

Reduction System for Extensional $\Lambda\mu$ -Calculus

Koji Nakazawa (Kyoto U.)
(joint work with Tomoharu Nagai)

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Result

- A new reduction system
for (a variant of) $\lambda\mu$ -calculus
- confluence
- subject reduction
- strong normalization

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$\lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Brief History

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- $\lambda\mu$ -calculus [Parigot92]
 - proof terms for CND

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 - $\lambda\mu$ does not enjoy separation thm

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- η destroys confluence [David&Py01]
 - $\lambda\mu$ does not enjoy separation thm
- $\Lambda\mu$ -calculus [Saurin05, I0]
 - separation, confluence, and SN

η and confluence

$\beta\eta$ for λ

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

$$(\lambda x.t)u \rightarrow_{\beta} t[x:=u]$$

$$\lambda x.t x \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$$

Theorem (Confluence)

$\beta\eta$ is confluent

$\beta\eta\mu$ for $\lambda\mu$

$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu \mid \mu a.t \mid ta$

$$(\lambda x.t)u \rightarrow_{\beta} t[x:=u]$$

$$(\mu a.t)b \rightarrow_{\beta} t[a:=b]$$

$$\lambda x.tx \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$$

$$\mu a.ta \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (a \notin FV(t))$$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[v a := (v u) b]$$

Example

$\text{car} = \lambda x. \mu a. x$

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car t₁ t₂ t₃ b

Example

$\text{car} = \lambda x. \mu a. x$

$\text{car } t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b$
= $(\lambda x. \mu a. x) \ t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b$

Example

$\text{car} = \lambda x. \mu a. x$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{car } t_1 & t_2 & t_3 & b \\ &= (\lambda x. \mu a. x) \ t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b \\ &\rightarrow \beta (\mu a. t_1) \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b\end{aligned}$$

Example

$\text{car} = \lambda x.\mu a.x$

$\text{car } t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b$

$= (\lambda x.\mu a.x) \ t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b$

$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\mu a. t_1) \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b$

$\rightarrow_{\mu}^* t_1[v a := v \ t_2 \ t_3 \ b] \quad (a \notin t_1)$

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$= t_1$

Example

$E = [] t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$

Example

$E = [] t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$

$E[\mu b.t]$

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$$\rightarrow^*_\mu (\mu c.t[vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_nc])a$$

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$$\rightarrow_\beta t [vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_na]$$

$$= t[vb := E[v]]$$

Example

$E = [] t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$ ← a stream with
initial segment $t_1 \dots t_n$
and tail part a

$E[\mu b.t]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\mu b.t) t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a \\ &\rightarrow^* \mu (\mu c.t[vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_nc])a \\ &\rightarrow \beta t [vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_na] \\ &= t[vb := E[v]] \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$E = []\ t_1\ t_2\ \dots\ t_n\ a$$

a stream with
initial segment $t_1\dots t_n$
and tail part a

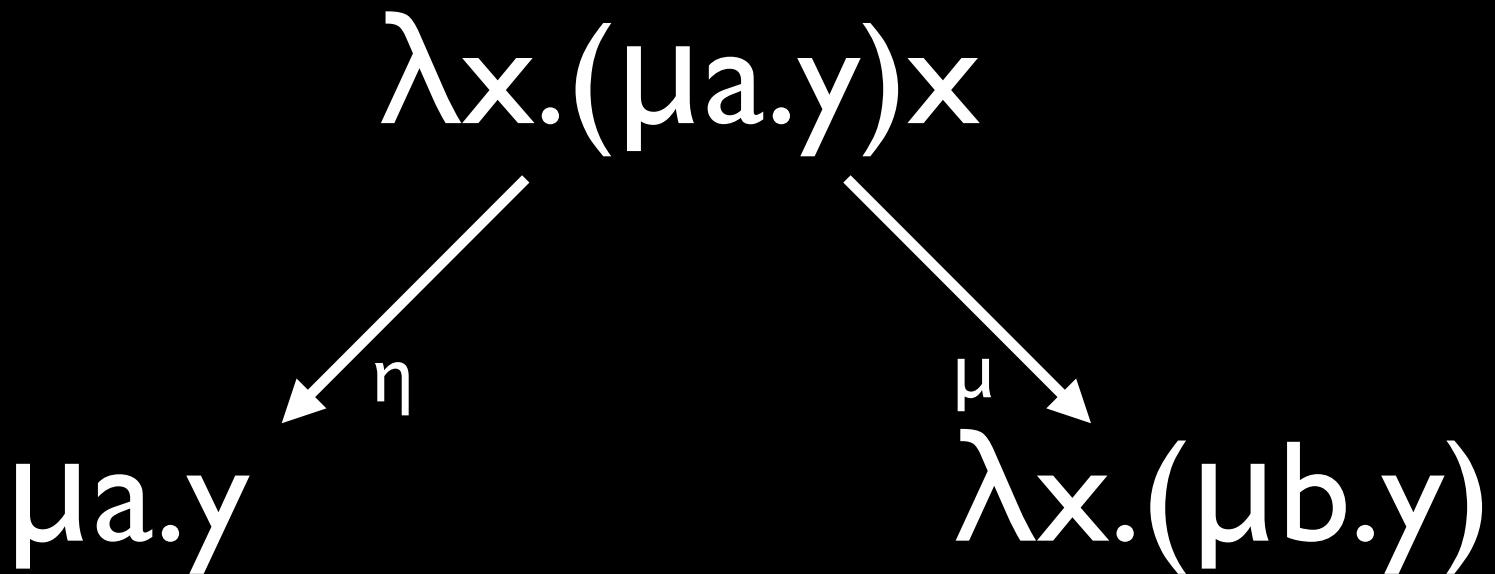
$$E[\mu b.t]$$
$$= (\mu b.t) t_1 t_2 \dots t_n a$$
$$\rightarrow^* \mu (\mu c.t[vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_nc])a$$
$$\rightarrow \beta t [vb:=vt_1t_2\dots t_na]$$
$$= t[vb := E[v]]$$

$\mu \doteq$ function on
streams

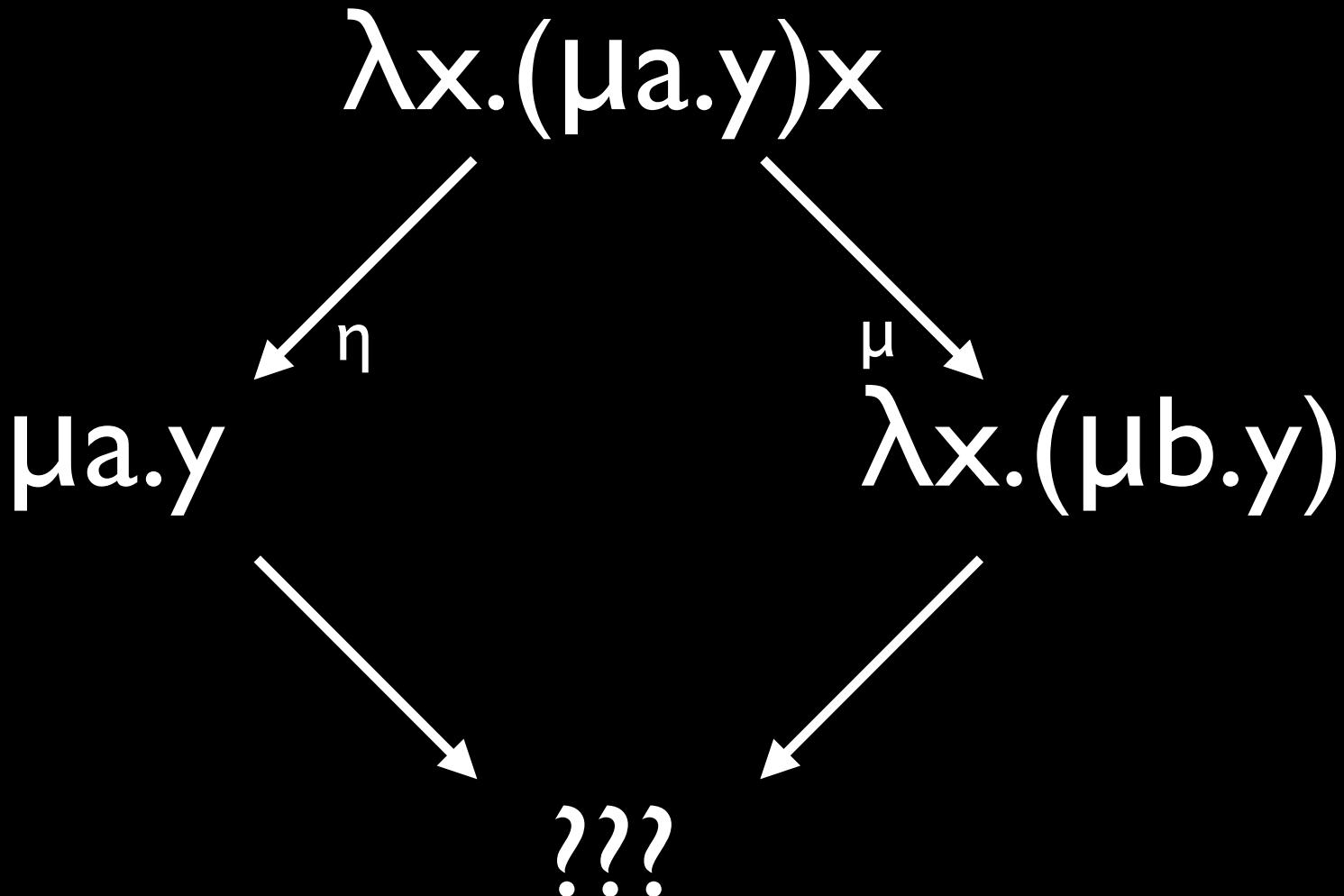
η versus μ

$\lambda x.(\mu a.y)x$

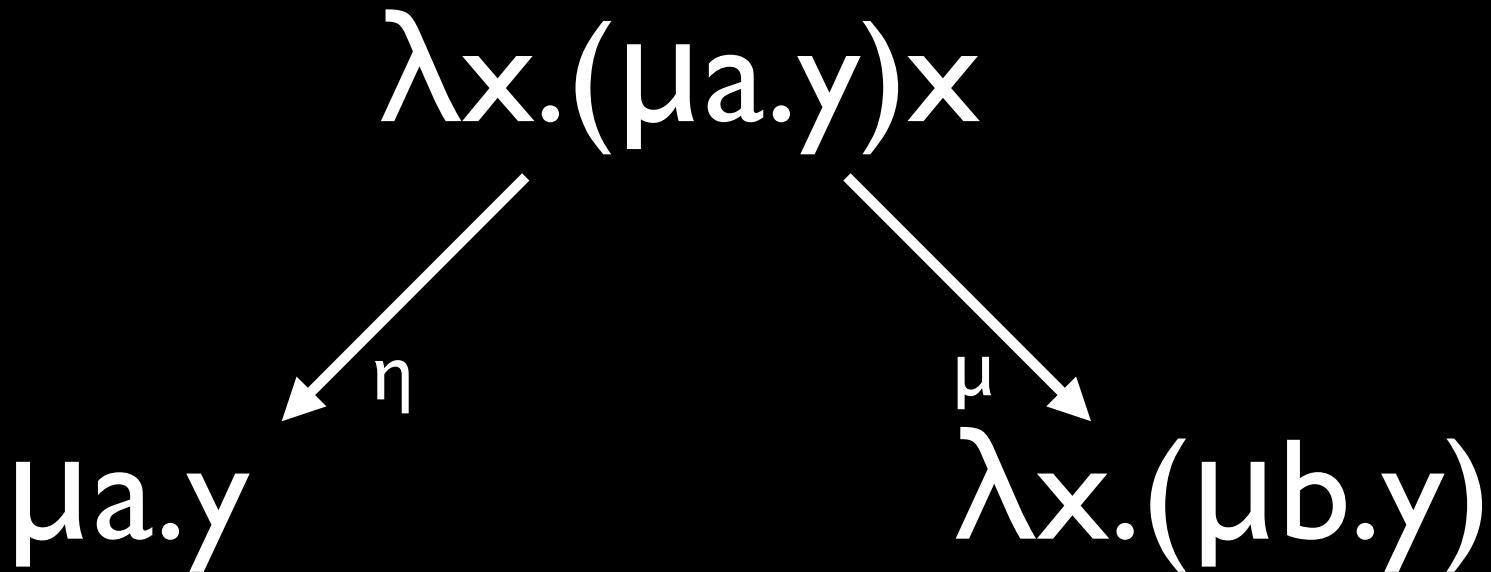
η versus μ



η versus μ

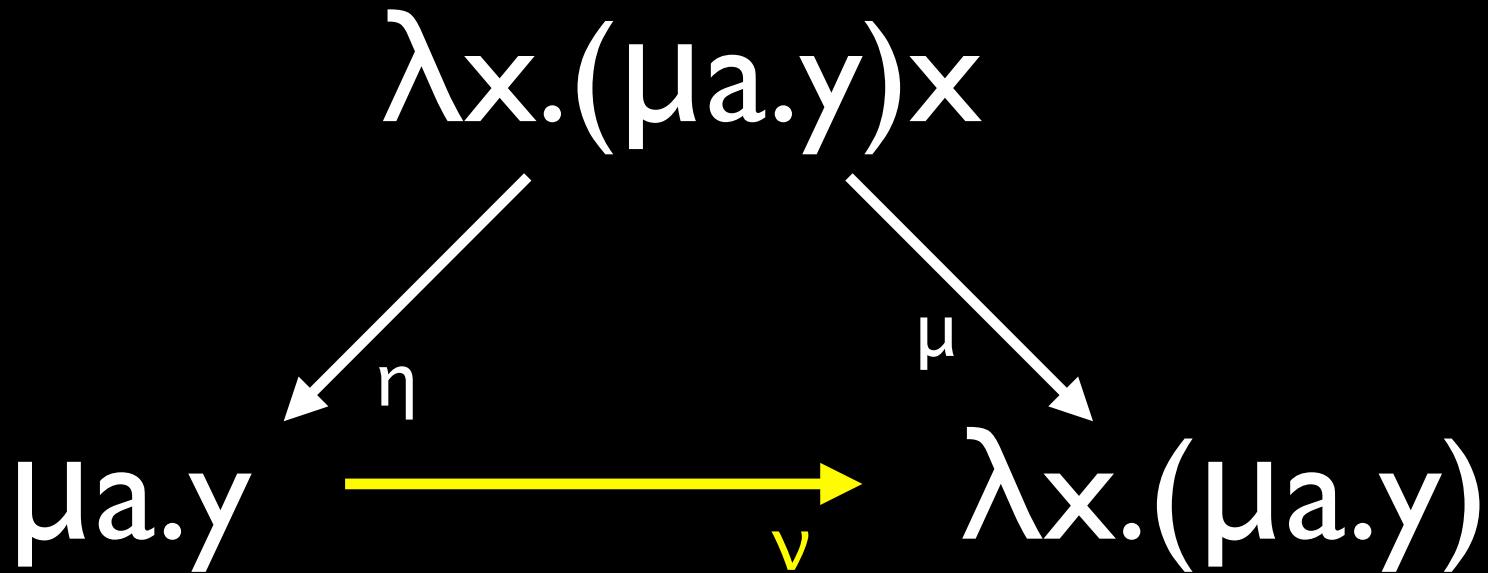


η versus μ



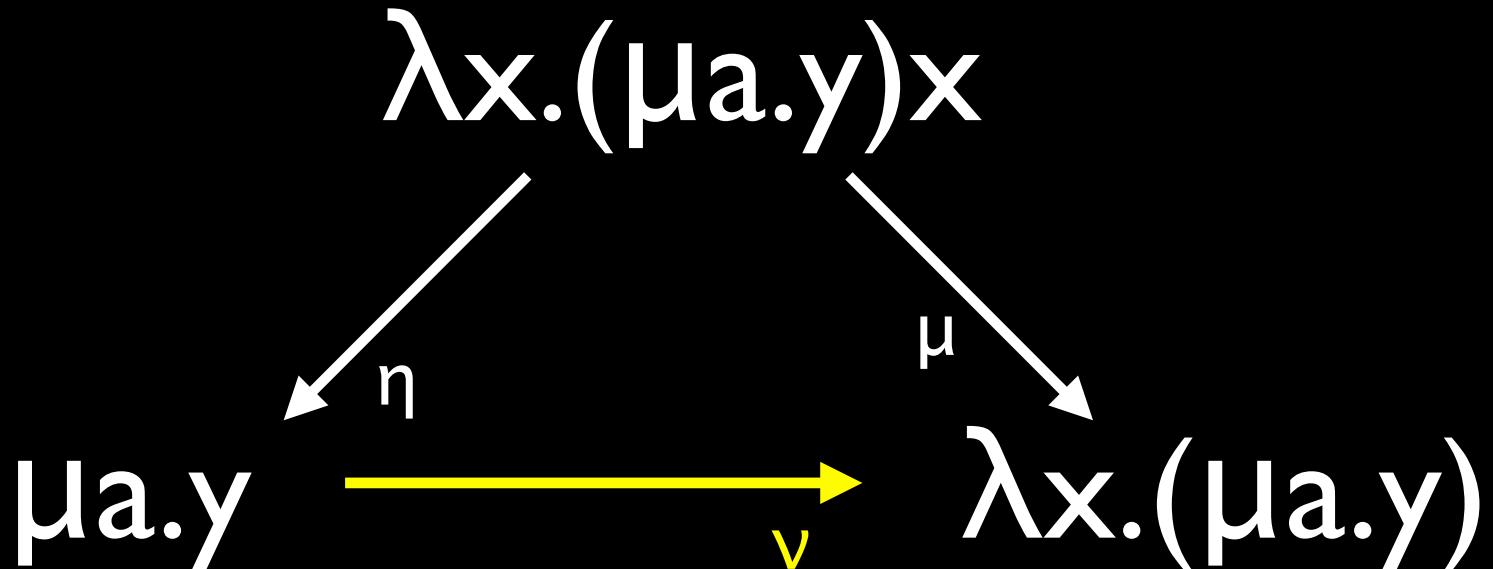
both are the same
const. function on streams

A solution [David&Py01]



$\mu a.t \xrightarrow{\nu} \lambda x.\mu b.t[v a := (\nu x)b]$

A solution [David&Py01]



$a \mapsto t$

$x::b \mapsto t[a := x::b]$

$\mu a.t \xrightarrow{\nu} \lambda x.\mu b.t[v a := (\nu x)b]$

$\Lambda\mu$ [Saurin05]

$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tu \mid \mu a. t \mid ta$

$$(\lambda x. t)u \rightarrow_{\beta} t[x:=u]$$

$$(\mu a. t)b \rightarrow_{\beta} t[a:=b]$$

$$\lambda x. t x \rightarrow_{\eta} t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$$

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$$\mu a. t \rightarrow_v \lambda x. \mu b. t[v a := (v x) b]$$

Properties of $\Lambda\mu$

Theorem (Confluence [Saurin05&10])

$\Lambda\mu$ is confluent for stream closed terms

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t, u : distinct canonical nf

$\Rightarrow \exists E$ s.t. $E[t] \rightarrow^* \text{true} \text{ & } E[u] \rightarrow^* \text{false}$

Properties of $\Lambda\mu$

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Theorem (Strong normalization [Saurin10])

Typable terms are strongly normalizable

\vee is type dependent

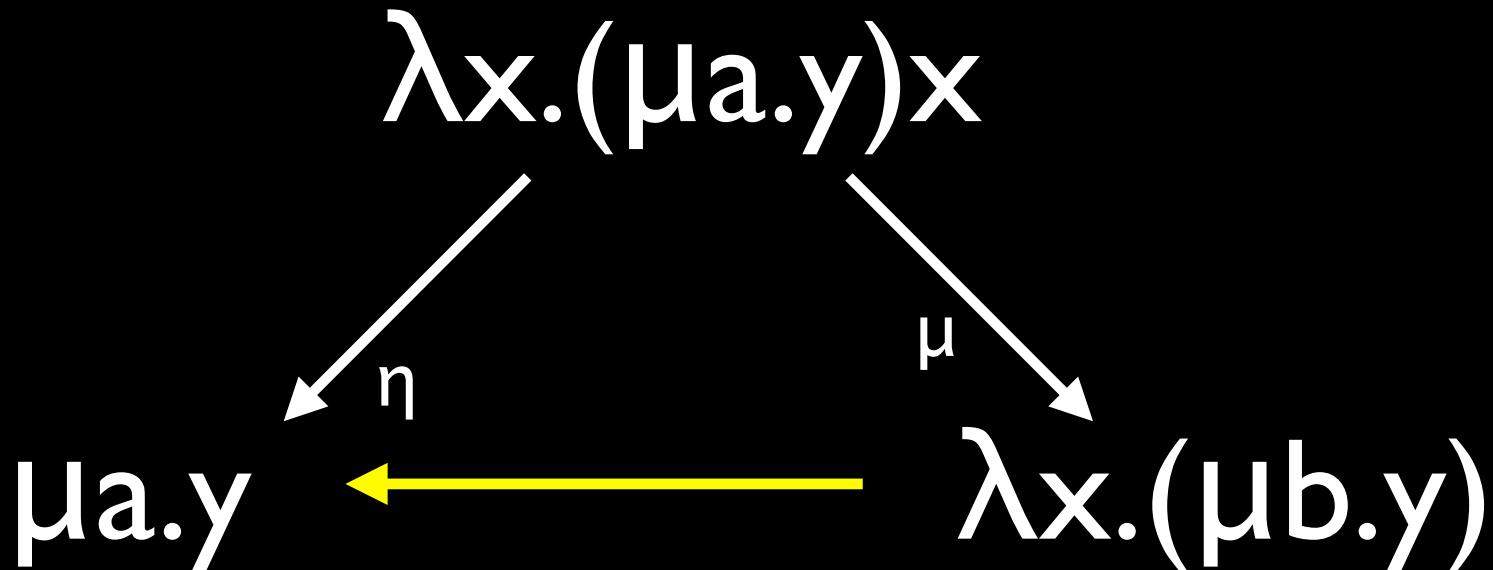
$$\mu a.t \xrightarrow{\vee} \lambda x. \mu b. t[v a := (\vee x) b]$$

- admissible only when the type of a is of the form “ $A \times S$ ”

We propose

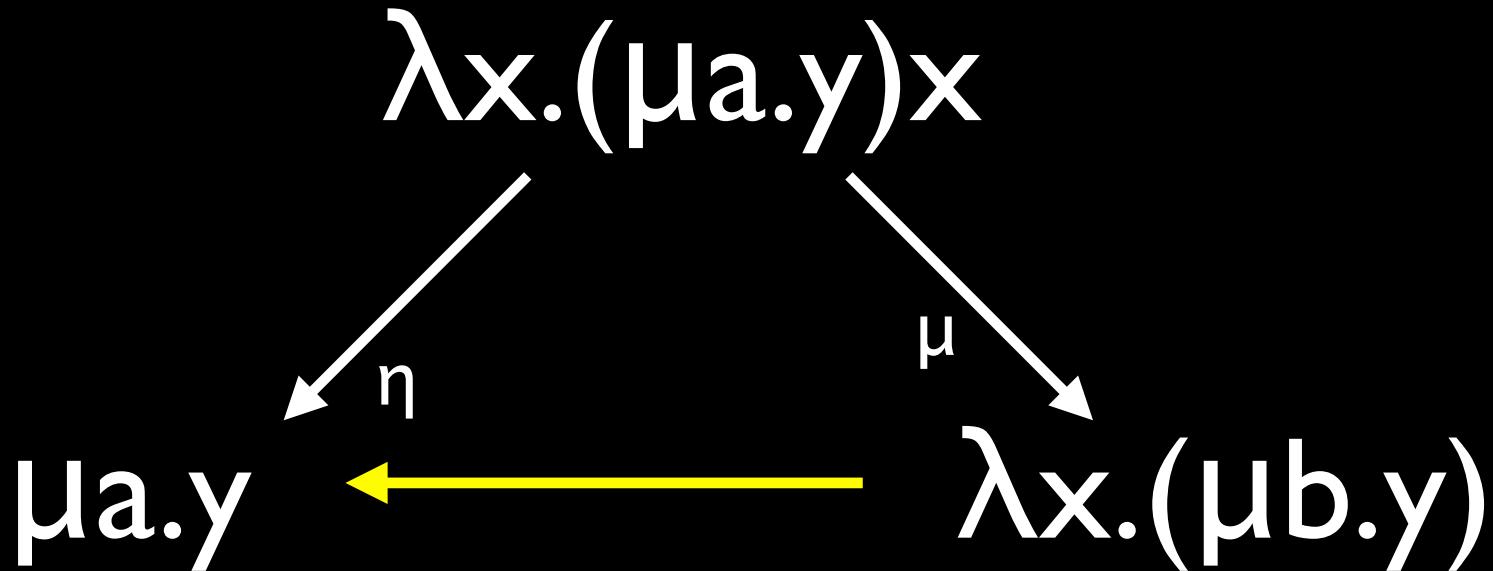
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \lambda x.(\mu a.y)x & & \\ \swarrow \eta & & \searrow \mu \\ \mu a.y & \xleftarrow{\quad\quad\quad} & \lambda x.(\mu b.y) \end{array}$$

We propose



$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$

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$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$

with some extension of
explicit stream expressions

This work

- $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
 - a conservative extension of $\Lambda\mu$
 - Type indep. reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
 - CR (not only for closed) and SN

$\Lambda\mu$ cons
equational logic

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Terms: $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tu \mid \mu a. t \mid tS \mid \text{car } S$

Streams: $S ::= a \mid t::S \mid \text{cdr } S$

- Axioms:
- $(\lambda x. t)u = t[x:=u]$
 - $(\mu a. t)S = t[a:=S]$
 - $\lambda x. tx = t \quad (x \notin FV(t))$
 - $\mu a. ta = t \quad (a \notin FV(t))$
 - $t \ u \ S = t \ (u::S)$
 - $\text{car}(t::S) = t$
 - $\text{cdr}(t::S) = S$
 - $(\text{car } S)::(\text{cdr } S) = S$

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

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$$(\text{car } S)::(\text{cdr } S) = S$$

$$t \ t_1 \dots t_n \ a = t(t_1 :: \dots :: t_n :: a)$$

$\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Terms: $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tu \mid \mu a. t \mid tS \mid \text{car } S$

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$$t \ u \ S = t \ (u::S)$$

$$\text{car}(t::S) = t$$

$$\text{cdr}(t::S) = S$$

$$t \ t_1 \dots t_n \ a = t(t_1 :: \dots :: t_n :: a)$$

$(::)$ is surjective

$$(\text{car } S)::(\text{cdr } S) = S$$

Example

Y = fix pt operator in λ

$\text{nth} = Y(\lambda f. \mu a. \lambda n.$

ifzero n then (car a)
else (f (n-1) (cdr a))

$\text{nth } S \ n = \text{car } (\text{cdr}^n \ S)$

Conservation

Theorem (Conservation)

For any $t, u \in \Lambda\mu$,

$$t = u \text{ in } \Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}} \iff t = u \text{ in } \Lambda\mu$$

$\Lambda\mu$ cons
reduction system

Reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

- “complete” w.r.t. the equality
 - equivalence closure of \rightarrow is $=$
- confluent
- SR and SN
 - type independent

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[v a := (v u) b]$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[a:=u::b]$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[a:=u::b]$$

$$(\mu a. \dots v a \dots)u$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[a:=\color{yellow}u::b]$$

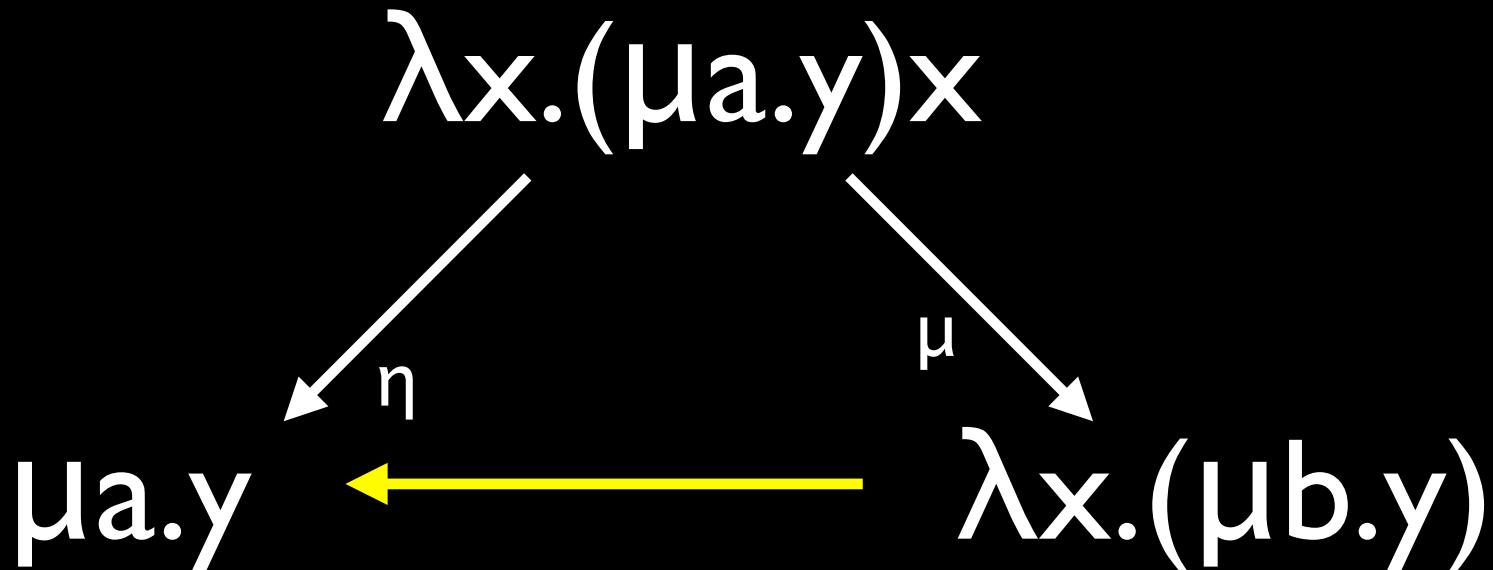
$$\begin{aligned} & (\mu a. \dots v a \dots) u \\ & \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b. \dots v(u::b) \dots \end{aligned}$$

μ -reduction in $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu a.t)u \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[a:=u::b]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mu a. \dots v a \dots) u \\ & \rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b. \dots v(u::b) \dots \\ & = \mu b. \dots (v u) b \dots \end{aligned}$$

New rule



$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$

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$$(\lambda x.t)u$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$(\lambda x.t)u$

$\rightarrow (\mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a))u$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$(\lambda x.t)u$

$$\rightarrow (\mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a))u$$

$$\rightarrow_{\mu} \mu b.t[x:=\text{car } (u::b)](\text{cdr } (u::b))$$

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$$\rightarrow^* \mu b.t[x:=u]b$$

New rule

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$$\rightarrow^{*} \mu b.t[x:=u]b$$

$$\rightarrow_{\eta} t[x:=u]$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$
$$\lambda x.tx$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$\lambda x.tx$

$$\rightarrow \mu a.(tx)[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$$\lambda x.tx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \mu a.(tx)[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a) \\ &\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a)(\text{cdr } a) \end{aligned}$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$\lambda x.tx$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \mu a.(tx)[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a) \\ &\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a)(\text{cdr } a) \\ &\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a :: \text{cdr } a) \end{aligned}$$

New rule

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$$\lambda x.tx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \mu a.(tx)[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a) \\ &\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a)(\text{cdr } a) \\ &\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a :: \text{cdr } a) \\ &\rightarrow \mu a.ta \end{aligned}$$

New rule

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu a.t[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$\lambda x.tx$

$$\rightarrow \mu a.(tx)[x:=\text{car } a](\text{cdr } a)$$

$$\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a)(\text{cdr } a)$$

$$\equiv \mu a.t(\text{car } a :: \text{cdr } a)$$

$$\rightarrow \mu a.ta$$

$$\rightarrow \eta t$$

Reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

$$(\mu\alpha.t)u \rightarrow t[\alpha := u :: \alpha] \quad (\beta_T)$$

$$(\mu\alpha.t)S \rightarrow t[\alpha := S] \quad (\beta_S)$$

$$\lambda x.t \rightarrow \mu\alpha.t[x := \text{car}\alpha](\text{cdr}\alpha) \quad (\text{exp})$$

$$t(u :: S) \rightarrow tuS \quad (\text{assoc})$$

$$\text{car}(u :: S) \rightarrow u \quad (\text{car})$$

$$\text{cdr}(u :: S) \rightarrow S \quad (\text{cdr})$$

$$\mu\alpha.t\alpha \rightarrow t \quad (\alpha \notin FV(t)) \quad (\eta_S)$$

$$(\text{car}S) :: (\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow S \quad (\eta_{::})$$

$$t(\text{car}S)(\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow tS \quad (\eta'_{::})$$

Confluence

Reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

B

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E

Confluence

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$t(\text{car}S)(\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow tS$	$(\eta'_{::})$

E

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence

B

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$(\text{car}S) :: (\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow S$	$(\eta_{::})$
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E

easy
by Newman's lemma

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence

B

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$t(\text{car}S)(\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow tS$	$(\eta'_{::})$

E

easy

by Newman's lemma

a little complicated
due to non-linear rules

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence

B

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$$(\mu\alpha.t)S \rightarrow t[\alpha := S] \quad (\beta_S)$$

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$$t(u :: S) \rightarrow tuS \quad (\text{assoc})$$

$$\text{car}(u :: S) \rightarrow u \quad (\text{car})$$

$$\text{cdr}(u :: S) \rightarrow S \quad (\text{cdr})$$

$$\mu\alpha.t\alpha \rightarrow t \quad (\alpha \notin FV(t))$$

$$(\text{car}S) :: (\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow S$$

$$t(\text{car}S)(\text{cdr}S) \rightarrow tS$$

by “generalized complete development”

E

easy

by Newman's lemma

a little complicated
due to non-linear rules

- Confluence of B
- Confluence of E
- B and E commute

Confluence of B

- By “generalized complete development”

Theorem [Dehornoy+08, Komori+13]

(A, \rightarrow) : abstract rewriting system
if there exists $(\cdot)^+ : A \rightarrow A$ s.t.

$$a \rightarrow b \Rightarrow b \rightarrow^* a^+ \rightarrow^* b^+$$

then (A, \rightarrow) is confluent

Confluence of B

$$x^\dagger = x$$

$$\alpha^\dagger = \alpha$$

$$(\lambda x.t)^\dagger = \mu\alpha.t^\dagger[x := \text{car}\alpha](\text{cdr}\alpha) \quad (\text{cdr}(t :: S))^\dagger = S^\dagger$$

$$(\mu\alpha.t)^\dagger = \mu\alpha.t^\dagger$$

$$(\text{cdr}S)^\dagger = \text{cdr}S^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$((\mu\alpha.t)u)^\dagger = \mu\alpha.t^\dagger[\alpha := u^\dagger :: \alpha] \quad (t :: S)^\dagger = t^\dagger :: S^\dagger$$

$$(tu)^\dagger = t^\dagger u^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$((\mu\alpha.t)S)^\dagger = t^\dagger[\alpha := S^\dagger]$$

$$((\mu\alpha.t)uS)^\dagger = t^\dagger[\alpha := u^\dagger :: S^\dagger]$$

$$(t(u :: S))^\dagger = t^\dagger u^\dagger S^\dagger \quad (t \neq \mu\text{-abst.})$$

$$(tS)^\dagger = t^\dagger S^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

$$(\text{car}(t :: S))^\dagger = t^\dagger$$

$$(\text{car}S)^\dagger = \text{car}S^\dagger \quad (\text{otherwise})$$

Confluence of $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Confluence)

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Theorem (Separation)

t, u : distinct nf

$\Rightarrow \exists E$ s.t. $E[t] \rightarrow^* \text{true}$ & $E[u] \rightarrow^* \text{false}$

Typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Subject reduction)

$$\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash t : A \ \& \ t \rightarrow u \implies \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash u : A$$

Typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$

Theorem (Subject reduction)

$$\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash t : A \ \& \ t \rightarrow u \implies \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash u : A$$

Theorem (Strong normalization)

any typable term is strongly normalizable

Conclusion

Result

- $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- a conservative extension of $\Lambda\mu$
- reduction for $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- CR, SR, and SN

Other topics

- Stream models [N&Katsumata 12]
 - $S = D \times S$ & $D = S \rightarrow D$
 - $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is sound and complete

Other topics

- Stream models [N&Katsumata 12]
 - $S = D \times S$ & $D = S \rightarrow D$
 - $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$ is sound and complete
- Friedman's theorem for typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
 - extensional equality is characterized by any “full” stream model

Further direction

- Categorical stream models
- Logical aspect of typed $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- Combinatory calculus
corresponding to $\Lambda\mu_{\text{cons}}$
- Application for program with streams