

# Bialgebraic Reasoning on Higher-Order Program Equivalence



$\lambda$

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# Contextual Equivalence

When are two programs  $p, q$  of a higher-order language equivalent?

e.g.  $\lambda$ -calculus

## Contextual Equivalence

$$p \approx_{\text{ctx}} q$$

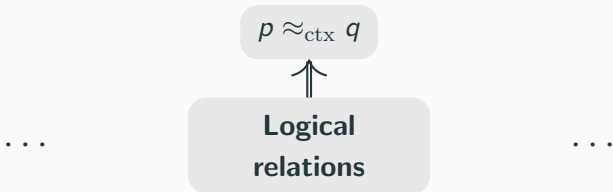
iff

for all contexts  $C[\cdot]$ :

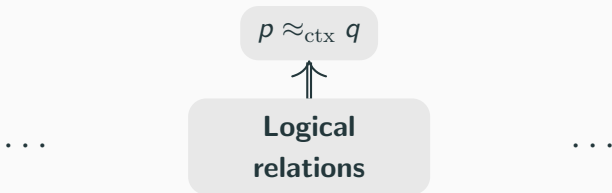
$C[p]$  terminates  $\iff C[q]$  terminates.

Hard to prove directly  $\rightsquigarrow$  need **efficient proof techniques!**

# Proving Contextual Equivalence: Logical Relations



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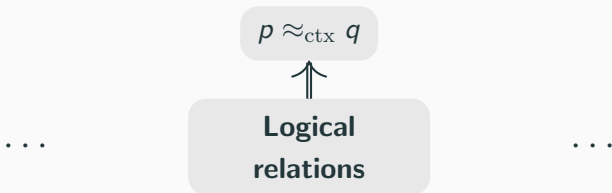


😊 Powerful, robust, widely applicable proof technique.

😞 **Ad hoc:**

Each language needs tailor-made notions + (complex) soundness proof.

# Proving Contextual Equivalence: Logical Relations



## This Talk

Generic, language-independent approach based on

cf. Turi & Plotkin, LICS'97

**Higher-Order Abstract GSOS** ←

↪ abstract bialgebraic theory of higher-order operational semantics.

# Higher-Order Abstract GSOS [POPL'23]

## Untyped CBN $\lambda$ -calculus

### Syntax

$$p, q ::= x \mid p q \mid \lambda x. p$$

### Operational rules

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x. p) q \rightarrow p[q/x]} \quad \frac{p \rightarrow p'}{p q \rightarrow p' q}$$

$$\frac{}{\lambda x. p \xrightarrow{q} p[q/x]}$$

### Oper. model

$$\gamma: \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda + \Lambda^\wedge$$

higher-order LTS on  $\lambda$ -terms

## Categorical Abstraction

# Higher-Order Abstract GSOS [POPL'23]

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**Syntax** ← Fiore, Plotkin, Turi, LICS'99

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**Syntax** ( $\Sigma: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ )

Initial algebra  $\mu\Sigma$



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higher-order coalgebra

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$$\Sigma(X \times B(X, Y))$$

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# Higher-Order Abstract GSOS [POPL'23]

## Instances:

- ▶ Untyped, typed
- ▶ CBN, CBV, CBPV
- ▶ Computational effects:  
nondeterminism, probabilities

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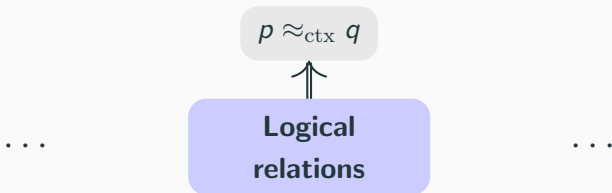
$e_{X,Y}$  ← *dinat. in X, nat. in Y*

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Generic, language-independent approach based on

### Higher-Order Abstract GSOS

$\rightsquigarrow$  abstract bialgebraic theory of higher-order operational semantics.

## Logical Relations (Untyped CBN $\lambda$ -Calculus)

**Step-indexed logical relation**  $\mathcal{L}_n \rightsquigarrow \Lambda \times \Lambda$  ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ )

$\mathcal{L}_0(p, q)$  always, and  $\mathcal{L}_{n+1}(p, q)$  iff  $\mathcal{L}_n(p, q)$  and

$$p \rightarrow p' \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists q'. q \rightarrow^* q' \wedge \mathcal{L}_n(p', q')$$

$$p = \lambda x. p' \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \exists q'. q \rightarrow^* \lambda x. q' \wedge \forall \mathcal{L}_n(d, e). \mathcal{L}_n(p'[d/x], q'[e/x]).$$

(“Related functions send related inputs to related outputs”)

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## Soundness Theorem

$$[\forall n. \mathcal{L}_n(p, q) \wedge \mathcal{L}_n(q, p)] \Longrightarrow p \approx_{\text{ctx}} q.$$

$\uparrow$

## Congruence Theorem

Each  $\mathcal{L}_n \multimap \Lambda \times \Lambda$  is a congruence, i.e. respected by language operations.

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**Key idea:** Categorical abstraction via **relation liftings!**

## Relation Liftings

$\mathbf{Rel}(\mathbb{C})$ : Cat. of relations  $R \mapsto X \times X$  and relation-preserving morphisms

A **relation lifting** of  $B: \mathbb{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is a bifunctor  $\bar{B}$  such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{Rel}(\mathbb{C})^{\text{op}} \times \mathbf{Rel}(\mathbb{C}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{B}} & \mathbf{Rel}(\mathbb{C}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{B} & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

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**Example:**  $B(X, Y) = Y^X$  on Set

$$(R \subseteq X \times X, S \subseteq Y \times Y) \mapsto \bar{B}(R, S) \subseteq Y^X \times Y^X$$

where

$$\bar{B}(R, S)(f, g) \text{ iff } \forall x, x'. R(x, x') \implies S(fx, gx')$$



# Logical Relations via Relation Liftings

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**Equivalently:**  $\mathcal{L}_{n+1} = \mathcal{L}_n \wedge (\gamma \times \tilde{\gamma})^{-1}[\bar{B}(\mathcal{L}_n, \mathcal{L}_n)]$

$\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow^*$

relation lifting

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# Logical Relations in Higher-Order Abstract GSOS

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**Congruence Theorem for Operational Model  $\gamma: \mu\Sigma \rightarrow B(\mu\Sigma, \mu\Sigma)$**

Each  $\mathcal{L}_n \rightsquigarrow \mu\Sigma \times \mu\Sigma$  is a congruence

if

the weak operational model  $\tilde{\gamma}$  is a **lax higher-order bialgebra**.

rules remain sound for weak transitions

$$\frac{p \rightarrow p'}{p q \rightarrow p' q} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \frac{p \rightarrow^* p'}{p q \rightarrow^* p' q}$$

cf. Bonchi, Petrişan, Pous, Rot, CONCUR'15

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► **Corollary:** Soundness for abstract contextual equivalence (see paper).

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- ▶ **Lax bialg. condition:** isolates language-specific core + easy to check.
- ▶ **Related:** Soundness of applicative similarity, Howe's method [LICS'23].

# Perspectives [→ Poster Session]

