

Formalising Modal Embeddings of Call-by-Name and Call-by-Value

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June 18, 2025

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Introduction

Functional Programming Languages

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- OCaml, F#, SML, Haskell, Clean

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Evaluation Strategies

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- Call-by-value (cbv)

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- **Call-by-name** (cbn) / lazy

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 - Haskell, Clean

Example cbn and cbv

Let f be defined as

$$f(x) = x * x$$

Example cbn and cbv

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cbn and **cbv** evaluation of $f(3 + 3)$

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cbn:

$$f(3 + 3) \rightarrow (3 + 3) * (3 + 3)$$

cbv:

$$f(3 + 3) \rightarrow f(6)$$

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cbv:

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Reasons to Unify cbn and cbv

Pros and Cons of cbn and cbv

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Unification

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Unification

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- Universal Framework

Thunks and CPS Translation

Thunks and CPS Translation

- Wrappers around expressions to delay evaluation

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- Continuous Passing Style translation

Approaches to Unification

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Linear Logic

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Modal Logic

- Adds box modality

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Linear Logic

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Modal Logic

- Adds box modality
- Boxed terms are treated as values

- **Agda**: programming language and proof assistant

Formalisation in Agda

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- Unification of `cbn` and `cbv` into a universal framework

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Formalisation in Agda

- **Agda**: programming language and proof assistant
- Unification of **cbn** and **cbv** into a universal framework
- Formalise this framework in **Agda**
- Proof of the main properties of the framework

We formalised the unification of call-by-name and call-by-value using modal logic in Agda

Background

Lambda Calculus (λ -calculus)

Simple and formal **model of computation**

λ -terms and types

$$M, N, P, Q ::= x \mid \lambda x.M \mid MN \quad A ::= X \mid A \rightarrow A'$$

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$\lambda x. x$

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$X \rightarrow X$

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$(X \rightarrow X) \rightarrow X$

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X

$X \rightarrow X$

$(X \rightarrow X) \rightarrow X$

$(X \rightarrow X) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow X)$

Call-by-name evaluation λ -calculus

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M)N \rightarrow M[x \mapsto N] \quad (\beta_n)$$

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Closure rule

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{MN \rightarrow M'N} (\mu)$$

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cbn evaluation

β -reduction together with the μ closure rule

λ -terms

$$M, N, P, Q ::= \varepsilon(x) \mid \lambda x.M \mid MN \mid \text{box}(N)$$

Call-by-box λ -calculus

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Idea

Call-by-box λ -calculus

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- ε : unbox operator

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- parameters of abstractions are **boxed**

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Idea

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Types

$$A ::= X \mid B \rightarrow A \mid B \qquad B ::= \Box A$$

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M)\text{box}(N) \rightarrow M[\varepsilon(x) \mapsto N] \quad (\beta_b)$$

Call-by-box evaluation

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M)\text{box}(N) \rightarrow M[\varepsilon(x) \mapsto N] \quad (\beta_b)$$

Closure rules

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{MN \rightarrow M'N} (\mu)$$

$$\frac{N \rightarrow N'}{MN \rightarrow MN'} (\nu)$$

Call-by-box evaluation

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Call-by-box (cbb) evaluation

β -reduction together with the μ and ν closure rule

Embeddings into λ_b

Girard's and Gödel's Translation

- Translate standard λ -calculus into λ_b

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 - cbv under Gödel's embedding
- Notation: M° is the Girard translation of λ -term M
- Main propositions

Girard's Embedding

Translation from cbn λ -terms to λ_b

$$X^\circ = X$$

$$x^\circ = \varepsilon(x)$$

$$(A_1 \rightarrow A_2)^\circ = \Box A_1^\circ \rightarrow A_2^\circ$$

$$(\lambda x.M)^\circ = \lambda x.M^\circ$$

$$(MN)^\circ = M^\circ \text{box}(N^\circ)$$

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Embedding of $(\lambda x.x)y$

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Well-typed terms after translation

$$M, N ::= \varepsilon(x) \mid \lambda x.M \mid M_{\text{box}}(N)$$

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Well-typed terms after translation

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- Eliminates the ν closure rule
- Only the μ rule remains
- Call-by-box becomes **deterministic**
- If M evaluates to N with **cbn**, then M° evaluates to N° with **cbb**

Agda

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- Functional programming language

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- Inspired by Haskell

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- Hole-based programming

Girard's Embedding for Types

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Embedding in Agda

```
embedType : Type → Typeb
embedType (C ⇒ D) = □ (embedType C) ⇒b embedType D
embedType X = X
```

Challenges

- Variables

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 - Use of de Bruijn indices

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 - λ -term $y(\lambda x.x)$ is not typeable
 - Solution: restrict to **well-typed** λ -terms
- Formal definition of **substitution**

Challenges

- Variables
 - Use of **de Bruijn indices**
 - Variables represented as natural numbers
- Ill-typed terms
 - λ -term $y(\lambda x.x)$ is not typeable
 - Solution: restrict to **well-typed** λ -terms
- Formal definition of **substitution**
- Formal definition of **raise** in Gödel's translation

- Interesting learning experience

Experience Working with Agda

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- High learning curve

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Conslusions

Conclusion

- Recap of the λ -calculus

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- Explained λ_b

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- Defined the unifying relation cbb

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- Recap of the λ -calculus
- Explained λ_b
- Defined the unifying relation cbb
- Girard's translation
- Formally proved the main properties of the translations

Questions?
