

Toward a Curry-Howard Correspondence for Linear, Reversible Computation

Reversible Computation 2020

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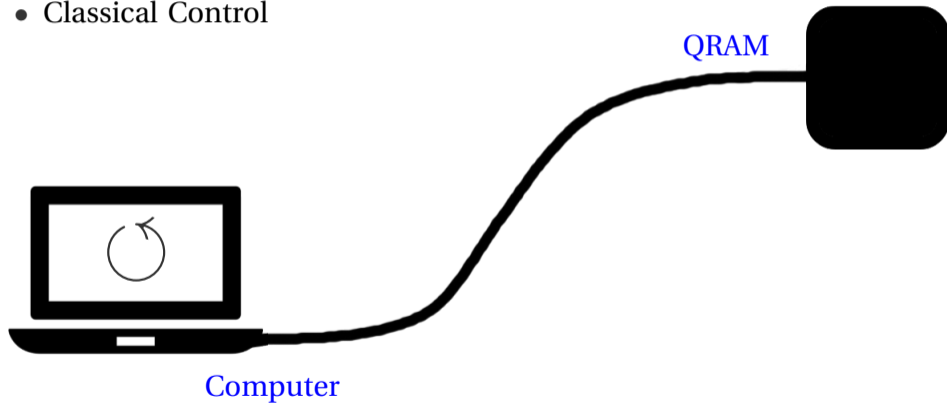
¹Université Paris Saclay

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Classical vs Quantum Control

Known :

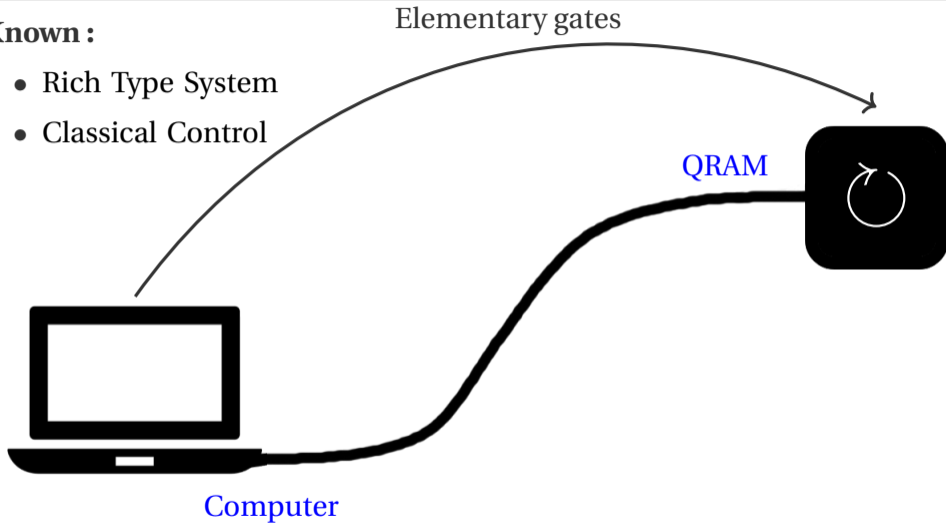
- Rich Type System
- Classical Control



Classical vs Quantum Control

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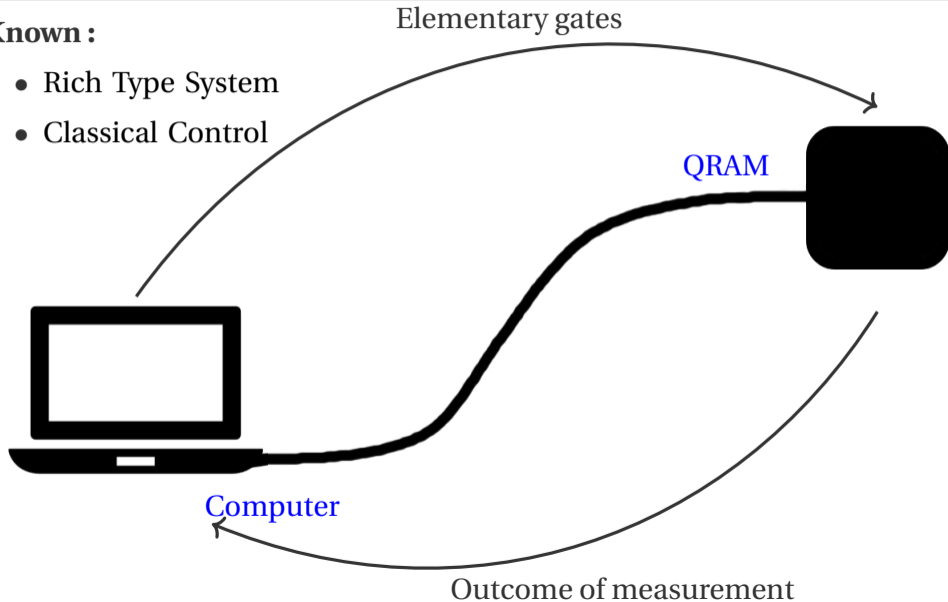
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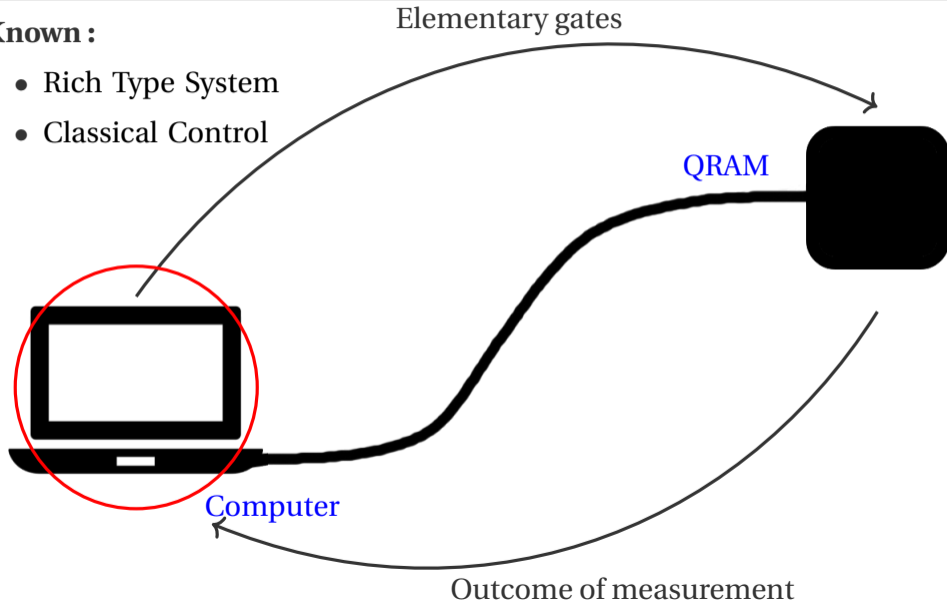
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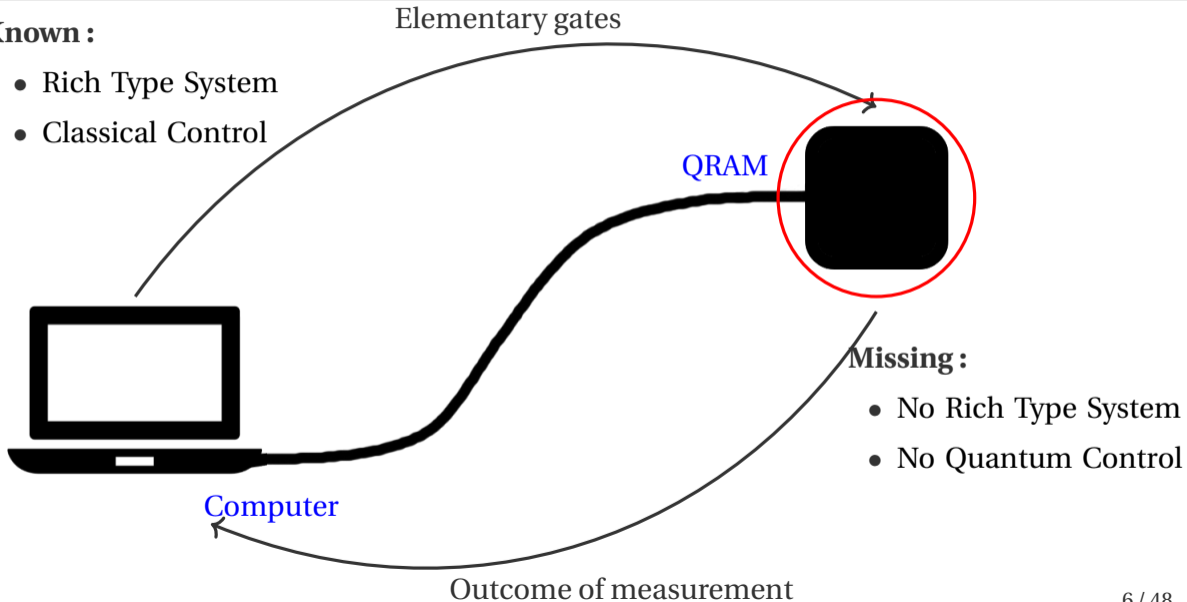
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Types

- Types describe data, structure programs.
- “Well-typed Programs Cannot Go Wrong” - Robin Milner

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Example : $toString : nat \rightarrow string$ $toString(5) = \text{"five"}$.

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Example : $toString : nat \rightarrow string$

$toString(5)$

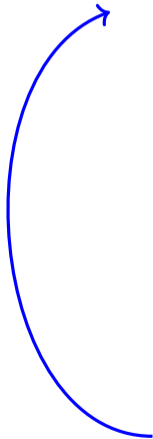
Well typed !

$toString(5) = \text{"five"}$.

$toString(\text{"toto"})$

Ill typed !

The Curry-Howard Correspondence

$$\frac{\text{toString} : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{string} \quad 5 : \text{nat}}{\text{toString}(5) : \text{string}}$$


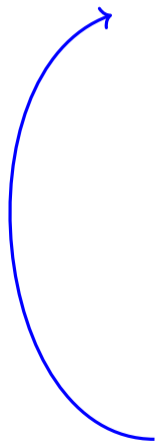
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$$\frac{A \rightarrow B \quad A}{B}$$

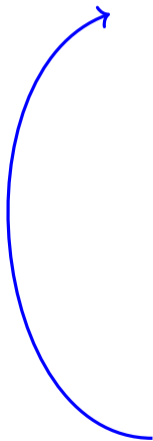


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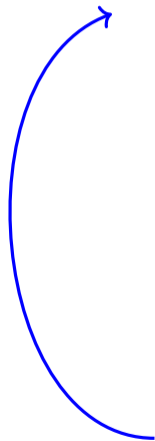
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Curry-Howard Correspondence!



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Formal Program Verification

Curry-Howard Correspondence!



λ -calculus	Logic & Proofs
Types	Formulas
Typed terms	Proofs
Evaluation	Cut Elimination

Based on [Sabry, Valiron, Vizzotto] and [Baelde, Doumane, Saurin]

	Sabry et al.	Baelde et al.	This Work
Linear	✓	✓	✓
Reversible	✓	✗	✓
(Co)-Inductive	✗	✓	✓
Curry-Howard	✗	✗	✓
Quantum Case	✓	✗	WIP

(Base types) $A, B ::= \mathbb{1} \mid X \mid A \oplus B \mid A \otimes B \mid \mu X.A \mid \nu X.A$

(Isos, first-order) $\alpha ::= A \leftrightarrow B$

(Isos, higher-order) $T ::= \alpha_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha$

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- $nat = \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X$
- $lists(A) = [A] = \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus (A \otimes X)$
- $streams(A) = \nu X. A \otimes X$

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(Isos) $\omega ::= \{e_1 \leftrightarrow e'_1 \mid \dots \mid e_n \leftrightarrow e'_n\} \mid \lambda f.\omega \mid$
 $\mu f.\omega \mid f \mid \omega_1 \omega_2 \mid \text{inv } \omega$

$$\lambda g.\mu f. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [] \leftrightarrow [] \\ h :: t \leftrightarrow \text{let } x = g \ h \text{ in} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{let } y = f \ t \text{ in } x :: y \end{array} \right\} : A \leftrightarrow B \rightarrow [A] \leftrightarrow [B]$$

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Syntax

- Language comes with a rewriting system and a type system.
- Ensuring **exhaustivity** and **non-overlapping** of clauses.
- Ensuring **productivity**.

Semantic

- Isos denote computations from $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow A$.

Syntax - Example 2

$$\text{map} = \lambda g. \mu f. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [] \leftrightarrow [] \\ h :: t \leftrightarrow \text{let } x = g \ h \text{ in} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{let } y = f \ t \text{ in } x :: y \end{array} \right\} : A \leftrightarrow B \rightarrow [A] \leftrightarrow [B]$$

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$$\text{map}^\perp = \lambda g. \mu f. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [] \leftrightarrow [] \\ x :: y \leftrightarrow \text{let } h = (\text{inv } (g)) \ x \text{ in} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{let } t = f \ y \text{ in } h :: t \end{array} \right\} : A \leftrightarrow B \rightarrow [B] \leftrightarrow [A]$$

Confluence

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t_1 & \xrightarrow{*} & t_2 \\ \downarrow * & & \vdots * \\ t_3 & \cdots \xrightarrow{*} & t_4 \end{array}$$

Type Preservation

If $\vdash t : A$ and $t \rightarrow t'$ then $\vdash t' : A$.

Progress

If $\vdash t : A$ either $t \rightarrow t'$ or t is a value.

Isos

For each ω we have $\omega \circ (\text{inv } \omega) = id = (\text{inv } \omega) \circ \omega$.

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$\frac{A \vdash B[X \leftarrow \mu X.B]}{A \vdash \mu X.B} \mu_R$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \underbrace{\vdash \mu X.1 \oplus X}_{nat}$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \frac{\vdash 1 \oplus \mu X.1 \oplus X}{\underbrace{\vdash \mu X.1 \oplus X}_{nat}} \mu_R$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$[[0]] = \frac{\frac{\vdash \mathbb{1}}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X} \oplus_1}{\underbrace{\vdash \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X}_{nat}} \mu_R$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$[[0]] = \frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \mathbb{1}_R}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X} \oplus_1}{\vdash \underbrace{\mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X}_{nat}} \mu_R}{\vdash \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X} \mu_R$$

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$$\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \mathbb{1}_R}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X} \oplus_1}{\vdash \underbrace{\mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X}_{nat}} \mu_R}{\vdash nat} \quad \llbracket n + 1 \rrbracket = \vdash nat$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = \frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \mathbb{1}_R}{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \oplus_1}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X} \quad \mu_R}{\underbrace{\vdash \mu X. \mathbb{1} \oplus X}_{nat}}$$

$$\llbracket n + 1 \rrbracket = \frac{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus nat}{\vdash nat} \mu_R$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

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$$\llbracket n + 1 \rrbracket = \frac{\frac{\vdash nat}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus nat} \quad \oplus_2}{\vdash nat} \quad \mu_R$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

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$$\llbracket n + 1 \rrbracket = \frac{\frac{\frac{\llbracket n \rrbracket}{\vdash nat} \oplus_2}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus nat} \mu_R}{\vdash nat}$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

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$$[[1]] = \frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \mathbb{1}_R}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus nat} \oplus_1}{\vdash nat} \oplus_2}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus nat} \oplus_2}{\vdash nat} \mu_R}{\vdash nat} \oplus_2$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$\llbracket \text{Stream}_0 \rrbracket = \frac{\frac{\frac{\llbracket 0 \rrbracket}{\vdash \text{nat}} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X}}{\vdash \text{nat} \otimes (\nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X)} \otimes}{\vdash \nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X} \nu_R$$

Linear Logic with Induction ($\mu X.A$) and Co-Induction ($\nu X.A$)

$$\llbracket \text{Stream}_0 \rrbracket = \frac{\frac{\frac{\llbracket 0 \rrbracket}{\vdash \text{nat}} \quad \frac{}{\vdash \nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X}}{\vdash \text{nat} \otimes (\nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X)} \otimes}{\vdash \nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X} \nu_R}{\vdash \nu X.\text{nat} \otimes X}$$

Linear Logic with Induction and Co-Induction

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdots \\
 \hline
 \vdash \mu X.X \quad \mu_R \\
 \hline
 \vdash \mu X.X \quad \mu_R
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \vdash \mu X.X \\
 \hline
 \vdash \mu X.X \quad \mu_R
 \end{array}$$

Infinite derivations represented as **graphs**

A derivation is **valid** if in **every** infinite branch :

- Infinity of rules μ_L
- Infinity of rules ν_R

Typed Terms \rightsquigarrow Proofs

$$\omega : A \leftrightarrow B \rightsquigarrow \pi : A \vdash B$$

$$\omega^\perp : B \leftrightarrow A \rightsquigarrow \pi^\perp : B \vdash A$$

Let us take the recursive *identity* on lists

$$\mu f. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [] \leftrightarrow [] \\ h :: t \leftrightarrow \text{let } t' = f t \text{ in} \\ \quad h :: t' \end{array} \right\} : [A] \leftrightarrow [A]$$

From Derivations To Proofs - Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{}{\vdash [A]} \mathbb{1}_L}{\mathbb{1} \vdash [A]} \mathbb{1}_L \quad \frac{\frac{A, [A] \vdash [A]}{A \otimes [A] \vdash [A]} \otimes_L}{\mathbb{1} \oplus (A \otimes [A]) \vdash [A]} \oplus_L}{[A] \vdash [A]} \mu_L$$

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From Derivations To Proofs - Example

$$\frac{
 \frac{
 \frac{
 \overline{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \mathbb{1}_R
 }{
 \vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus (A \otimes [a])
 } \oplus_R^1
 }{
 \vdash [A]
 } \mu_R
 }{
 \mathbb{1} \vdash [A]
 } \mathbb{1}_L
 }{
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 \mathbb{1} \oplus (A \otimes [A]) \vdash [A]
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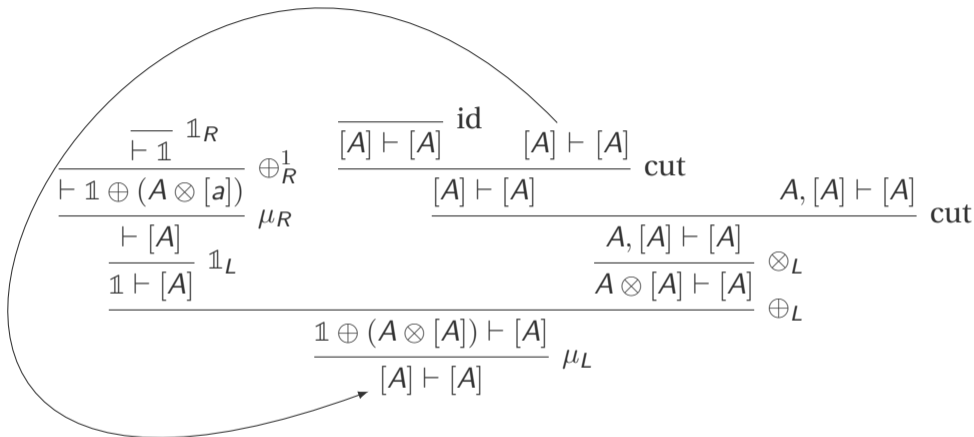
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From Derivations To Proofs - Example

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\overline{\vdash \mathbb{1}} \quad \mathbb{1}_R}{\vdash \mathbb{1} \oplus (A \otimes [a])} \oplus_R^1}{\vdash [A]} \quad \mu_R \quad \frac{\frac{\frac{\vdash [A]}{\mathbb{1} \vdash [A]} \quad \mathbb{1}_L}{\mathbb{1} \oplus (A \otimes [A]) \vdash [A]} \quad \oplus_L^1}{[A] \vdash [A]} \quad \mu_L \quad \frac{[A] \vdash [A] \quad \frac{A, [A] \vdash [A]}{A \otimes [A] \vdash [A]} \otimes_L}{A, [A] \vdash [A]} \quad \text{cut}}{[A] \vdash [A]} \quad \oplus_L$$

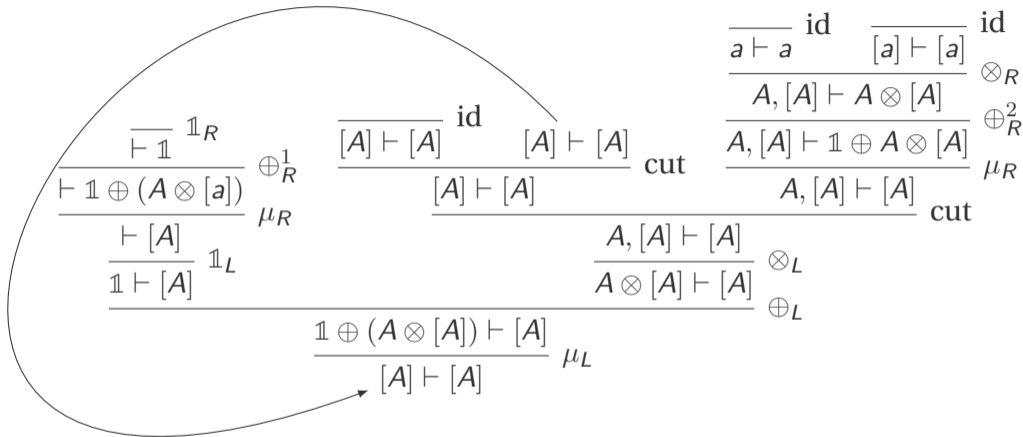
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Results

- Confluence.
- Type Preservation.
- Progress.
- Isos are isomorphisms.

In Progress

- Show that derivations built isos are valid.
- Show that our reduction simulates cut-elimination.
- Show that π, π^\perp are isomorphisms.
- Consider the quantum case.

