



- theory of sequential algorithms game semantics
- missed jury of his PhD + 3 papers together
- $\lambda$ -calculus + category theory
- $\longrightarrow$  book with Roberto Amadio  $\star \star \star$
- neighbors in Paris (PL in 15th -- JJ in 7th)
- Sophia-Antipolis in 70-80's





# Plan

• the standardization theorem (with upper bounds)

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- our result
- rigid and minimum prefixes (stability thm)
- Xi's proof (with upper bounds)
- Xi's proof revisited with live occurences

.. joint work with Andrea Asperti (LICS 2013) ..



# Standard reductions (1/3)

• Definition: The following reduction is standard

$$\rho: M = M_0 \xrightarrow{R_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{R_2} M_2 \cdots \xrightarrow{R_n} M_n = N$$

iff for all *i* and *j*, i < j, then  $R_j$  is not residual along  $\rho$  of some  $R'_j$  to the left of  $R_i$  in  $M_{i-1}$ .

• **Definition:** The leftmost-outermost reduction is also called the **normal reduction**.

# Standard reductions (2/3)



# Standard reductions (3/3)

• Standardization thm [Curry 50] Let  $M \xrightarrow{\star} N$ . Then  $M \xrightarrow{\star} N$ .



Any reduction can be performed outside-in and left-to-right.

Normalization corollary

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Let  $M \xrightarrow{\star} nf$ . Then  $M \xrightarrow{\star} nf$ .



#### Our result

- Upper-bound on standard reductions [Hongwey Xi, 99] Let  $\ell = |\rho|$  and  $\rho : M \xrightarrow{\star} N$ . Then  $|\rho_{st}| \leq |M|^{2^{\ell}}$ where  $\rho_{st} : M \xrightarrow{\star} N$ .
- Upper-bound to normal forms [Asperti-JJL, 13] Let  $\ell = |\rho|$  and  $\rho : M \xrightarrow{\star} x$ . Then  $|\rho_{norm}| \le \ell!$ where  $\rho_{norm} : M \xrightarrow{\star} x$ .

We gain one exponential.



# Stability (1/2)

- **Definition** [rigid prefix] *A* prefix of *M* is rigid when never the left of an application in *A* can reduce to an abstraction.
- $M = \Omega(\lambda x.x(lx))(llx)$ \_(\lambda x.x\_)\_ rigid prefix of M  $\Omega = (\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx)$ \_(\lambda x.x\_)(\_lx) not rigid prefix of M  $I = \lambda x.x$

(rigid prefixes are finite prefixes of Berarducci trees)

• **Definition** M produces A if  $M \xrightarrow{\star} N$  and A is rigid prefix of N.

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# Stability (2/2)

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• Theorem [stability] For any rigid prefix A produced by M, there is a unique minimal prefix  $|M|_A$  of M producing A.



• Fact [monotony] Let M produce A rigid and  $M \xrightarrow{\star} N$ . Then N produces A.

# Slow consumption (1/2)

• Lemma 1 [slow consumption] Let M produce A rigid and  $M \rightarrow N$ . Then  $||N|_A| \ge ||M|_A| - 2$ .

i.e.  $|[M]_A|_{@} \le 1 + |[N]_A|_{@}$  where  $|P|_{@}$  is the applicative size of P (its number

where  $|P|_{@}$  is the applicative size of P (its number of application nodes).

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• Corollary Let  $\rho: M \xrightarrow{\star} N$  and A be rigid prefix of N. Then  $|\lfloor M \rfloor_A|_{\mathfrak{Q}} \leq |\rho| + |A|_{\mathfrak{Q}}$ .

### Multiplicity of variables

• **Definition** Let *M* produce *A* rigid. An occurrence of *x* is live for *A* if it belongs to  $\lfloor M \rfloor_A$ .

Let  $m_A(x)$  be the number of live occurrences of x in M. We pose  $m_A(R) = m_A(x)$  when  $R = (\lambda x.M)N$ .

• Lemma 2 [upper bound on live multiplicity] Let  $\rho: M \xrightarrow{\star} N$  and A rigid prefix of N. Then  $m_A(x) \leq |\rho| + |A|_{@} + 1$  for any variable x in M.

Slow consumption (2/2)  $[M]_A$   $\downarrow$  M  $\downarrow$  M  $\downarrow$  M  $\downarrow$  M  $\downarrow$  M  $\downarrow$  M  $\downarrow$  A  $\downarrow$  A

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# Xi's proof of standardization (1/3)

• Lemma [reordering of head redexes] H is residual of H'.



**Proof** Easy since  $M = \lambda \vec{x}.(\lambda x.T)U\vec{M}$  and  $\rho = \rho_T \rho_U \rho_1 \cdots \rho_n$ . And  $\rho'$  is disjoint intermix of  $\rho_T$ , several  $\rho_U$ , followed by  $\rho_i$ 's. Thus  $|\rho'| = |\rho_T| + m(H).|\rho_U| + \sum_i |\rho_i|$ 

#### Xi's proof of standardization (2/3)



#### Proof

By induction on pair  $(|\rho|, |M|)$ . Cases on  $\rho R$  contracting head redex or not + previous lemma.

#### Xi's proof of standardization (3/3)

• Theorem [standardization with upper bounds] Let  $M = M_0 \xrightarrow{R_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{R_2} M_2 \cdots \xrightarrow{R_n} M_n = N$ Then there is  $\rho$  standard from M to N such that  $|\rho| \leq (1 + \lceil 1, m(R_2) \rceil)(1 + \lceil 1, m(R_3) \rceil) \cdots (1 + \lceil 1, m(R_n) \rceil)$ 

**Proof** By induction on the length n of reduction from M to N.

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### Proof of our upper bound (1/2)

• Theorem [standardization with upper bounds] Let  $M = M_0 \xrightarrow{R_1} M_1 \xrightarrow{R_2} M_2 \cdots \xrightarrow{R_n} M_n = N$ and A be rigid prefix of N. Then there is  $\rho$  standard from M to N' such that  $|\rho| \le (1 + \lceil 1, m_A(R_2) \rceil)(1 + \lceil 1, m_A(R_3) \rceil) \cdots (1 + \lceil 1, m_A(R_n) \rceil)$ and A is rigid prefix of N'.

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# Proof of our upper bound (2/2)

• Corollary 1 Let  $\rho: M \xrightarrow{\star} N$  and A be rigid prefix of N. Then there is  $\rho_{st}$  standard producing A such that:

$$|\rho_{st}| \leq \frac{(|\rho| + |A|_{@})!}{(1 + |A|_{@})!}$$

Proof Simple calculation with lemma 2 and previous thm.

• Corollary 2 Let  $\rho_{st} : M \xrightarrow{*} x$  be standard reduction. Then  $|\rho_{st}| \le |\rho|!$  where  $\rho$  is shortest reduction from M to x.



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# Conclusion

- terms are easy to grow in the  $\lambda$ -calculus
- but take time to consume terms



• back to earth ....