

Genericity through Stratification

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OLAS Seminar, October 10, 2024

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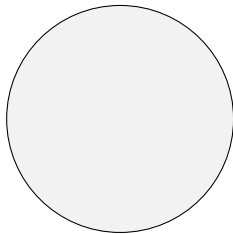
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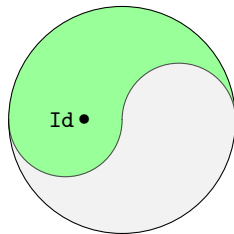
OLAS Seminar, October 10, 2024

Meaningfulness: a Question of Taste ?



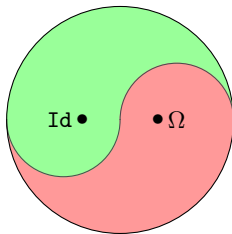
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MEANINGFUL



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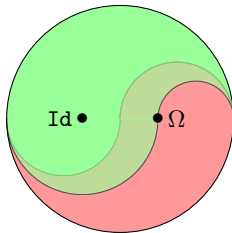
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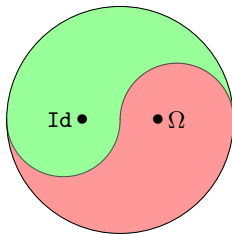
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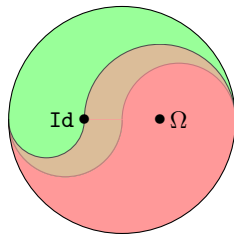
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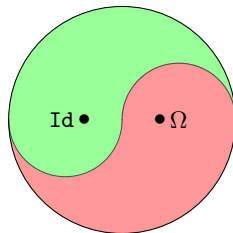
Meaningfulness: a Question of Taste ?

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Key properties:

- Operational and Logical Characterizations
- Genericity Lemmas
- Theories $\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}^*$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t u$

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(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid \textcolor{red}{t} \textcolor{red}{u}$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t u$

$$(\lambda x. t) u \mapsto_{\beta} t\{x \backslash u\}$$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t u$

$$(\lambda x. t) \textcolor{red}{v} \mapsto_{\beta_v} t\{x \backslash \textcolor{red}{v}\}$$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

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Examples:

$$(\lambda x.x)((\lambda y.y) z)$$

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Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda x.x)((\lambda y.y) z) &\rightarrow_{\beta_v} (\lambda x.x) z \rightarrow_{\beta_v} z \\ \Omega &:= (\lambda x.xx)(\lambda y.yy) \end{aligned}$$

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CBV Meaningfulness:

$$t \text{ MEANINGFUL if } \exists T, T\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{\beta_v}^* v$$

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CBV Meaningfulness:

t **MEANINGFUL** if $\exists \mathbf{T}, \mathbf{T}\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{\beta_v}^* v$

where $\mathbf{T} ::= \diamond \mid (\lambda x.\mathbf{T}) t \mid \mathbf{T} t$

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$$\begin{aligned} t & \text{ **MEANINGFUL** if } \exists T, T\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{\beta_v}^* v \\ & \text{where } T ::= \diamond \mid (\lambda x.T) t \mid T t \end{aligned}$$

Examples:

$$\text{Id } \text{ **MEANINGFUL**}$$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

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where $T ::= \diamond \mid (\lambda x.T) t \mid T t$

Examples:

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Ω **MEANINGLESS**

Lemma (Operational Characterization)

Let $t \in \Lambda$, then t is **MEANINGFUL** iff $t \rightarrow^* s$ for some normal form s .

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$$\text{MEANINGLESS} \quad \Omega \rightarrow_{\beta_v} \Omega$$

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Observational Equivalence: $t \cong_{Plot} u$ if for all closed context C , $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{\beta_v}^* v \Leftrightarrow C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{\beta_v}^* v'$

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$\Omega \cong_{Plot} (\lambda x. \Delta) (yy) \Delta$

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(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x. t$

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(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x. t$

$(\lambda x. t) u \mapsto_{dB} t[x \backslash u]$ $t[x \backslash v] \mapsto_{sV} t\{x \backslash v\}$

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$\mathbf{L}\langle \lambda x.t \rangle u \mapsto_{dB} \mathbf{L}\langle t[x \backslash u] \rangle$ $t[x \backslash v] \mapsto_{sV} t\{x \backslash v\}$

$\mathbf{L} ::= \diamond \mid \mathbf{L}[x \backslash t]$

$\mathbf{V} ::= \diamond \mid \mathbf{V} t \mid t \mathbf{V} \mid \mathbf{V}[x \backslash t] \mid t[x \backslash \mathbf{V}]$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

$L\langle \lambda x.t \rangle u \mapsto_{dB} L\langle t[x \backslash u] \rangle$ $t[x \backslash L\langle v \rangle] \mapsto_{sV} L\langle t\{x \backslash v\} \rangle$

$L ::= \diamond \mid L[x \backslash t]$

$V ::= \diamond \mid V t \mid t V \mid V[x \backslash t] \mid t[x \backslash V]$

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Example: $(\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

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Example: $(\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta \rightarrow_V \Delta[y \backslash zz] \Delta$

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$V ::= \diamond \mid V t \mid t V \mid V[x \backslash t] \mid t[x \backslash V]$

Example:

$(\lambda x.\Delta)(yy) \Delta \rightarrow_V \Delta[y \backslash zz] \Delta \rightarrow_V^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_V \dots$

(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

$L\langle \lambda x.t \rangle u \mapsto_{dB} L\langle t[x \backslash u] \rangle$ $t[x \backslash L\langle v \rangle] \mapsto_{sV} L\langle t\{x \backslash v\} \rangle$

$L ::= \diamond \mid L[x \backslash t]$

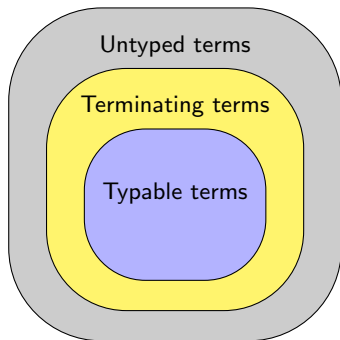
$V ::= \diamond \mid V t \mid t V \mid V[x \backslash t] \mid t[x \backslash V]$

Example: $(\lambda x.\Delta)(yy)\Delta \rightarrow_V \Delta[y \backslash zz]\Delta \rightarrow_V^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_V \dots$

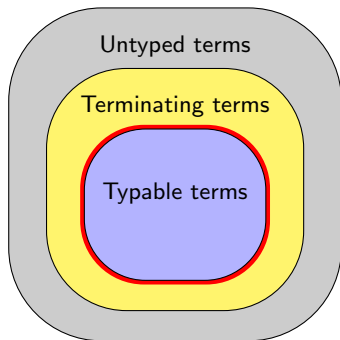
Theorem (Operational Characterization [AccGue'22])

Let $t \in \Lambda$, then t is **MEANINGFUL** iff it is V -normalizing.

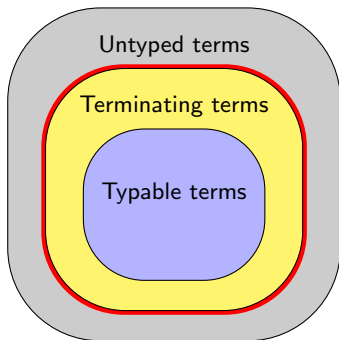
$$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B$$



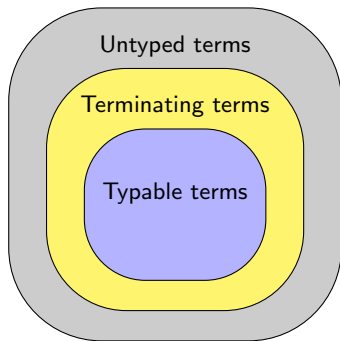
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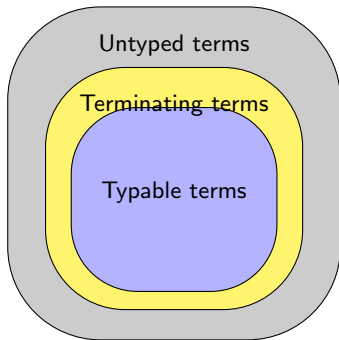


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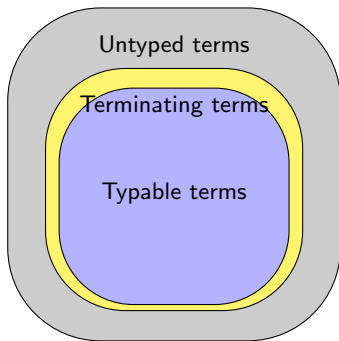


$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$

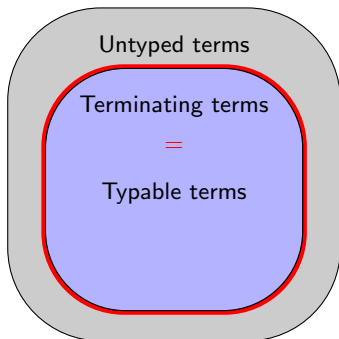


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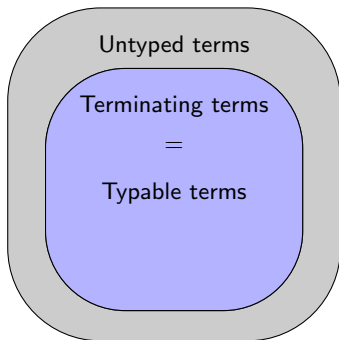
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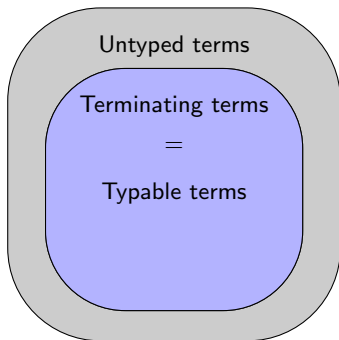
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Associativity:

$$A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$$

$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$



Associativity:

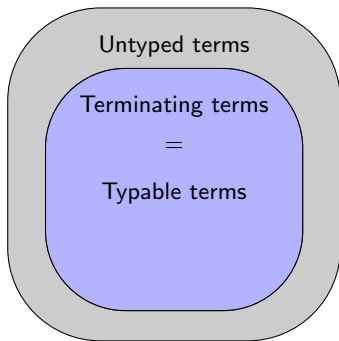
$$A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$$

Commutativity:

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Simple Types Versus Intersection Types

$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$



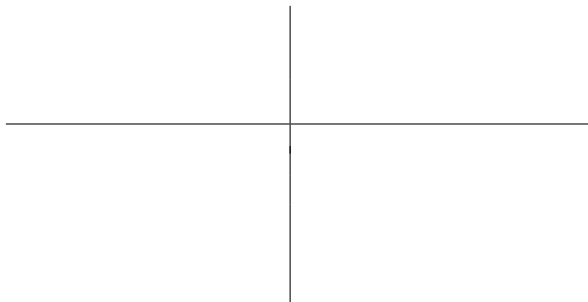
Associativity:

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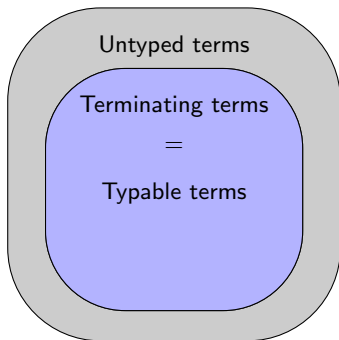
Commutativity:

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Idempotency?



$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$



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Commutativity:

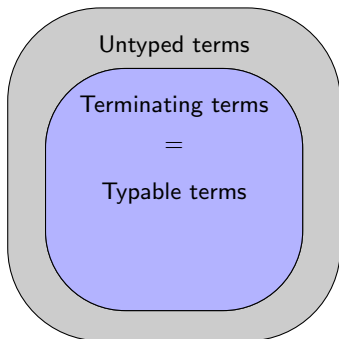
$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Idempotency?

Idempotent
[CoDe'78],[CoDe'80]

$$A \cap A = A$$

$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$



Associativity:

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Idempotency?

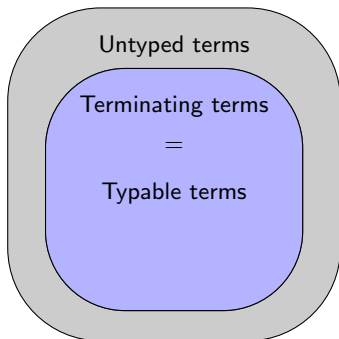
Idempotent
[CoDe'78],[CoDe'80]

$$A \cap A = A$$

Qualitative properties



$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$



Associativity:

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Commutativity:

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Idempotency?

Idempotent
[CoDe'78], [CoDe'80]

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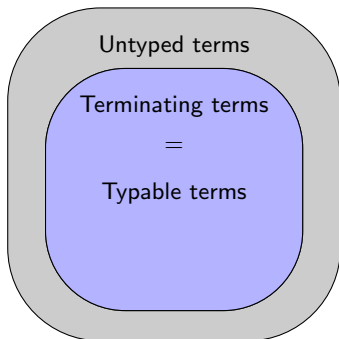
Non-Idempotent
[Gard'94], [Kfou'00]

$$A \cap A \neq A$$

Qualitative properties



$A, B ::= \sigma \mid A \Rightarrow B \mid A \cap B$



Associativity:

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Commutativity:

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Idempotency?

Idempotent
[CoDe'78],[CoDe'80]

$$A \cap A = A$$

Qualitative properties



Non-Idempotent
[Gard'94], [Kfou'00]

$$A \cap A \neq A$$

Quantitative properties
[dCarv'07]



The Call-by-Value Quantitative Typing System

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$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash x : \mathcal{M}} \text{ (var)} \\[10pt] \frac{(\Gamma_i; x : \mathcal{M}_i \vdash t : \sigma_i)_{i \in I}}{+_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \vdash \lambda x. t : [\mathcal{M}_i \Rightarrow \sigma_i]_{i \in I}} \text{ (abs)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash t : [\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \sigma] \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \vdash t u : \sigma} \text{ (app)} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma_1; x : \mathcal{M} \vdash t : \sigma \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \vdash t[x \backslash u] : \sigma} \text{ (es)} \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash x : \mathcal{M}} \text{ (var)} \\[10pt] \frac{}{\emptyset \vdash \lambda x.t : []} \text{ (abs)} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash t : [\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \sigma] \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \vdash tu : \sigma} \text{ (app)} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma_1; x : \mathcal{M} \vdash t : \sigma \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \vdash t[x \backslash u] : \sigma} \text{ (es)} \end{array}$$

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Theorem ([BucKesRiosViso'20])

Let $t \in \Lambda$, then t is $\mathcal{V}$ -normalizing iff it is $\mathcal{V}$ -typable.

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Let $t \in \Lambda$, then:

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Let $\triangleright_{\mathcal{V}} \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{C}\langle t \rangle : \sigma$ with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $\triangleright_{\mathcal{V}} \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{C}\langle u \rangle : \sigma$.

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Let $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle t \rangle : \sigma$ with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle u \rangle : \sigma$.

Corollary (Surface Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle$ be **MEANINGFUL** with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle$ is **MEANINGFUL**.

Genericity through Stratification

Victor Arrial¹ Giulio Guerrieri² Delia Kesner³

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³Université Paris Cité, CNRS, IRIF, Paris, France

OLAS Seminar, October 10, 2024

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(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$ **(Values)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

$L\langle \lambda x.t \rangle u \mapsto_{dB} L\langle t[x \backslash u] \rangle$ $t[x \backslash L\langle v \rangle] \mapsto_{sV} L\langle t\{x \backslash v\} \rangle$

$L ::= \diamond \mid L[x \backslash t]$

$V ::= \diamond \mid V t \mid t V \mid V[x \backslash t] \mid t[x \backslash V]$

Examples:

$(\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta \rightarrow_V \Delta[y \backslash zz] \Delta \rightarrow_V^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_V \dots$

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$$\mathbf{L} ::= \diamond \mid \mathbf{L}[x \backslash t]$$

$$\mathbf{V} ::= \diamond \mid \mathbf{V} t \mid t \mathbf{V} \mid \mathbf{V}[x \backslash t] \mid t[x \backslash \mathbf{V}]$$

$$\mathbf{V}_i ::= \dots \quad (\text{at most under } i \text{ lambdas})$$

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Examples:

$(\lambda x.\Delta)(yy)\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0} \Delta[y \backslash zz]\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0}^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_{V_0} \dots$

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Examples: $(\lambda x.\Delta)(yy)\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0} \Delta[y \backslash zz]\Delta \xrightarrow{*}_{V_0} \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_{V_0} \dots$
 $\lambda x.((\lambda y.xw)[w \backslash \lambda z.\Omega])$

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 $\lambda x.((\lambda y.xw)[w \backslash \lambda z.\Omega]) \rightarrow_{V_1} \lambda x.\lambda y.(x \lambda z.\Omega)$

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Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta \rightarrow_{V_0} \Delta[y \backslash zz] \Delta \xrightarrow{*}_{V_0} \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_{V_0} \dots \\ & \lambda x.((\lambda y.xw)[w \backslash \lambda z.\Omega]) \rightarrow_{V_1} \lambda x.\lambda y.(x \lambda z.\Omega) \not\rightarrow_{V_1} \end{aligned}$$

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Examples:

$(\lambda x.\Delta)(yy)\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0} \Delta[y \backslash zz]\Delta \xrightarrow{*}_{V_0} \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_{V_0} \dots$
 $\lambda x.((\lambda y.xw)[w \backslash \lambda z.\Omega]) \rightarrow_{V_1} \lambda x.\lambda y.(x \lambda z.\Omega) \not\rightarrow_{V_2}$

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$V_{\omega} ::= \dots$ (everywhere)

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Examples:

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Theorem (Typed Genericity)

Let $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle t \rangle : \sigma$ with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle u \rangle : \sigma$.

Corollary (Surface Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle$ be **MEANINGFUL** with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle$ is **MEANINGFUL**.

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Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a full normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

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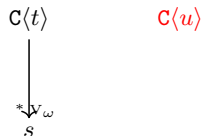
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Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a full normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C\langle t \rangle & & C\langle u \rangle \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \downarrow_{V_\omega}^* & = & \downarrow_{V_\omega}^* \\ s & & s \end{array}$$

Theorem (Typed Genericity)

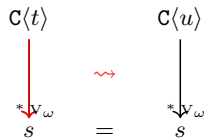
Let $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle t \rangle : \sigma$ with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle u \rangle : \sigma$.

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Let $C\langle t \rangle$ be **MEANINGFUL** with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle$ is **MEANINGFUL**.

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$\rightsquigarrow$

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(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t u \mid t[x \backslash u]$

(Values) $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

$L\langle \lambda x.t \rangle u \mapsto_{\text{dB}} L\langle t[x \backslash u] \rangle$

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$V_i ::= \dots$ (at most under i lambdas)

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Examples:

$(\lambda x.\Delta)(yy)\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0} \Delta[y \backslash zz]\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0}^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_{V_0} \dots$
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Lemma (Lifting)

Let $\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \in \Lambda$ and $t \in \Lambda$ such that $\mathbf{t} \rightarrow_{V_n} \mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{t} \leq t$. Then there exists $u \in \Lambda$ such that $t \rightarrow_{V_n} u$ and $\mathbf{u} \leq u$.

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} & t & \\ \vee & & \\ \mathbf{t} & \xrightarrow{V_n} & \mathbf{u} \end{array}$$

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Example:

$$(\lambda x. \Delta) (yy) \Delta$$

$$\vee |$$

$$(\lambda x. \Delta) \perp \Delta \xrightarrow{v_0'} \Delta[y \setminus \perp] \Delta$$

Lemma (Lifting)

Let $\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \in \Lambda$ and $t \in \Lambda$ such that $\mathbf{t} \rightarrow_{v_n} \mathbf{u}$ and $\mathbf{t} \leq t$. Then there exists $u \in \Lambda$ such that $t \rightarrow_{v_n} u$ and $\mathbf{u} \leq u$. Diagrammatically:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t & \xrightarrow{v_n} & u \\ \vee | & \Updownarrow & \vee | \\ \mathbf{t} & \xrightarrow{v_n} & \mathbf{u} \end{array}$$

Example:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\lambda x. \Delta) (yy) \Delta & \xrightarrow{v_0} & \Delta[y \setminus zz] \Delta \\ \vee | & \Updownarrow & \vee | \\ (\lambda x. \Delta) \perp \Delta & \xrightarrow{v_0} & \Delta[y \setminus \perp] \Delta \end{array}$$

Theorem (Typed Genericity)

Let $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle t \rangle : \sigma$ with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle u \rangle : \sigma$.

Corollary (Surface Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle$ be **MEANINGFUL** with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle$ is **MEANINGFUL**.

Theorem (Full Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a full normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} C\langle t \rangle & & C & & C\langle u \rangle \\ \downarrow & \rightsquigarrow & \downarrow & \rightsquigarrow & \downarrow \\ *_{V_\omega} & & *_{V_\omega} & & *_{V_\omega} \\ s & = & s & = & s \end{array}$$

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t **MEANINGLESS**

$$t \text{ \textbf{MEANINGLESS}} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{QA}(t) := \perp$$

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t **MEANINGFUL**

$$\begin{array}{ll} t \text{ **MEANINGLESS** } & \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{QA}(t) := \perp \\ t \text{ **MEANINGFUL** } & \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{QA}(x) := x \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lcl} t \text{ **MEANINGLESS** } & \rightsquigarrow & \mathcal{QA}(t) := \perp \\ \\ t \text{ **MEANINGFUL** } & \rightsquigarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x. t') & := \lambda x. \mathcal{QA}(t') \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

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Examples:

$$\mathcal{QA}((\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta)$$

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Examples:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{QA}((\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta) &= \perp \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.(\lambda y.xw)[w \setminus \lambda z.\Omega]) & \end{aligned}$$

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Examples:

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Lemma (Approximation)

Let $t, u \in \Lambda$ such that $t \rightarrow_{V_n} u$, then $\mathcal{QA}(t) \rightarrow_{V_n}^ \mathcal{QA}(u)$.*

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Example:

$$t := (\lambda z.x \Delta)[x \setminus \Delta] \xrightarrow{\quad V_0 \quad} \lambda z.\Omega =: u$$

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Theorem (Full Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a V_ω -normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\begin{array}{c} C\langle t \rangle \\ \downarrow \\ \begin{array}{c} * \\ \vee \\ V_\omega \\ s \end{array} \end{array}$$

Theorem (Full Genericity)

Let $\mathcal{C}\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a V_ω -normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, $\mathcal{C}\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\mathcal{C}\langle t \rangle \geq \mathcal{QA}(\mathcal{C}\langle t \rangle)$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\begin{array}{c} *V_\omega \\ s \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) \\
 \downarrow & \rightsquigarrow & \downarrow \\
 & & *V_\omega \\
 & & \mathbf{s} \\
 & & \vee I \\
 *V_\omega & \geq & QA(s) \\
 s & &
 \end{array}$$

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 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & & *V_\omega & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee | & & \\
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 s & & & &
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 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) & \leq & C\langle u \rangle \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & i_{V_\omega} & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & V & & \\
 \downarrow_{V_\omega}^* & = & QA(s) & = & \downarrow_{V_\omega}^* \\
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 & \rightsquigarrow & i_{V_\omega} & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
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 s & & & & s'
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 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \leftarrow & i_{V_\omega} & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee & & \\
 & & QA(s) & & \\
 \downarrow & = & & = & \downarrow \\
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 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \leftarrow & i_{V_n} & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee & & \\
 i_{V_n} & \geq & QA(s) & \leq & s' \\
 s & & & &
 \end{array}$$

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 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \Leftarrow & i_{V_n} s & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \vee I & & \\
 i_{V_n} s & \geq & QA(s) & \leq & s'
 \end{array}$$

Theorem (Quantitative Stratified Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_n}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a V_n -normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, there exists $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and such that $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_n}^i s_1$ and $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_n}^i s_2$ for some s_1, s_2 such that $s_1 \approx_n s_2$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) & \leq & C\langle u \rangle \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \Leftarrow & i_{V_n} & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee & & \\
 i_{V_n} & \geq & QA(s_1) & \leq & i_{V_n} \\
 s_1 & & & & s_2
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 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \Leftarrow & i_{V_n} & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee \downarrow & & \\
 i_{V_n} & \geq & QA(s_1) & \leq & i_{V_n} \\
 s_1 & & & & s_2
 \end{array}$$

with **surface** and **full** genericity as corollaries.

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

Theories of the λ -calculus

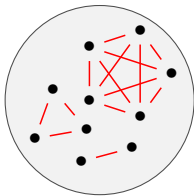
Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

λ_v -**theories:** Contextually closed theory containing dB and sV.

Theories of the λ -calculus

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

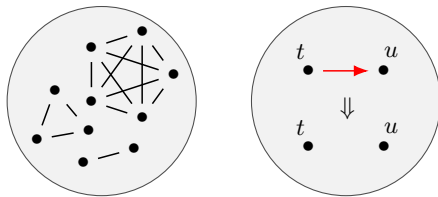
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Theories of the λ -calculus

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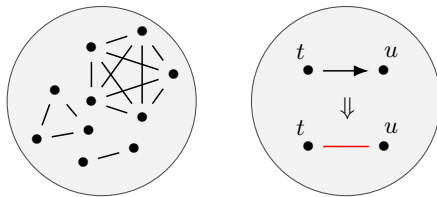
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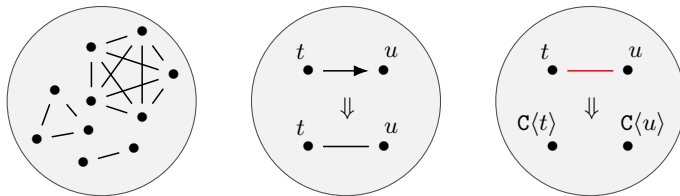
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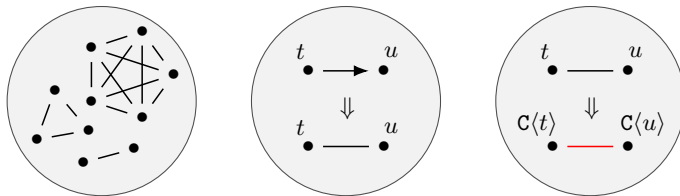
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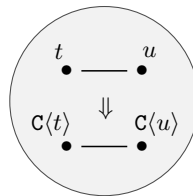
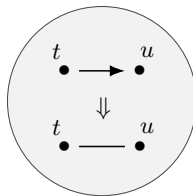
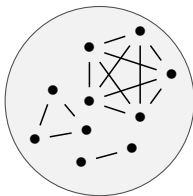
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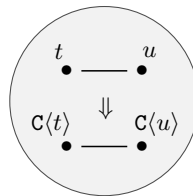
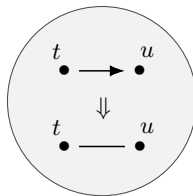
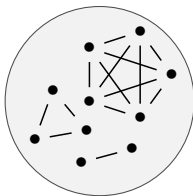
λ_v -**theories:** Contextually closed theory containing dB and sV.



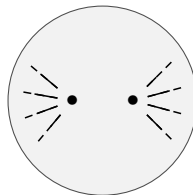
Theories of the λ -calculus

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

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Consistent: There exists two **distinct** points.



Theory $\mathcal{T}_v$: Smallest λ_v -Theory

Computational Theory: Smallest λ_v -theory, written $\mathcal{T}_v$.

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Lemma ([AccPao'12])

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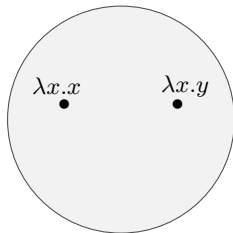
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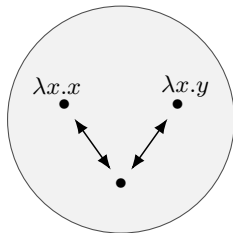
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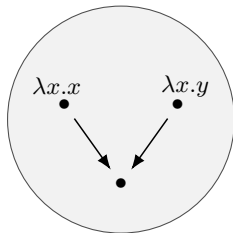
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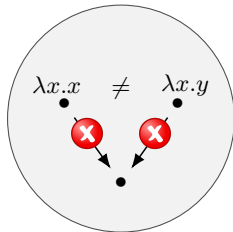
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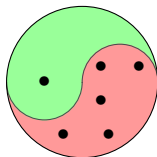
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Sensible Theory: λ_v -theory equating all **MEANINGLESS** terms.

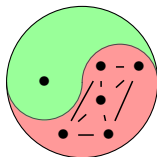
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MEANINGFUL

MEANINGLESS

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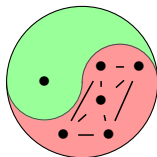


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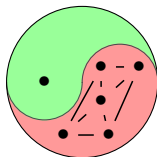


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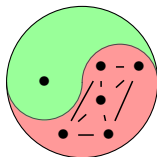
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Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a full normal form, then for any $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

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Theory $\mathcal{H}_v^*$: $t \text{ --- } u$ when $\forall C, C\langle t \rangle$ **MEANINGFUL** iff $C\langle u \rangle$ **MEANINGFUL**.

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*Let $C\langle t \rangle$ be **MEANINGFUL** with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle$ is **MEANINGFUL**.*

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The theory $\mathcal{H}_v^*$ is unique maximal consistent λ_v -theory extending $\mathcal{H}_v$.

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Theorem

The theory $\mathcal{H}_v^*$ is unique maximal consistent λ_v -theory extending $\mathcal{H}_v$. Moreover, it *coincides* with the *operational equivalence* $\equiv$.

Operational Equivalence: $t \equiv u$ iff for all context C ,

there exists v such that $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* v$ iff there exists v' such that $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* v'$.

Summary:

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- Generalizes Surface and Full Genericity
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Thank you !

Do you have any question ?