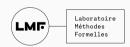
# Semantics for a Turing-complete Reversible Programming Language with Inductive Types

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$$t \simeq t'$$
 iff  $\llbracket t 
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- Prove that the language does what it is supposed to do,
- Compile the language and perform optimisations safely,
- Inform on which features can be added to the language.

#### **Reversible Programming**

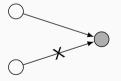
#### Originally –

- Landauer and Bennett, 1961: Reversible Computation and Energy Dissipation.
- Programs are reversible: for a program t, there is  $t^{-1}$  such that t;  $t^{-1} = skip$ .
- Applications to quantum computing (we can chat about this later).

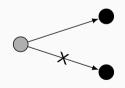
——— What we do —————

- Reversibility, but not totality.
- Improve the language through the model.
- Soundness and adequacy.

Backward determinism



Forward determinism



[Kaarsgaard&Rennela21]

 ${\tt Category\ theory\ around\ reversibility\ is\ well\ studied\ [Axelsen\&Kaarsgaard16]}.$ 

Domain and partiality

Partial inverse

Union of morphisms

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- Domain and partiality Restriction category:  $f \mapsto \bar{f}$ .
  - $f\circ \bar{f}=f,\ \bar{f}\circ \overline{g}=\overline{g}\circ \bar{f},\ \overline{f\circ \overline{g}}=\bar{f}\circ \overline{g},\ \overline{h}\circ f=f\circ \overline{h\circ f}.$

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Domain and partiality Restriction category:  $f \mapsto \overline{f}$ .  $f \circ \overline{f} = f, \quad \overline{f} \circ \overline{g} = \overline{g} \circ \overline{f}, \quad \overline{f} \circ \overline{g} = \overline{f} \circ \overline{g}, \quad \overline{h} \circ f = f \circ \overline{h} \circ \overline{f}.$   $h : \mathring{g} \otimes \mathring{g} \qquad \overline{h} : \mathring{g} \to \mathring{g}$ 

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$$h : \mathring{f} \circ \overline{f} \circ \overline{g} = \overline{g} \circ \overline{f}, \quad \overline{h} \circ \mathring{f} \circ \overline{g} \circ \overline{f} \circ \overline{g} \circ \overline{f} \circ \overline{g}.$$

Partial inverse Inverse category:  $f \mapsto f^{\circ}$ .  $f \circ f = \overline{f}$  and  $f \circ f^{\circ} = \overline{F}^{\circ}$ .

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$$h: \stackrel{\partial}{b} \searrow \stackrel{\partial}{b} \qquad \overline{h}: \stackrel{\partial}{b} \longrightarrow \stackrel{\partial}{b}$$

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Order 
$$f \leq g$$
 if  $g\bar{f} = f$ 

Gives a dcpo structure to homsets.

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 $\bullet \quad \text{Cartesian product} \ \times.$ 

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Hopefully, there is a way to cheat.

#### Our new functions

We can **cheat** with our partial inverse!

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$$\llbracket A \rrbracket \stackrel{\llbracket \Delta \vdash t \ : \ A \rrbracket}{\longrightarrow}^{\circ} \ \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket \stackrel{\llbracket \Delta \vdash t' \ : \ B \rrbracket}{\longrightarrow} \ \llbracket B \rrbracket$$

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5

With a sum type  $\oplus$ :

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash t \colon A}{\Delta \vdash \operatorname{inj}_{l} t \colon A \oplus B} \qquad \frac{\Delta \vdash t \colon B}{\Delta \vdash \operatorname{inj}_{r} t \colon A \oplus B}$$

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Our functions are then:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} t_1 & \mapsto & t_1' \\ t_2 & \mapsto & t_2' \\ & \vdots \\ t_m & \mapsto & t_m' \end{array}\right\} : A \leftrightarrow B$$

whenever  $\Delta_i \vdash t_i$ : A and  $t_j \perp t_k$ ,  $\Delta_i \vdash t_i'$ : B and  $t_j' \perp t_k'$ .

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{inj}_{I} x & \mapsto & \operatorname{inj}_{I} x \\ \operatorname{inj}_{I} y & \mapsto & \operatorname{inj}_{I} y \end{array}\right\} : A \oplus B \leftrightarrow B \oplus A$$

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$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{inj}_{l} x & \mapsto & \operatorname{inj}_{r} x \\ \operatorname{inj}_{r} y & \mapsto & \operatorname{inj}_{l} y \end{array} \right\} : A \oplus B \leftrightarrow B \oplus A \right] = \left[ \left[ \operatorname{inj}_{l} x \mapsto \operatorname{inj}_{r} x \right] \vee \left[ \left[ \operatorname{inj}_{r} y \mapsto \operatorname{inj}_{l} y \right] \right]$$

How much can one express with this language?

Some reading: [Axelsen&Kaarsgaard16] + [Fiore04] + some calculations.

 $\longrightarrow \mathsf{Our}\ \mathsf{category}\ \boldsymbol{C}$ 

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 $\longrightarrow$  Our category  ${\bf C}$  is parameterised  ${\bf DCPO}\textsubscript{-algebraically}$   $\omega\textsubscript{-compact}.$ 

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$$\operatorname{map}(\omega) = \operatorname{fix} f. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\ ] & \mapsto [\ ] \\ h :: t \mapsto (\omega \ h) :: (f \ t) \end{array} \right\} : [A] \leftrightarrow [B]$$

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Works in the category thanks to **DCPO**-enrichment.

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 $\longrightarrow$  Our category **C** can model infinite data types  $\mu X.A.$ 

Examples:

$$\mathtt{Nat} = \mu X.1 \oplus X \qquad [A] = \mu X.1 \oplus (A \otimes X)$$

And we want to parse those infinite types:

$$map(\omega) = \mathbf{fix} \ \mathbf{f} . \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\ ] & \mapsto [\ ] \\ h :: t \mapsto (\omega \ h) :: (\mathbf{f} \ t) \end{array} \right\} : [A] \leftrightarrow [B]$$

Works in the category thanks to **DCPO**-enrichment.  $fix(F) = \sup_n \{F^n(\bot)\}$ 

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## Summary of the language (mandatory slide)

```
(Ground types) A, B ::= I | A \oplus B | A \otimes B |
(Function types) T_1, T_2 ::= A \leftrightarrow B
(Unit term) t, t_1, t_2 := *
(Pairing)
                                        t_1 \otimes t_2
(Injections)
                                        | inj_t t | inj_t t
(Function application)
                                     |\omega|
                  \omega ::= \{t_1 \mapsto t'_1 \mid \cdots \mid t_m \mapsto t'_m\}
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(Higher abstractions)
                                                |\lambda f.\omega| \omega_2\omega_1
```

 $\lambda$ -calculus thanks to **DCPO**-enrichment.

### Expressivity

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### – Roughly -

- Reversible Turing Machines [Axelsen&Glück11].
  - ♦ Simulate your favourite Turing machines.
- Encode RTMs in our language:
  - lack Alphabet & states mapped to  $I \oplus \cdots \oplus I$ .
  - ♦ Tape as lists.
  - lacktriangle Functions simulating one-step transition of  $\delta$ .
  - ♦ Iterate until final state.

\_\_\_\_\_ Usual \_\_\_\_\_

fix  $f^T$  .  $f^T$ : T

fix  $f^{A \leftrightarrow B}$  .  $\{x \mapsto f x\}$ :  $A \leftrightarrow B$ 

— Usual ———

fix 
$$f^T$$
 .  $f^T$ :  $T$ 

Less usual ———

fix 
$$f^{A \leftrightarrow B}$$
.  $\{x \mapsto f x\}$ :  $A \leftrightarrow B$ 

(fix 
$$f \cdot \{x \mapsto fx\}$$
)  $v \rightarrow \{x \mapsto (\text{fix } f \cdot \{x \mapsto fx\}) x\} v$   
 $\rightarrow ((\text{fix } f \cdot \{x \mapsto fx\}) x)[v/x]$   
 $= (\text{fix } f \cdot \{x \mapsto fx\}) v$ 

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$$(\operatorname{fix} f. \{x \mapsto fx\}) \ v \to \{x \mapsto (\operatorname{fix} f. \{x \mapsto fx\}) \ x\} \ v$$
$$\to ((\operatorname{fix} f. \{x \mapsto fx\}) \ x)[v/x]$$
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New challenger ———

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New challenger –

$$\lambda g^{A_1 \leftrightarrow B_1}$$
 fix  $f^{A_2 \leftrightarrow B_2}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{inj}_f x & \mapsto & \operatorname{inj}_f (g x) \\ \operatorname{inj}_r y & \mapsto & \operatorname{inj}_r (f y) \end{array} \right\} : A_1 \oplus A_2 \leftrightarrow B_1 \oplus B_2$ 

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#### Self promotion:

- Kostia's PhD thesis, https://theses.hal.science/tel-03959403v1
- My PhD thesis, https://theses.hal.science/tel-04625771v1
- Benoît's habilitation, to be defended on 24th September 2024.