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Formulae-as-Types for an Involutive Negation *

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Abstract

Negation is not involutive in the $\lambda\mathcal{C}$ calculus because it does not distinguish captured stacks from continuations. We show that there is a formulae-as-types correspondence between the involutive negation in proof theory, and a notion of high-level access to the stacks studied by Felleisen and Clements.

We introduce polarised, untyped, calculi compatible with extensionality, for both of classical sequent calculus and classical natural deduction, with connectives for an involutive negation. The involution is due to the ℓ delimited control operator that we introduce, which allows us to implement the idea that captured stacks, unlike continuations, can be inspected. Delimiting control also gives a constructive interpretation to falsity. We describe the isomorphism there is between A and $\neg\neg A$, and thus between $\neg\forall$ and $\exists\neg$.

Categories and Subject Descriptors F.3.3 [Logics and meanings of programs]: Studies of Program Constructs; F.4.1 [Mathematical logic and formal languages]: Mathematical Logic—Lambda calculus and related systems, Proof theory

Keywords Classical logic, Formulae-as-types, Delimited control operators, Continuations, Polarization, Focalization.

1. Introduction

Constructiveness in classical logic is based on different assumptions than in intuitionistic logic. In order to give constructive contents to classical axioms such as excluded middle ($\forall A, A \vee \neg A$), we assume that we restrict the disjunction property, the property of existence... to formulae that are purely positive (Girard [15]). For instance, in arithmetic, purely positive formulae correspond to Σ_1^0 formulae. As a consequence, proofs of formulae $\forall \vec{x}(P(\vec{x}) \rightarrow Q(\vec{x}))$ where P, Q are purely positive—that is to say Π_2^0 formulae in arithmetic—correspond to algorithms (Murthy [36]).

One way to provide constructive contents to classical proofs is by considering variants of the Gödel-Gentzen double-negation translations, such as Friedman’s [13]. We can translate classical proofs of $\vdash P$ into intuitionistic proofs of $\vdash (P' \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R$, where P' is the translation of P and where R is chosen arbitrarily. When P is

* This paper is a shortened version of the fourth chapter of the author’s PhD thesis [33]. July 2014: the proofs can also be found in the appendix.

$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid C$

(a) Quasi-proof terms

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : N \vdash x : N}{\Gamma, x : N \vdash t : M} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash C : \neg\neg N \rightarrow N}{\Gamma \vdash t : N \rightarrow M \quad \Gamma \vdash u : N} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : N}{\Gamma \vdash t : \forall x N}^* \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \forall x N}{\Gamma \vdash t : N[u/x]}$$

(b) First-order predicate calculus (*: x not free in Γ)

$c ::= \langle t \parallel \pi \rangle \quad t, u ::= \dots \mid k_\pi \quad \pi ::= \text{stop} \mid t \cdot \pi$

(c) Machines, terms and stacks

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \langle t u \parallel \pi \rangle & \succ_n & \langle t \parallel u \cdot \pi \rangle \\ \langle \lambda x.t \parallel u \cdot \pi \rangle & \succ_n & \langle t[u/x] \parallel \pi \rangle \\ \langle C \parallel t \cdot \pi \rangle & \succ_n & \langle t \parallel k_\pi \cdot \text{stop} \rangle \\ \langle k_\pi \parallel t \cdot \pi' \rangle & \succ_n & \langle t \parallel \pi \rangle \end{array}$$

(d) Reductions

Figure 1. The $\lambda\mathcal{C}$ calculus and its call-by-name abstract machine

purely positive, then P' does not depend on R and, furthermore, we have $P' = P$. Therefore, in this special case we can take $R = P$ and deduce an intuitionistic proof of $\vdash (P \rightarrow P) \rightarrow P$ and, in turn, one of $\vdash P$. In the other cases, the translation describes in fact how the behaviour of classical proofs depends on the context in which classical axioms are invoked. Thus the interpretation does not contradict intuitionism: the latter assumes that the behaviour of proofs is referentially transparent, while here we do not make such an assumption. This is why proofs of $\forall A, A \vee \neg A$ do not provide a decision procedure for A in general.

In this article, we are interested in the constructive interpretation of reasoning by contrapositive, or, in other words, of an involutive negation. In terms of double-negation translations, we must consider two techniques:

- Girard’s polarisation [15], which distinguishes *negative* formulae N (which are translated differently, into $\vdash N^* \rightarrow R$) in addition to the positive P , and which was introduced precisely for the purpose of interpreting a negation satisfying $\neg\neg A = A$;
- The interpretation of falsity from Herbelin, Ariola and Ghilezan [1, 19, 4], closely related to Friedman’s trick [13].

1.1 Formulae-as-types

The previous notion of constructiveness is best understood through the interpretation of *formulae as types* in a programming language. Griffin [17] showed that double negation elimination can be implemented with Felleisen’s variant C [12] of the *call/cc* operator of Scheme (Figure 1 recalls the $\lambda\mathcal{C}$ calculus). Also, from this point of view, double-negation translations such as Girard’s correspond to continuation-passing style compilation schemes for calculi with such

Calculus	Fig.	Technique	Style	Red.	Equiv.	Strategy	$\neg\neg A \cong A$	Ref.
$\lambda\mathcal{C}$	1	Quasi-proof terms and abstract machine	Natural deduction	\triangleright_n	\approx_n	Call-by-name	No	[43]
$\bar{\lambda}\mu\bar{\mu}_T$	2	L calculus	Sequent calculus	\triangleright_{R_n}	\approx_{RE_n}	Call-by-name	No	[7]
$L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$	3	L calculus	Sequent calculus	\triangleright_{R_p}	\approx_{RE_p}	Polarised	Yes	
$\lambda\mathcal{C}$	4	Quasi-proof terms and abstract machine	Natural deduction	\triangleright_p	\approx_p	Polarised	Yes	

Table 1. A summary of the calculi presented in this article

operators (Murthy [35, 37]). Now, as is well known, in the presence of side-effecting operations (control operators, state, input/output, etc.), programs of certain types (functions, thunks, etc.) are opaque at runtime. In fact, programming languages usually guarantee to respond with absolute values only for simple enough types (integers, etc.).

One may think that double-negation translations have reduced classical proof theory to intuitionistic proof theory. But, given the wealth of double-negation translations, understanding the translations is at least as important as understanding the intuitionistic target. A *direct* interpretation of classical logic, by means of dedicated term calculi, amounts to studying both at the same time. It brings the combined advantages of succinctness and flexibility.

The simplest way to describe the reduction of calculi with control operators is with abstract machines. Let us recall Streicher and Reus's [43] variant of the Krivine (call-by-name) abstract machine in Figure 1. One insight is to enrich the set of terms with an operation k_π that appears during reduction, but which does not make sense for natural deduction.

The original terms, without k_π , are *quasi-proofs*. This is because we consider that logical systems only approximate constructive behaviours, just like type systems approximate correct programs—a point of view advocated by Krivine [24, 22] and Girard [16]. Thus, quasi-proofs are algorithmically more diverse than proofs, because they need not be typable. But they are somehow compatible with natural deduction, unlike k_π , in the sense that we could use them to extend the logic with new axioms. In this article, stating the results for untyped calculi guarantees more generality.

1.2 Involutive negation

Assuming $\neg A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \rightarrow \perp$, then the \mathcal{C} control operator participates in an equivalence $\neg\neg A \leftrightarrow A$, but not in an isomorphism of types $\neg\neg A \cong A$. The reason for asking more than a mere equivalence between A and $\neg\neg A$ is that there are too many choices for the contrapositive of a proposition such as the following:

$$\forall x, y \in A, (P(x) \vee Q(y)) \rightarrow (\forall x \in A, P(x)) \vee (\forall y \in A, Q(y))$$

for instance:

$$\begin{aligned} \neg(\forall x \in A, P(x)) \vee (\forall y \in A, Q(y)) &\rightarrow \neg\forall x, y \in A, (P(x) \vee Q(y)) \\ (\neg\forall x \in A, P(x)) \wedge (\neg\forall y \in A, Q(y)) &\rightarrow \exists x, y \in A, \neg(P(x) \vee Q(y)) \\ (\exists x \in A, \neg P(x)) \wedge (\exists y \in A, \neg Q(y)) &\rightarrow \exists x, y \in A, (\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(y)) \end{aligned}$$

We are no longer overwhelmed with choices once De Morgan laws are type isomorphisms: if there are too many proofs, then we must be able to choose a canonical one, one whose meaning is preserved.

In the $\lambda\mathcal{C}$ calculus, however, a proposition as simple as the following (assuming that \exists is obtained through the second-order encoding):

$$\neg\forall x \in \mathbb{N}, A \rightarrow \exists y \in \mathbb{N}, \neg A \quad (1)$$

has a proof with the following skeleton:

$$\lambda xy.(\mathcal{C} \lambda k.(x \lambda e.(\mathcal{C} \lambda l.(k (y e l))))$$

Thus, in $\lambda\mathcal{C}$, such an elementary classical tautology has a non-obvious computational role, due to the presence of two control operators. More generally, reasoning by contrapositive is not immediate

in the $\lambda\mathcal{C}$ calculus due to the absence of isomorphisms of types such as $\neg\forall x N \cong \exists x \neg N$, following from the absence of an involutive negation. But, works such as the one of Krivine [24] show from a technical standpoint the importance of reasoning by contrapositive; for instance, the axiom of countable choice is only realised through its contrapositive.

1.3 Captured contexts are not continuations

As we will see, the computational contents of the De Morgan law (1) is as simple to understand as: 1) capturing the stack of the form $n \cdot \pi$ that appears during the head reduction of the argument; 2) decomposing it into head and tail, and return a pair (n, k_π) where k_π is the captured form of the tail. This contrasts with the proof in the $\lambda\mathcal{C}$ calculus, which is convoluted because captured contexts are identified with *continuations*. By continuation we mean the functional abstraction of the remainder of a computation. Thus, the contents of the captured context, which is represented by a functional value, cannot be accessed in an immediate way.

That captured contexts are more primitive than continuations is obvious in programming languages, with the examples of the operation *getContext* in the language C or the operation *thisContext* in the language Smalltalk, where the contents of captured contexts can be accessed. Felleisen sketched a control operator that would theorise this distinction in a note at the end of Ariola and Herbelin [2]. Then, Clements showed advantages of enabling a high-level access to the components of the contexts, such as obtaining portable, high-level implementations for debuggers [5].

In this paper, we establish the link between the idea theorised by Felleisen and Clements and the remarks below by Girard and by Krivine by which negation should be treated differently from the connective $\cdot \rightarrow \perp$.

1) Girard gave with his sequent calculus **LC** [15] an interpretation for an involutive negation. Girard's approach distinguishes positive $(P, Q \dots)$ and negative $(N, M \dots)$ formulae. Negation is given as an involutive mapping that inverts the polarity of the formula, thus it is strictly involutive ($\neg\neg A = A$). It is therefore not given as a connective, which led some authors to qualify the computational contents of **LC**'s negation as “*not clear*”.¹ However, according to Girard [15, p. 9], the identification of $\neg\neg A$ with A “*is not essential to [his] approach*”.

In fact, the main insight of **LC** is, to us, the idea that the introduction rules in sequent calculus of negation, taken as a connective, hide cuts. In other words, the following *focalisation* steps have to be performed during cut-elimination in classical sequent calculus, when π is not simple enough (i.e. linear):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\frac{\Gamma, N \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \neg N, \Delta} \quad \frac{\Gamma', \neg N \vdash \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'}}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \triangleright \frac{\frac{\frac{N \vdash N}{\Gamma \vdash \neg N, N}}{\Gamma' \vdash N, \Delta'} \quad \frac{\Gamma', \neg N \vdash \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'}}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma' \vdash \neg P, \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \quad \frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash P, \Delta}{\Gamma, \neg P \vdash \Delta}}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \triangleright \frac{\frac{\frac{P \vdash P}{\Gamma \vdash P, P}}{\Gamma' \vdash \neg P, \Delta'} \quad \frac{\Gamma', P \vdash \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'}}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta'}$$

¹ See M.-M. [33, Section I.10.3] for a discussion.

These cut-elimination steps invert the order of π and π' in the tree. As we will see, the first cut-elimination step above is incompatible with the functional interpretation of negation ($N \rightarrow \perp$), and requires that $\neg N$ is given a positive polarity. The second cut-elimination step above is compatible with interpreting $\neg P$ as the negative type $P \rightarrow \perp$, but will correspond to evaluating the argument π by value.

2) A technique of Krivine alleviates the complexity of reasoning in the λC calculus, by allowing certain pseudo-types of a positive tinge to the left-hand side of implications [24, 23]. An essential pseudo-type in Krivine's work is \mathcal{X}^- , defined as the set $\{k_\pi \mid \pi \in \mathcal{X}\}$. This also amounts to distinguishing a type of captured stacks from the type of continuations ($\mathcal{X} \rightarrow \perp$). The difference is, we will do so in a direct manner, making such types first class, in the sense that we define their meaning also when they are on the right-hand side of implications.

1.4 Formulae-as-types for an involutive negation

Our goal is to describe a natural deduction for classical logic with an involutive negation inspired by Girard, which realises a formulae-as-types correspondence with the idea of exposing a high-level interface to captured stacks. Following the above, we introduce a positive type $\sim A$ of *inspectable stacks*, together with constants ($D \dots$) that provide access to the components of these stacks. The type $\sim A$ is therefore distinct from the negative type $A \rightarrow \perp$ of continuations. The involutive negation is then defined in function of the polarity:

$$\neg P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P \rightarrow \perp \quad \neg N \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sim N$$

Defining the negation in function of the polarity of the sub-formula is reminiscent of Danos, Joinet and Schellinx [8].

Our setting admits extensionality (η -like) rules, which are used to establish the isomorphism between $\neg \neg A$ and A . It is also untyped (Curry-style), so that there is generality in the involution result and it is not restricted to, say, predicate calculus.

Delimited control as an interpretation of falsity. In the setting that we introduce, we use control delimiters to provide a constructive interpretation for falsity (\perp). Control delimiters model the fact that the context has a finite extent, and are absent from the λC calculus. In terms of continuation-passing-style translations, the presence of control delimiters means that continuations can return and be composed. In this aspect, we follow the proof theoretic interpretation of delimited control by Herbelin and others [19, 4, 18, 21].

We found necessary to interpret falsity using delimited control because of our choice of being untyped. In this context, giving an interpretation to falsity compatible with extensionality, as we will see, is not immediate.² Thus our result shows how although delimited control does not prove new formulae compared to non-delimited control in the context of predicate calculus, it already gives better proofs from a constructive standpoint.

Computational interpretation of polarisation. Our approach, like Girard's, is only sound when both polarities are taken into account. One important contribution of this article is that we investigate a direct computational interpretation of polarities.

We build on our previous work [31] where negation was strictly involutive. There, we introduced the idea that positive and negative formulae are the types of strict and lazy terms (respectively) for the notion of polarity taken from Girard's LC. Strict involution meant that terms were identified with contexts. In this article, we restore the distinction between terms and contexts, and we also investigate how polarisation can be formulated in natural deduction, through a

² We could also circumvent the issue of the connective \perp by replacing the definition $\neg P \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P \rightarrow \perp$ by an *ad hoc* dual to the connective \sim , but: 1) that would leave open the question of its interaction with implication, and 2) it is not clear that such a connective has a convincing formula-as-type interpretation.

λ calculus with control operators (the $\lambda\ell$ calculus we introduce). We found that the latter task was not immediate, and we are not aware of any other model of an involutive negation in natural deduction which does not identify all proofs.

There is a technical reason for investigating a natural deduction variant of polarised classical logic. It is needed for having a notion of quasi-proofs. Yet quasi-proofs are essential in Krivine's programme for recovering models, in the sense of model theory, from classical realisability models [25]. Like the λC calculus, the $\lambda\ell$ calculus determines such a language of quasi-proof terms, in a sense that we will make precise.

This article is a companion to M.-M. [34] in which we give a direct characterisation of polarisation through a categorical structure where the associativity of composition is relaxed. The $\lambda\ell$ calculus fails to satisfy the associativity of composition, which is justified by the latter result.

1.5 Contributions

In Section 2, we review the relationship between sequent calculus and abstract machines and we introduce the untyped calculus $L_{pol,\uparrow\downarrow}$ and the corresponding sequent calculus. Not all proofs are identified, even in the presence of η -like rules.

In Section 3, we introduce the untyped calculus $\lambda\ell$ which provides the notion of programs, or quasi-proof terms, and we introduce the corresponding natural deduction. The method is to decompose it through the calculus $L_{pol,\uparrow\downarrow}$, from which it inherits an extensional equivalence on terms and therefore the type isomorphisms. Finally, in Section 4 we show that negation as defined above is involutive.

References. This article can be seen as a successor to Murthy's computational analysis of Girard's LC [37], enriched with the subsequent advances in the proof theory of classical sequent calculus (in particular Danos, Joinet and Schellinx [8] and Laurent [27]), in the representation and computational interpretation of sequent calculus (Curien and Herbelin [7]) and in the theory of (delimited) control operators (in particular Herbelin *et al.* [3, 2, 4]).

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2. Involutive negation in sequent calculus

2.1 Notations

If \triangleright is a rewriting relation, then \triangleright^* denotes the reflexive and transitive closure of \triangleright ; the *compatible* closure of \triangleright is denoted by \rightarrow and the compatible equivalence relation $(\leftarrow \cup \rightarrow)^*$ is denoted by \simeq . Reductions are denoted with \triangleright_R and expansions with \triangleright_E . In this context we define $\triangleright_{RE} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \triangleright_R \cup \triangleright_E$.

2.2 The constructive interpretation of sequent calculus

The λ calculus is universal because it represents combinators abstractly by their reduction rules. For instance, it suffices to write down the rule $Sxyz \rightarrow xz(yz)$ to not only infer $S \simeq_{\beta\eta} \lambda xyz.xz(yz)$, but also to propose $S = \lambda xyz.xz(yz)$ as a definition, as if the reduction rule was an equation in S and the λ calculus a convenient mean to build solutions.

³ ANR-07-BLAN-0324 CHOCO, ANR-12-JS02-006-01 COQUAS, ANR-10-BLAN-0213 LOGOI and ANR-11-BS02-0010 RECRE

$ \begin{aligned} t &= t_{\ominus} ::= x \mid \mu\alpha.c \mid \lambda x.t \\ e &= e_{\ominus} ::= \pi \mid \tilde{\mu}x.c \\ e_{\ominus} &\supseteq \pi ::= \alpha \mid \text{stop} \mid t \cdot \pi \\ c &::= \langle t \parallel e \rangle \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} \langle t \parallel \tilde{\mu}x.c \rangle &\triangleright_{R_n} c[t/x] \\ \langle \mu\alpha.c \parallel \pi \rangle &\triangleright_{R_n} c[\pi/\alpha] \\ \langle \lambda x.t \parallel u \cdot \pi \rangle &\triangleright_{R_n} \langle t[u/x] \parallel \pi \rangle \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} e &\triangleright_{E_n} \tilde{\mu}x.\langle x \parallel e \rangle \\ t &\triangleright_{E_n} \mu\alpha.\langle t \parallel \alpha \rangle \\ t &\triangleright_{E_n} \lambda x.\mu\alpha.\langle t \parallel x \cdot \alpha \rangle \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} t u &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu\alpha.\langle t \parallel u \cdot \alpha \rangle \\ k_e &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x.\mu\alpha.\langle x \parallel e \rangle \\ C &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x.\mu\alpha.\langle x \parallel k_{\alpha} \cdot \text{stop} \rangle \end{aligned} $
(a) Terms, contexts, stacks and commands	(b) Reduction rules	(c) Expansion rules	(d) Embedding the λC calculus

$ \begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \vec{x}_i : \vec{N}_i, \quad \Delta = \vec{\alpha}_j : \vec{M}_j \\ \Gamma \vdash t : N \mid \Delta, \quad \Gamma \mid e : N \vdash \Delta, \quad c : (\Gamma \vdash \Delta) \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} &\frac{c : (\Gamma \vdash \Delta)}{c : (\Gamma, x : A \vdash \Delta)} \text{ (w } \vdash) & \frac{c : (\Gamma, x : A, y : A \vdash \Delta)}{c[x/y] : (\Gamma, x : A \vdash \Delta)} \text{ (c } \vdash) & \text{and 8 similar rules with } t \text{ and } e \text{ replacing } c. \\ &\frac{c : (\Gamma \vdash \Delta)}{c : (\Gamma \vdash \alpha : A, \Delta)} \text{ (t } \vdash \text{ w)} & \frac{c : (\Gamma \vdash \alpha : A, \beta : A, \Delta)}{c[\alpha/\beta] : (\Gamma \vdash \alpha : A, \Delta)} \text{ (t } \vdash \text{ c)} \end{aligned} $	(g) Structure
$ \begin{aligned} &\frac{}{x : N \vdash x : N} \text{ (t } \vdash \text{ ax)} & \frac{}{\alpha : N \vdash \alpha : N} \text{ (ax } \vdash) \\ &\frac{c : (\Gamma, x : N \vdash \Delta)}{\Gamma \mid \tilde{\mu}x.c : N \vdash \Delta} \text{ (t } \vdash \mu) & \frac{c : (\Gamma \vdash \alpha : N, \Delta)}{\Gamma \vdash \mu\alpha.c : N \mid \Delta} \text{ (t } \vdash \mu) \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : N \mid \Delta \quad \Gamma' \mid e : N \vdash \Delta'}{\langle t \parallel e \rangle : (\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta')} \text{ (cut)} \end{aligned} $	$ \begin{aligned} &\frac{\Gamma, x : N \vdash t : M \mid \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t : N \rightarrow M \mid \Delta} \text{ (t } \rightarrow) & \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : N \mid \Delta \quad \Gamma' \mid \pi : M \vdash \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \mid t \cdot \pi : N \rightarrow M \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \text{ (t } \rightarrow_f) \\ &\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : N \mid \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash t : \forall x N \mid \Delta} \text{ (t } \vdash \forall^1)^* & \frac{\Gamma \mid e : N[t/x] \vdash \Delta}{\Gamma \mid e : \forall x N \vdash \Delta} \text{ (t } \vdash \forall^1) \\ &\frac{}{\Gamma \mid \text{stop} : \perp \vdash \Delta} \text{ (t } \vdash) \end{aligned} $	(f) Identity
(e) Judgements	(g) Structure	(h) Logic

Figure 2. The $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus (top) and its typing rules in sequent calculus (bottom)

The sequent calculus (“ L ”) approach, pictured by Curien and Herbelin’s $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus (Figure 2, top), is universal because it extends the previous point of view to the transitions of abstract machines. The binder μ , which binds stacks to co-variables α, β, \dots , is introduced to abstractly represent terms by their transitions in a machine. For instance, the operations of the λC calculus are characterised by their action on stacks (below, on the left), which define equations that we solve in the $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus (on the right):

$$\begin{aligned}
t u : \quad \pi &\mapsto \langle t \parallel u \cdot \pi \rangle & t u &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu\alpha.\langle t \parallel u \cdot \alpha \rangle \\
k_{\pi} : \quad t \cdot \pi' &\mapsto \langle t \parallel \pi \rangle & k_e &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x.\mu\alpha.\langle x \parallel e \rangle \\
C : \quad u \cdot \pi &\mapsto \langle u \parallel k_{\pi} \cdot \text{stop} \rangle & C &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x.\mu\alpha.\langle x \parallel k_{\alpha} \cdot \text{stop} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

These definitions induce a translation from the λC calculus into the calculus $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ that simulates reduction:

Proposition 1 (Simulation). *(Identifying machines of the λC calculus with commands of the calculus $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$.) If $c \triangleright_n c'$ then $c \triangleright_{R_n}^+ c'$.*

The abstract notation of reduction rules brings along three important simplifications [7, 44, 2]: 1) thanks to the addition of explicit contexts, the equational theory is simpler to describe than in the λC calculus or its variants; 2) the possible choices regarding the order of evaluation appear clearer, as it displays a symmetry between call by value and call by name; 3) typing rules are in correspondence with the ones of the sequent calculus.

2.2.1 A correspondence with sequent calculus

The $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus gives a constructive interpretation in call-by-name to the $\forall, \rightarrow, \perp$ fragment of Gentzen’s classical sequent calculus **LK** [14] (Figure 2, bottom). To Gentzen’s cut is associated the following typing rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \mid \Delta \quad \Gamma' \mid \pi : A \vdash \Delta'}{\langle t \parallel \pi \rangle : (\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \Delta, \Delta')}$$

Γ becomes an environment of term variables ($x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n$) and Δ becomes an environment of co-variables, ($\alpha_1 : B_1, \dots, \alpha_m : B_m$).

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash t : A \mid \Delta, \quad \Gamma \mid \pi : A \vdash \Delta, \quad \langle t \parallel \pi \rangle : (\Gamma \vdash \Delta)}$$

In the above frame, the first judgement is familiar: the type of a term is given by a conclusion of a sequent. The bar delineates which particular formula it is; this distinction corresponds in sequent calculus to the notion of *principal* or *active formula*. The second judgement describes the type of a stack by an hypothesis of the sequent, and reads “ π is a refutation of A in the context Γ, Δ ”. The third judgement gives types to variables of a machine $\langle t \parallel \pi \rangle$, which has no type on its own. Notice that the cut is formulated in *multiplicative* rather than additive style (the contexts are split).

The slogan is that the reduction of commands corresponds to cut elimination (with the convention that we don’t necessarily consider $\langle x \parallel e \rangle$ or $\langle t \parallel \alpha \rangle$ a cut, as suggested by Wadler [44]).

2.2.2 Adjoints

Elimination rules are obtained as the adjoints of left introduction rules, through the definition:

$$\boxed{\tau^*(t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu\alpha.\langle t \parallel \tau(\alpha) \rangle}$$

The adjoint defines an operation that satisfies:

$$\langle \tau^*(t) \parallel \pi \rangle \triangleright_R \langle t \parallel \tau(\pi) \rangle$$

hence the name.

For instance, the derivation of the elimination rule of \rightarrow in **LK** indeed gives $t u = (u \rightarrow)^*(t)$, since it corresponds to the following derivation:

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma' \vdash u : A \mid \Delta' \quad \mid \alpha : B \vdash \alpha : B}{\Gamma' \mid u \cdot \alpha : A \rightarrow B \vdash \alpha : B, \Delta'} \text{ (ax } \vdash)}{\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \rightarrow B \mid \Delta \quad \Gamma' \mid u \cdot \alpha : A \rightarrow B \vdash \alpha : B, \Delta'}{\langle t \parallel u \cdot \alpha \rangle : (\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash \alpha : B, \Delta, \Delta')} \text{ (t } \rightarrow)} \text{ (cut)}$$

The typing rules of the λC calculus can be derived (in multiplicative style⁴) from the rules of Figure 2. The abstract notation and the definition using adjoints solve the problem of commutative cuts in natural deduction (see M.-M. [33]).

The name adjoint is taken from Girard [16].

⁴The rules in additive style from Figure 1 can be recovered if Γ and Γ' are allowed to overlap. We prefer the multiplicative style, because conversely in additive-style **LK**, \rightarrow -elimination is not derivable but only admissible.

2.2.3 Non-linear contexts

Stacks (notation π) are linear contexts, in the sense of linear logic (see Laurent [27]). Curien and Herbelin introduced the $\tilde{\mu}$ binder that builds non-linear contexts (notation e). They represent contexts defined in terms of their interaction with a term.

The abstract machine for the λC calculus only uses stacks: this is because stacks are sufficient if the goal is to describe the head reduction of a term. Adding $\tilde{\mu}$ is necessary to recover the correspondence between the syntax and the sequent calculus, as we will see below. It also makes the choice of evaluation order explicit, because it forces us to determine which of the binder μ or $\tilde{\mu}$ has the priority over the other in the reduction.

The context $\tilde{\mu}x.\langle t \parallel e \rangle$ is introduced by the following rule:

$$\frac{\langle t \parallel e \rangle : (\Gamma, x : A \vdash \Delta)}{\Gamma \mid \tilde{\mu}x.\langle t \parallel e \rangle : A \vdash \Delta} \quad (\tilde{\mu} \vdash)$$

Negative polarity Terms of the $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus are negative. Here this means that the reduction of μ is restricted to contexts that are stacks, and that the priority is given to the $\tilde{\mu}$ binder:

$$\langle t_\ominus \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^\ominus.c \rangle \triangleright_{R_n} c[t_\ominus/x^\ominus] \quad , \quad \langle \mu\alpha^\ominus.c \parallel \pi_\ominus \rangle \triangleright_{R_n} c[\pi_\ominus/\alpha^\ominus]$$

Thus, the evaluation of a negative term is delayed until it comes in head position, in the terminology of the λ calculus. In the calculus $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$, head position is determined by the fact that the context is a stack.

The distinction between stacks and negative contexts also appears in the rule $(\rightarrow \vdash_f)$: only stacks are allowed as a premiss. This is a focalisation constraint: it essentially means that the generic rule, which can be derived in terms of the restricted rule, hides a cut:

$$\begin{array}{c} t \cdot e \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tilde{\mu}x.\langle xt \parallel e \rangle = \tilde{\mu}x.\langle \mu\alpha.\langle x \parallel t \cdot \alpha \rangle \parallel e \rangle \\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : N \mid \Delta \quad \Gamma' \mid e : M \vdash \Delta'}{\Gamma, \Gamma' \mid t \cdot e : N \rightarrow M \vdash \Delta, \Delta'} \quad (\rightarrow \vdash) \end{array}$$

In other words, in the $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus, priority is given to the evaluation of the context *inductively*:

$$\langle t \parallel u \cdot e \rangle \rightarrow_{R_n}^* \langle \mu\alpha.\langle t \parallel u \cdot \alpha \rangle \parallel e \rangle \text{ when } e \text{ is not a stack}$$

As noticed by Danos, Joinet and Schellinx [8], focalisation is notably meant to ensure the compatibility of reductions with expansions. Indeed, if we were to treat $t \cdot e$ as a stack, *i.e.* if we considered the following rules:

$$\langle \mu\alpha.c \parallel t \cdot e \rangle \triangleright_{R_n} c[t \cdot e/\alpha] \quad , \quad \langle \lambda x.u \parallel t \cdot e \rangle \triangleright_{R_n} \langle u[t/x] \parallel e \rangle$$

then unsolvable critical pairs would arise in the presence of expansions:

$$\begin{aligned} c[t \cdot \tilde{\mu}y.c'/\alpha] &\triangleleft_{R_n} \langle \mu\alpha.c \parallel t \cdot \tilde{\mu}y.c' \rangle \\ &\rightarrow_{E_n} \langle \lambda x.\mu\beta.\langle \mu\alpha.c \parallel x \cdot \beta \rangle \parallel t \cdot \tilde{\mu}y.c' \rangle \\ &\triangleright_{R_n} \langle \lambda x.\mu\beta.\langle \mu\alpha.c \parallel t \cdot \beta \rangle \parallel \tilde{\mu}y.c' \rangle \\ &\triangleright_{R_n} c'[\lambda x.\mu\beta.\langle \mu\alpha.c \parallel t \cdot \beta \rangle/y] \end{aligned}$$

Positive polarity In the $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$ calculus introduced in the next section, we add a positive polarity. The positive $\tilde{\mu}$ defines a stack (in our terminology), and when a cut is between positive term and context, the reduction of $\tilde{\mu}$ is restricted to terms that are values (V , to be introduced), which gives the priority to the μ binder:

$$\langle V_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^+.c \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} c[V_+/x^+] \quad , \quad \langle \mu\alpha^+.c \parallel \pi_+ \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} c[\pi_+/\alpha^+]$$

This corresponds to a call-by-value evaluation of positive terms, defined with their transition rules using the μ binder.

In the positive polarity, focalisation appears for terms. For instance, in the calculus introduced next section, pairs hide cuts in general because they compute down to values by inductively computing

their components via “ ζ ” rules (reusing Wadler’s [44] terminology):

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (t_+, u) \parallel e_+ \rangle &\triangleright_{R_p} \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x.\langle (x, u) \parallel e_+ \rangle \rangle \quad \text{when } t_+ \text{ is not a value} \\ \langle (V, t_+) \parallel e_+ \rangle &\triangleright_{R_p} \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}y.\langle (V, y) \parallel e_+ \rangle \rangle \quad \text{when } t_+ \text{ is not a value} \end{aligned}$$

2.3 The calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$

In this section we introduce the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$. We present the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$ in Figure 3. It enriches the $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus with:

- The positive conjunction \otimes , with the corresponding focusing rules;
- The positive negation \sim , and the corresponding focusing rule;
- Alternate rules for \perp for which we introduce the operators $\hat{\mu}$ and $\mu\hat{\mu}$.

Let-bindings The binder $\tilde{\mu}$ allows us to derive below a *let*-binding:

$$\boxed{\text{let } x \text{ be } t \text{ in } u_\epsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu\alpha^\epsilon.\langle t \parallel \tilde{\mu}x.\langle u_\epsilon \parallel \alpha^\epsilon \rangle \rangle}$$

The term $\text{let } x \text{ be } t \text{ in } u$ has the same polarity as u . Similarly, the binder $\tilde{\mu}$ is used to decompose pairs of values:

$$\boxed{\text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u_\epsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu\alpha^\epsilon.\langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}(x, y).\langle u_\epsilon \parallel \alpha^\epsilon \rangle \rangle}$$

The operator $\mu\hat{\mu}$ The goal with $\hat{\mu}$ is to reconcile the rule $(\perp \vdash)$ with extensionality equations. The difficulty comes from the fact that at type \perp , the natural equation for the $\tilde{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$ calculus ($\forall\pi$, $\text{stop} \simeq \pi$) implies that all the terms are identified. In $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$, stop is replaced by $\hat{\mu}$, whose essential difference is to invalidate the following equation:

$$\langle \mu\alpha^\ominus.c \parallel \hat{\mu} \rangle \not\triangleright c[\hat{\mu}/\alpha^\ominus]$$

The reduction of $\mu\hat{\mu}.c$ is possible only when c is of the form $\langle t_\ominus \parallel \hat{\mu} \rangle$:

$$\mu\hat{\mu}.\langle t_\ominus \parallel \hat{\mu} \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} t_\ominus$$

The $\hat{\mu}$ variable is bound dynamically: the above rule holds even if $\hat{\mu}$ appears in t_\ominus . Thus $\hat{\mu}$ is not subject to the usual scoping and α -conversion rules.

In fact, the operator $\mu\hat{\mu}$ implements a list of stacks, defined inductively as follows:

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} c\{\} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c \\ c\{\pi_\ominus^1, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n\} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \mu\hat{\mu}.c \parallel \pi_\ominus^1 \rangle \{\pi_\ominus^2, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n\} \end{aligned}}$$

And the context $\hat{\mu}$ corresponds to an operation that extracts the head of the list:

$$\langle t_\ominus \parallel \hat{\mu} \rangle \{\pi_\ominus^1, \pi_\ominus^2, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n\} \rightarrow_{R_p} \langle t_\ominus \parallel \pi_\ominus^1 \rangle \{\pi_\ominus^2, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n\}$$

Per the above definition, $\mu\hat{\mu}.c$ corresponds to the operation that adds a stack on top of the list. In typed settings we can expect these stacks to be of type \perp . Using $\hat{\mu}$ to interpret the elimination of falsity is inspired from Herbelin *et al.* [3, 19].

Accessing stacks In order to interpret the negation of a negative formula N , we introduce the positive type $\sim N$ of *inspectable stacks*. An inspectable stack is a value that denotes a captured stack and that exports accessors to its components. An inspectable stack is denoted with $V_+ = [\pi]$.

The calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$ introduces the binder $\tilde{\mu}[\alpha].c$ which is responsible for accessing the stacks. We extend it to a λ abstraction as follows:

$$\lambda[\alpha].t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x.\mu\beta.\langle x \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha].\langle t \parallel \beta \rangle \rangle$$

For instance, we can access the head of a captured stack and return it paired with the tail of the stack with the following function:

$$D_\sim = \lambda[x \cdot \gamma].(x, [\gamma]) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda[\alpha^\ominus].\mu\beta^+.\langle \lambda x.\mu\gamma.\langle (x, [\gamma]) \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle$$

... : Main additions to Figure 2.

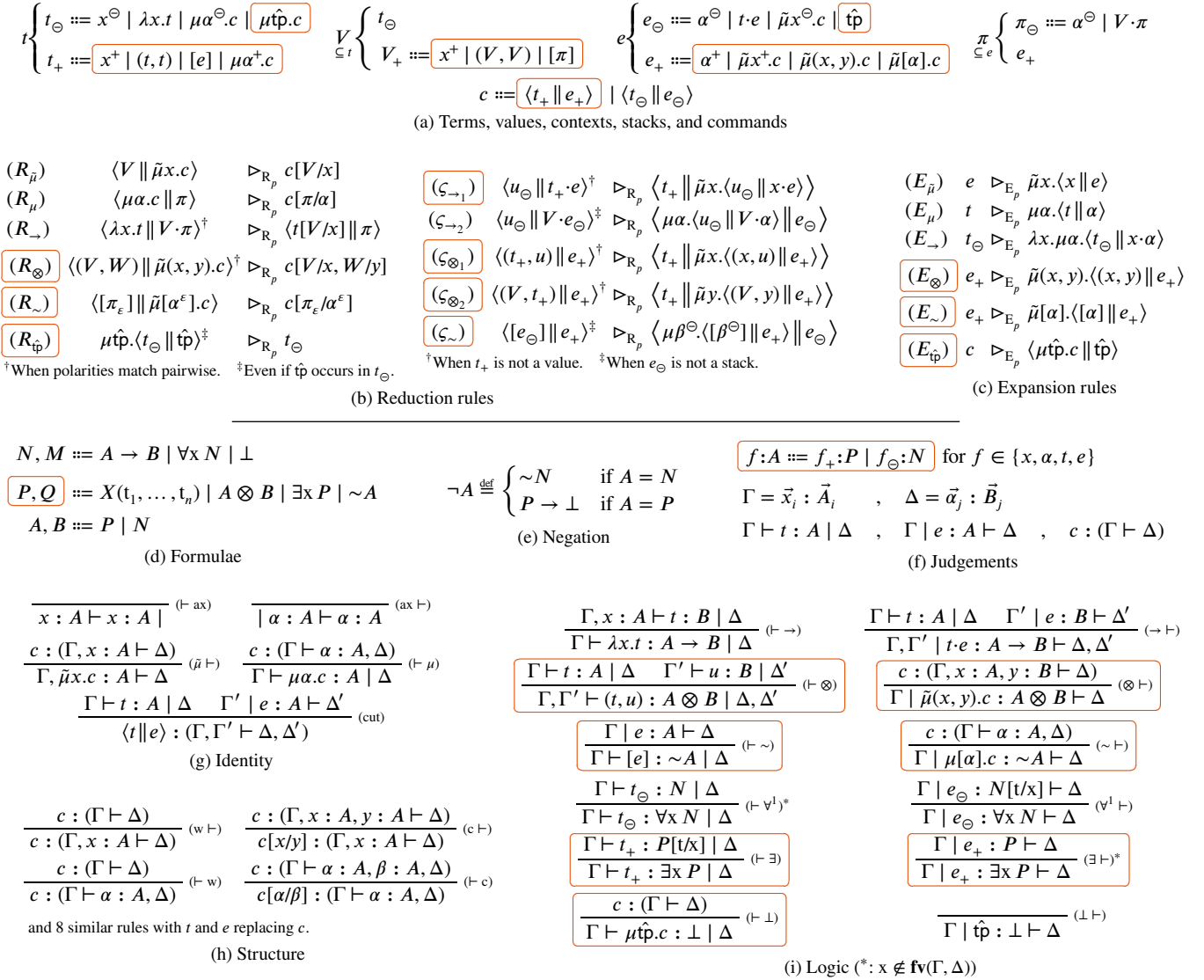


Figure 3. The $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ calculus (top) and its typing rules in sequent calculus (bottom)

Properties

Proposition 2 (Confluence). *The reduction \rightarrow_{R_p} is confluent.*

Proof. Because the reduction \triangleright_{R_p} is left-linear and has no critical pairs (Nipkow [38]). \square

In Appendix A, we give a continuation-passing-style translation of $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ into a λ calculus with surjective pairs. We show that the translation preserves equivalence and simulates reduction. Thus:

Proposition 3 (Coherence). *If x and y are two distinct polarised variables, then $x \not\approx_{RE_p} y$.*

In other words the calculus $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ does not identify all proofs.

Proposition 4 (Strong normalisation). *Typable commands of $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ are strongly \rightarrow_R -normalising.*

Of course the normalisation result is of limited interest given that our type system is inexpressive. Also, the orthogonality technique (adapted to the polarised case [32, 6]) probably applies and gives more elegant proofs.

Call-by-name delimited continuations / Saurin's $\Lambda\mu$ The calculus $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ restricted to fully negative terms corresponds to Herbelin and Ghilezan's $\lambda\mu\hat{t}p_n$ calculus [19]. Herbelin and Ghilezan show that the calculus $\lambda\mu\hat{t}p_n$ is in correspondence with the $\Lambda\mu$ calculus of De Groote and Saurin [11, 40]. (The $\Lambda\mu$ calculus is interesting because Saurin showed that it satisfies a Böhm theorem.)

Shift₀/Reset₀ We can show that the calculus implements (a variant of) the operators Shift₀/Reset₀ [9, 41, 29]. (See M.-M. [33, Section IV.4.3].)

3. The involutive negation in natural deduction

In this section we introduce the $\lambda\ell$ calculus. The role of the $\lambda\ell$ calculus is to show how the λC calculus can be extended so as to correspond to a natural deduction with an involutive negation. This is why two constraints guided the design of the calculus:

1. Negation must be there as a connective;
2. There must be a clear distinction between quasi-proof terms and terms that appear during the evaluation in a machine.

Quasi-proof terms of the $\lambda\ell$ calculus are defined in Figure 4 (top), together with a polarised predicate calculus in natural deduction. This calculus extends the λC calculus with a control operator ℓ that refines the C operator. Both terms and stacks have *polarities* determined by the function σ ; let us write t_+ , t_\ominus , π_+ or π_\ominus to refer to a term or a stack of a given polarity.

In Figure 4 (middle) we define the evaluation of terms with a machine that extends Krivine's. Initial stacks are infinitely many constants $\alpha, \beta \dots$ that have a fixed polarity.

Constraints 1. and 2. above prevail at times over simplicity. For instance, to ensure that we can statically determine a polarity for each term, application is annotated with the expected polarity of the result:

$$(tu)^+ \text{ or } (tu)^\ominus$$

Note that an annotation t^ϵ is therefore a part of the grammar and defines the term to be of polarity ϵ . By contrast, the notation t_ϵ only asserts that t has this polarity and is not part of the grammar. We omit the annotation when it can be deduced from the context.

3.1 Negating a positive: polarised arrows

The negation of a positive formula P is given with $P \rightarrow \perp$. Let us first explain the polarised arrow. The arrow is in call by value, by which we mean that in tu , the argument u is evaluated first, when it is not already a value:

$$\langle t_\ominus u_+ \parallel \pi \rangle >_p \langle u_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^+. \langle t_\ominus \parallel x^+ \cdot \pi \rangle \rangle \text{ if } u_+ \text{ is not a value}$$

$$\langle t_\ominus V \parallel \pi \rangle >_p \langle t_\ominus \parallel V \cdot \pi \rangle$$

In particular, contexts of the type $A \rightarrow \perp$, when captured by control operators, are guaranteed to be stacks of the form $V \cdot \pi$ where V is a value.

Remark 5. In this context, polarisation means that given three terms:

$$\Gamma \vdash t_+ : P \quad , \quad \Gamma, x^+ : P \vdash u_\ominus : N \quad , \quad \Gamma, y^\ominus : N \vdash v : A$$

there are two ways of composing them:

$$(\lambda y^\ominus. v)(\lambda x^+. u_\ominus t_+)^\ominus \quad \text{and} \quad (\lambda x^+. (\lambda y^\ominus. v) u_\ominus) t_+$$

which correspond to the following distinct behaviours:

$$\langle (\lambda y^\ominus. v)(\lambda x^+. u_\ominus t_+)^\ominus \parallel \pi \rangle >_p \langle v[(\lambda x^+. u_\ominus t_+)^\ominus / y^\ominus] \parallel \pi \rangle$$

$$\langle (\lambda x^+. (\lambda y^\ominus. v) u_\ominus) t_+ \parallel \pi \rangle >_p \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^+. \langle (\lambda y^\ominus. v) u_\ominus \parallel \pi \rangle \rangle$$

Thus, for lack of associativity of composition, the $\lambda\ell$ calculus escapes from the following argument of category theory, which historically opposed the existence of non-boolean categorical models of classical logic: as it is well-known, a cartesian-closed category never has a dualising object \perp , that is to say satisfying the natural isomorphism $\perp^{\perp^A} \cong A$, unless it is a boolean algebra. This follows more generally from the difficulty of interpreting negation in intuitionistic logic already: in a bi-cartesian-closed category, there is at most one morphism from any object to the initial object [26, p.67].

But, lack of associativity is only characteristic of polarisation, as we showed in M.-M. [34].

3.2 Falsity: delimited control

We assume that execution happens in a machine of the following form:

$$\langle t \parallel \pi \rangle \{ \pi_\ominus^1, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n \}$$

where $\sigma = \pi_\ominus^1, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n$ is a list of negative stacks. (As a consequence, the notation $c >_p c'$ is an abbreviation which denotes $\forall \sigma, c \{ \sigma \} >_p c' \{ \sigma \}$.)

The list σ interacts with control operators: we shall see that the send operator lets it grow whereas the operator ℓ lets it shrink. Compared to the C operator, the ℓ operator prefers to grab the nearest stack in the list σ to install it as the new context, instead of installing the stack stop from the λC calculus. We can think of σ as a list of exception handlers, with terms of type \perp being handled by raising an exception.

3.3 Inspectable stacks

The constants D_\rightarrow , D_\forall ⁵ and D_\perp let us access the components of an inspectable stack:

$$\begin{aligned} D_\rightarrow &: \sim(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A \otimes \sim B \\ D_\forall &: \sim(\forall x A) \rightarrow \exists x \sim A \\ D_\perp &: \sim \perp \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D_\rightarrow \parallel [V \cdot \pi_1] \cdot \pi_2 \rangle &>_p \langle (V, [\pi_1]) \parallel \pi_2 \rangle \\ \langle D_\forall \parallel [\pi_1] \cdot \pi_2 \rangle &>_p \langle [\pi_1] \parallel \pi_2 \rangle \\ \langle D_\perp \parallel [\pi_\ominus] \cdot t \cdot \pi' \rangle &>_p \langle t \parallel \pi' \rangle \{ \pi_\ominus \} \end{aligned}$$

Also, a captured stack can be positive, which gives a value of the positive type $\sim P$. However it has no accessor.

Example 6. We can combine D_\forall and D_\rightarrow to get a proof of:

$$\neg \forall x (A \rightarrow N) \rightarrow \exists x (A \otimes \neg N)$$

Take $B = N$ in the following:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\forall \rightarrow} &: \sim \forall x (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \exists x (A \otimes \sim B) \\ D_{\forall \rightarrow} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^+. \text{let } y^+ \text{ be } D_\forall x^+ \text{ in } D_\rightarrow y^+ \\ \langle D_{\forall \rightarrow} \parallel [V \cdot \pi] \cdot \pi_+ \rangle \{ \sigma \} &>_p^* \langle (V, [\pi]) \parallel \pi_+ \rangle \{ \sigma \} \end{aligned}$$

The immediateness of the operation is in sharp contrast with its homologue of the λC calculus given in the introduction. The essential difference is that $D_{\forall \rightarrow}$ accesses the components of a stack which is already captured, whereas the term of the λC calculus contains two control operators.

Example 7. We can combine D_\rightarrow and D_\perp to obtain a proof in particular of $\neg \neg P \rightarrow P$ (take $A = P$):

$$\begin{aligned} D_\neg &: \sim(A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow A \\ D_\neg &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^+. \text{let } (y^\epsilon, z^+) \text{ be } D_\rightarrow x^+ \text{ in } (D_\perp z^+ y^\epsilon)^\epsilon \\ \langle D_\neg \parallel [V_\epsilon \cdot \pi_\ominus] \cdot \pi'_\epsilon \rangle \{ \sigma \} &>_p^* \langle V_\epsilon \parallel \pi'_\epsilon \rangle \{ \pi_\ominus, \sigma \} \end{aligned}$$

The term D_\neg keeps π_\ominus at the head of the list σ . A variant erases π_\ominus :

$$\begin{aligned} D'_\neg &: \sim(A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow A \\ D'_\neg &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^+. \text{let } (y^\epsilon, z^+) \text{ be } D_\rightarrow x^+ \text{ in } y^\epsilon \\ \langle D'_\neg \parallel [V_\epsilon \cdot \pi_\ominus] \cdot \pi'_\epsilon \rangle \{ \sigma \} &>_p \langle V_\epsilon \parallel \pi'_\epsilon \rangle \{ \sigma \} \end{aligned}$$

But D_\neg , and not D'_\neg , will take part in the isomorphism $\neg \neg P \cong P$.

⁵The behaviour of D_\forall seems trivial because it corresponds to a sub-typing relation $\sim(\forall x A) <: \exists x \sim A$. Thus the examples that follow would be even simpler if we took the trouble of introducing a notion of sub-typing.

...: Main additions to Figure 1.

$\varepsilon ::= + \mid \ominus$

$t, u ::= x^\varepsilon \mid \lambda x.t \mid (t_\ominus u)^\varepsilon \mid \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u \mid$

$(t, u) \mid \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u \mid \text{send } \ell \mid D_\rightarrow \mid D_\perp \mid D_\vee$

t_ε : term t such that $\varpi(t) = \varepsilon \in \{+, \ominus\}$

(a) Quasi-proof terms (C is removed)

t	$\varpi(t)$
$\text{let } \dots \text{ in } u$	$\varpi(u)$
$x^\varepsilon, (tu)^\varepsilon$	ε
$\lambda x.t, \text{send}, \ell, D_\rightarrow, D_\perp, D_\vee$	\ominus
(t, u)	$+$

(b) Polarity $\varpi(t) \in \{+, \ominus\}$ of quasi-proof terms

Formulae:

as in Figures 3d and 3e.

$x : A ::= x^+ : P \mid x^\ominus : N$

$\Gamma = \vec{x}_i : \vec{A}_i$

$\Gamma \vdash t_+ : P, \quad \Gamma \vdash t_\ominus : N$

(c) Judgements

$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : A \vdash x : A} \text{ (ax)}$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_+ : P \quad \Gamma, x^+ : P \vdash u : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u : B} \text{ (let)}$
$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t : A \rightarrow B} (\rightarrow_i)$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash (t_\ominus u)^\varepsilon : B} (\rightarrow_e, \varepsilon = \varpi(B))$
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : B}{\Gamma \vdash (t, u) : A \otimes B} (\otimes_i)$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_+ : A \otimes B \quad \Gamma, x : A, y : B \vdash u : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u : C} (\otimes_e)$
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_\ominus : N}{\Gamma \vdash t_\ominus : \forall x N} (\forall_i)^*$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_\ominus : \forall x N}{\Gamma \vdash t_\ominus : N[t/x]} (\forall_e)$
$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_+ : P[t/x]}{\Gamma \vdash t_+ : \exists x P} (\exists_i)$	$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_+ : \exists x P \quad \Gamma, x^+ : P \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u : A} (\exists_e)^*$

$\ell : (A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \sim A, \quad \text{send} : \sim A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \perp),$
 $D_\perp : \sim \perp \rightarrow A \rightarrow A, \quad D_\rightarrow : \sim(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow A \otimes \sim B, \quad D_\vee : \sim \forall x N \rightarrow \exists x \sim N$

*: $x \notin \text{fv}(\Gamma, A)$.

(d) Rules

$D_{\vee \rightarrow} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^+. \text{let } y^+ \text{ be } D_\vee x^+ \text{ in } D_\rightarrow x^+$	$: \sim \forall x(A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \exists x(A \otimes \sim B)$
$D_\rightarrow \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^+. \text{let } (y^\varepsilon, z^+) \text{ be } D_\rightarrow x^+ \text{ in } (D_\perp z^+ y^\varepsilon)^\varepsilon$	$: \sim(A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow A$
$A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^\ominus. \text{let } (y^\varepsilon, z^+) \text{ be } D_\rightarrow \ell_{\rightarrow} x^\ominus \text{ in } y^\varepsilon$	$: \perp \rightarrow A$
$E \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x. \ell y^\ominus. (y^\ominus x)^\ominus$	$: A \rightarrow \sim(A \rightarrow \perp)$
$\mathcal{T} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^\ominus. (D_\rightarrow \ell y^\ominus. (x^\ominus (\ell y^\ominus)^+))$	$: (\sim A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow A$
$C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^\ominus. \text{let } (y, z^+) \text{ be } D_\rightarrow (\ell x^\ominus)^+ \text{ in } y$	$: ((A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow A$

(e) Derived terms (notation $\ell x.t_\ominus \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\ell \lambda x.t_\ominus)^+$)

$t ::= \dots \mid [\pi] \mid j_{\pi_+}$	$c ::= \langle t_\ominus \parallel \pi_\ominus \rangle \mid \langle t_+ \parallel \pi_+ \rangle$
$t \supseteq V, W ::= t_\ominus \mid x^+ \mid (V, W) \mid [\pi]$	$m ::= c\{\sigma\}$
$\pi ::= \alpha^\varepsilon \mid V \cdot \pi \mid \tilde{\mu} x^+. c \mid \tilde{\mu}(x, y). c$	$\sigma ::= \cdot \mid \pi_\ominus, \sigma$

(f) Terms, values and stacks

(g) Commands and machines

t	$\varpi(t)$	π	$\varpi(\pi)$
j_{π_+}	\ominus	$\alpha^\ominus, V \cdot \pi$	\ominus
$[\pi]$	$+$	$\alpha^+, \tilde{\mu} x^+. c, \tilde{\mu}(x, y). c$	$+$

(h) Polarity $\varpi(t), \varpi(\pi) \in \{+, \ominus\}$ of terms and stacks

$\langle (t_\ominus u)^\varepsilon \parallel \pi_\varepsilon \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\begin{cases} \langle t_\ominus \parallel V \cdot \pi_\varepsilon \rangle \{\sigma\} & \text{if } u = V \\ \langle u \parallel \tilde{\mu} x^+. \langle t_\ominus \parallel x^+ \cdot \pi_\varepsilon \rangle \rangle \{\sigma\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	$\langle \ell \parallel t_\ominus \cdot \pi_+ \rangle \{\pi_\ominus, \sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t_\ominus \parallel j_{\pi_+} \cdot \pi_\ominus \rangle \{\sigma\}$
$\langle \lambda x.t \parallel V \cdot \pi \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t[V/x] \parallel \pi \rangle \{\sigma\}$	$\langle j_{\pi_+} \parallel \pi \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle [\pi] \parallel \pi_+ \rangle \{\sigma\}$
$\langle \text{let } q \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u \parallel \pi \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu} q. \langle u \parallel \pi \rangle \rangle \{\sigma\}$	$\langle \text{send } \parallel [\pi_\varepsilon] \cdot t_\varepsilon \cdot \pi'_\varepsilon \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t_\varepsilon \parallel \pi_\varepsilon \rangle \{\pi'_\varepsilon, \sigma\}$
$\langle V_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu} x^+. c \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$c[V_+/x^+] \{\sigma\}$	$\langle D_\rightarrow \parallel [V \cdot \pi] \cdot \pi_+ \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle (V, [\pi]) \parallel \pi_+ \rangle \{\sigma\}$
$\langle (t_+, u) \parallel \pi \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu} x^+. \langle (x^+, u) \parallel \pi \rangle \rangle \{\sigma\}$ if $t_+ \neq V$	$\langle D_\perp \parallel [\pi_\ominus] \cdot t_\varepsilon \cdot \pi'_\varepsilon \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t_\varepsilon \parallel \pi'_\varepsilon \rangle \{\pi_\ominus, \sigma\}$
$\langle (V, t_+) \parallel \pi \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu} x^+. \langle (V, x^+) \parallel \pi \rangle \rangle \{\sigma\}$ if $t_+ \neq V$	$\langle D_\vee \parallel V \cdot \pi' \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$\langle V \parallel \pi' \rangle \{\sigma\}$
$\langle (V, W) \parallel \tilde{\mu}(x, y). c \rangle \{\sigma\}$	\succ_p	$c[V/x, W/y] \{\sigma\}$			

(i) Reductions

$(t_\ominus u)^\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu \alpha^\varepsilon. \langle t_\ominus \parallel u \cdot \alpha^\varepsilon \rangle$	$\ell \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^\ominus. \mu \alpha^+. \langle x^\ominus \parallel j_{\alpha^+} \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle$
$\text{let } x^+ \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u_\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu \alpha^\varepsilon. \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu} x^+. \langle u_\varepsilon \parallel \alpha^\varepsilon \rangle \rangle$	$D_\rightarrow \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda[\alpha^\ominus]. \mu \beta^+. \langle \lambda x. \mu \gamma. \langle (x, [\gamma]) \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle$
$\text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } t_+ \text{ in } u_\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu \alpha^\varepsilon. \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}(x, y). \langle u_\varepsilon \parallel \alpha^\varepsilon \rangle \rangle$	$D_\perp \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda[\alpha^\ominus]. \lambda x. \mu \beta. \langle \mu \hat{\text{tp}}. \langle x \parallel \beta \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle$
$\text{send} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda[\alpha^\varepsilon]. \lambda x^\varepsilon. \mu \hat{\text{tp}}. \langle x^\varepsilon \parallel \alpha^\varepsilon \rangle$	$D_\vee \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda[\alpha]. [\alpha]$
where $\lambda[\alpha]. t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x. \mu \beta. \langle x \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha]. \langle t \parallel \beta \rangle \rangle$	

(j) Solving quasi-proof terms

$j_{e_+} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu \alpha. \langle [\alpha] \parallel e_+ \rangle$	$c\{\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} c$
$\alpha^\varepsilon \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha^\varepsilon \text{ (free)}$	$c\{\pi_\ominus^1, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \mu \hat{\text{tp}}. c \parallel \pi_\ominus^1 \rangle \{\pi_\ominus^2, \dots, \pi_\ominus^n\}$

(k) Solving terms, stack constants and machines

Figure 4. The $\ell\mathcal{E}$ calculus and its typing rules (top) — Its abstract machine (middle) — Definition of its constructs in $L_{pol, \hat{\text{tp}}}$ (bottom)

3.4 Capturing and installing stacks

Given a captured stack $[\pi]$, the stack is re-installed as the context of another term t by the constant `send`:

$$\langle \text{send} \parallel [\pi] \cdot t \cdot \pi' \rangle \{ \sigma \} >_p \langle t \parallel \pi \rangle \{ \pi', \sigma \}$$

In other words, the constant `send` converts a captured stack into a continuation:

$$\boxed{\text{send} : \sim A \rightarrow A \rightarrow \perp}$$

The stack π'_\ominus , supposedly of type \perp according to the type of `send`, is added on top of σ .

The operator responsible for the apparition of inspectable stacks is ℓ :

$$\boxed{\ell : (A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \sim A}$$

The notation $\ell x.t_\ominus$ stands for $(\ell \lambda x.t_\ominus)^+$. It evaluates t_\ominus until x comes in head position, that is to say in front of a stack π . When this happens, the operator ℓ captures π and supplies the inspectable stack $[\pi]$ to the context where ℓ was applied. Last, the operator ℓ falls back to the head of the list σ in case t_\ominus returns without using x .⁶

This operation is formally described by introducing the j operator. The operator ℓ saves in j the context π_+ in which ℓ is applied, and installs the head π_\ominus as the new context:

$$\langle \ell \parallel t_\ominus \cdot \pi_+ \rangle \{ \pi_\ominus, \sigma \} >_p \langle t_\ominus \parallel j_{\pi_+} \cdot \pi_\ominus \rangle \{ \sigma \}$$

Once the operator j_{π_+} comes in head position, it captures the stack and restores the context π_+ :

$$\langle j_{\pi_+} \parallel \pi \rangle \{ \sigma \} >_p \langle [\pi] \parallel \pi_+ \rangle \{ \sigma \}$$

Example 8. Using ℓ , we derive an operator \mathcal{A} (*abort*) which interprets the rule *Ex Falso Quodlibet*:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} : \perp &\rightarrow A \\ \mathcal{A} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^\ominus. \text{let } (y^\epsilon, z^+) \text{ be } D_- \ell_- x^\ominus \text{ in } y^\epsilon \\ \langle \mathcal{A} \parallel t_\ominus \cdot \pi \rangle \{ \pi'_\ominus, \sigma \} &>^*_p \langle t_\ominus \parallel \pi'_\ominus \rangle \{ \sigma \} \end{aligned}$$

Example 9. By combining $\lambda x y. yx : A \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp)$ with ℓ we obtain a proof of $P \rightarrow \neg\neg P$ (take $A = P$):

$$\begin{aligned} E : A &\rightarrow \sim(A \rightarrow \perp) \\ E &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x. \ell y^\ominus. (y^\ominus x)^\ominus \\ \langle E \parallel V \cdot \pi_+ \rangle \{ \pi_\ominus, \sigma \} &>^*_p \langle [V \cdot \pi_\ominus] \parallel \pi_+ \rangle \{ \sigma \} \end{aligned}$$

Example 10. We obtain the elimination of double negation $\neg\neg N \rightarrow N$ as follows (take $A = N$):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T} : (\sim A \rightarrow \perp) &\rightarrow A \\ \mathcal{T} &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^\ominus. (D_- \ell y^\ominus. (x^\ominus (\ell y^\ominus)^+)) \\ \langle \mathcal{T} \parallel t_\ominus \cdot \pi \rangle \{ \pi'_\ominus, \pi''_\ominus, \sigma \} &>^*_p \langle t_\ominus \parallel [\pi] \cdot \pi'_\ominus \rangle \{ \pi''_\ominus, \sigma \} \end{aligned}$$

The \mathcal{T} operator is a variant of the C operator that supplies the context under the form of an inspectable stack, rather than a continuation.

3.5 Translating $\lambda\ell$ in $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$

Like for the λC calculus, we can define the operations of the calculus in the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$ by solving the reduction rules as explained in Section 2.2. In addition to the definitions in Figure 4 (bottom), stack constants of the $\lambda\ell$ calculus are interpreted by free co-variables of $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$.⁷ These definitions induce a translation of $\lambda\ell$ into $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$, which is defined by induction. We identify elements of $\lambda\ell$ to their image in $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$.

⁶This explains why Murthy's computational interpretation of **LC** must evaluate “under the λ -abstraction” [37]. Murthy was in fact describing the behaviour of a ℓ -like operator, rather than a λ -abstraction.

⁷Interpreting such stack constants as open variables goes back to Hofmann and Streicher [20].

Remark 11. Like the quasi-proofs of λC (with respect to $\bar{\lambda}\mu\tilde{\mu}_T$), quasi-proofs of $\lambda\ell$ form a compositional sub-language of terms of $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$ that have no free co-variable.

We easily show:

Proposition 12 (Simulation). *If $m >_p m'$ for two machines m and m' of the calculus $\lambda\ell$, then $m \rightarrow_{R_p}^+ m'$ in the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$.*

Proposition 13. *If one has $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ in natural deduction, then one has $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ in sequent calculus.*

Consequently:

Proposition 14 (Normalisation). *If t is a typable term of $\lambda\ell$, then the machine $\langle t \parallel \alpha_0 \rangle \{ \alpha_1^\ominus, \dots, \alpha_n^\ominus \}$ normalises (because it is a typable command of $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$).*

Definition 15. In $\lambda\ell$, we define the compatible equivalence relation \approx_p between quasi-proof terms with:

$$t \approx_p u \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} t \simeq_{RE_p} u$$

For instance, one can show:

$$\ell \approx_p \lambda x^\ominus. (\mathcal{T} \lambda y^+. (x^\ominus (\text{send } y^+ (\mathcal{T} \lambda z^+. z^+))))$$

In other words we can obtain ℓ from \mathcal{T} . Interestingly, however, we could not derive the type $\ell : (A \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \sim A$ from the one of \mathcal{T} . Thus we have to take ℓ (positive negation introduction) as a primitive rather than \mathcal{T} (double negation elimination).

Finally, following from Proposition 3 we have:

Proposition 16 (Coherence). *If x and y are two distinct polarised variables, then $x \not\approx_p y$.*

4. Negation is involutive in $\lambda\ell$ and $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$

In terms of the equivalences \simeq_{RE_p} on $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$ and \approx_p on $\lambda\ell$, we can prove that there are isomorphisms of type $\neg\neg A \cong A$ for both A positive and negative. Due to lack of associativity of composition when A and B do not have the same polarity, we ask that $A \cong B$ is defined only when they have the same polarity.

Definition 17. Two types (or formulae) A and B are isomorphic if they have the same polarity and there exist two terms:

$$x : A \vdash \phi(x) : B \quad \text{and} \quad y : B \vdash \psi(y) : A$$

with:

$$\text{let } y \text{ be } \phi(x) \text{ in } \psi(y) \simeq x \quad \text{and} \quad \text{let } x \text{ be } \psi(y) \text{ in } \phi(x) \simeq y$$

In this case we write $A \cong_{\phi,\psi} B$.

In the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$, we take $\simeq = \simeq_{RE_p}$ above. In the $\lambda\ell$ calculus, we take $\simeq = \approx_p$. In the latter case, notice that terms must be quasi-proofs since only quasi-proofs are derivable in natural deduction.

Proposition 18 ($P \cong \neg\neg P$). *One takes, referring to the terms from Examples 7 and 9 (also defined in Figure 4e):*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_+(x^+) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (E x^+)^+ \\ \psi_+(y^+) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (D_- y^+)^+ \end{aligned}$$

In $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$ and $\lambda\ell$, one has $P \cong_{\phi_+,\psi_+} \sim(P \rightarrow \perp)$.

Proposition 19 ($N \cong \neg\neg N$). *We define, referring to the term from Example 10 (also defined in Figure 4e):*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_\ominus(x^\ominus) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda y^+. (\text{send } y^+ x^\ominus)^\ominus \\ \psi_\ominus(y^\ominus) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{T} y^\ominus)^\ominus \end{aligned}$$

In $L_{pol,\hat{\wp}}$ and $\lambda\ell$, one has $N \cong_{\phi_\ominus,\psi_\ominus} \sim N \rightarrow \perp$.

The proofs are detailed in Appendix B.

5. Conclusion

The calculi $L_{pol, \text{tp}}$ and λ^{ℓ} are shaped by a special constraint, that of having two readings: as proof systems and as programming languages. But we do not believe that they should be regarded as mere proof of concept, because the various ideas that they syncretise can be taken separately. For instance, it should be possible to restrict the calculi $L_{pol, \text{tp}}$ and λ^{ℓ} into direct-style languages for the more general Call-by-Push-Value models [28].

Also, relaxing an equality $\neg\neg A = A$ into an isomorphism as we do appears to be closely related to Melliès's dialogue chiralities [30]. But, if the simpler-to-manage strict involution is desired in a proof theoretic context, then it is certainly possible to recover a notion of quasi-proofs from the one we presented. Notably, it remains to see how much classical realisability results can be made simpler by using a setting where polarities are first-class. But to my surprise, the distinction between continuations and inspectable contexts seems to also have some importance in the formulae-as-types interpretation of Gödel's Dialectica translation from the same proceedings (Pédrot [39], private communication).

The making of this article is the story of how to avoid useless complexity in the calculi and systems we introduce, which are already quite complex. It seems essential for this to use an L calculus as an intermediate language in which program constructs are defined abstractly by their transition rules. Thus, Gentzen's discovery that sequent calculus is easier to reason about than natural deduction [14] reflects in term calculi.

Finally, high-level access to the stacks is an interesting and natural feature of delimited control operators, but it does not seem to be very developed in the programming languages literature.

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Appendix

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A. Coherence

We define a CPS translation for the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$ that simulates the reduction and preserves equivalences. We deduce that \simeq_{RE_p} and \approx_p do not identify all the terms.

A.1 The target of the CPS translation

The target of the CPS translation is the call-by-name λ calculus with pairs considered by Herbelin and Ghilezan [19].

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x.M \mid M N \mid (M, N) \mid \\ \text{let } x \text{ be } M \text{ in } N \mid \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } M \text{ in } N \end{array}}$$

The calculus comes with the following reductions and expansions:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\lambda x.M) N & \triangleright_{R_\lambda} M[N/x] \\ \text{let } x \text{ be } M \text{ in } N & \triangleright_{R_\lambda} N[M/x] \\ \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } (M, M') \text{ in } N & \triangleright_{R_\lambda} N[M/x, M'/y] \\ F[\text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } M \text{ in } N] & \triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } M \text{ in } F[N] \\ \text{where } F[] ::= [] \mid M \mid \text{let } x \text{ be } [] \text{ in } M \mid \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } [] \text{ in } M \\ M & \triangleright_{E_\lambda} \lambda x.M x \\ M & \triangleright_{E_\lambda} \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } M \text{ in } (x, y) \end{array}$$

This calculus does not identify all terms.

Proposition 20. *We have $x \not\simeq_{RE_\lambda} y$ for any pair of distinct variables x and y .*

Proof. We consider the more standard λ calculus with surjective pairs which is the λ calculus extended with pairs (M, N) , projections $\text{fst}(M)$ and $\text{snd}(M)$ and rules:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{fst}(M, N) \triangleright_{\lambda_{SP}} M \\ \text{snd}(M, N) \triangleright_{\lambda_{SP}} N \\ M \triangleright_{\lambda_{SP}} (\text{fst}(M), \text{snd}(M)) \end{array}$$

It is easy to see that the following definition:

$$\text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } M \text{ in } N \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda z.(\lambda x.\lambda y.N) \text{fst}(z) \text{snd}(z)) M$$

induces a translation from Herbelin-Ghilezan's λ calculus with pairs into the λ calculus with surjective pairing that preserves equivalences. We conclude $x \not\simeq_{RE_\lambda} y$, since we have $x \not\simeq_{\lambda_{SP}} y$ (see for instance Støvring [42]). \square

A.2 One-pass CPS translation

We define in Figure 5 the CPS translation of the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\mu}}$ into Herbelin-Ghilezan's λ calculus with pairs. We assume that $x^+, x^\ominus, \alpha^+, \alpha^\ominus, k, \dots$ (including co-variables) represent distinct subsets of *variables* of the λ calculus with pairs.

A value or a stack is translated into a λ -term. A negative term or a positive context is translated into a linear function from λ -terms into λ -terms (notation φ, ψ). By linear we mean the naive (syntactic) notion based on counting occurrences, which simply ensures that the translation hides no duplication or erasure of source terms.

Then, a positive term or a negative context is translated into a linear functional from the previous functions φ, ψ into λ -terms. Then the command is translated into the application of the linear functional to the linear function. Thus, the continuation corresponding to a positive term is immediately applied, whereas the one for the negative term is passed.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_+ \parallel e_+ \rangle \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket e_+ \rrbracket) \\ \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_\ominus \parallel e_\ominus \rangle \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket e_\ominus \rrbracket (\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket) \end{array}$$

This formulation with functionals is a reformulation of one-pass CPS transforms as introduced by Danvy and Filinski [10].

Lemma 21. *Let (f, κ) be a pair of a value and a variable or of a stack and a co-variable, with f and κ of the same polarity. We write $\llbracket f \rrbracket = \text{val}_V \llbracket f \rrbracket$ or $\llbracket f \rrbracket = \text{val}_\pi \llbracket f \rrbracket$ depending on the case. For any command c , any term or context g , any context e , any value V , any stack π , and any λ -term u , one has:*

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{CPS} \llbracket c[f/\kappa] \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket g \rrbracket (\varphi) [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket g[f/\kappa] \rrbracket (\psi) \\ \text{where } \psi : M \mapsto \varphi(M) [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket g \rrbracket (M) [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket g[f/\kappa] \rrbracket (M [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa]) \\ \text{val}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{val}_V \llbracket V[f/\kappa] \rrbracket \\ \text{val}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{val}_\pi \llbracket \pi[f/\kappa] \rrbracket \end{array}$$

Proof. By induction on the definition of the translation.

Case $\text{val}_V \llbracket x^+ \rrbracket$. If $x^+ \neq \kappa$ one has $\text{val}_V \llbracket x^+ \rrbracket [\llbracket f \rrbracket / \kappa] = x^+[f/\kappa]$; otherwise one has:

$$\text{val}_V \llbracket x^+ \rrbracket [\llbracket f \rrbracket / x^+] = x^+ [\llbracket f \rrbracket / x^+] = \llbracket f \rrbracket$$

One concludes with $f = x^+[f/x^+]$ using the hypothesis that f and x^+ have the same polarity. *Case $\text{val}_\pi \llbracket \alpha^\ominus \rrbracket$.* Same reasoning. *Case $\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket x^\ominus \rrbracket (M)$.* By hypothesis, f is a term of the same polarity as x^\ominus . Thus we have:

$$\llbracket f \rrbracket = \text{val}_V \llbracket f \rrbracket = \lambda k. \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket f \rrbracket (k)$$

Hence:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket x^\ominus \rrbracket (M) [\llbracket f \rrbracket / x^\ominus] = (\lambda k. \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket f \rrbracket (k)) M [\llbracket f \rrbracket / x^\ominus] \\ \triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket f \rrbracket (M [\llbracket f \rrbracket / x^\ominus]) \end{array}$$

Case $\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \alpha^+ \rrbracket (M)$. Same reasoning. The remaining cases are easily deduced from induction hypothesis. \square

Lemma 22.

1. For any c, c' such that $c \triangleright_{R_p} c'$, one has:

$$\text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^+ \text{CPS} \llbracket c' \rrbracket$$

2. For any t_\ominus , one has:

$$\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \mu\hat{\mu}. \langle t_\ominus \parallel \hat{t}\hat{\mu} \rangle \rrbracket (M) \triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (M)$$

$$\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_+ \parallel e_+ \rangle \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket e_+ \rrbracket) \quad \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_\ominus \parallel e_\ominus \rangle \rrbracket \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket e_\ominus \rrbracket (\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket)$$

$$(a) \text{CPS} \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : c \rightarrow M$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket x^\ominus \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^\ominus M \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \mu \alpha^\ominus.c \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } \alpha^\ominus \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \lambda x.t \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t \rrbracket (k) \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \mu \hat{t}p.c \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket c \rrbracket M \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\varphi) \text{ where } \varphi : N \mapsto M N \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \alpha^+ \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha^+ M \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \tilde{\mu} x^+.c \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \tilde{\mu}(x, y).c \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } (x, y) \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \tilde{\mu}[\alpha].c \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } \alpha \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket e_\ominus \rrbracket (M) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket e_\ominus \rrbracket (\varphi) \text{ where } \varphi : N \mapsto M N \end{array}$$

$$(b) \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : t \cup e \rightarrow M \rightarrow M$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket V_+ \rrbracket (\varphi) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(\text{VAL}_V \llbracket V_+ \rrbracket) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \mu \alpha^+.c \rrbracket (\varphi) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } \alpha^+ \text{ be } \lambda k. \varphi(k) \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \langle t_+, u \rangle \rrbracket (\varphi)^\dagger & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\psi) \text{ where } \psi : M \mapsto \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket \langle x^+, u \rangle \rrbracket (\varphi) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \langle V, t_+ \rangle \rrbracket (\varphi)^\dagger & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\psi) \text{ where } \psi : M \mapsto \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket \langle V, x^+ \rangle \rrbracket (\varphi) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \langle e_\ominus \rangle \rrbracket (\varphi)^\ddagger & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket e_\ominus \rrbracket (\psi) \text{ where } \psi : M \mapsto \text{let } \alpha^\ominus \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket [\alpha^\ominus] \rrbracket (\varphi) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \pi^\ominus \rrbracket (\varphi) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \varphi(\text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi^\ominus \rrbracket) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \tilde{\mu} x^\ominus.c \rrbracket (\varphi) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{let } x^\ominus \text{ be } \lambda k. \varphi(k) \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \cdot e \rrbracket (\varphi)^\dagger & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\psi) \text{ where } \psi : M \mapsto \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket x^+ \cdot e \rrbracket (\varphi) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket V \cdot e_\ominus \rrbracket (\varphi)^\ddagger & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket e_\ominus \rrbracket (\psi) \text{ where } \psi : M \mapsto \text{let } \alpha^\ominus \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket V \cdot \alpha^\ominus \rrbracket (\varphi) \\ \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \hat{t}p \rrbracket (\varphi) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda k. \varphi(k) \end{array}$$

† If t_+ is not a value. ‡ If e_\ominus is not a stack.

$$(c) \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : t_+ \cup e_\ominus \rightarrow (M \rightarrow M) \rightarrow M$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{VAL}_V \llbracket x^+ \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x^+ \\ \text{VAL}_V \llbracket \langle V, V' \rangle \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{VAL}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket, \text{VAL}_V \llbracket V' \rrbracket) \\ \text{VAL}_V \llbracket [\pi] \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket \\ \text{VAL}_V \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda k. \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (k) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \alpha^\ominus \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \alpha^\ominus \\ \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket V \cdot \pi \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{VAL}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket, \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket) \\ \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket e_+ \rrbracket & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda k. \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket e_+ \rrbracket (k) \end{array}$$

$$(d) \text{VAL}_V \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : V \rightarrow M \quad (e) \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket : \pi \rightarrow M$$

Figure 5. One-pass CPS translation of $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$

3. For any terms or contexts f, f' such that $f \triangleright_{E_p} f'$, one has:

$$\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket f \rrbracket (M) \simeq_{\text{RE}_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket f' \rrbracket (M)$$

4. For any positive terms or negative contexts f, f' such that $f \triangleright_{E_p} f'$, one has:

$$\text{CPS}_+ \llbracket f \rrbracket (\varphi) \simeq_{\text{RE}_\lambda} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket f' \rrbracket (\varphi)$$

5. For any command c , one has:

$$\text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket \triangleright_{E_\lambda} \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle \mu \hat{t}p.c \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \rrbracket$$

Proof. We use implicitly Lemma 21.

1. *Case* $\langle V \parallel \tilde{\mu}x.c \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} c[V/x]$. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle V \parallel \tilde{\mu}x.c \rangle \rrbracket &= \text{let } x \text{ be } \text{VAL}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket \text{ in CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket \\ &\triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket [\text{VAL}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket / x] \\ &\rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{CPS} \llbracket c[V/x] \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

Case $\langle \mu \alpha.c \parallel \pi \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} c[\pi/\alpha]$ and $\langle [\pi] \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha].c \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} c[\pi/\alpha]$. Same reasoning.

Case $\langle \lambda x.t \parallel V \cdot \pi \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} \langle t[V/x] \parallel \pi \rangle$ with V of the same polarity as x and t of the same polarity as π . One has:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle \lambda x.t \parallel V \cdot \pi \rangle \rrbracket &= \text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } (\text{VAL}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket, \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket) \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t \rrbracket (k) \\ &\triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t \rrbracket (k) [\text{VAL}_V \llbracket V \rrbracket / x, \text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket / k] \\ &\rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^* \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t[V/x] \rrbracket (k) [\text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket / k] \\ &= \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t[V/x] \rrbracket (\text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket) \end{aligned}$$

We conclude depending on the polarity of $t[V/x]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (\text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket) &= \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_\ominus \parallel \pi \rangle \rrbracket \\ \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\text{VAL}_\pi \llbracket \pi \rrbracket) &= \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (M \mapsto \lambda k. \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \pi \rrbracket (k) M) \\ &\rightarrow_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \pi \rrbracket (M)) \\ &= \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_+ \parallel \pi \rangle \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

Case $\langle (V, W) \parallel \tilde{\mu}(x, y).c \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} c[V/x, W/y]$ with V of the same polarity as x and W of the same polarity as y . Same reasoning.

Case $(\zeta_{\rightarrow}) : \langle u_\ominus \parallel t_+ \cdot e \rangle \triangleright_{R_p} \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x. \langle u_\ominus \parallel x \cdot e \rangle \rangle$ with t_+ not a value. By definition, one has $\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle u_\ominus \parallel t_+ \cdot e \rangle \rrbracket = \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\varphi)$ where $\varphi : M \mapsto \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS} \llbracket \langle u_\ominus \parallel x \cdot e \rangle \rrbracket$. Therefore one has $\varphi = \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \tilde{\mu}x. \langle u_\ominus \parallel x^+ \cdot e \rangle \rrbracket$ and furthermore $\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle u_\ominus \parallel t_+ \cdot e \rangle \rrbracket = \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle t_+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x. \langle u_\ominus \parallel x \cdot e \rangle \rangle \rrbracket$.

Other cases (ζ) . Same reasoning.

2. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \mu \hat{t}p. \langle t_\ominus \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \rrbracket (M) &= (\lambda k. \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (k)) M \\ &\triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (M) \end{aligned}$$

3. *Case* $t_\ominus \triangleright_{E_p} \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle t_\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle$. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle t_\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \rrbracket (M) &= \text{let } \alpha^\ominus \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (\alpha^\ominus) \\ &\triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (M) \end{aligned}$$

Case $e_+ \triangleright_{E_p} \tilde{\mu}x^+. \langle x^+ \parallel e_+ \rangle$ and $t_\ominus \triangleright_{E_p} \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle [\alpha^\ominus] \parallel e_+ \rangle$. Same reasoning.

Case $t_\ominus \triangleright_{E_p} \lambda x. \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle t_\ominus \parallel x \cdot \alpha \rangle$. One has depending on the polarity of α :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \lambda x. \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle t_\ominus \parallel x \cdot \alpha \rangle \rrbracket (M) \\ &= \text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } M \text{ in let } \alpha^\ominus \text{ be } k \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket ((x, \lambda k'. (\alpha^\ominus k')))) \\ & \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \lambda x. \mu \alpha^+. \langle t_\ominus \parallel x \cdot \alpha^+ \rangle \rrbracket (M) \\ &= \text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } M \text{ in let } \alpha^+ \text{ be } \lambda k'. (k k') \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket ((x, \alpha^+)) \end{aligned}$$

In both cases:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket \lambda x. \mu \alpha. \langle t_\ominus \parallel x \cdot \alpha \rangle \rrbracket (M) \\ & \simeq_{R_\lambda} \text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } M \text{ in let } y \text{ be } (x, \lambda k'. (k k')) \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (y) \\ & \leftarrow_{E_\lambda} \text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } M \text{ in let } y \text{ be } (x, k) \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (y) \\ & \triangleleft_{R_\lambda} \text{let } y \text{ be } (\text{let } (x, k) \text{ be } M \text{ in } (x, k)) \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (y) \\ & \leftarrow_{E_\lambda} \text{let } y \text{ be } M \text{ in CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (y) \\ & \triangleright_{R_\lambda} \text{CPS}_\ominus \llbracket t_\ominus \rrbracket (M) \end{aligned}$$

Case $\pi_\ominus \triangleright_{E_\lambda} \tilde{\mu}(x, y). \langle (x, y) \parallel \pi_\ominus \rangle$. Same reasoning.

Case $t_+ \triangleright_{E_p} \mu \alpha^+. \langle t_+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle$ and $e_\ominus \triangleright_{E_p} \tilde{\mu} x^\ominus. \langle x^\ominus \parallel e_\ominus \rangle$. Same reasoning as (4.) below.

4. Case $t_+ \triangleright_{E_p} \mu \alpha^+. \langle t_+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle$. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket \mu \alpha^+. \langle t_+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \rrbracket (\varphi) \\ &= \text{let } \alpha^+ \text{ be } \lambda k. \varphi(k) \text{ in CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (M \mapsto \alpha^+ M) \\ & \triangleright_{R_p} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (M \mapsto \lambda k. \varphi(k) M) \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \text{CPS}_+ \llbracket t_+ \rrbracket (\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

Case $e_\ominus \triangleright_{E_p} \tilde{\mu} x^\ominus. \langle x^\ominus \parallel e_\ominus \rangle$. Same reasoning.

5. We have indeed:

$$\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle \mu \hat{t}p. c \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \rrbracket = \lambda k. \text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket k \triangleleft_{E_\lambda} \text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket$$

□

Theorem 23 (Simulation). *Let c and c' be two commands of the calculus $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$.*

1. If $c \rightarrow_{R_p} c'$ then $\text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket \rightarrow_{R_\lambda}^+ \text{CPS} \llbracket c' \rrbracket$.
2. If $c \simeq_{RE_p} c'$ then $\text{CPS} \llbracket c \rrbracket \simeq_{RE_\lambda} \text{CPS} \llbracket c' \rrbracket$.

Proof. By immediate induction on the definitions of \rightarrow_{R_p} and \simeq_{RE_p} , using Lemma 22. □

A fortiori, the translation simulates the reduction of machines of $\lambda\mathcal{L}$. We deduce the coherence of calculi $\lambda\mathcal{L}$ and $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$:

Corollary 24 (Coherence). *If x and y are two distinct polarised variables, then $x \not\simeq_{RE_p} y$, and therefore also $x \not\approx_p y$.*

Proof. Let x and y be two distinct variables of the calculus $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ that we can assume to be of the same polarity. In order to show $x \not\simeq_{RE_p} y$, it is sufficient by the rule \triangleright_{E_p} to show for some α of the proper polarity: $\langle x \parallel \alpha \rangle \not\simeq_{RE_p} \langle y \parallel \alpha \rangle$. Let such an α . If $z \in \{x, y\}$ is positive then one has $\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle z \parallel \alpha \rangle \rrbracket = \alpha z$; otherwise one has $\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle z \parallel \alpha \rangle \rrbracket = z \alpha$. Yet according to Proposition 20, one has $x \not\simeq_{RE_\lambda} y$. Thus we also have $\text{CPS} \llbracket \langle x \parallel \alpha \rangle \rrbracket \not\simeq_{RE_\lambda} \text{CPS} \llbracket \langle y \parallel \alpha \rangle \rrbracket$; and therefore $\langle x \parallel \alpha \rangle \not\simeq_{RE_p} \langle y \parallel \alpha \rangle$ using Theorem 23. □

B. Proof of the involution

We have defined negation depending on the polarity:

$$\neg A = \begin{cases} \sim N & \text{if } A = N \\ P \rightarrow \perp & \text{if } A = P \end{cases}$$

We refer the reader to M.-M. [33, Section IV.5] for further explanations of this definition in terms of focusing, for an explanation of why it is necessary to delimit control in order to model \perp , and also for a motivation of our definition of isomorphisms (Definition 17). We now prove that there exists an isomorphism between A and $\neg\neg A$ for A either positive or negative, first in $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$ and then in $\lambda\mathcal{L}$.

We insist that the proofs are entirely algebraic. In particular, we need no hypothesis about the syntax being non-extensible or a particular typed setting being strongly normalising. As a consequence, the isomorphism remains true in all extensions of the calculi and of their type systems. (A counter-example to this property is an isomorphism such as $\forall X (A \rightarrow X) \rightarrow X \cong A$ in System F.)

B.1 $A \cong \neg\neg A$ in $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$

B.1.1 Case $\neg\neg P \cong P$

Definition 25. We define the following notation:

$$\tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p].c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle \lambda x. \mu \hat{t}p. c \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle$$

This construct has the following introduction rule:

$$\frac{c : (\Gamma, x : A \vdash \Delta)}{\Gamma \mid \tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p].c : \sim(A \rightarrow \perp) \vdash \Delta}$$

Lemma 26. *One has:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle [V \cdot \hat{t}p] \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p].c \rangle \simeq_{RE_p} c[V/x] \\ & \tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p]. \langle [x \cdot \hat{t}p] \parallel e_+ \rangle \simeq_{RE_p} e_+ \end{aligned}$$

Proof. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle [V \cdot \hat{t}p] \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p].c \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p}^* \langle \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle [V \cdot \alpha^\ominus] \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p].c \rangle \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \langle \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle \lambda x. \mu \hat{t}p. c \parallel V \cdot \alpha^\ominus \rangle \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \langle \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle \mu \hat{t}p. c[V/x] \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p} \langle \mu \hat{t}p. c[V/x] \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p} c[V/x] \\ & \tilde{\mu}[x \cdot \hat{t}p]. \langle [x \cdot \hat{t}p] \parallel e_+ \rangle \\ &= \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle \lambda x. \mu \hat{t}p. \langle [x \cdot \hat{t}p] \parallel e_+ \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p}^* \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle \lambda x. \mu \hat{t}p. \langle \mu \beta^\ominus. \langle [x \cdot \beta^\ominus] \parallel e_+ \rangle \parallel \hat{t}p \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle \lambda x. \mu \beta^\ominus. \langle [x \cdot \beta^\ominus] \parallel e_+ \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{R_p} \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle \lambda x. \mu \beta^\ominus. \langle \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle [x \cdot \alpha^\ominus] \parallel e_+ \rangle \parallel x \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus]. \langle \mu \alpha^\ominus. \langle [x \cdot \alpha^\ominus] \parallel e_+ \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \simeq_{RE_p} e_+ \end{aligned}$$

hence the result. □

Proposition 27 ($P \cong \neg\neg P$ in $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$). *We define:*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'_+(x^+) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [x^+ \cdot \hat{t}p] \\ \psi'_+(y^+) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu \alpha^+. \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{t}p]. \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \rangle \end{aligned}$$

In $L_{pol, \hat{t}p}$, one has $P \cong_{\phi'_+, \psi'_+} \sim(P \rightarrow \perp)$.

Proof. Indeed one has:

$$\begin{aligned} x^+ : P \vdash [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] : \sim(P \rightarrow \perp) \\ y^+ : \sim(P \rightarrow \perp) \vdash \mu\alpha^+ \cdot \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \rangle : P \end{aligned}$$

Besides, one has:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \text{let } y^+ \text{ be } \phi'_+(x^+) \text{ in } \psi'_+(y^+) \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \\ & \triangleright_{R_p} \left\langle [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \parallel \tilde{\mu}y^+ \cdot \langle \mu\alpha^+ \cdot \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \rangle \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \left\langle [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \parallel \tilde{\mu}y^+ \cdot \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{E_p} \left\langle [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \simeq_{RE_p} \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \\ & \langle \text{let } x^+ \text{ be } \psi'_+(y^+) \text{ in } \phi'_+(x^+) \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \\ & \triangleright_{R_p} \left\langle \mu\alpha^+ \cdot \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \rangle \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^+ \cdot \langle [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \simeq_{RE_p} \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p}^* \langle y^+ \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \end{aligned}$$

hence the result. \square

B.1.2 Case $\neg\neg N \cong N$

Definition 28. We define the following notation:

$$\lambda[\alpha^\ominus].t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \langle t \parallel \beta \rangle \rangle$$

This construction has the following derived rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \mid \alpha^\ominus : N, \Delta}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda[\alpha^\ominus].t : (\sim N) \rightarrow A}$$

Lemma 29. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c \parallel [\pi_\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle & \simeq_{RE_p} c[\pi_\ominus/\alpha^\ominus] \\ \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle & \simeq_{RE_p} t_+ \end{aligned}$$

Proof. One:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c \parallel [\pi_\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \\ & = \left\langle \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \langle \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \rangle \parallel [\pi_\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \left\langle \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \langle \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \rangle \parallel [\pi_\ominus] \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \parallel \hat{\text{tp}} \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p}^* \left\langle \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle [\pi_\ominus] \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \langle \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \rangle \parallel \hat{\text{tp}} \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \left\langle \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c[\pi_\ominus/\alpha^\ominus] \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \parallel \hat{\text{tp}} \right\rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p} \langle \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot c[\pi_\ominus/\alpha^\ominus] \parallel \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p} c[\pi_\ominus/\alpha^\ominus] \\ & \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \parallel \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{R_p} \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \left\langle x^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \langle [\alpha^\ominus] \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^+ \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel x^+ \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p} \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \left\langle x^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^+ \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel x^+ \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p} \lambda x^+ \cdot \mu\beta^\ominus \cdot \langle t_+ \parallel x^+ \cdot \beta^\ominus \rangle \\ & \leftarrow_{E_p} t_+ \end{aligned}$$

hence the result. \square

Proposition 30 ($N \cong \neg\neg N$ in $L_{pol,\hat{\text{tp}}}$). *Let us take:*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'_\ominus(x^\ominus) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle x^\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ \psi'_\ominus(y^\ominus) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mu\alpha^\ominus \cdot \langle y^\ominus \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

In the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\text{tp}}}$, one has:

$$N \cong_{\phi'_\ominus, \psi'_\ominus} (\sim N) \rightarrow \perp$$

Proof. Indeed one has:

$$\begin{aligned} x^\ominus : N \vdash \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle x^\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle : (\sim N) \rightarrow \perp \\ y^\ominus : (\sim N) \rightarrow \perp \vdash \mu\alpha^\ominus \cdot \langle y^\ominus \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

One also has:

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \text{let } y^\ominus \text{ be } \phi'_\ominus(x^\ominus) \text{ in } \psi'_\ominus(y^\ominus) \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \triangleright_{R_p} \left\langle \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle x^\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \parallel \tilde{\mu}y^\ominus \cdot \langle \mu\alpha^\ominus \cdot \langle y^\ominus \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p}^* \left\langle \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle x^\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \right\rangle \\ & \simeq_{RE_p} \langle x^\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \\ & \langle \text{let } x^\ominus \text{ be } \psi'_\ominus(y^\ominus) \text{ in } \phi'_\ominus(x^\ominus) \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \\ & \triangleright_{R_p} \left\langle \mu\alpha^\ominus \cdot \langle y^\ominus \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \parallel \tilde{\mu}x^\ominus \cdot \langle \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle x^\ominus \parallel \alpha^\ominus \rangle \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \right\rangle \\ & \rightarrow_{R_p}^* \left\langle \lambda[\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \mu\hat{\text{tp}} \cdot \langle y^\ominus \parallel [\alpha^\ominus] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle \parallel \beta^\ominus \right\rangle \\ & \simeq_{RE_p} \langle y^\ominus \parallel \beta^\ominus \rangle \end{aligned}$$

hence the result. \square

B.2 $A \cong \neg\neg A$ in $\lambda\mathcal{L}$

Proposition 31. *If we have $A \cong_{\phi,\psi} B$ in the calculus $L_{pol,\hat{\text{tp}}}$, such that ϕ and ψ are given by quasi-proof terms of $\lambda\mathcal{L}$, then one has $A \cong_{\phi,\psi} B$ in the calculus $\lambda\mathcal{L}$.*

Proof. If $\phi(x)$ and $\psi(y)$ are quasi-proof terms, then it is also the case of $\text{let } y \text{ be } \phi(x) \text{ in } \psi(y)$ and of $\text{let } x \text{ be } \psi(y) \text{ in } \phi(x)$. Therefore by hypothesis and definition one has:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } y \text{ be } \phi(x) \text{ in } \psi(y) & \approx_p x \\ \text{let } x \text{ be } \psi(y) \text{ in } \phi(x) & \approx_p y \end{aligned}$$

\square

Corollary 32 ($P \cong \neg\neg P$ in $\lambda\mathcal{L}$). *One takes:*

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_+(x^+) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (E x^+)^+ \\ \psi_+(y^+) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (D_- y^+)^+ \end{aligned}$$

In $\lambda\mathcal{L}$, one has $P \cong_{\phi_+, \psi_+} \sim(P \rightarrow \perp)$.

Proof. As we proved in Section 3:

$$\begin{aligned} x^+ : P \vdash (E x^+)^+ : \sim(P \rightarrow \perp) \\ y^+ : \sim(P \rightarrow \perp) \vdash (D_- y^+)^+ : P \end{aligned}$$

We also proved in particular:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (E x^+)^+ \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle [\beta^\ominus] & \succ_p^* \langle [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \parallel \alpha^+ \rangle \\ \langle (D_- [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}])^+ \parallel \beta^+ \rangle & \succ_p^* \langle x^+ \parallel \beta^+ \rangle [\alpha^\ominus] \end{aligned}$$

According to Proposition 12, these reductions are equivalences between commands of $L_{pol,\hat{\text{tp}}}$. As a consequence one has by extensibility in $L_{pol,\hat{\text{tp}}}$:

$$\begin{aligned} (E x^+)^+ & \simeq_{RE_p} [x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] = \phi'_+(x^+) \\ (D_- y^+)^+ & \simeq_{RE_p} \mu\beta^+ \cdot \langle y^+ \parallel \tilde{\mu}[x^+ \cdot \hat{\text{tp}}] \cdot \langle x^+ \parallel \beta^+ \rangle \rangle = \psi'_+(y) \end{aligned}$$

According to Proposition 27, one therefore has $P \cong_{\phi_+, \psi_+} \sim (P \rightarrow \perp)$ in $L_{pol, \hat{\text{tp}}}$. Since both ϕ_+ and ψ_+ are quasi-proof terms, we have according to Proposition 31 $P \cong_{\phi_+, \psi_+} \sim (P \rightarrow \perp)$ in $\lambda\ell$. \square

Corollary 33 ($N \cong \neg\neg N$ in $\lambda\ell$). *We define:*

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\ominus}(x^{\ominus}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda y^+. (\text{send } y^+ x^{\ominus})^{\ominus} \\ \psi_{\ominus}(y^{\ominus}) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\mathcal{T} y^{\ominus})^{\ominus}\end{aligned}$$

In $\lambda\ell$, one has $N \cong_{\phi_{\ominus}, \psi_{\ominus}} \sim N \rightarrow \perp$.

Proof. We proved in Section 3:

$$\begin{aligned}x^{\ominus} : N \vdash \lambda y^+. (\text{send } y^+ x^{\ominus})^{\ominus} : \sim N \rightarrow \perp \\ y^{\ominus} : \sim N \rightarrow \perp \vdash (\mathcal{T} y^{\ominus})^{\ominus} : N\end{aligned}$$

Besides, one has:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \lambda y^+. (\text{send } y^+ x^{\ominus})^{\ominus} \parallel [\alpha^{\ominus}] \cdot \beta^{\ominus} \rangle &>_p^* \langle x^{\ominus} \parallel \alpha^{\ominus} \rangle [\beta^{\ominus}] \\ \langle (\mathcal{T} y^{\ominus})^{\ominus} \parallel \alpha^{\ominus} \rangle [\beta^{\ominus}, \gamma^{\ominus}] &>_p^* \langle y^{\ominus} \parallel [\alpha^{\ominus}] \cdot \beta^{\ominus} \rangle [\gamma^{\ominus}]\end{aligned}$$

According to Proposition 12, these reductions are equivalences of commands of $L_{pol, \hat{\text{tp}}}$. As a consequence one again has by extensionality in $L_{pol, \hat{\text{tp}}}$:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda y^+. (\text{send } y^+ x^{\ominus})^{\ominus} &\simeq_{\text{RE}_p} \lambda [\alpha^{\ominus}]. \mu \hat{\text{tp}}. \langle x^{\ominus} \parallel \alpha^{\ominus} \rangle = \phi'_{\ominus}(x^{\ominus}) \\ (\mathcal{T} y^{\ominus})^{\ominus} &\simeq_{\text{RE}_p} \mu \alpha^{\ominus}. \langle y^{\ominus} \parallel [\alpha^{\ominus}] \cdot \hat{\text{tp}} \rangle = \psi'_{\ominus}(y^{\ominus})\end{aligned}$$

According to Proposition 30, one therefore has $N \cong_{\phi_{\ominus}, \psi_{\ominus}} \sim N \rightarrow \perp$ in $L_{pol, \hat{\text{tp}}}$. Again, since ϕ_{\ominus} and ψ_{\ominus} are quasi-proof terms, one has according to Proposition 31 $N \cong_{\phi_{\ominus}, \psi_{\ominus}} \sim N \rightarrow \perp$ in $\lambda\ell$. \square