

A Categorical Normalization Proof for the Modal Lambda-Calculus

Jason Hu and Brigitte Pientka

McGill University

on the Occasion of the 38th MFPS

Big Picture

Curry-Howard Correspondence



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- ▶ There is a correspondence between logic and type theory, e.g. propositional logic and STLC, etc.

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Curry-Howard Correspondence



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- ▶ What modal logic corresponds to?

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- ▶ What modal logic corresponds to?
- ▶ How to formulate modalities in type theory?

Long Journey to Modal Type Theories



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- ▶ Early papers explore formulations of modal logics in natural deduction (Borghuis, 1994; Bierman and de Paiva, 2000; Bierman and de Paiva, 1996; Bellin et al., 2001; Pfenning and Wong, 1995, etc.)

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- ▶ Modalities are still popular recently (Pientka et al., 2019; Zyuzin and Nanevski, 2021; Gratzer et al., 2019, 2020; Kavvos, 2017, etc.)
 - ▶ HoTT (Licata et al., 2018; Shulman, 2018)
 - ▶ metaprogramming (Jang et al., 2022)

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 - ▶ HoTT (Licata et al., 2018; Shulman, 2018)
 - ▶ metaprogramming (Jang et al., 2022)
- ▶ System $\lambda^{\rightarrow\Box}$ (Davies and Pfenning, 2001), S4 in Kripke style, corresponds to meta-programming in quasi-quote style

Contributions



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- ▶ Unified substitutions; enabling a substitution calculus for Kripke-style modal systems
- ▶ A unified normalization proof for all modal systems K , T , $K4$ and $S4$
- ▶ A formulation of contextual types in Kripke style; a foundation of meta-programming with open code

Kripke Style and Kripke Semantics



5

- ▶ A stack of contexts: each context represents a Kripke world

$$\epsilon; \Gamma_1; \dots; \Gamma_n \vdash t : T$$

or

$$\overrightarrow{\Gamma} \vdash t : T$$

Kripke Style and Kripke Semantics



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Kripke Structure



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Kripke Structure



$$\frac{\vec{\Gamma} \vdash t : \Box T \quad |\vec{\Delta}| = n}{\vec{\Gamma}; \vec{\Delta} \vdash \text{unbox}_n t : T}$$

| unbox level n | Axiom \ System | K | T | $K4$ | $S4$ |
|-----------------|--|-----|--------|----------------|--------------|
| $n = 1$ | $K: \Box(S \rightarrow T) \rightarrow \Box S \rightarrow \Box T$ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| $n = 0$ | $T: \Box T \rightarrow T$ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| $n \geq 2$ | $4: \Box T \rightarrow \Box \Box T$ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | combined unbox level (UL) | {1} | {0, 1} | \mathbb{N}^+ | \mathbb{N} |

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A Challenge



$\lambda^{\rightarrow \Box}$ in Davies and Pfenning (2001) involves two operations that don't play well together:

- ▶ ordinary substitutions (required for β for functions)
- ▶ modal transformations (MoTs, required for β for \Box)

Substitutions and Dynamics



Substitutions needed due to β equivalence for functions

$$\frac{\overrightarrow{\Gamma}; (\Gamma, x : S) \vdash t : T \quad \overrightarrow{\Gamma}; \Gamma \vdash s : S}{\overrightarrow{\Gamma}; \Gamma \vdash (\lambda x. t)s \approx t[s/x] : T}$$

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Right hand side requires substitution and substitution property.

What about \Box ?



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$$\frac{\vec{\Gamma}; \cdot \vdash t : T \quad |\vec{\Delta}| = n}{\vec{\Gamma}; \vec{\Delta} \vdash \text{unbox}_n(\text{box } t) \approx t\{n/0\} : T}$$

- ▶ Need an operation transforming t from $\vec{\Gamma}; \cdot$ to $\vec{\Gamma}; \vec{\Delta}$
- ▶ Modal transformation: $\vec{\Gamma}; \vec{\Delta} \vdash t\{n/0\} : T$

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- ▶ unbox case has case distinction:

$$\text{unbox}_n t\{k/l\} := \begin{cases} \text{unbox}_n (t\{k/l - n\}) & \text{if } n \leq l \\ \text{unbox}_{k+n-1} t & \text{if } n > l \end{cases}$$

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 \Rightarrow too difficult to reason

Unified Substitutions



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$$\frac{}{\varepsilon; \sigma : \vec{\Gamma} \Rightarrow \epsilon; \Gamma}$$

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Operating on Unified Substitutions



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Structure of Unified Substitutions



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- ▶ Recall MoTs have case analysis

$$\text{unbox}_n \ t\{k/l\} := \begin{cases} \text{unbox}_n \ (t\{k/l - n\}) & \text{if } n \leq l \\ \text{unbox}_{k+n-1} \ t & \text{if } n > l \end{cases}$$

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- ▶ Form a category: identity and composition

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- ▶ Form a category: identity and composition
- ▶ See definitions in paper

Then, What is so Great?



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- ▶ A direct and minimal extension of standard presheaf model (Altenkirch et al., 1995)

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- ▶ Immediate and simple normalization proof!
- ▶ A direct and minimal extension of standard presheaf model (Altenkirch et al., 1995)
- ▶ Simultaneously done for all four systems (K , T , $K4$, $S4$)

Unified Weakenings



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- ▶ Slogan: MoTs are just weakenings

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- ▶ That's it! Simple yet works for all four systems

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- ▶ That's it! Simple yet works for all four systems
- ▶ Secret: the additional case in unified weakenings

Contextual Types



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- ▶ Contextual types in Kripke style, allowing open code w.r.t. context stacks:

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- ▶ unbox offsets are insufficient for elimination

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- ▶ S4 corresponds to meta-programming (Davies and Pfenning, 2001)
 - ▶ but \Box only handles closed code!
- ▶ Contextual types (Nanevski et al., 2008) also handle open code, but only available in dual-context style
- ▶ Contextual types in Kripke style, allowing open code w.r.t. context stacks:

$$\frac{\vec{\Gamma}; \vec{\Delta} \vdash t : T}{\vec{\Gamma} \vdash [\vec{\Delta} \vdash t] : [\vec{\Delta} \vdash T]}$$

$$\frac{\vec{\Gamma} \mid \mathcal{O}(\vec{\sigma}) \vdash t : [\vec{\Delta} \vdash T] \quad \vec{\sigma} : \vec{\Gamma} \Rightarrow_s \vec{\Delta}}{\vec{\Gamma} \vdash [t]_{\vec{\sigma}} : T}$$

- ▶ unbox offsets are insufficient for elimination
 - ▶ need *semi-substitutions* ($\vec{\sigma}$)

Contributions (Again)



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- ▶ Unified substitutions; enabling a substitution calculus for Kripke-style modal systems
- ▶ A unified normalization proof for all modal systems K , T , $K4$ and $S4$
- ▶ A formulation of contextual types in Kripke style; a foundation of meta-programming with open code

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