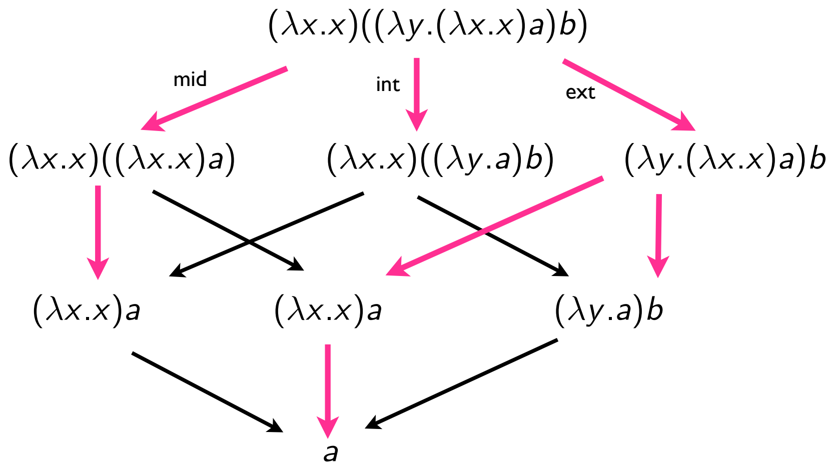
Reductions and Causality (IV)

jean-jacques.levy@inria.fr
Tsinghua University,
November 11, 2011

http://pauillac.inria.fr/~levy/courses/tsinghua/reductions

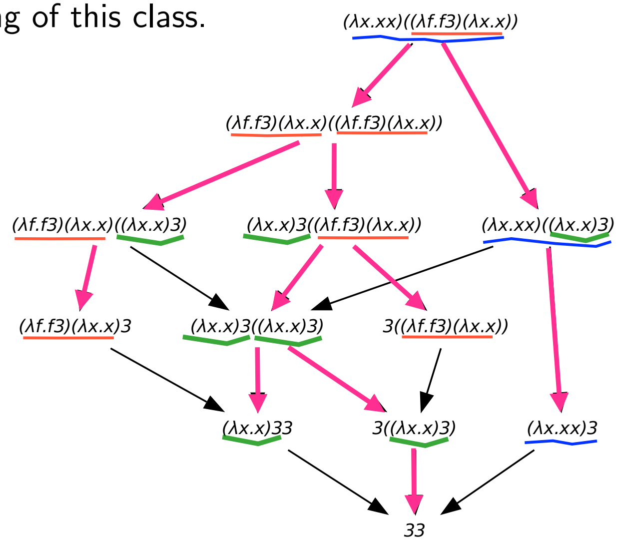
Exercices

- Show all standard reductions in the 2 reduction graphs of beginning of this class.



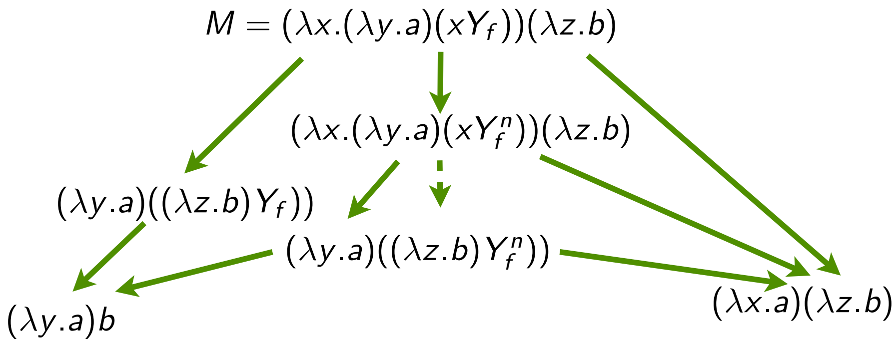
Exercices

- Show all standard reductions in the 2 reduction graphs of beginning of this class.



Exercices

- Find an example where there is no greatest lower bound of 2 reductions. (Hint: you should use K-terms)



$$Y_f = (\lambda x.f(xx))(\lambda x.f(xx))$$

Exercices

- Show that there is inf-lattice of reductions in λI-calculus.

  $\rho_{st} : M \xrightarrow{*} N,\ \sigma_{st} : M' \xrightarrow{*} N,\ \tau : M \xrightarrow{*} M'$

  then $|\rho_{st}| \geq |\sigma_{st}| + |\tau|$

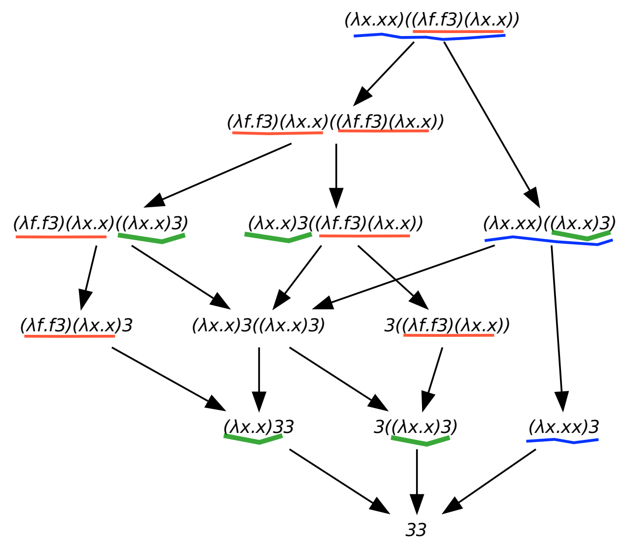
Redex families

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE COMMUN
INRIA
MICROSOFT RESEARCH

Plan

- redexes and their history
- creation of redexes
- redex families
- finite developments
- finite developments+
- infinite reductions, strong normalization

Initial redexes - new redexes



- **Red** and **blue** are initial redexes. **Green** is new.

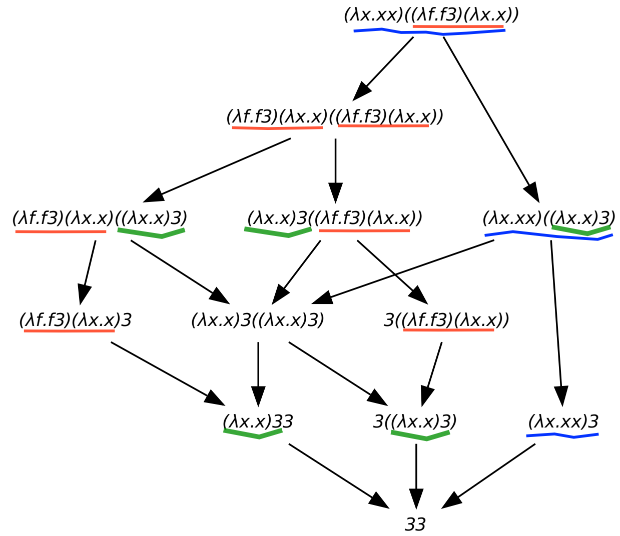
Redexes and their history (1/3)

- **Notation** [historical redexes]
  We write $\langle \rho, R \rangle$ when $\rho : M \xrightarrow{\star} N$ and R is redex in N.

- **Definition** [copies of redexes]
  $\langle \rho, R \rangle \leq \langle \sigma, S \rangle$ when $\rho \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $S \in R/(\sigma/\rho)$

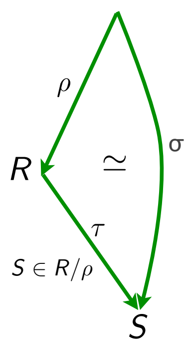
- **Definition** [redex families]
  $\langle \rho, R \rangle \sim \langle \sigma, S \rangle$ stands for the symmetric and transitive closure of the copy relation.

Redex families (1/3)

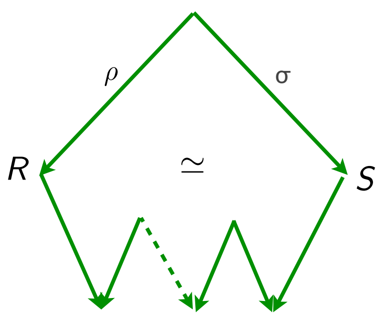


- 3 redex families: **red**, **blue**, **green**.

Redexes and their history (2/3)

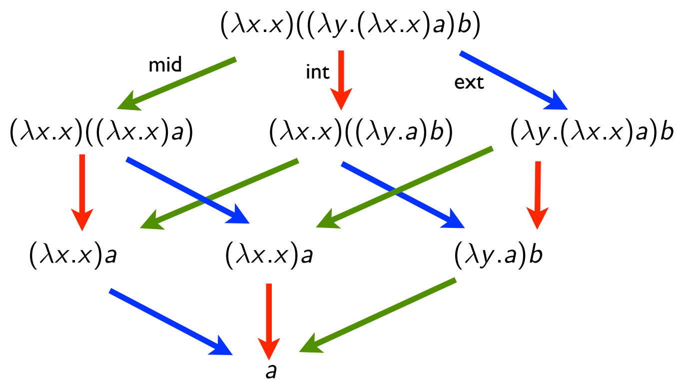


$\langle \rho, R \rangle \leq \langle \sigma, S \rangle$



$\langle \rho, R \rangle \sim \langle \sigma, S \rangle$

Redex families (2/3)



- 3 redex families: **red**, **blue**, **green**.

Redexes families (3/3)

- **Proposition**

  (a) $T \in R/\rho,\ T \in S/\rho$ implies $R = S$

  (b) $\rho \simeq \sigma$ implies $R/\rho = R/\sigma$

  (c) $\langle \rho, R\rangle \le \langle \tau, T\rangle,\ \langle \sigma, S\rangle \le \langle \tau, T\rangle$ implies $\langle \rho, R\rangle \le \langle \rho \sqcup \sigma, T'\rangle \le \langle \tau, T\rangle,$
  $\langle \sigma, S\rangle \le \langle \rho \sqcup \sigma, T'\rangle \le \langle \tau, T\rangle$

  (d) $\langle \rho, R\rangle \le \langle \tau, T\rangle,\ \langle \sigma, S\rangle \le \langle \tau, T\rangle$ does not implies $\langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle \le \langle \rho, R\rangle,$
  $\langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle \le \langle \sigma, S\rangle$ for some $\langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle$

  (e) $\langle \rho, R\rangle \sim \langle \sigma, S\rangle$ does not implies $\langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle \le \langle \rho, R\rangle,\ \langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle \le \langle \sigma, S\rangle$ for some $\langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle$

  (f) $\langle \rho, R\rangle \sim \langle \sigma, S\rangle$ does not implies $\langle \rho, R\rangle \le \langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle,\ \langle \sigma, S\rangle \le \langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle$ for some $\langle \tau_0, T_0\rangle$

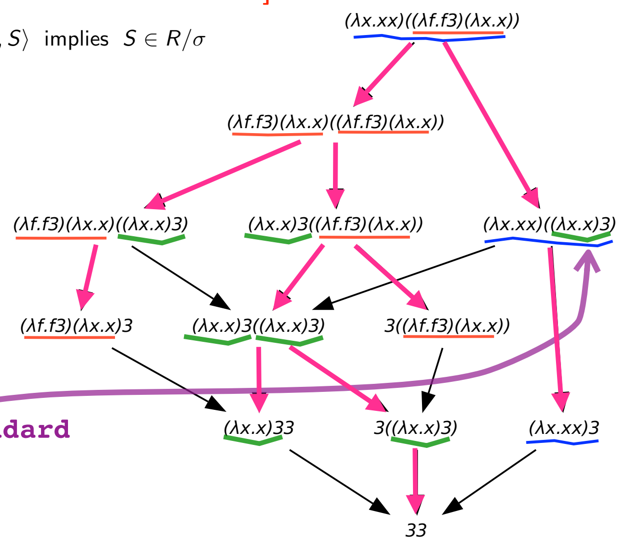
- **Question** Is there a canonical redex in each family ?

Canonical representatives (1/4)

- **Proposition** `[initial redexes]`

  $\langle 0, R\rangle \sim \langle \sigma, S\rangle$ implies $S \in R/\sigma$

- **Others ?**



Canonical representatives (2/4)

- **Definition** `[extraction of canonical redex]`

  Let $M = (\lambda x.P)Q\, M_1 M_2 \cdots M_n$ and $\langle \rho_{\mathrm{st}}, R\rangle$ be historical redex from M and H is head redex in M.

$$\mathrm{extract}(H; \rho_{\mathrm{st}}, R) = H; \mathrm{extract}(\rho_{\mathrm{st}}, R)$$

Parallel steps revisited (1/3)

- parallel steps were defined with inside-out strategy
  [a la Martin-Löf]

- can we take any order as reduction strategy ?

- **Definition** A **reduction relative** to a set $\mathcal{F}$ of redexes in M is any reduction contracting only residuals of $\mathcal{F}$.
  A **development** of $\mathcal{F}$ is any maximal relative reduction of $\mathcal{F}$.

Parallel steps revisited (2/3)

- **Theorem** [Finite Developments, Curry, 50]
  Let $\mathcal{F}$ be set of redexes in M.
  (1) there are no infinite relative reductions of $\mathcal{F}$,
  (2) they all finish on same term N
  (3) Let R be redex in M. Residuals of R by all finite developments of $\mathcal{F}$ are the same.

- Similar to parallel moves lemma, but we considered particular inside-out reduction strategy.

Parallel steps revisited (3/3)

- **Notation'** [parallel reduction steps]
  Let $\mathcal{F}$ be set of redexes in M. We write $M \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} N$ if a development of $\mathcal{F}$ connects M to N.

- This notation is consistent with previous results

- Corollaries of FD thm are also parallel moves + cube lemmas

Finite and infinite reductions (1/3)

- **Definition** A **reduction relative** to a set $\mathcal{F}$ of redex families is any reduction contracting redexes in families of $\mathcal{F}$.
  A **development** of $\mathcal{F}$ is any maximal relative reduction.

- **Theorem** [Finite Developments+, 76]
  Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a finite set of redex families.
  (1) there are no infinite reductions relative to $\mathcal{F}$,
  (2) they all finish on same term N
  (3) All developments are equivalent by permutations.

Finite and infinite reductions (2/3)

- **Corollary** An **infinite reduction** contracts an **infinite set of redex families.**

- **Corollary** The first-order typed λ-calculus strongly terminates.

Proof In first-order typed λ-calculus:

(1) residuals $R' = (\lambda x.M')N'$ of $R = (\lambda x.M)N$ keep the same type of the function part

(2) new redexes have lower type of their function part

Inside-out reductions

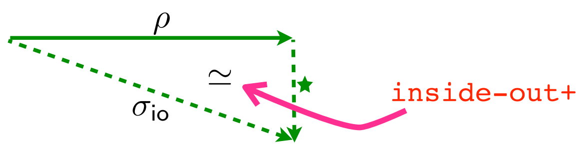
- **Definition:** The following reduction is **inside-out**

$$\rho : M = M_0 \xrightarrow{R_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{R_2} M_2 \cdots \xrightarrow{R_n} M_n = N$$

iff for all i and j, $i < j$, then R_j is not residual along ρ of some R'_j inside R_i in M_{i-1}.

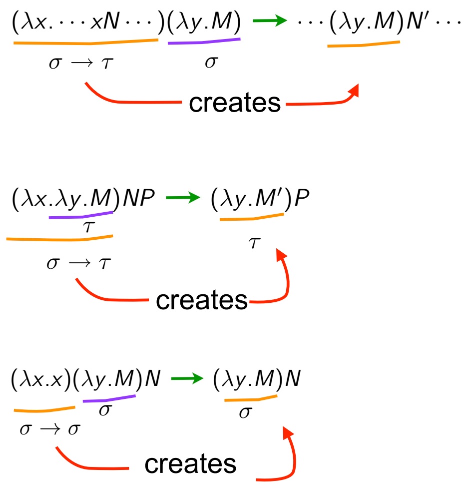
- **Theorem** `[Inside-out completeness, 74]`

Let $M \xrightarrow{\star} N$. Then $M \xrightarrow[\text{io}]{\star} P$ and $N \xrightarrow{\star} P$ for some P.



Finite and infinite reductions (3/3)

Proof (cont'd) Created redexes have lower type



Exercices

- Show