

Reynolds' Parametricity

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Based on joint work with Neil Ghani, Fredrik Nordvall
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OPLSS 2016

Course Outline

Topic: Reynolds' theory of parametric polymorphism for System F

Goals: - extract the fibrational essence of Reynolds' theory
- generalize Reynolds' construction to very general models

- **Lecture 1:** Reynolds' theory of parametricity for System F
- **Lecture 2:** Introduction to fibrations
- **Lecture 3:** A bifibrational view of parametricity
- **Lecture 4:** Bifibrational parametric models for System F

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 - types as fibred functors
 - terms as fibred natural transformations
- This gives very general parametric models for System F
- Throughout, let $\mathbf{Rel}(U)$ be an **equality preserving arrow fibration and \forall -fibration**

Fibrational Semantics of Types

- Define fibred functors

$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash \tau \rrbracket : |\mathbf{Rel}(U)|^{|\Delta|} \rightarrow \mathbf{Rel}(U)$$

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- No definition for $\llbracket \Delta \vdash \tau \rrbracket$ on morphisms is needed because the domain of $\llbracket \Delta \vdash \tau \rrbracket$ is discrete

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$$\forall : (|\mathbf{Rel}(U)|^{n+1} \rightarrow_{\mathbf{Eq}} \mathbf{Rel}(U)) \rightarrow (|\mathbf{Rel}(U)|^n \rightarrow_{\mathbf{Eq}} \mathbf{Rel}(U))$$

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- Indeed, the very *existence* of \forall in a \forall -fibration requires that if F is equality preserving then so is $\forall F$
- In our model, the Identity Extension Lemma is “baked into” the interpretation of types, rather than something to be proved *post facto*
- If U is faithful, then the \forall -fibration requirement can be reformulated in terms of more basic concepts using opfibrational structure of U

Fibrational Semantics of Terms - The Set Up

- In a CCC, for all X and Y , there is an object $X \Rightarrow Y$ and a **isomorphism**

$$\lambda : \mathbf{Hom}(W \times X, Y) \cong \mathbf{Hom}(W, X \Rightarrow Y)$$

that is natural in W

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- In a \forall -fibration, for every F and G , there is are **isomorphisms**

$$\varphi_n : \mathbf{Hom}(F \circ \pi_n, G) \cong \mathbf{Hom}(F, \forall_n G)$$

that are natural in n

Fibrational Semantics of Terms - term variables

Define fibred natural transformations

$$\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash t : \tau \rrbracket : \llbracket \Delta \vdash \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \Delta \vdash \tau \rrbracket$$

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- This specializes to our **Set** interpretation of variables

Fibrational Semantics of Terms - term abstractions

- If

$$\frac{\Delta; \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash t : \tau_2}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2}$$

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- This is sensible because

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Fibrational Semantics of Terms - term applications

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- $\langle -, - \rangle : (\bar{X} \rightarrow Y) \times (\bar{X} \rightarrow W) \rightarrow \bar{X} \rightarrow (Y \times W)$ is $\langle f, g \rangle \bar{X} = f \bar{X} \times g \bar{X}$

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- This specializes to our **Set** interpretation of term applications

Fibrational Semantics of Terms - type abstractions

- If

$$\frac{\Delta, \alpha; \Gamma \vdash t : \tau}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Lambda \alpha. t : \forall \alpha. \tau}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Lambda \alpha. t : \forall \alpha. \tau \rrbracket & : \llbracket \Delta \vdash \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \Delta \vdash \forall \alpha. \tau \rrbracket \\ & = \llbracket \Delta \vdash \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \forall \llbracket \Delta, \alpha \vdash \tau \rrbracket \\ \llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Lambda \alpha. t : \forall \alpha. \tau \rrbracket & = \varphi_{|\Delta|} \llbracket \Delta, \alpha; \Gamma \vdash t : \tau \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

- This is sensible because α is not free in Γ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \Delta, \alpha; \Gamma \vdash t : \tau \rrbracket & : \llbracket \Delta, \alpha \vdash \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \Delta, \alpha \vdash \tau \rrbracket \\ & = \llbracket \Delta \vdash \Gamma \rrbracket \circ \pi_{|\Delta|} \rightarrow \llbracket \Delta, \alpha \vdash \tau \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

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Validating β - and η -Rules

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- **Proposition** If $\Delta \vdash \tau_1$ and $\Delta, \alpha; \Gamma \vdash t : \tau_2$
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Validating β - and η -Rules

- Our model is sensible by construction
- Reynolds' model is an instance of ours, **assuming a constructive metatheory** — e.g., the Calculus of Constructions with impredicative **Set**
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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
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 \downarrow |\mathbf{Rel}(U)|^{|\Delta|} & & \downarrow U \\
 |\mathcal{B}|^{|\Delta|} \times |\mathcal{B}|^{|\Delta|} & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{[[\Gamma]]_o \times [[\Gamma]]_o} \\ \Downarrow [[t]]_o \times [[t]]_o \\ \xrightarrow{[[\tau]]_o \times [[\tau]]_o} \end{array} & \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}
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Unwinding the Theorem

In particular, for every fibration $U : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow B$ whose relations fibration is an equality preserving arrow fibration and a forall fibration, for every System F type $\Delta \vdash \tau$ and term $\Delta; \Gamma \vdash t : \tau$, we get:

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- These are **litmus tests** verifying that a model is “good”

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- This hits the **sweet spot** between the simplicity and “light structure” of functorial models and the ability to prove expected key results

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- ...and to show that, ignoring size issues, Reynolds' construction gives an instance of our framework via the relations fibration on **Set**
- The PER model of Bainbridge et al. is also an instance (if bifibrations are understood as internal to the category of ω -sets)

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- Ex: Using non-standard relations, we can construct a model of “multi-valued parametricity” over a constructively completely distributive complete non-trivial lattice of truth values

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- At WadlerFest, Neil Ghani, Fredrik Nordvall Forsberg, and Federico Orsanigo developed a **proof-relevant version of our framework**
- Clément Aubert, Fredrik Nordvall Forsberg, and I are working on extending our framework to a polymorphic calculus with **computational effects** (System F with effect-free constants and algebraic operations in the style of Plotkin and Power's effectful simply-typed calculus λ_c)

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- Parametric limits. B. Dunphy and U. Reddy. LICS'04. [First model to mix fibrations with reflexive graphs, but obtains existence of initial algebras only for strictly positive functors]
- And *many, many* more...