

MOTIVATION: TAYLOR EXPANSION AND GAME SEMANTICS

**Taylor Expansion**

**Simply-typed  $\lambda$ -calculus  $\Lambda$**

Terms:  $M, N := x \mid \lambda x.M \mid MN$   
Types:  $A, B := \alpha \mid A \rightarrow B$

**Resource calculus**

$\Lambda_{\text{res}} : s, t := x \mid \lambda x.s \mid s t$   
 $! \Lambda : s, t := [] \mid s :: t$

**Substitution:**

$$\partial_x \left( \begin{array}{c} s \\ x \\ x \end{array} \right) \cdot [t_1, t_2] = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} t_2 \\ t_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

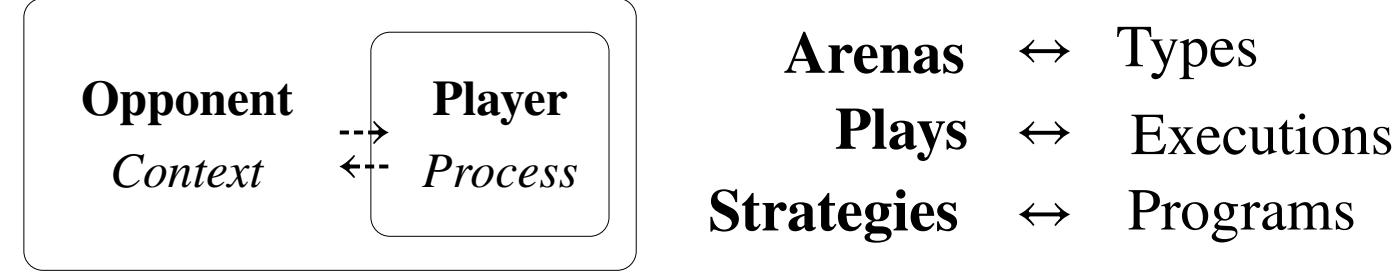
**Taylor Expansion**

$\mathcal{T}(x) = \{x\}$   
 $\mathcal{T}(\lambda x.M) = \lambda x.\mathcal{T}(M)$   
 $\mathcal{T}(MN) = \mathcal{T}(M)\mathcal{T}(N)!$

**Example:**

$$\mathcal{T}(\lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.\lambda x^{\alpha}.f x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda f.\lambda x.f[] \\ \lambda f.\lambda x.f[x] \\ \lambda f.\lambda x.f[x, x] \\ \lambda f.\lambda x.f[x, x, x], \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

**Game Semantics**

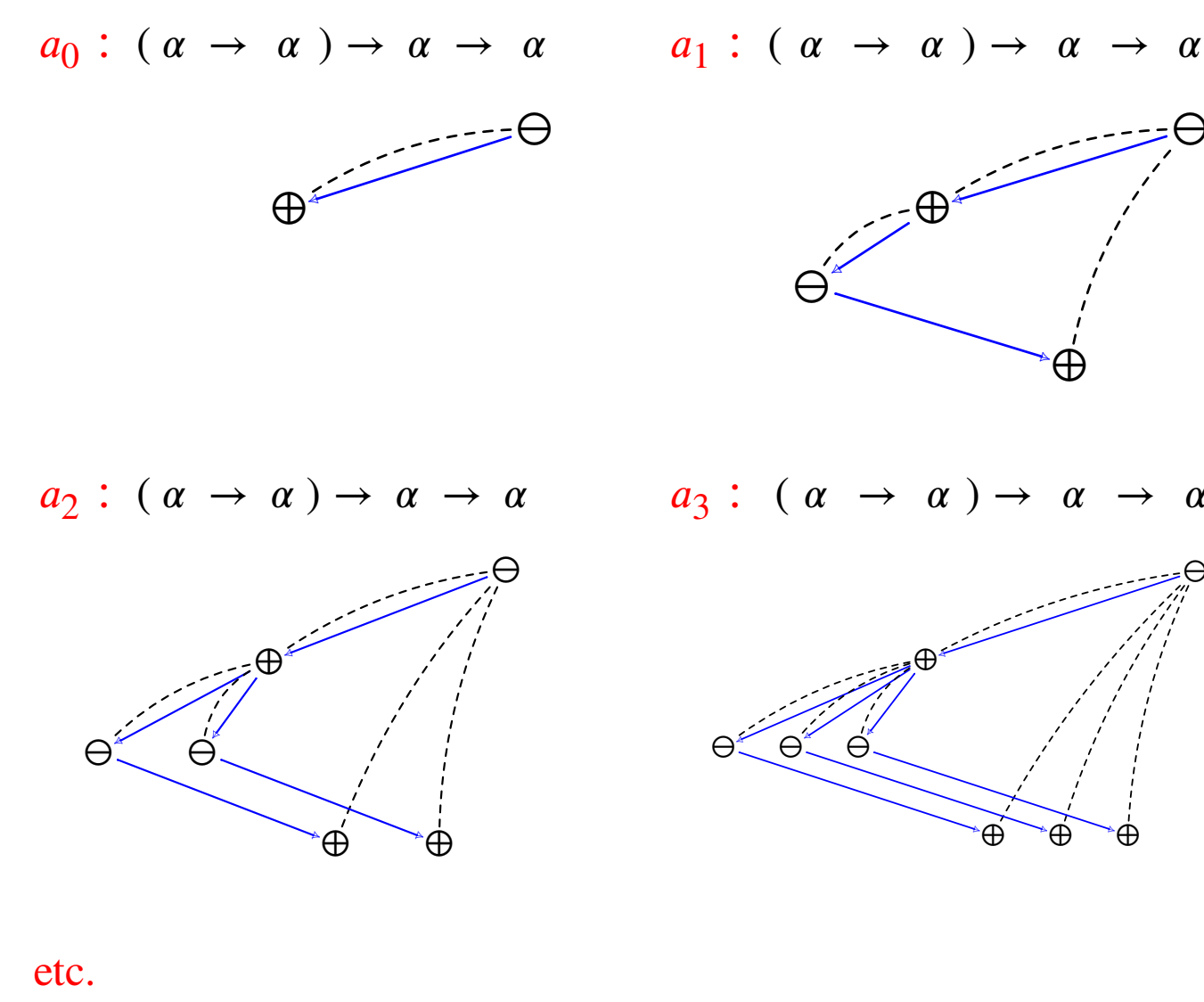


**Interpretation:**

$\llbracket - \rrbracket_G : A \mapsto \text{Arena } \llbracket A \rrbracket_G$   
 $\Lambda(A) \rightarrow \text{Strat}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\text{Aug}(A)).$

**Example:**

$\llbracket \lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.\lambda x^{\alpha}.f x \rrbracket_G$  contains:



**Is Taylor Expansion compatible with GS?**

**SIMPLY-TYPED CASE**

**Example:**

$$\lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.f : (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha).$$

Then the **Taylor expansion** is:

$$\mathcal{T}(\lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.f) = \{\lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.f\}.$$

But on the **game semantics** side, we have

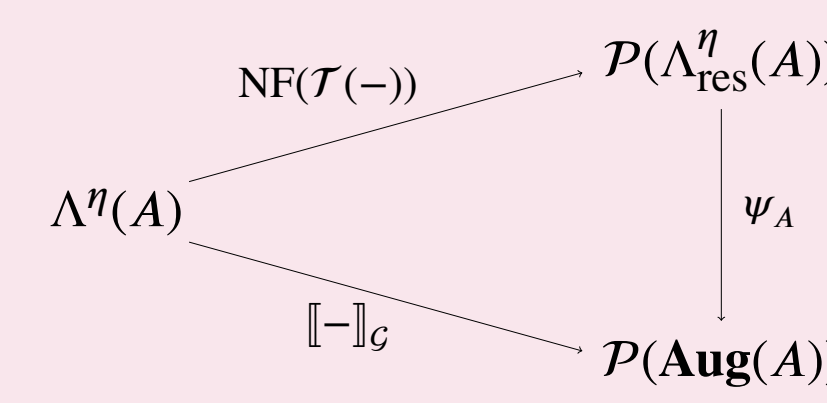
$$\llbracket \lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.f \rrbracket_G = \llbracket \lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}.\lambda x^{\alpha}.f x \rrbracket_G.$$

**Theorem [Tsukada Ong, 2016]**

For any simple-type  $A$ , there is

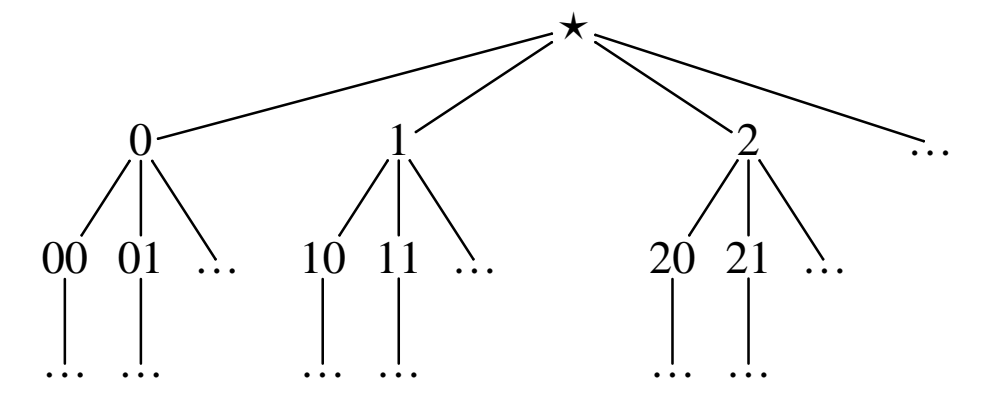
$$\psi_A : \Lambda_{\text{res}}^{\eta}(A) \cong \text{Aug}(\llbracket A \rrbracket_G)$$

s.t. the following diagram commutes.



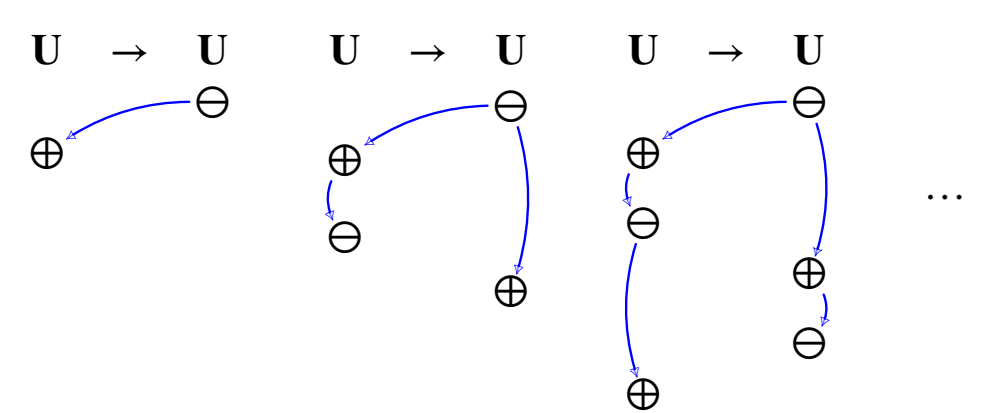
**PURE CASE**

We play in the arena  $U$  such that  $U \cong U \rightarrow U$ :

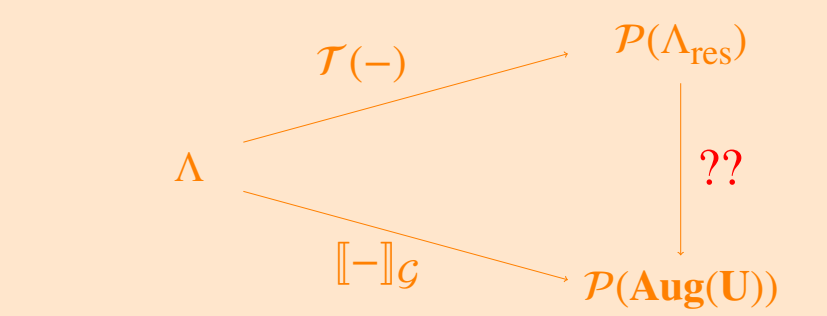


**Example:**

$\llbracket \lambda x.x \rrbracket_G$  (the copycat strategy on  $U$ ) contains:



For pure  $\lambda$ -calculus, is there a Taylor expansion compatible with game semantics?



EXTENSIONAL RESOURCE  $\lambda$ -CALCULUS

**Extensional  $\lambda$ -calculus**

**Terms of extensional resource calculus**

$$\frac{i \in \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma + x \vdash_{\text{Var}} x_i} \quad \frac{\Gamma + x \vdash_{\text{App}} t}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Val}} \lambda x.t}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Val}} t \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{Seq}} \vec{u}}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{App}} t \vec{u}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Var}} t \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\text{Seq}} \vec{u}}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{App}} t \vec{u}}$$

$$\frac{(\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Val}} t_j)_{1 \leq j \leq n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Bag}} [t_1, \dots, t_n]}$$

$$\frac{(\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Bag}} t_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \quad \{i \mid t_i \neq []\} \subseteq_f \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{Seq}} \langle t_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle}$$

We define **substitution** by induction on terms:

$$\partial_x(x_k) \cdot \vec{v} = u \text{ if } \vec{v} = [u]@k, \text{ 0 otherwise.}$$

$$\partial_x(y_k) \cdot \vec{v} = y_k \text{ if } \vec{v} = [], \text{ 0 otherwise.}$$

$$\partial_x(\lambda y.t) \cdot \vec{v} = \lambda y.\partial_x(t) \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\partial_x(t \vec{u}) \cdot \vec{v} = \sum_{\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2} (\partial_x(t) \cdot \vec{v}_1) (\partial_x(\vec{u}) \cdot \vec{v}_2)$$

$$\partial_x([t_i \mid i \in I]) \cdot \vec{v} = \sum_{\vec{v} = \sum_{i \in I} \vec{v}_i} [\partial_x(t_i) \cdot \vec{v}_i \mid i \in I]$$

$$\partial_x(\langle u_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle) \cdot \vec{v} = \sum_{\vec{v} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \vec{v}_i} \langle \partial_x(u_i) \cdot \vec{v}_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$$

**Reduction**

$$(\lambda x.t)\vec{u} \rightarrow_{\beta} \partial_x(t) \cdot \vec{u}$$

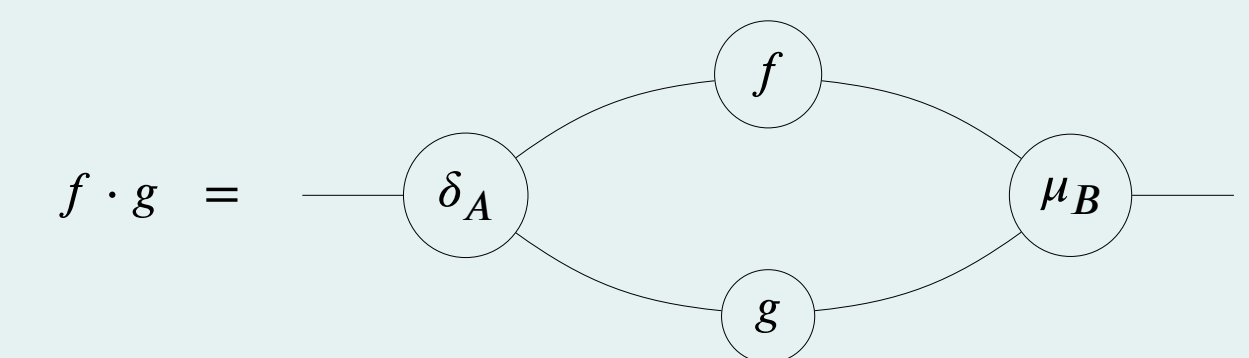
$$\partial_x \left( \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \langle [t_{00}], [t_{10}, t_{11}], [t_{20}], \dots \rangle = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} t_{10} \\ t_{00} \\ t_{11} \\ t_{20} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} t_{11} \\ t_{00} \\ t_{10} \\ t_{20} \end{array}, \dots \right\}$$

**Resource Category**

**Resource Category**

A **resource category** is a symmetric monoidal closed category  $\mathcal{C}$  enriched over commutative monoids  $(0, +)$  with:

- $\forall A \in \mathcal{C}$ , there exists a bialgebra structure  $(A, \delta_A, \epsilon_A, \mu_A, \eta_A)$ .
- $\forall f, g : A \rightarrow B$ ,



- $\forall A \in \mathcal{C}$ , there exists a chosen idempotent  $\text{id}_A^* : A \rightarrow A$  the **pointed identity**. For any  $f : A \rightarrow B$ ,  $f$  is **pointed**, written  $f \in \mathcal{C}_*(A, B)$ , iff  $\text{id}_B^* \circ f = f$ .
- For any  $f \in \mathcal{M}_f(\mathcal{C}_*(A, B))$ , the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{\delta_A} & A \otimes A \\ \Pi f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ B & \xrightarrow{\delta_B} & B \otimes B \end{array} \quad \text{where } g = \sum_{f=f_1+f_2} \Pi f_1 \otimes \Pi f_2.$$

- For any  $f \in \mathcal{M}_f(\mathcal{C}_*(A, B))$ ,  $\epsilon_B \circ \Pi f = 1$  if  $f$  is empty, 0 otherwise.

(and several other coherence axioms...)

**Extensional Objects:**

Consider  $\mathcal{C}$  a resource category with  $o \in \mathcal{C}$  fixed.

An **extensional situation** in  $\mathcal{C}$  is given by two objects  $U^{\mathbb{N}}, U \in \mathcal{C}$  along with isos:

$$U \cong U^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow o \quad U^{\mathbb{N}} \cong U \otimes U^{\mathbb{N}}$$

**Interpretation:**

$$\llbracket - \rrbracket_{\text{res}} : \begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma & \mapsto & (U^{\mathbb{N}})^{\Gamma} \\ \text{Var}(\Gamma), \text{Val}(\Gamma) & \mapsto & \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma, U) \\ \text{App}(\Gamma) & \mapsto & \mathcal{C}_*(\Gamma, o) \end{array}$$

**Substitution:**

$$\partial_x(\llbracket t \rrbracket_{\text{res}}) \cdot \llbracket \vec{u} \rrbracket_{\text{res}} := \llbracket t \rrbracket_{\text{res}} \circ_x \llbracket \vec{u} \rrbracket_{\text{res}}$$

**Soundness**

Consider  $\vec{u} \in \text{Seq}(\Gamma)$ , then for any  $t \in \Lambda_{\text{res}}(\Gamma + x)$ , we have:

$$\llbracket \partial_x(t) \cdot \vec{u} \rrbracket_{\text{res}} = \partial_x(\llbracket t \rrbracket_{\text{res}}) \cdot \llbracket \vec{u} \rrbracket_{\text{res}}$$

**WIP:** Games and Rel are resource categories.

**Extensional Taylor Expansion**

**Taylor Expansion**

$\mathcal{T}(a) = \lambda y.a y^!$   
 $\mathcal{T}(M N) = \lambda y.\mathcal{T}(M)(\mathcal{T}(N))^! \cdot y^!$   
 $\mathcal{T}(\lambda a.M) = \lambda a.\mathcal{T}(M)$

**Notations:**

$$y^! = \bigcup_{\mu \in \mathcal{M}_f(\mathbb{N})} \langle \mathcal{T}_i(y)^{\mu(i)} \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{T}_i(y) = \lambda z.y_i z^!$$

**Example:**

$$\mathcal{T}(\lambda b.\lambda a.b a) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda b a x.(\lambda y.b \vec{[]}) \vec{[]}, \\ \lambda b a x.(\lambda y.b \vec{[]}) \langle [\lambda z.a \vec{[]}], \dots \rangle, \\ \lambda b a x.(\lambda y.b \vec{[]}) \langle [\lambda z.a \vec{[]}], \lambda z.x_1 \vec{[]}, \dots \rangle, \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

**Compatibility (WIP)**

We have:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{T}(-) : \Lambda & \rightarrow & \Sigma \text{Val} \\ \text{NF}(-) : \Sigma \text{Val} & \rightarrow & \Sigma \text{Val}_{\text{NF}} \\ \llbracket - \rrbracket_G : \Lambda & \rightarrow & \mathcal{P}(\text{Aug}(U)). \end{array}$$

We also have an isomorphism:

$$\psi : \Sigma \text{Val}_{\text{NF}} \cong \mathcal{P}(\text{Aug}(U)).$$

And the following diagram commutes.

