コード生成 + Shift0/Reset0 の型システム

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answer type は考えていない. 後で、answer type を加えたやつを考える. answer type modification については考えない

1 Syntax

$$v ::= c_0 \mid \lambda x.e \mid$$

$$e ::= x \mid c_0 \mid c_1 e \mid c_2 e_1 e_2 \mid c_3 e_1 e_2 e_3 \mid \lambda x.e \mid e_1 e_2$$

$$\mid \underline{\lambda} x.e \mid \underline{\underline{\lambda}} x.e \mid \mathbf{reset0} \ e \mid \mathbf{shift0} \ k \to e \mid \mathbf{throw} \ k \ e$$

$$\mid \underline{\mathbf{clet}} \ x = e_1 \ \underline{\mathbf{in}} \ e_2 \mid \mathbf{if} \ e_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ e_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ e_3$$

$$c_0 ::= N \mid B$$

$$\text{N is Integer numeric } (1,2,3,\cdots), \ \text{B is Bool (true or false)}$$

$$c_1 ::= \underline{\mathbf{cint}} \mid \mathbf{fix} \mid \underline{\mathbf{fix}}$$

$$c_2 ::= \underline{\mathbf{oint}} \mid \mathbf{fix} \mid \underline{\mathbf{fix}}$$

$$c_3 ::= \underline{\mathbf{cif}}$$

2 Semantics

left-to-right, call-by-value

2.1 Evaluation Context

$$\begin{split} E &::= [\;] \mid E \ e \mid v \ E \\ & \mid c_1 \ E \mid c_2 \ E \ e \mid c_2 \ v \ E \\ & \mid \textbf{if} \ E \ \textbf{then} \ e_1 \ \textbf{else} \ e_2 \mid \textbf{reset0} \ E \mid \underline{\lambda} x.E \end{split}$$

2.2 Operation Semantics

underline 付きのものは、コードコンビネータであり、なにか値を受け取ってコードを出すもの underline がないもの: present stage で動く underline があるもの: present stage で動かない shift0 reset0 throw は コードの型を持つ e のみを引数に取ることにする? \Rightarrow する コードレベルで shift0/reset0 throw は出てこないようにする? \Rightarrow する throw k e ってあるけど、これ、throw e にしたほうがいい? \Rightarrow 良くない.

$$\frac{E[e] \leadsto E[e']}{e \leadsto e'}$$

$$(\lambda x.e) \ v \leadsto e\{x := v\}$$
 let $x = v$ in $e \leadsto e\{x := v\}$ if $true$ then e_1 else $e_2 \leadsto e_1$ if $else$ then e_1 else $e_2 \leadsto e_2$
$$\underline{\lambda} x.e \leadsto \underline{\lambda} y.e\{x := \langle y \rangle\}$$
 y is fresh variable
$$\underline{\lambda} y.\langle e \rangle \leadsto \langle \lambda y.e \rangle$$
 reset0 $v \leadsto v$ reset0($E[\mathbf{shift0} \ k \to e]$) $\leadsto e\{k := \underline{\lambda} x.\mathbf{reset0}(E[x])\}$ x is fresh variable throw $k v \leadsto k v$

throw の簡約は、代入に lambda-substitution のような感じで定義することで無くす?

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{fix } e \leadsto e \text{ (fix } e) \\ & \underline{\text{fix}} \ e \leadsto <& \text{fix } e > \\ & \underline{\text{cint}} \ n \leadsto <& n > \\ & <& e_1 > \underline{@} <& e_2 > \leadsto <& e_1 \ e_2 > \\ & <& e_1 > \underline{+} <& e_2 > \leadsto <& e_1 + e_2 > \end{aligned}$$

$$& \underline{\text{cif}} <& e_1 > <& e_2 > <& e_3 > \leadsto <& \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 > \\ & \underline{\text{clet}} \ x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \leadsto & \text{elet } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 > \end{aligned}$$

簡約例

$$e_1 = \mathbf{reset0}$$
 $\mathbf{\underline{clet}}$ $x_1 = \%3$ $\mathbf{\underline{in}}$
 $\mathbf{reset0}$ $\mathbf{\underline{clet}}$ $x_2 = \%5$ $\mathbf{\underline{in}}$
 $\mathbf{shift0}$ $k \rightarrow \mathbf{\underline{clet}}$ $y = t$ $\mathbf{\underline{in}}$
 \mathbf{throw} k $(x_1 + x_2 + y)$

$$[e_{1}] \rightsquigarrow [\mathbf{reset0}(\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{1} = \%3\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}]$$

$$\mathbf{reset0}\ \underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{2} = \%5\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}$$

$$[\mathbf{shift0}\ k \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ y = t\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}]$$

$$[\mathbf{throw}\ k\ (x_{1} + x_{2} + y)]])]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ y = t\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}]$$

$$[\underline{\lambda}x.\mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{1} = \%3\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}\ \mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{2} = \%5\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}[x]))(x_{1} + x_{2} + y)]]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [\underline{\lambda}y.(\underline{\lambda}x.\mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{1} = \%3\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}\ \mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{2} = \%5\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}[x]))(x_{1} + x_{2} + y))\ \underline{\underline{0}}\ t]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [[\underline{\lambda}y.(\underline{\lambda}x.\mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{1} = \%3\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}\ \mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{2} = \%5\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}[x]))(x_{1} + x_{2} + y))]\ \underline{\underline{0}}\ t]$$

$$\rightsquigarrow [[\underline{\lambda}y.(\underline{\lambda}x.\mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{1} = \%3\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}\ \mathbf{reset0}\ (\underline{\mathbf{clet}}\ x_{2} = \%5\ \underline{\mathbf{in}}[x]))(x_{1} + x_{2} + (y_{1}))]\ \underline{\underline{0}}\ t]$$

let ref の e1 e2 の制限 scope extrusion 問題への対処 shift reset で同じようなことをかけるので、これについて考える

3 Type System

$$t ::= \text{BasicType} \mid t \to t \mid \langle t \rangle^{\gamma}$$
$$\sigma ::= \epsilon \mid t, \sigma$$

$$\Gamma ::= \emptyset \mid \Gamma, (\gamma \geq \gamma) \mid \Gamma, (x:t)^L; \sigma \mid \Gamma, (u^1:t)^\gamma; \sigma$$

Typing judgements take the form:

$$\Gamma \vdash^{L} e : t; \sigma$$
$$\Gamma \models \gamma_{1} \geq \gamma_{2}$$

Environment Classifier Ø rule:

$$\overline{\Gamma, \gamma_1 \ge \gamma_2 \models \gamma_1 \ge \gamma_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \models \gamma_1 \ge \gamma_2 \quad \Gamma \models \gamma_2 \ge \gamma_3}{\Gamma \models \gamma_1 \ge \gamma_3}$$

Typing rule for code-level lambda:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \ \gamma_1 \ge \gamma, \ x : \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{\lambda} x.e : \langle t_1 \to t_2 \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma} \ (\gamma_1 \text{ is eigen var})$$

Typing rule for code-level let (derived rule):

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma \quad \Gamma, \ \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, \ x : \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_2 : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{\mathbf{clet}} \ x = e_1 \ \underline{\mathbf{in}} \ e_2 : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma} \ (\gamma_1 \ \mathrm{is \ eigen \ var})$$

reset0, shift0, throw は, present-stage で動き, 引数はコード型のみ

Typing rule for code-level reset0:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle t \rangle^{\gamma}; \langle t \rangle^{\gamma}, \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{reset0} \ e : \langle t \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for code-level shift0:

$$\frac{\Gamma,\ k:(\langle t_1\rangle^{\gamma_1}\Rightarrow \langle t_0\rangle^{\gamma_0};\sigma)\vdash e:\langle t_0\rangle^{\gamma_0};\sigma\quad \Gamma\models \gamma_1\geq \gamma_0}{\Gamma\vdash \mathbf{shift0}\ k\to e:\langle t_1\rangle^{\gamma_1};\sigma}$$

Typing rule for code-level throw:

$$\frac{\Gamma,\ \gamma_3 \geq \gamma_1,\ \gamma_3 \geq \gamma_2 \vdash e : \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_3}; \sigma \quad \Gamma \models \gamma_2 \geq \gamma_0}{\Gamma,\ k : (\langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1} \Rightarrow \langle t_0 \rangle^{\gamma_0}); \sigma \vdash \mathbf{throw}\ k\ e : \langle t_0 \rangle^{\gamma_2}; \sigma}\ (\gamma_3 \text{ is eigen var})$$

Typing rule for Subs-0:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle t \rangle^{\gamma_2}; \sigma \quad \Gamma \models \gamma_1 \geq \gamma_2}{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle t \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for Subs-1:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle t \rangle^{\gamma_2}; \sigma \quad \Gamma \models \gamma_1 \geq \gamma_2}{\Gamma \vdash e : \langle t \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for Var:

$$\overline{\Gamma, (x:t)^L; \sigma \vdash^L x:t; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for App:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash^L e_1: t_2 \to t_1; \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash^L e_2: t_2; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash^L e_1 \ e_2: t_1; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for Abs:

$$\frac{\Gamma, \ (x:t_1)^L; \sigma \vdash^L e:t_2; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash^L \lambda x.e:t_1 \to t_2 \sigma}$$

Typing rule for If:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash^{L} e_{1} : \operatorname{Bool}; \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash^{L} e_{3} : t; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash^{L} \mathbf{if} \ e_{1} \ \mathbf{then} \ e_{2} \ \mathbf{else} \ e_{3} : t; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for CAbs: $\gamma_1 \notin FCV(\Gamma, \langle t_1 \to t_2 \rangle^{\gamma})$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, x: \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e: \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{\lambda} x.e: \langle t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for IAbs: $\gamma_1 \notin FCV(\Gamma, \langle t_1 \to t_2 \rangle^{\gamma})$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, x: (u:t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e: \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{\underline{\lambda}} u^1.e: \langle t_1 \rightarrow t_2 \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for Code:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash^{\gamma} e^1 : t^1; \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash {<} e^1 {>} : \langle t^1 \rangle^{\gamma}; \sigma}$$

Typing rule for Const:

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash^L c : t^c}$$

コードレベルの変数 u^1 , コードレベルの項 e^1 , コードレベルの型 t^1 , あと, t^c についてなぜ必要なのかよく分かっていない...

4 Example

$$e_1 = \mathbf{reset0}$$
 $\mathbf{\underline{clet}}$ $x_1 = \%3$ $\mathbf{\underline{in}}$
 $\mathbf{reset0}$ $\mathbf{\underline{clet}}$ $x_2 = \%5$ $\mathbf{\underline{in}}$
 $\mathbf{shift0}$ $k \rightarrow \mathbf{\underline{clet}}$ $y = t$ $\mathbf{\underline{in}}$
 \mathbf{throw} k $(x_1 + x_2 + y)$

If t = %7 or $t = x_1$, then e_1 is typable.

If $t = x_2$, then e_1 is not typable.

$$e_2 = \mathbf{reset0}$$
 $\underline{\mathbf{clet}}$ $x_1 = \%3$ $\underline{\mathbf{in}}$
 $\mathbf{reset0}$ $\underline{\mathbf{clet}}$ $x_2 = \%5$ $\underline{\mathbf{in}}$
 $\mathbf{shift0}$ $k_2 \rightarrow \mathbf{shift0}$ $k_1 \rightarrow \underline{\mathbf{clet}}$ $y = t$ $\underline{\mathbf{in}}$
 \mathbf{throw} k_1 (\mathbf{throw} k_2 $(x_1 + x_2 + y)$)

If t = %7, then e_1 is typable.

If $t = x_2$ or $t = x_1$, then e_1 is not typable.

5 型安全性の証明

型システムの健全性を型保存定理、進行定理によって証明する

5.1 型保存 (subject reduction)

定理 5.1 (型保存)

 $\vdash e:t \text{ } b \cap e \leadsto e' \text{ } c \text{ } b \text{ } n \text{ } i \text{ } f \text{ } i \text{ } f \text{ } e':t \text{ } c \text{ } b \text{ } a \text{ } b \text{ } f \text{$

補題 5.1 (代入)

 $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, x: t_1 \vdash e: t_2$ かつ $\Gamma_1 \vdash v: t_1$ ならば、 $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \vdash e\{x:=v\}: t_2$

補題 $5.2(\lambda)$

 $\Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, x : \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle y \rangle\} : \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, (y : t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash e_3\{x := \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \not \Rightarrow b \not \downarrow, \quad \Gamma, \gamma_1 \geq \gamma, \quad \Gamma, \gamma$

補題 $5.3(\lambda)$

 $\gamma_1 \geq \gamma, \Gamma, (y:t_1)^{\gamma_1}; \sigma \vdash^{\gamma_1} e:t_2; \sigma \Leftrightarrow f, \Gamma, (y:t_1)^{\gamma} \vdash^{\gamma} e:t_2$

補題 5.4 (reset0 – shift0)

 $\Gamma \models \gamma_1 \geq \gamma_0 \Gamma, k : (\langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1} \Rightarrow \langle t_0 \rangle^{\gamma_0}); \sigma \vdash e : \langle t_0 \rangle^{\gamma_0}; \langle t_0 \rangle^{\gamma_0} \text{ ならば, } k : (\langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_1} \Rightarrow \langle t_2 \rangle^{\gamma_0}) \vdash v : \langle t_1 \rangle^{\gamma_3}$ answer type のところ、よく考える

証明

5.2 進行

定理 5.2 (進行)

 $\vdash e:t$ が導出可能であれば、e は 値 v である。または、 $e \leadsto e'$ であるような 項 e' が存在する

証明 $\vdash e:t$ の導出に関する帰納法による.

Const, Abs, Code 規則の場合 e は値である.

Var 規則の場合 $\vdash e:t$ は導出可能でない.

Throw 規則の場合 $\vdash e:t$ は導出可能でない.

Reset0 規則の場合 $e = \mathbf{reset0} \ e_1$ とする. 帰納法の仮定より評価文脈における $\mathbf{reset0} E$ より簡約が進み, e_1 が値のとき, $e \leadsto v$ となるような v が存在する.

 e_1 が値でないとき,