

Genericity through Stratification

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¹Université Paris Cité, CNRS, IRIF, Paris, France

²University of Sussex, Brighton, UK

Chocola, May 23, 2024

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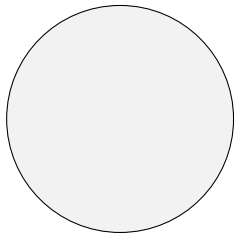
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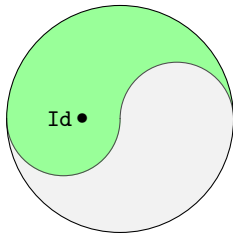
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Meaningfulness: a Question of Taste ?



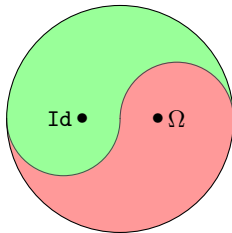
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MEANINGFUL



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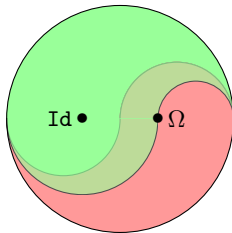
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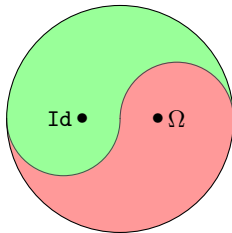
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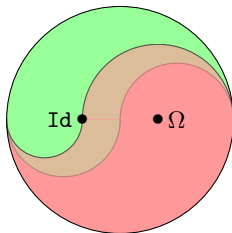
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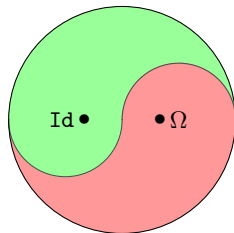
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Meaningfulness: a Question of Taste ?

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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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Plotkin's Call-by-Value [Plotkin'75]

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

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

Plotkin's Call-by-Value [Plotkin'75]

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

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

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Examples:

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

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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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Examples:

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

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

Lemma (Operational Characterization)

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

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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)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x. t$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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)** $v ::= x \mid \lambda x.t$

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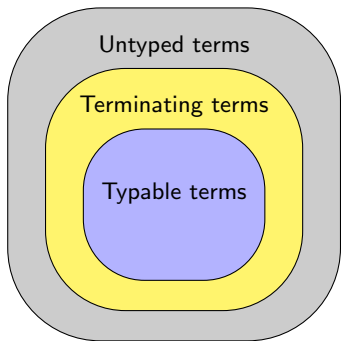
Example: $(\lambda x.\Delta) (yy) \Delta \rightarrow_V \Delta[y \backslash zz] \Delta \rightarrow_V^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_V \dots$

Theorem (Operational Characterization [AccGue'22])

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

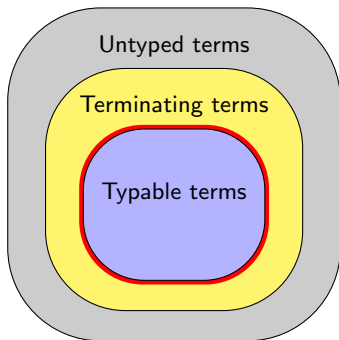
Simple Types Versus Intersection Types

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



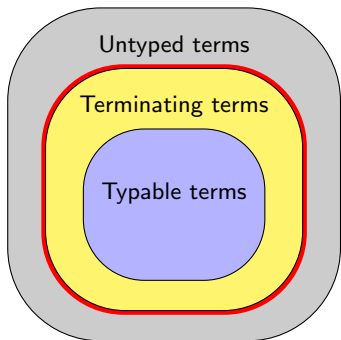
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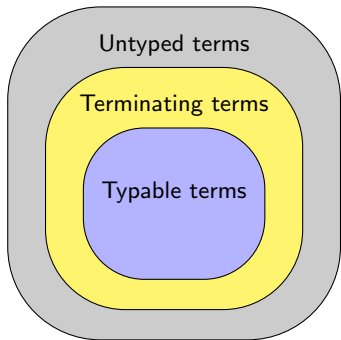
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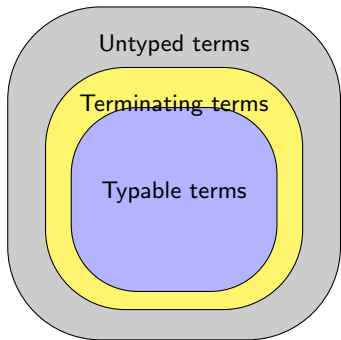
Simple Types Versus Intersection Types

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



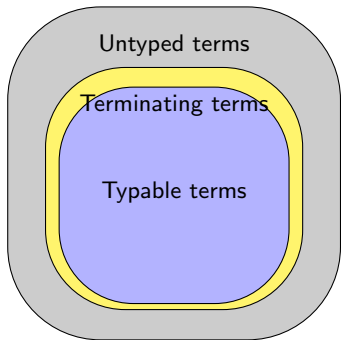
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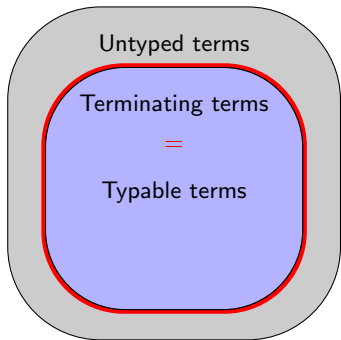
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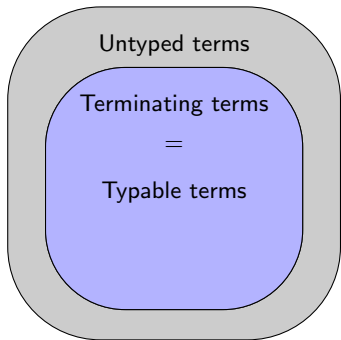
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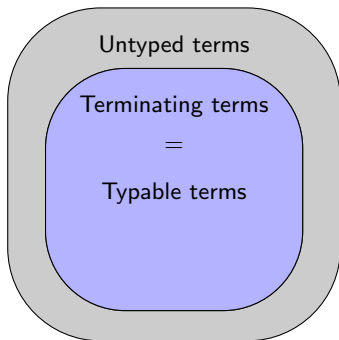


Associativity:

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

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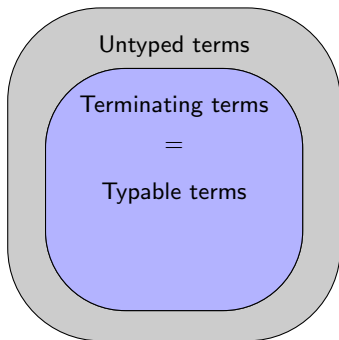
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Commutativity:

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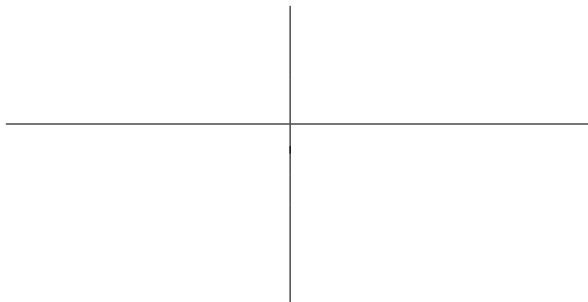
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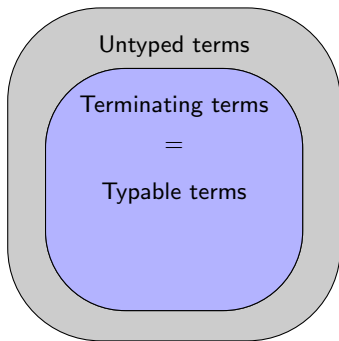
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Idempotency?



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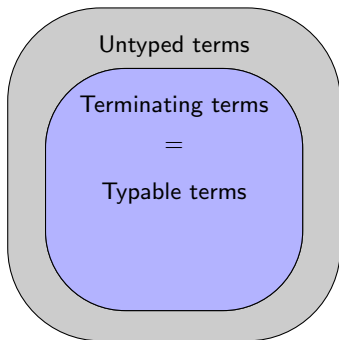
Idempotency?

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

$$A \cap A = A$$

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Idempotency?

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[CoDe'78],[CoDe'80]

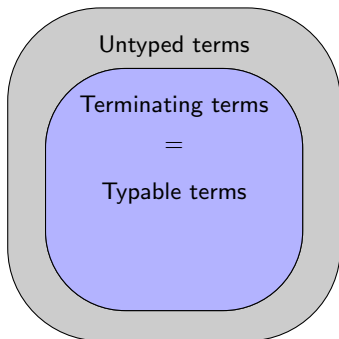
$$A \cap A = A$$

Qualitative properties



Simple Types Versus Intersection Types

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



Associativity:

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

Commutativity:

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

Idempotency?

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

$$A \cap A = A$$

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

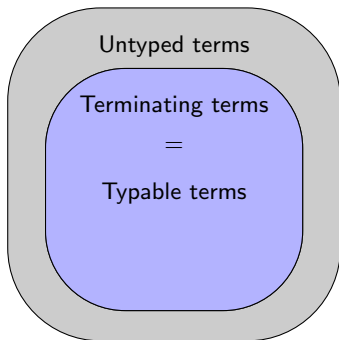
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Quantitative properties
[dCarv'07]



The Call-by-Value Quantitative Typing System

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$$\frac{}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash x : \mathcal{M}} \text{ (var)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash t : [\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \sigma] \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \vdash tu : \sigma} \text{ (app)}$$

$$\frac{(\Gamma_i; x : \mathcal{M}_i \vdash t : \sigma_i)_{i \in I}}{+_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \vdash \lambda x. t : [\mathcal{M}_i \Rightarrow \sigma_i]_{i \in I}} \text{ (abs)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1; x : \mathcal{M} \vdash t : \sigma \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2 \vdash t[x \backslash u] : \sigma} \text{ (es)}$$

The Call-by-Value Quantitative Typing System

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

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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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Nothing comes from Meaningfulness

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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**.

Genericity through Stratification

Victor Arrial¹ Giulio Guerrieri² Delia Kesner¹

¹Université Paris Cité, CNRS, IRIF, Paris, France

²University of Sussex, Brighton, UK

Chocola, May 23, 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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Variations on Genericity

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Theorem (Typed Genericity)

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

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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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Theorem (Typed Genericity)

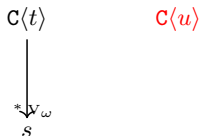
Let $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle t \rangle : \sigma$ with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $\triangleright_V \Gamma \vdash C\langle u \rangle : \sigma$.

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.



Variations on Genericity

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

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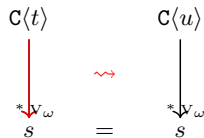
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(Terms) $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t\ u \mid t[x \backslash u]$

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

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

$t[x \backslash L\langle v \rangle] \mapsto_{\text{sV}} L\langle t\{x \backslash v\} \rangle$

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

$C, V_\omega ::= \dots$ (everywhere)

Examples:

$(\lambda x.\Delta)\ (yy)\ \Delta \rightarrow_{V_0} \Delta[y \backslash zz]\Delta \rightarrow_{V_0}^* \Omega[y \backslash zz] \rightarrow_{V_0} \dots$
 $\lambda x.(\lambda y.xw)[w \backslash \lambda z.\Omega] \rightarrow_{V_1} \lambda x.\lambda y.(x\ \lambda z.\Omega) \rightarrow_{V_3}^* \lambda x.\lambda y.(x\ \lambda z.\Omega) \rightarrow_{V_3} \dots$

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Stratified Distant Partial Call-by-Value

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

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Lifting: Retrieving Dynamic Properties

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 $\mathbf{u} \leq u$.

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:

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

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Example:

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

$$\vee |$$

$$(\lambda x. \Delta) \perp \Delta \xrightarrow{\quad V_0 \quad} \Delta[y \setminus \perp] \Delta$$

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:

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

Variations on Genericity

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

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

Meaningful (Quasi) Approximation

Meaningful (Quasi) Approximation

t

t **MEANINGLESS**

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

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

$$t \text{ **MEANINGFUL**}$$

Meaningful (Quasi) Approximation

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

Meaningful (Quasi) Approximation

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

Meaningful (Quasi) Approximation

t **MEANINGLESS** $\rightsquigarrow$

$$\mathcal{QA}(t) := \perp$$

t **MEANINGFUL** $\rightsquigarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.t') & := \lambda x.\mathcal{QA}(t') \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1 t_2) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1) \mathcal{QA}(t_2) \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$t \text{ **MEANINGFUL** } \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.t') & := \lambda x.\mathcal{QA}(t') \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1 t_2) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1) \mathcal{QA}(t_2) \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1[x \setminus t_2]) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1)[x \setminus \mathcal{QA}(t_2)] \end{array} \right.$$

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

$$t \text{ **MEANINGFUL** } \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.t') & := \lambda x.\mathcal{QA}(t') \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1 t_2) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1) \mathcal{QA}(t_2) \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1[x \setminus t_2]) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1)[x \setminus \mathcal{QA}(t_2)] \end{cases}$$

Examples:

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

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

$$t \text{ **MEANINGFUL** } \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.t') & := \lambda x.\mathcal{QA}(t') \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1 t_2) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1) \mathcal{QA}(t_2) \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1[x \setminus t_2]) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1)[x \setminus \mathcal{QA}(t_2)] \end{cases}$$

Examples:

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

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

$$t \text{ **MEANINGFUL** } \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.t') & := \lambda x.\mathcal{QA}(t') \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1 t_2) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1) \mathcal{QA}(t_2) \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1[x \setminus t_2]) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1)[x \setminus \mathcal{QA}(t_2)] \end{cases}$$

Examples:

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

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

$$t \text{ **MEANINGFUL**} \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} \mathcal{QA}(x) & := x \\ \mathcal{QA}(\lambda x.t') & := \lambda x.\mathcal{QA}(t') \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1 t_2) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1) \mathcal{QA}(t_2) \\ \mathcal{QA}(t_1[x \setminus t_2]) & := \mathcal{QA}(t_1)[x \setminus \mathcal{QA}(t_2)] \end{cases}$$

Examples:

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

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

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Examples:

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Examples:

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

A Quasi Approximation of Reductions

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t & \xrightarrow{\quad V_n \quad} & u \\ \text{VI} & \Downarrow & \text{VI} \\ \mathcal{QA}(t) & \xrightarrow{\quad V_n^* \quad} & \mathcal{QA}(u) \end{array}$$

Lemma (Approximation)

Let $t, u \in \Lambda$ such that $t \rightarrow_{V_n} u$, then $\mathcal{QA}(t) \rightarrow_{V_n}^* \mathbf{u} \geq \mathcal{QA}(u)$ for some $\mathbf{u} \leq u$. Diagrammatically:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t & \xrightarrow{\quad} & u \\ \vee | & \Downarrow & \vee | \\ \mathcal{QA}(t) & \xrightarrow{\quad}^* & \mathbf{u} \geq \mathcal{QA}(u) \end{array}$$

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Example:

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

A Quasi Approximation of Reductions

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$\vee |$

$$\mathcal{QA}(t) =$$

A Quasi Approximation of Reductions

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Let $t, u \in \Lambda$ such that $t \rightarrow_{V_n} u$, then $\mathcal{QA}(t) \rightarrow_{V_n}^* \mathbf{u} \geq \mathcal{QA}(u)$ for some $\mathbf{u} \leq u$. Diagrammatically:

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Lemma (Approximation)

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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 $u \in \Lambda$, $\mathcal{C}\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

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

$$\downarrow$$
$$\begin{matrix} * \\ \vee \\ V_\omega \\ s \end{matrix}$$

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & & \downarrow_{V_\omega}^* \\
 & & s \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 & & V \\
 \downarrow_{V_\omega}^* & & \\
 s & \geq & QA(s)
 \end{array}$$

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) & \leq & C\langle u \rangle \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & & *V_\omega & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee | & & \\
 *V_\omega & \geq & QA(s) & \leq & s' \\
 s & & & &
 \end{array}$$

A Proof of Full Genericity

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

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

A Proof of Full Genericity

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

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

A Proof of Full Genericity

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

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

A Proof of Full Genericity

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 $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* s$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) & \leq & C\langle u \rangle \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \leftarrow & i_{V_\omega} & & \\
 & & s & & \\
 & & \vee & & \\
 i_{V_\omega} & = & QA(s) & = & i_{V_\omega} \\
 s & & & & s'
 \end{array}$$

Theorem (Full Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_n}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a V_ω -normal form, then

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C\langle t \rangle & \geq & QA(C\langle t \rangle) & \leq & C\langle u \rangle \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & \rightsquigarrow & & \rightsquigarrow & \\
 & \leftarrow & i_{V_n} s & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \vee I & & \\
 i_{V_n} s & \geq & QA(s) & \leq & s'
 \end{array}$$

Theorem (Full Genericity)

Let $C\langle t \rangle \rightarrow_{V_n}^* s$ with t **MEANINGLESS** and s a V_n -normal form, then

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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 $s_1 \approx_n s_2$.

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

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 $s_1 \approx_n s_2$.

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

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

Theories of the λ -calculus

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

Theories of the λ -calculus

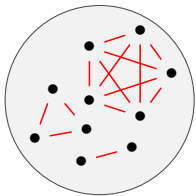
Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

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

Theories of the λ -calculus

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

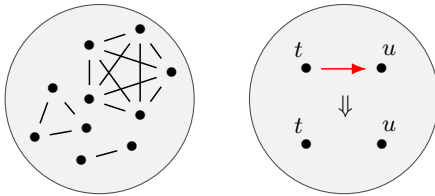
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Theories of the λ -calculus

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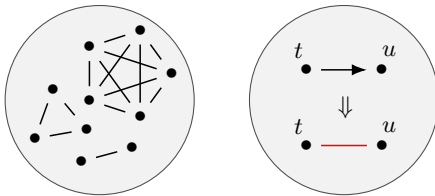
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Theories of the λ -calculus

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

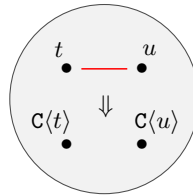
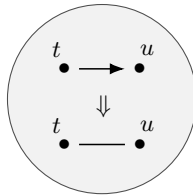
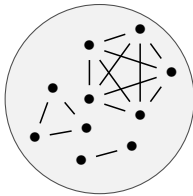
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Theories of the λ -calculus

Theories: Equivalence relations on Λ .

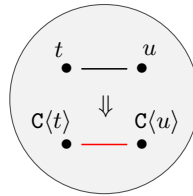
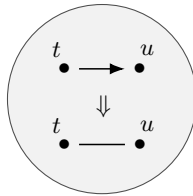
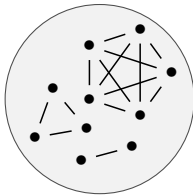
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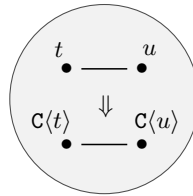
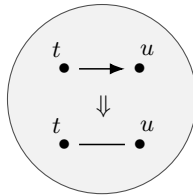
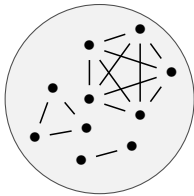
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Theories of the λ -calculus

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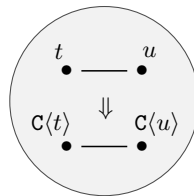
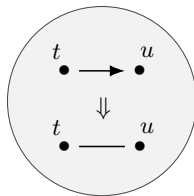
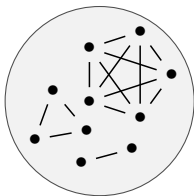
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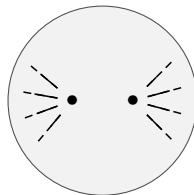
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Consistent: There exists two **distinct** points.



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Computational Theory:

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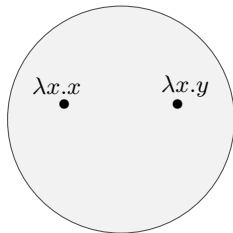
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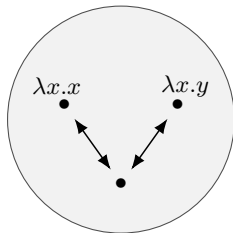
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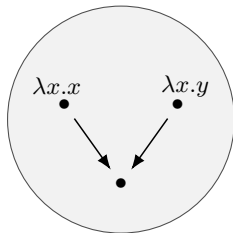
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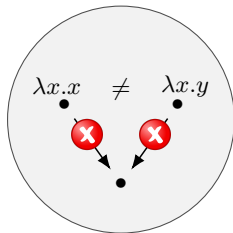
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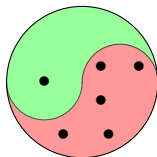
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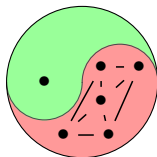


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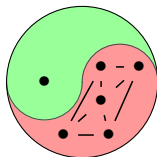


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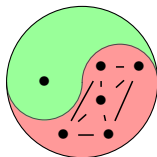
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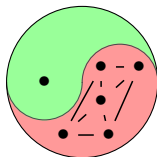
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*Let $C\langle t \rangle$ be **MEANINGFUL** with t **MEANINGLESS**, then for every $u \in \Lambda$, $C\langle u \rangle$ is **MEANINGFUL**.*

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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 $C\langle u \rangle \rightarrow_{V_\omega}^* v'$.

Conclusion

Summary:

- Novel simple technique to prove Stratified Quantitative Genericity
- Generalizes Surface and Full Genericity
- Consistency of theories $\mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}^*$ and coincides with observational equivalence.
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