \cdot x, (a \otimes a') \cdot x \cdot b, f \cdot x')$ is an element of ρ_{B}. We next show that q^l_{A} is a subset of γ_{A}. Again, it is straightforward to check the case Real and the case $\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}$. We check the case $\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}$. Let (f, a, f') be an element of $q^l_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, and let (x, b, x') be an element of ρ_{A}. Since $(f, a \otimes \lceil f' \rceil, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ and $(x, \lceil x \rceil, x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$, we obtain

$$(f \cdot x, (a \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil) \otimes (\lceil f' \rceil \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil), f' \cdot x) = (f \cdot x, (a \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil) \otimes \lceil f' \cdot x \rceil, f' \cdot x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}$$

Hence, by Lemma 16, $(f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot \lceil x \rceil, f' \cdot x)$ is an element of ρ_{B}. Since a is monotone, for any $(x, b, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$, we have $(f \cdot x, a \cdot x \cdot b, f' \cdot x) \in \rho_{\mathsf{B}}$. If $(f', b, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, then by the definition of $q^l_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, we obtain $(f, a \otimes b, f) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$. ◂

We can use Proposition 17 to over-approximate ρ-distances in terms of γ-distances and the left observational quasi-metric. Let us sketch our idea. First, thanks to Proposition 17 and Proposition 6, we can exploit left-transitivity to pass from a γ-distance between t and s and a self-ρ-distance of s to a ρ-distance between t and s:

$$((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!), a, (\!|\mathsf{s}|\!)) \in \gamma_{\mathsf{A}} \text{ and } ((\!|\mathsf{s}|\!), b, (\!|\mathsf{s}|\!)) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}} \implies ((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!), a \otimes b, (\!|\mathsf{s}|\!)) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}. \qquad \text{(left transitivity)}$$

Second, thanks to the fundamental lemma, we can always obtain a ρ-distance by summing a γ-distance with the self-distance $\{\!|\mathsf{s}|\!\}$:

$$((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!), a, (\!|\mathsf{s}|\!)) \in \gamma_{\mathsf{A}} \implies ((\!|\mathsf{t}|\!), a \otimes \{\!|\mathsf{s}|\!\}, (\!|\mathsf{s}|\!)) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}. \qquad (\rho \sqsupseteq \gamma \otimes \text{self-}\rho)$$

The following result exploits this last idea to bound the distance between two functions f and g by summing the "vertical distance" between f and g (that is, the distance of $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ for some fixed x) with an approximation of the self-distances of f and g:

▸ **Theorem 18.** *Let* A *be a type. For any* $f, f' \in |\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{Real}|$ *and any* $a, a' \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$*, if*

- $|f \cdot x - f' \cdot x| \sqsupseteq a \cdot x \cdot b$ *for all* $(x, b, x') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}}$*; and*
- $(f, a', f) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$ *and* $(f', a', f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$*,*

then $(f, a \otimes a', f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$.

Proof. By the definition of $\gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$, we obtain

$$(f, a \otimes (\lceil f' \rceil \multimap \lceil f \rceil), f') \in \gamma_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}.$$

Therefore, it follows from Proposition 17 that

$$(f, a \otimes (\lceil f' \rceil \multimap \lceil f \rceil) \otimes \lceil f' \rceil, f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}.$$

Since $(f, a', f) \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$ and $(f', a', f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$, we have $a' \sqsubseteq (\lceil f' \rceil \multimap \lceil f \rceil) \otimes \lceil f' \rceil$. Hence, $(f, a \otimes a', f') \in \rho_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{Real}}$. ◂

▸ **Example 19.** Let $\mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the identity function on $\mathbb{R}$. By the fundamental lemma with a simple calculation, we obtain $(\mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{R}}, a', \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{R}}) \in \rho_{R\Rightarrow R}$ and $(\sin, a', \sin) \in \rho_{R\Rightarrow R}$ where $a' \cdot x \cdot b = b$. By Theorem 18, $a \in \mathcal{Q}_{R\Rightarrow R}$ given by $a \cdot x \cdot b = |x - \sin(x)|$ satisfies $(\mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{R}}, a \otimes a', \sin) \in \rho_{R\Rightarrow R}$. To be concrete, $(a \otimes a') \cdot x \cdot b = |x - \sin(x)| + b$, which means that the distance between x and $\sin(y)$ is small when x and y are close to 0.

▸ Remark 20. Due to asymmetry in the definition of the exponential $X \Rightarrow Y$ in **Qqm**, it is not clear how to capture the *right* observational quasi-metrics in a similar manner. However, we will see that right observational quasi-metrics can be captured by partial metric logical relations introduced in the next section.

7 Partial Metric Logical Relations

As discussed in Section 3, the quasi[2]-metrics ρ_{A} are not, in general, partial metrics. In this section we introduce a family of differential logical relations $(\eta_{\mathsf{A}})_{\mathsf{A}\in\mathsf{Types}}$ that defines a class of partial quasi-metrics over Λ_{Real}. The fundamental (indeed, the only) difference with respect to the family ρ_{A} is, as it may be expected, in the case of the function type.

For any type A, we define $\eta_{\mathsf{A}} \subseteq |\mathsf{A}| \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times |\mathsf{A}|$ by induction on A as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{Real}} &\iff |x - x'| \sqsupseteq a, \\
(f, a, f') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}} &\iff \text{there are } a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}} \text{ such that } a_1 \otimes a_2 \sqsupseteq a \text{ and} \\
&\qquad \text{for all } (x, b, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}},\ (f \cdot x, a_1 \cdot x \cdot b, f \cdot x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}} \text{ and} \\
&\qquad\qquad (f \cdot x', a_2 \cdot x \cdot b, f' \cdot x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}}, \\
((x, y), (a, b), (x', y')) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}\times\mathsf{B}} &\iff (x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}} \text{ and } (y, b, y') \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The idea of the definition of $\eta_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ is that if $(f, a, f') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, then a must be larger than or equal to the sum of the self-distance of f and of the "vertical" distances between f and f'.

For $(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$, we call a pair $a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ satisfying the condition in the definition of $(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$ a *decomposition of* $(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}\Rightarrow\mathsf{B}}$.

The following result shows that the relations η_{A} are $\mathcal{Q}$-closed.

▸ **Lemma 21.** *For any type A, the relation ρ_{A} is $\mathcal{Q}$-closed.*

An immediate consequence of the lemma is the following:

▸ **Corollary 22.** *For all $(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$, the set of decompositions of $(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$ is a complete lattice.*

The following result shows that the relations η_{A} define partial quasi-metrics on all types.

▸ **Proposition 23.** *For all types A:*

- *If $(x, a, x') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$, then $(x, a, x) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$.*
- *If $(x, a, z) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$ and $(z, b, y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$, then there exists $c_1, c_2 \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}$ such that $a \otimes b \sqsubseteq c_1 \otimes c_2$, $(z, c_1, z) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$ and $(x, c_2, y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$. In particular, $(x, a \otimes (c_1 \multimap b), y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$.*

Proof. We only prove the second, more delicate, statement. By induction on A, we show that there is a map $\varphi_{\mathsf{A}} \colon \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}$ such that if $(x, a, z) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$ and $(z, b, y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$, then $(c_1, c_2) = \varphi_{\mathsf{A}}(a, b)$ satisfies the required conditions. For the base case, we define $\varphi_{\mathsf{Real}}(a, b) = (0, a + b)$. For the case $\mathsf{A} = (\mathsf{B} \Rightarrow \mathsf{C})$, let $(a_1, a_2) \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}$ and $(b_1, b_2) \in \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}} \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}$ be the greatest decompositions of a and b, respectively. We define $\varphi_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}(a, b)$ by

$$\varphi_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}(a, b) = (a_1 \otimes k, b_1 \otimes l)$$

where $(k \cdot w \cdot d, l \cdot w \cdot d) = \varphi_{\mathsf{C}}(a_2 \cdot w \cdot d, b_2 \cdot w \cdot d)$. Below, we write (c_1, c_2) for $\varphi_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}(a, b)$. Let us check that $\varphi_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}$ is a witness.

- We first show that $(z, c_1, z) \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}$. For any $(w, d, w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}}$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&(x \cdot w', a_2 \cdot w \cdot d, z \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}, && (1) \\
&(z \cdot w, b_1 \cdot w \cdot d, z \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}, && (2) \\
&(z \cdot w', b_2 \cdot w \cdot d, y \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}. && (3)
\end{aligned}
$$

Then, by applying the induction hypothesis to (1) and (3), we obtain

$$(z \cdot w', k \cdot w \cdot d, z \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}. \qquad (4)$$

By (2) and (4), we obtain $(z, c_1, z) \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}\Rightarrow\mathsf{C}}$.

- We next show that $(x, c_2, y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{B} \Rightarrow \mathsf{C}}$. For any $(w, d, w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{B}}$, we have

$$(x \cdot w, a_1 \cdot w \cdot d, x \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}, \tag{5}$$
$$(x \cdot w', a_2 \cdot w \cdot d, z \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}, \tag{6}$$
$$(z \cdot w', b_2 \cdot w \cdot d, y \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}. \tag{7}$$

By applying the induction hypothesis to (6) and (7), we obtain

$$(x \cdot w', l \cdot w \cdot d, y \cdot w') \in \eta_{\mathsf{C}}. \tag{8}$$

By (5) and (8), we obtain $(x, c_2, y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{B} \Rightarrow \mathsf{C}}$.

- Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned}(c_1 \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (c_2 \cdot w \cdot d) &= (a_1 \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (k \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (b_1 \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (l \cdot w \cdot d) \\ &\sqsupseteq (a_1 \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (a_2 \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (b_1 \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (b_2 \cdot w \cdot e) \\ &\sqsupseteq (a \cdot w \cdot d) \otimes (b \cdot w \cdot d).\end{aligned}$$

◂

By adapting the definition of γ_{A} from Section 6, we can capture the left observational quasi-metrics q^l_{A} associated with the partial quasi-metrics η_{A}. Moreover, by Proposition 8, the *right* observational quasi-metric q^r_{A} satisfies $(x, \widehat{\eta}_{\mathsf{A}}(x, x) \multimap a, y) \in q^r_{\mathsf{A}} \iff (x, a, y) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A}}$. Thanks to this, we can capture this quasi-metrics via the logical relations $\delta_{\mathsf{A}} \subseteq |\mathsf{A}| \times \mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}} \times |\mathsf{A}|$ defined by induction on A, letting the base and product case being defined as for γ_{A}, and the function case being as follows:

$$(f, a, f') \in \delta_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}} \iff \text{for all } (f, b, f) \in \eta_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}},\ (f, a \otimes b, f') \in \eta_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}}.$$

▸ **Proposition 24.** *For every type* A*, we have* $q^r_{\mathsf{A}} = \delta_{\mathsf{A}}$.

Proof. The only interesting case is that of a function type $\mathsf{A} = \mathsf{B} \Rightarrow \mathsf{C}$. By Proposition 8, $(f, a, f') \in q^r_{\mathsf{A}}$ holds iff for all $a \sqsubseteq \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f') = \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f) \multimap \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f')$, which is in turn equivalent to $a \otimes \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f) \sqsubseteq \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f')$. This implies then that $(f, a, f') \in q^r_{\mathsf{A}}$ iff for all $(f, b, f) \in q^r_{\mathsf{A}}$ (i.e. for all $b \sqsubseteq \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f)$), $(f, a \otimes b, f') \in q^r_{\mathsf{A}}$ (i.e. $a \otimes b \sqsubseteq \widehat{q}^r_{\mathsf{A}}(f, f')$), that is, iff $(f, a, f') \in \delta_{\mathsf{A}}$. ◂

8 A Quantitative Equational Theory

The goal of this section is to introduce an equational theory to formally deduce differences between programs. To this end, we first give a syntactic presentation of differential logical relations internally to the language of Λ_{Real}, and then introduce a deductive system to deduce program differences.

While our idea is inspired by the quantitative equational theories of Mardare et al. [27], it differs in two respects: first, distances need not be real numbers, but are presented as arbitrary Λ_{Real}-programs; second, non-expansiveness is replaced by the condition corresponding to the fundamental lemma of differential logical relations.

Preparation Before we go into construction, we prepare some syntactic counter parts of constructions in the fundamental lemma for **Qqm**. We first inductively define a type $\mathsf{A}^\bullet$ by

$$\mathsf{Real}^\bullet = \mathsf{Real}, \qquad (\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B})^\bullet = \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{A}^\bullet \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}^\bullet, \qquad (\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B})^\bullet = \mathsf{A}^\bullet \times \mathsf{B}^\bullet.$$

$$\mathsf{x}^\bullet = \dot{\mathsf{x}} \qquad \underline{r}^\bullet = \underline{0} \qquad (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s})^\bullet = \mathsf{t}^\bullet\,\mathsf{s}\,\mathsf{s}^\bullet \qquad (\lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\,\mathsf{t})^\bullet = \lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\,\lambda \dot{\mathsf{x}} : \mathsf{A}^\bullet.\,\mathsf{t}^\bullet \qquad \langle \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s}\rangle^\bullet = \langle \mathsf{t}^\bullet, \mathsf{s}^\bullet\rangle$$
$$(\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}))^\bullet = \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}^\bullet) \qquad (\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}))^\bullet = \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}^\bullet) \qquad (\phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{t}_n))^\bullet = \phi^{\mathrm{d}}(\mathsf{t}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{t}_n, \mathsf{t}_1^\bullet, \ldots, \mathsf{t}_n^\bullet)$$

Figure 2 Derivative of Term

This is a syntactic counter part of quantales $\mathcal{Q}_{\mathsf{A}}$. The reason that we define $\mathsf{Real}^\bullet$ to be Real even though $\mathsf{Real}^\bullet$ should be a type of non-negative extended real numbers is to keep the syntax of Λ_{Real} simple. It is possible to extend Λ_{Real} with a type $\mathsf{Real}^{\infty}_{\geqslant 0}$ of non-negative extended real numbers and types $\mathsf{A} \multimap \mathsf{B}$ of monotone functions. We next give syntactic counter part of $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\}$. For this purpose, we suppose that there is a partition $\mathsf{Var} = \mathsf{Var}_0 \cup \mathsf{Var}_1$, i.e., there are mutually disjoint subsets $\mathsf{Var}_0, \mathsf{Var}_1 \subseteq \mathsf{Var}$ such that Var is equal to $\mathsf{Var}_0 \cup \mathsf{Var}_1$. Furthermore, we suppose that there is a bijection $\dot{(-)} \colon \mathsf{Var}_0 \to \mathsf{Var}_1$. In the sequel, we denote variables in Var_1 by dotted symbols $\dot{\mathsf{x}}, \dot{\mathsf{y}}, \dot{\mathsf{z}}, \ldots$, and we denote variables in Var_0 by $\mathsf{x}, \mathsf{y}, \mathsf{z}, \ldots$. Based on this convention, for a typing context $\Gamma = (\mathsf{x}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{x}_n : \mathsf{A}_n)$, we define a typing context $\Gamma^\bullet$ by $\Gamma^\bullet = (\dot{\mathsf{x}}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1^\bullet, \ldots, \dot{\mathsf{x}}_n : \mathsf{A}_n^\bullet)$. Now, for a term $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$, we define a term $\Gamma, \Gamma^\bullet \vdash \mathsf{t}^\bullet : \mathsf{A}$, which we call the *derivative* of t, in Figure 2. The definition of $\mathsf{t}^\bullet$ corresponds to the definition of $\{\!|\mathsf{t}|\!\}$, and we can find the same construction in [9].

Syntactic Differential Logical Relations By adopting the structure of **Qqm**, we define a type-indexed family $\{\delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}} \subseteq \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}^\bullet} \times \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}\}_{\mathsf{A} \in \mathbf{Type}}$ of ternary predicates as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{Real}} &\iff \text{there are } r, r' \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } s \in [0, +\infty] \text{ such that } |r - r'| \sqsupseteq s \text{ and} \\
&\qquad \vdash \mathsf{t} = \underline{r} : \mathsf{Real} \text{ and } \vdash \mathsf{a} = \underline{s} : \mathsf{Real} \text{ and } \vdash \mathsf{t}' = \underline{r'} : \mathsf{Real}, \\
(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}} &\iff \text{for any } (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}, (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{s}\,\mathsf{b}, \mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}} \text{ and } (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{s}\,\mathsf{b}, \mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}, \\
(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}} &\iff (\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}), \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}')) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}} \text{ and } (\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}), \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}')) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}
\end{aligned}$$

where we write $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} = \mathsf{s} : \mathsf{A}$ when the equality between $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$ and $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{s} : \mathsf{A}$ is derivable from the standard equational theory consisting of $\beta\eta$-equalities extended with the following axiom for every multi-arity function ϕ:

$$\Gamma \vdash \phi(\underline{r_1}, \ldots, \underline{r_{\mathrm{ar}(\phi)}}) = \underline{\phi(r_1, \ldots, r_{\mathrm{ar}(\phi)})} : \mathsf{Real}.$$

Although $\mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}$ is not a quantale in general, we can show that $\delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$ satisfies “left quasi-reflexivity”, “transitivity” and a fundamental lemma in the following form.

▶ **Proposition 25.** *Let* A *be a type.*

- *If* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$, *then* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$.
- *If* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$ *and* $(\mathsf{t}', \mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$, *then* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{A}}\,\mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$ *where* $\mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{A}} \in \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{A}}$ *is given by*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{Real}} &= \lambda \mathsf{x}\mathsf{y} : \mathsf{Real}.\,\underline{\mathrm{add}}(\mathsf{x}, \mathsf{y}), \\
\mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}} &= \lambda \mathsf{x}\mathsf{y} : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}.\,\lambda \mathsf{z} : \mathsf{A}.\,\mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{B}}\,(\mathsf{x}\,\mathsf{z})\,(\mathsf{y}\,\mathsf{z}), \\
\mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}} &= \lambda \mathsf{x}\mathsf{y} : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}.\,\langle \mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{A}}\,\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{x})\,\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{y}), \mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{B}}\,\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{x})\,\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{y})\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

- *For any term* $\mathsf{x}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{x}_n : \mathsf{A}_n \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$, *and for any family* $\{(\mathsf{s}_i, \mathsf{a}_i, \mathsf{s}'_i) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}_i}\}_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n}$,

$$(\mathsf{t}[\mathsf{s}_1/\mathsf{x}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{s}_n/\mathsf{x}_n], \mathsf{t}^\bullet[\mathsf{s}_1/\mathsf{x}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{s}_n/\mathsf{x}_n, \mathsf{a}_1/\dot{\mathsf{x}}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{a}_n/\dot{\mathsf{x}}_n], \mathsf{t}'[\mathsf{s}'_1/\mathsf{x}_1, \ldots, \mathsf{s}'_n/\mathsf{x}_n]) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}.$$

$$\frac{|r - r'| \leqslant s}{\Gamma \vdash (\underline{r}, \underline{s}, \underline{r}') : \mathsf{Real}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}_1, \mathsf{a}_1, \mathsf{t}'_1) : \mathsf{Real} \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}_n, \mathsf{a}_n, \mathsf{t}'_n) : \mathsf{Real}}{\Gamma \vdash (\phi(\mathsf{t}_1, \dots, \mathsf{t}_n), \phi^{\mathrm{d}}(\mathsf{t}_1, \dots, \mathsf{t}_n, \mathsf{a}_1, \dots, \mathsf{a}_n), \phi(\mathsf{t}'_1, \dots, \mathsf{t}'_n)) : \mathsf{Real}}$$

$$\frac{\mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A} \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{x}, \dot{\mathsf{x}}, \mathsf{x}) : \mathsf{A}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{Real} \quad \Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}', \mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') : \mathsf{Real}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a} + \mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') : \mathsf{Real}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{Real}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}) : \mathsf{Real}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}, \dot{\mathsf{x}} : \mathsf{A}^{\bullet} \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\, \mathsf{t}, \lambda \dot{\mathsf{x}} : \mathsf{A}^{\bullet}.\, \lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\, \mathsf{a}, \lambda \mathsf{x} : \mathsf{A}.\, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B} \quad \Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}') : \mathsf{A}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{s}\,\mathsf{b}, \mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}') : \mathsf{B}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}), \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{fst}(\mathsf{t}')) : \mathsf{A}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}), \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{a}), \mathsf{snd}(\mathsf{t}')) : \mathsf{B}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A} \quad \Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}') : \mathsf{B}}{\Gamma \vdash (\langle \mathsf{t}, \mathsf{s} \rangle, \langle \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{b} \rangle, \langle \mathsf{t}', \mathsf{s}' \rangle) : \mathsf{A} \times \mathsf{B}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} = \mathsf{s} : \mathsf{A} \quad \Gamma' \vdash \mathsf{t}' = \mathsf{s}' : \mathsf{A} \quad \Gamma, \Gamma^{\bullet} \vdash \mathsf{a} = \mathsf{b} : \mathsf{A}^{\bullet} \quad \Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A}}{\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}') : \mathsf{A}}$$

Figure 3 Derivation Rules

- *If* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$ *and* $\vdash \mathsf{t} = \mathsf{s} : \mathsf{A}$ *and* $\vdash \mathsf{a} = \mathsf{b} : \mathsf{A}^{\bullet}$ *and* $\vdash \mathsf{t}' = \mathsf{s}' : \mathsf{A}$*, then* $(\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$.

Proof Sketch. We prove the statement by induction on A. We only check the case $\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}$. It is straightforward to derive "left-quasi-reflexivity" from the definition of $\delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A} \Rightarrow \mathsf{B}}$. This is why we modify the definition of differential logical relation given in [11]. For transitivity, we shall show that for any $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$, $(\mathsf{t}', \mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$ and $(\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$, we have $(\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, (\mathsf{a} + \mathsf{a}')\,\mathsf{b}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}''\,\mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}$. By the induction hypothesis, we obtain $(\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{b}, \mathsf{s}) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$. Therefore,

$$(\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{b}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}) \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}, \qquad (\mathsf{t}'\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{a}'\,\mathsf{b}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}''\,\mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}.$$

Then, by transitivity of $\delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}$, we obtain $(\mathsf{t}\,\mathsf{s}, (\mathsf{a} + \mathsf{a}')\,\mathsf{b}\,\mathsf{s}, \mathsf{t}''\,\mathsf{s}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{B}}$. We can prove the fundamental lemma by induction on the derivation of $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{B}$. ◂

Equational Metric We introduce a formal system to infer $\delta^{\log}$-distances between terms. For terms $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$ and $\Gamma, \Gamma^{\bullet} \vdash \mathsf{a} : \mathsf{A}$ and $\Gamma \vdash \mathsf{t}' : \mathsf{A}$, we write $\Gamma \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A}$ when we can derive this judgment from the rules given in Figure 3. Then, we define a type-indexed ternary predicates $\{\delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}} \subseteq \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}} \times \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}^{\bullet}} \times \mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}}\}_{\mathsf{A} \in \mathbf{Type}}$ by

$$(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}} \iff \vdash (\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') : \mathsf{A}.$$

We note that quasi-reflexivity and transitivity for arbitrary A follows from left quasi-reflexivity and transitivity for Real. We can also show that δ^{eq} is subsumed by $\delta^{\log}$.

▸ **Proposition 26.** *Let* A *be a type.*

- *If* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$*, then* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}) \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$.
- *If* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$ *and* $(\mathsf{t}', \mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$*, then* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{add}_{\mathsf{A}}\,\mathsf{a}\,\mathsf{a}', \mathsf{t}'') \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$.
- *For any term* $\mathsf{x}_1 : \mathsf{A}_1, \dots, \mathsf{x}_n : \mathsf{A}_n \vdash \mathsf{t} : \mathsf{A}$*, and for any family* $\{(\mathsf{s}_i, \mathsf{a}_i, \mathsf{s}'_i) \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}_i}\}_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n}$*,*

$$(\mathsf{t}[\mathsf{s}_1/\mathsf{x}_1, \dots, \mathsf{s}_n/\mathsf{x}_n], \mathsf{t}^{\bullet}[\mathsf{s}_1/\mathsf{x}_1, \dots, \mathsf{s}_n/\mathsf{x}_n, \mathsf{a}_1/\dot{\mathsf{x}}_1, \dots, \mathsf{a}_n/\dot{\mathsf{x}}_n], \mathsf{t}'[\mathsf{s}'_1/\mathsf{x}_1, \dots, \mathsf{s}'_n/\mathsf{x}_n]) \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}.$$

- *If* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$*, then* $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$.

Proof. By induction on A. ◂

9 A Lattice of Quasi^2-Metrics?

We conclude our presentation with a few open questions about the relations holding between the different notions of program difference introduced in this paper. When considering program equivalence, various non-equivalent notions have been introduced, such as observational equivalences, equivalences derived from denotational semantics or equational theories. Since observational equivalences are the coarsest equivalences and equational theories are the finest equivalences in many situations, denotational semantics gives various mathematical reasoning principles for observational equivalences as well as equational theories.

Similarly, in the last sections we have introduced various notions of program differences, all defined in terms of some form of differential logical relations. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that a similar comparison should be possible for quasi^2-metrics. In particular, this suggests the following two questions:

- Does the type indexed family $\delta^{\log}$ give rise to the "coarsest family of quasi^2-metrics"?
- Does the type indexed family δ^{eq} give rise to the "finest family of quasi^2-metrics"?

We note that, although such differences are defined over $\mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}^\bullet}$, which is not a quantale, we can easily associate $\delta^{\log}$ and δ^{eq} with quasi^2-metrics valued on the quantale $\mathcal{P}\mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}^\bullet}$ of subsets of $\mathbf{T}_{\mathsf{A}^\bullet}$, letting e.g. $(\mathsf{t}, a, \mathsf{t}') \in \tilde{\delta}^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}} \iff$ for all $\mathsf{a} \in a$, $(\mathsf{t}, \mathsf{a}, \mathsf{t}') \in \delta^{\log}_{\mathsf{A}}$, and similarly for $\delta^{\mathrm{eq}}_{\mathsf{A}}$.

However, unfortunately, it is not straightforward to tackle these questions because of the two main obstacles. First, while two quasi^2-metrics valued over the same quantale can be easily compared, it is not clear how to compare two quasi^2-metrics defined over *different* quantales. Second, while in the case of logical relations, the argument that logical equivalence is the coarsest one relies on a notion of *observational equivalence*, it is not clear how to define a similar notion of *observational quasi^2-metric* for Λ_{Real}: since differences between programs describe relationship between differences of inputs and differences of outputs, when we are to measure differences between programs, we should observe differences between outputs of programs with respect to different contexts. Therefore, we should define a notion of differences between contexts *before* we define observational quasi^2-metric for Λ_{Real}. How can we define differences between contexts?

10 Related Work

Differential logical relations for a simply typed language were introduced in [11], and later extended to languages with monads and recursion [10], and related to other approaches for incremental computing [9]. The connections with metric spaces and partial metric spaces have been explored already in [17, 29], on the one hand providing a series of negative results that motivate the present work, and on the other hand producing a class of metric and partial metric models based on a different relational construction.

The literature on the interpretation of linear or graded lambda-calculi in the category of metric spaces and non-expansive functions is ample [31, 15, 2, 16, 13]. A related approach is that of quantitative algebraic theories [27], which aims at capturing metrics over algebras via an equational presentation. These have been extended both to quantale-valued metrics [8] and to the simply typed (i.e. non graded) languages [12], although in the last case the non-expansivity condition makes the construction of interesting algebras rather challenging.

The literature on partial metric spaces is vast, as well. Introduced by Matthews [4], they have been largely explored for the metrization of domain theory [5, 34, 35] and, more recently, of λ-theories [26]. An elegant categorical description of partial metrics via the quantaloid of *diagonals* is introduced in [23]. As this construction is obviously related to the notion of quasi-reflexivity here considered, it would be interesting to look for analogous categorical descriptions of the quasi^2-metrics here introduced. It would give a clear understanding of our work to formalize our work by means of the unified framework for operationally-based logical relations that subsumes differential logical relations given in [7].

11 Conclusion

In this paper we have explored the connections between the notions of program distance arising from differential logical relations and those defined via quasi-metrics and partial quasi-metrics. As discussed in Section 9, our results suggest natural and important questions concerning the comparison of all the notions of distance considered in this paper. At the same time, our results provide a conceptual bridge that could be used to exploit methods and results from the vast area of research on quantale-valued relations [22, 36] for the study of program distances in higher-order programming languages. For instance, natural directions are the characterization of limits and, more generally, of topological properties via logical relations, as suggested by recent work [3], although in a qualitative setting.

While in this paper we only considered simple types, the notion of quasi^2-metric is robust enough to account for other constructions like e.g. monadic types as in [10]. It is thus natural to explore the application of methods arising from quasi-metric or partial quasi-metrics for the study of languages with effects like e.g. probabilistic choice. It is also important to explore interaction between quasi^2-metrics and symmetry as is done in [11].

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