

Tropical Mathematics and the λ -Calculus

Daide Barbarossa and Paolo Pistone

davide.barbarossa@unibo.it

<https://lipn.univ-paris13.fr/~barbarossa/>

Dipartimento di Informatica



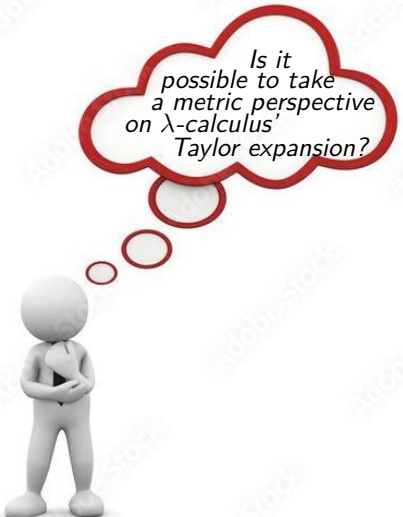
ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA



This work has been supported by the ERC CoG DIAPASoN, GA 818616.

24th Italian Conference on Theoretical Computer Science (ICTCS) 2023

Motivating question (Ugo da Lago to Pistone & myself)



Is it
possible to take
a metric perspective
on λ -calculus?
Taylor expansion?

Logarithmic gap

Lipschitz $n\alpha$ vs Polynomial α^n

Can they coexist ?

...Yes, in a *tropical* world !

Linearity

How many duplications/erasures during execution ?

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Two *orthogonal* approaches:

- *Metric approach*: “Duplication as program sensitivity”
easy terms, difficult typing – types handle duplication through abstraction
- *Differential approach*: “Duplication as linear application”
difficult terms, easy typing – terms handle duplication through application

Metric approach: bST λ C

Syntax

$$M ::= x \mid \lambda x.M \mid MM$$
$$A ::= X \mid !_n A \multimap A$$

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Feature (sensitive *abstraction*)

If $M : !_n A \multimap B$ and $N : A$, then $MN : B$ runs with M calling N at most n times.

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Intuition

Programs $M : !_n A \multimap B$ can be seen as n -Lipschitz functions from a space A to a space B .

Differential approach: $ST\partial\lambda C$

Syntax

$$M ::= x \mid \lambda x.M \mid MT \mid D[M, M] \quad T ::= 0 \mid M \mid M + T \quad A ::= X \mid A \rightarrow A$$

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If $M : A \rightarrow B$ and $N : A$, then $D^n[M, N^n]0 : B$ runs with M calling N *exactly* n times.

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Intuition

Programs $D^n[M, N^n]0$ can be seen as *polynomials* and MN can be *Taylor expanded* as the series $\mathcal{T}(MN) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{n!} D^n[M, N^n]0$.

Categorical Semantics

Fix a (multi)category \mathcal{C} and give a (multi)functor:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} A & \mapsto & \llbracket A \rrbracket \in \text{Obj}(\mathcal{C}) \\ \Gamma \vdash M : A & \mapsto & \llbracket \Gamma \vdash M : A \rrbracket \in \mathcal{C}(\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket, \llbracket A \rrbracket). \end{array}$$

Typically, \mathcal{C} has to be at least Cartesian closed.

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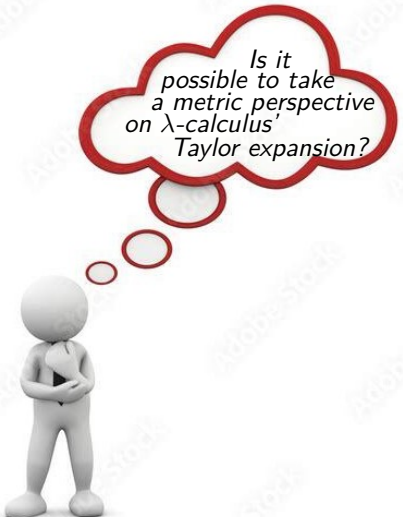
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Q -Weighted Relational Semantics

Fix a semiring Q . Define the category $Q\text{Rel}$ as: objects are sets; morphisms from X to Y are matrices with coefficients in Q whose rows are indexed by Y and columns are indexed by X , i.e. $Q\text{Rel}(X, Y) := Q^{X \times Y}$.

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Tropical Math

Tropical semiring = Lawver quantale

- $\mathbb{L} := [0, \infty]$ with addition the \inf (neutral element ∞) and multiplication the $+$ (neutral element 0).
- In \mathbb{L} we have $n\alpha = \alpha^n$.

	usual	tropical
polynomial	$\sum_n a_n x^n$	$\min_n \{a_n + nx\}$
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Theorem (Not surprising!)

$\mathbb{L}\text{Rel}$, i.e. $Q\text{Rel}$ for $Q := \mathbb{L}$, is a model of the linear- λ -calculus, of $\text{bST}\lambda\text{C}$, of $\text{ST}\lambda\text{C}$ and of $\text{ST}\partial\lambda\text{C}$.

Metric vs Differential meet at the tropics

Endow \mathbb{L}^X with the usual $\|_ \|_\infty$ -norm

Theorem

- 1 $\vdash_{\text{bST}\lambda\text{C}} \lambda x.M : A \rightarrow B$ gives a tropical polynomial (hence, Lipschitz) $\mathbb{L}[[A]] \rightarrow \mathbb{L}[[B]]$.
- 2 $\vdash_{\text{ST}\lambda\text{C}} \lambda x.M : A \rightarrow B$ gives a locally Lipschitz map $\mathbb{L}[[A]] \rightarrow \mathbb{L}[[B]]$
- 3 The Taylor expansion $\mathcal{T}(M)$ of M decomposes $\vdash_{\text{ST}\lambda\text{C}} \lambda x.M : A \rightarrow B$ into an inf of Lipschitz maps of higher and higher Lipschitz constant.

Final considerations

No effects \Rightarrow all matrices are Boolean

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With a probabilistic coin toss instruction \oplus_p of bias p , we have results like:

$$\llbracket \Gamma \vdash M : \text{Bool} \rrbracket_1(-\log p, -\log(1-p))$$

gives the *negative log-probability* of any of the *most likely* reduction paths from M to **True**.

... more to come on that, and much more!

Grazie !

