

Implementing a Normalizer Using Sized Heterogeneous Types

Normalization of λ -Terms by Structural Recursion

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1 Introduction

Interpreters

- Turing-complete Language L : can implement its own interpreter.
- What meta-language ML is required to interpret a total (=terminating) language L ?
- ML should also be total.
- Here: L = simply-typed λ -calculus
- $ML = F_{\omega}^{\widehat{}}$, a functional programming language with sized types
- Termination can be ensured by the type-checker!

2 The Meta-Language: \widehat{F}_ω

The meta-language: \widehat{F}_ω

- Pure functional language (no assignments, pointers, I/O)
- Higher-order functions
- Impredicative polymorphism
- Sized recursive types of higher-kind
- Recursion, restricted; termination guaranteed by type system
- Corecursion, restricted: productivity guaranteed by type system
- Mathematical structure: ordinals, transfinite induction

Sized types, semantically

- Recursive types defined from below by transfinite iteration.
- Example: List $A = \mu^\omega F$
- $F X = \{\text{nil}, \text{cons } a \text{ as} \mid a \in A, \text{as} \in X\}$
- Transfinite Iteration:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu^0 F &= \emptyset \\ \mu^{\alpha+1} F &= F(\mu^\alpha F) \\ \mu^\lambda F &= \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} \mu^\alpha F \end{aligned}$$
- F monotone: $\mu^\alpha F \subseteq \mu^\beta F$ for $\alpha \leq \beta$.
- Sized type: List $^\alpha A = \mu^\alpha F$.

Sized types, syntactically

- Data types are equipped with a size index (upper bound)
- E.g., List $^i A$ denotes lists of length $< i$ with elements in A
- Constructors (polymorphic):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{nil} &: \forall i \forall A. \text{List}^{i+1} A \\ \text{cons} &: \forall i \forall A. A \rightarrow \text{List}^i A \rightarrow \text{List}^{i+1} A \end{aligned}$$
- Size expressions must have the form $i + n$ (i size variable, n natural number) or ∞ (unbounded size).
- Subtyping: List $^i A \leq \text{List}^{i+1} A \leq \dots \leq \text{List}^\infty A$.

Recursion over sized types, semantically

- Prove that $\text{fix } s = s (\text{fix } s) \in A(\beta)$ by transfinite induction on β .
 1. Base: $\text{fix } s \in A(0)$ (bottom-check)
 2. Step: $\text{fix } s \in A(\alpha)$ implies $\text{fix } s \in A(\alpha + 1)$
 3. Limit: $\text{fix } s \in A(\lambda)$ if $\text{fix } s \in A(\alpha)$ for all $\alpha < \lambda$.
- Proof skeleton:
 1. Base: holds e.g., for $A(\alpha) = \text{List}^\alpha B \rightarrow C$.
 2. Step: holds if $s \in A(\alpha) \rightarrow A(\alpha + 1)$.
 3. Limit: holds for upper-semicontinuous A [CSL 06].

Recursion over sized types, syntactically

- Recursion restricted to this pattern:

$$\begin{aligned} f : \forall i. A(i) \rightarrow C(i) \\ f(x : A(i+1)) = (\dots f(t : A(i)) \dots \\ \dots g(f : A(i) \rightarrow C(i)) \dots) : C(i+1) \end{aligned}$$

- Termination of recursion ensured by types.
- Example:

```
filter :  $\forall i \forall A. (A \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{List}^i A \rightarrow \text{List}^i A$ 
filter p nil = nil
filter p (cons a as :  $\text{List}^{i+1} A$ ) =
  if p(a) then cons a (filter p (as :  $\text{List}^i A$ ))
  else filter p (as :  $\text{List}^i A$ )
```

3 The Object Language: STL

The Simply-Typed λ -Calculus

- An even purer functional language (no data types, no recursion, no polymorphism)
- Programs consist of functions and application.

$r, s, t ::= x$	variable
$\lambda x : a. t$	abstraction of x in t
$r s$	application

- Types:

$a, b, c ::= o$	base type
$a \rightarrow b$	function type

Computation in STL

- Only reduction rule:

$$(\lambda x : a. t) s \longrightarrow [s/x]t$$

- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda x : ((o \rightarrow o) \rightarrow (o \rightarrow o)). x (\lambda z : o. z)) (\lambda y : (o \rightarrow o). y) \\ \longrightarrow & [(\lambda y : (o \rightarrow o). y)/x](x (\lambda z : o. z)) \\ = & (\lambda y : (o \rightarrow o). y) (\lambda z : o. z) \\ \longrightarrow & [(\lambda z : o. z)/y]y = \lambda z : o. z \end{aligned}$$

- Normal form $v ::= \lambda x : a. v \mid x v_1 \dots v_n$.

A Big-Step Interpreter for STL

- For term t , $\llbracket t \rrbracket$ computes its normal form.

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket x \rrbracket &= x \\ \llbracket \lambda x : a. r \rrbracket &= \lambda x : a. \llbracket r \rrbracket \\ \llbracket r s \rrbracket &= \begin{cases} \llbracket [s]^a/x \rrbracket t & \text{if } \llbracket r \rrbracket = \lambda x : a. t \\ \llbracket r \rrbracket \llbracket s \rrbracket & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- Substitution $\llbracket [s]^a/x \rrbracket t$ of one normal form s into another normal form t may trigger new reductions.

Hereditary Substitutions

- Normalizing substitution of normal forms: $[s^a/x]t$

$$\begin{aligned} [s^a/x]x &= s^a \\ [s^a/x]y &= y && \text{if } x \neq y \\ [s^a/x](\lambda y : b. r) &= \lambda y : b. [s^a/x]r && \text{where } y \text{ fresh for } s, x \\ [s^a/x](t u) &= \begin{cases} ([\hat{u}^b/y]r')^c & \text{if } \hat{t} = (\lambda y : b'. r')^{b \rightarrow c} \\ \hat{t} \hat{u} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{where } \hat{t} &= [s^a/x]t \\ \hat{u} &= [s^a/x]u \end{aligned}$$

- Invariant: $|b \rightarrow c| \leq |a|$ in line 4.

What is happening in hereditary substitutions?

- In $[s^a/x]t$, size of type $|a|$ is “fuel”.
- As long as there is fuel, new her. substitutions can be performed.
- Each new substitution starts with less fuel.
- E.g. $[w^{a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c}/x](x v_1 v_2)$
- Possibly new subst. of v_1 into w : fuel = $|a|$.
- Substitution of v_2 into the result: fuel = $|b|$.
- $[s^a/x]t$ terminates by lexicographic order $(|a|, |t|)$.

What happens for ill-typed terms?

- $[s^a/x]t$ also terminates for ill-typed or non-normal s, t .
- But fuel might run out before normal form is reached.
- Result might be non-normal form.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \llbracket (\lambda x : (o \rightarrow o). x x) (\lambda x : o. x x) \rrbracket \\
 \longrightarrow & \llbracket (\lambda x : o. x x)^{o \rightarrow o} / x \rrbracket (x x) \\
 \longrightarrow & (\lambda x : o. x x)^{o \rightarrow o} (\lambda x : o. x x)^{o \rightarrow o} \\
 \longrightarrow & \llbracket (\lambda x : o. x x)^o / x \rrbracket (x x) \\
 \longrightarrow & (\lambda x : o. x x)^o (\lambda x : o. x x)^o
 \end{aligned}$$

4 De Bruijn Implementation

Representation of STL in F_{ω}^{\wedge}

- STL-types represented as a sized type.

$$\begin{aligned}
 o & : \mathbb{T}y^{\iota+1} \\
 \text{arr} & : \mathbb{T}y^{\iota} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}y^{\iota} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}y^{\iota+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

- If $a : \mathbb{T}y^{\iota}$ then $|a| < \iota$.
- STL-terms represented by nested data type $\mathbb{T}m^{\iota} A$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{var} & : A \rightarrow \mathbb{T}m^{\iota+1} A \\
 \text{app} & : \mathbb{T}m^{\iota} A \rightarrow \mathbb{T}m^{\iota} A \rightarrow \mathbb{T}m^{\iota+1} A \\
 \text{abs} & : \mathbb{T}y^{\infty} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}m^{\iota} (1 + A) \rightarrow \mathbb{T}m^{\iota+1} A
 \end{aligned}$$

- $\mathbb{T}m^{\iota} A$ contains terms of height $< \iota$ with free variables in A .

Results of hereditary substitution

- Result of a hereditary substitution can either be a term with remaining fuel or a term with no fuel.

$$\text{Res}^i A = \text{Tm}^\infty A \times (1 + \text{Ty}^i)$$

$$\text{ne}_{\text{Res}} : \text{Tm}^\infty A \rightarrow \text{Res}^i A$$

$$\text{nf}_{\text{Res}} : \text{Tm}^\infty A \rightarrow \text{Ty}^i \rightarrow \text{Res}^i A$$

- Extracting the term from a result:

$$\text{tm} : \text{Res}^i A \rightarrow \text{Tm}^\infty A$$

Simultaneous hereditary substitutions

- For $\text{Tm}A$, only simultaneous substitution

$$\text{Tm}A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \text{Tm}B) \rightarrow \text{Tm}B$$

is directly definable.

- Valuations for all variables:

$$\text{Val}^i A B = A \rightarrow \text{Res}^i B$$

$$\text{sg}_{\text{Val}} : \text{Tm}^\infty A \rightarrow \text{Ty}^i \rightarrow \text{Val}^i (1 + A) A$$

$$\text{lift}_{\text{Val}} : \text{Val}^i A B \rightarrow \text{Val}^i (1 + A) (1 + B)$$

The \widehat{F}_ω -Code

$$\text{subst} : \forall l. \text{Ty}^i \rightarrow \forall A. \text{Tm}^\infty A \rightarrow \text{Tm}^\infty (1 + A) \rightarrow \text{Tm}^\infty A$$

$$\text{subst } a \ s \ t = \text{tm} (\text{simsubst } t (\text{sg}_{\text{Val}} \ s \ a))$$

$$\text{where } \text{simsubst} : \forall j. \forall A \forall B. \text{Tm}^j A \rightarrow \text{Val}^{i+1} A B \rightarrow \text{Res}^{i+1} B$$

$$\text{simsubst } t \ \rho = \text{match } t \ \text{with}$$

$$\text{var } x \quad \mapsto \quad \rho \ x$$

$$\text{abs } b \ r \quad \mapsto \quad \text{abs}_{\text{Res}} \ b \ (\text{simsubst } r \ (\text{lift}_{\text{Val}} \ \rho))$$

$$\text{app } t \ u \quad \mapsto \quad \text{let } \hat{t} = \text{simsubst } t \ \rho$$

$$\hat{u} = \text{simsubst } u \ \rho$$

$$\text{in match } \hat{t} \ \text{with}$$

$$\text{nf}_{\text{Res}} (\text{abs } b' \ r') (\text{arr } b \ c)$$

$$\mapsto \text{nf}_{\text{Res}} (\text{subst } b \ (\text{tm } \hat{u}) \ r') \ c$$

$$- \mapsto \text{app}_{\text{Res}} \ \hat{t} \ \hat{u}$$

5 Conclusion

Conclusion

- A natural implementation of a normalizer
- Structurally recursive
- Termination statically ensured by the type system
- Host language: F_{ω} (but ML-Polymorphism sufficient)
- Slogan:

In each recursive program there is a structurally recursive one struggling to get out.—Conor McBride