

Continuation-Passing Style Transforms

Type Theory and Coq

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Title: Polymorphic Type Assignment and CPS Conversion

Authors: Robert Harper and Mark Lillibridge

Year: 1993

Journal: LISP AND SYMBOLIC COMPUTATION: An International Journal

1 Untyped Terms

- call-by-value
- call-by-value (modified)
- call-by-name

2 Simple Type Assignment

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Terms

$e ::= x \mid \lambda x.e \mid e_1 e_2 \mid \text{callcc} \mid \text{throw} \mid \text{let } x \text{ be } e_1 \text{ in } e_2$

- **callcc**, **throw** introduced last week
- **let x be e_1 in e_2** : needed for the polymorphic type assignment

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CPS Transform (call-by-value)

Definition

$$|v|_{cbv} = \lambda k. k ||v||_{cbv}$$

$$|e_1 e_2|_{cbv} = \lambda k. |e_1|_{cbv} (\lambda x_1. |e_2|_{cbv} (\lambda x_2. x_1 x_2 k))$$

$$| \text{let } x \text{ be } e_1 \text{ in } e_2 |_{cbv} = \lambda k. |e_1|_{cbv} (\lambda x. |e_2|_{cbv} k)$$

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$$|| \text{callcc} ||_{cbv} = \lambda f. \lambda k. f k k$$

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Note:

- $| _ |_{cbv}$ for terms, $|| _ ||_{cbv}$ for values.
- **callcc** gets a function f which has k both as input and as continuation
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Example

Let $|e_1|_{cbv} = \lambda k'.k' || v ||_{cbv}$, $|e_2|_{cbv} = \lambda k''.k'' || w ||_{cbv}$.

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} |e_1 e_2|_{cbv} &= \lambda k. |e_1|_{cbv} (\lambda x_1. |e_2|_{cbv} (\lambda x_2. x_1 x_2 k)) \\ &= \lambda k. (\lambda k'.k' || v ||_{cbv}) (\lambda x_1. (\lambda k''.k'' || w ||_{cbv}) (\lambda x_2. x_1 x_2 k)) \\ &\rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda k. (\lambda k'.k' || v ||_{cbv}) (\lambda x_1. (\lambda x_2. x_1 x_2 k) || w ||_{cbv}) \\ &\rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda k. (\lambda k'.k' || v ||_{cbv}) (\lambda x_1. x_1 || w ||_{cbv} k) \\ &\rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda k. (\lambda x_1. x_1 || w ||_{cbv} k) || v ||_{cbv} \\ &\rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda k. || v ||_{cbv} || w ||_{cbv} k \end{aligned}$$

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CPS commutes with substitution

Lemma

$$\begin{aligned}||[v/x]v'||_{cbv} &= [|v|_{cbv}/x]||v'||_{cbv} \\ |[v/x]e|_{cbv} &= [|v|_{cbv}/x]|e|_{cbv}\end{aligned}$$

Proof: simultaneous induction on the structure of v' , e .

$$v' = x'$$

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Induction Hypothesis on e_1, e_2

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So:

let x **be** v **in** e

instead of the previous

let x **be** e_1 **in** e_2

The new transform is given by

$$| \text{let } x \text{ be } v \text{ in } e |_{cbv'} = \lambda k. \text{let } x \text{ be } ||v||_{cbv'} \text{ in } (|e|_{cbv'} k)$$

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let x **be** e_1 **in** e_2

The new transform is given by

$$| \text{let } x \text{ be } v \text{ in } e |_{cbv'} = \lambda k. \text{let } x \text{ be } ||v||_{cbv'} \text{ in } (|e|_{cbv'} k)$$

This is the only difference between cbv and cbv'

CPS commutes with substitution (cbv')

The previous lemma also holds for cbv':

Lemma

$$\begin{aligned} ||[v/x]v'||_{cbv'} &= [||v||_{cbv'}/x]||v'||_{cbv'} \\ |[v/x]e|_{cbv'} &= [||v||_{cbv'}/x]|e|_{cbv} \end{aligned}$$

1 Untyped Terms

- call-by-value
- call-by-value (modified)
- call-by-name

2 Simple Type Assignment

CPS tranforms (call-by-name)

Values in call by name:

$$n ::= \lambda x.e \mid \mathbf{callcc} \mid \mathbf{throw}$$

Definition

$$|n|_{cbn} = \lambda k.k \mid |n|_{cbn}$$

$$|x|_{cbn} = x$$

$$|e_1 e_2|_{cbn} = \lambda k. |e_1|_{cbn} (\lambda x_1.x_1 |e_2|_{cbn} k)$$

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$$||\mathbf{callcc}||_{cbn} = \lambda f. \lambda k. f(\lambda f'. f'(\lambda l. l k) k)$$

$$||\mathbf{throw}||_{cbn} = \lambda c. \lambda k. k(\lambda x. \lambda l. c(\lambda c'. x(\lambda x'. c' x')))$$

■ Note the difference with the cbv definitions of **callcc**, **throw**

$$||\mathbf{callcc}||_{cbv} = \lambda f. \lambda k. f k k$$

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CPS commutes with substitution (cbn)

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$$|[e/x]n|_{cbn} = [|e|_{cbn}/x]|n|_{cbn}$$

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Plotkin and Griffin

Plotkin: relation between call-by-value/call-by-name CPS transform and operational semantics of call-by-value/call-by-name for pure λ -terms

Griffin: extended this relation to CPS primitives for the call-by-value case

Theorem (Plotkin,Griffin)

The closed expression e evaluates to v under call-by-value **iff**
 $|e|_{cbv}(\lambda x.x)$ evaluates to $||v||_{cbv}$ under either call-by-value or call-by-name

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2 Simple Type Assignment

Simple Type Assignment

Definition: $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ Types and Contexts

types: $\tau ::= b \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$
contexts: $\Gamma ::= \bullet \mid \Gamma, x : \tau$

Where

- b is a base type
- There is a α in b which represents the “answer” type of a CPS transform.

Typing Rules for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$

$$\Gamma \vdash x : \Gamma(x) \quad (\text{VAR})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} (x \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma)) \quad (\text{ABS})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : \tau} \quad (\text{APP})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x \text{ be } e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau} \quad (\text{MONO-LET})$$

The type system $\lambda^{\rightarrow} + \mathbf{cont}$ is defined by adding the type expression $\tau \mathbf{cont}$ and the following typing rules for the continuation-passing primitives:

$$\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{callcc} : (\tau \mathbf{cont} \rightarrow \tau) \rightarrow \tau \quad (\text{CALLCC}) \qquad \Gamma \vdash \mathbf{throw} : \tau \mathbf{cont} \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad (\text{THROW})$$

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Type Transform for $\lambda^{\rightarrow}$ (call-by-value)

Definition

$$\begin{aligned}|\tau|_{cbv} &= (||\tau||_{cbv} \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \\ ||b||_{cbv} &= b \\ ||\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2||_{cbv} &= ||\tau_1||_{cbv} \rightarrow |\tau_2|_{cbv} \\ &= ||\tau_1||_{cbv} \rightarrow (||\tau_2||_{cbv} \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha\end{aligned}$$

Extend to contexts by defining $||\Gamma||_{cbv}(x) = ||\Gamma(x)||_{cbv}$ for each $x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)$

Theorem

- If $\Gamma \vdash v : \tau$, then $||\Gamma||_{cbv} \vdash ||v||_{cbv} : ||\tau||_{cbv}$
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