

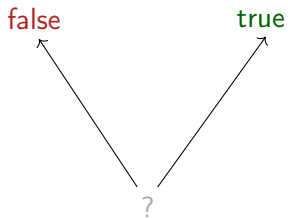
Connecting degrees of parallelism and Boolean algebras through classical realizability

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Scott's domain of Booleans



Left-first or: \overrightarrow{or}

$y \backslash x$	true	false	?
true	true	true	?
false	true	false	?
?	true	?	?

Left-first or: \overrightarrow{or}

$y \backslash x$	true	false	?
true	true	true	?
false	true	false	?
?	true	?	?

$\lambda x. \lambda y. (if\ x)\ y\ true$

Right-first or: \leftarrow or

$y \backslash x$	true	false	?
true	true	true	true
false	true	false	?
?	?	?	?

$\lambda x. \lambda y. (\text{if } y) x \text{ true}$

Parallel or: \leftrightarrow or

$y \backslash x$	true	false	?
true	true	true	true
false	true	false	?
?	true	?	?

Parallel or: \leftrightarrow or

$y \backslash x$	true	false	?
true	true	true	true
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?	true	?	?

$\lambda x. \lambda y. ???$

Voting function: vote

true	true	?	→	true
?	true	true	→	true
true	?	true	→	true
false	false	?	→	false
?	false	false	→	false
false	?	false	→	false

Voting vs parallel or

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$\overleftarrow{\text{or}} = \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{ vote } (\overrightarrow{\text{or}} \ x \ y) \ (\overleftarrow{\text{or}} \ x \ y) \ \text{true}$

Voting vs parallel or

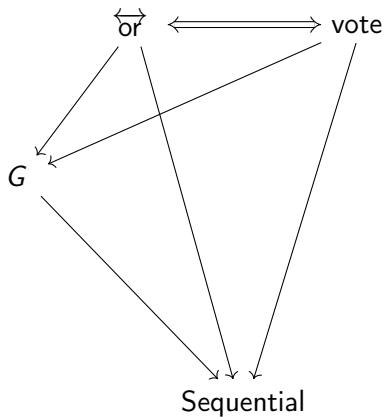
$$\overleftarrow{\text{or}} = \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{ vote } (\overrightarrow{\text{or}} \ x \ y) \ (\overleftarrow{\text{or}} \ x \ y) \ \text{true}$$

$$\text{vote} = \overleftarrow{\text{or}} \left(\overleftarrow{\text{or}} \left(\overleftrightarrow{\text{and}}(x, y), \overleftrightarrow{\text{and}}(y, z) \right), \overleftrightarrow{\text{and}}(z, x) \right)$$

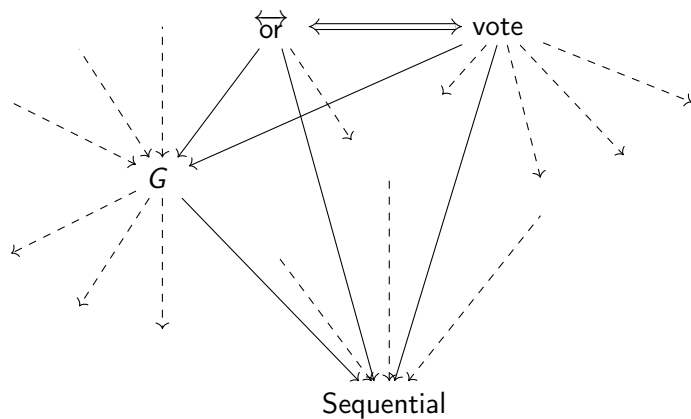
Gustave's function: G

true	false	?	→	true
?	true	false	→	true
false	?	true	→	true
true	true	true	→	false
false	false	false	→	false

Degrees of parallelism



Degrees of parallelism



The language of Boolean algebras

Boolean terms: $a, b ::=$

x		0		1	
	$a \vee b$		$a \wedge b$		$\neg a$

Boolean formulas: $A, B ::=$

	$a \neq b$
	$A \rightarrow B$
	$\forall x A$

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- ▶ $(0 \neq 0) \equiv (1 \neq 1) \equiv \perp$
- ▶ $a(\bar{x}) \equiv b(\bar{x})$ if $a(\bar{c}) = b(\bar{c})$ for all $\bar{c} \in \{0, 1\}$

The language of Boolean algebras

Associativity of \wedge : $\forall x \forall y \forall z ((x \wedge y) \wedge z \neq x \wedge (y \wedge z) \rightarrow \perp)$

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At most 2 elements: $\forall x (x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \rightarrow \perp)$

The language of Boolean algebras

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At most 4 elements:

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$\forall x \forall y \forall z (x \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 0 \rightarrow z \neq 0 \rightarrow ((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z) \vee (z \wedge x)) \neq 0)$

At least 4 elements: $\forall x (x \neq 0 \rightarrow x \neq 1 \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \perp$

Formulas with intersections

$$A, B ::= \quad \top \mid \perp$$
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- ▶ $A \cap B \equiv B \cap A$, $A \cap (B \cap C) \equiv (A \cap B) \cap C$, etc.

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- ▶ $\top \rightarrow \perp \equiv \perp$
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- ▶ $(A \rightarrow B) \cap (A \rightarrow C) \equiv A \rightarrow (B \cap C)$
- ▶ $\top \rightarrow \perp \equiv \perp$
- ▶ $A \rightarrow \top \equiv \top$

Subtyping:

- ▶ $\perp \leq A$, $A \leq \top$
- ▶ $A \cap B$ greatest lower bound
- ▶ if $A \geq A'$ and $B \leq B'$, then $(A \rightarrow B) \leq (A' \rightarrow B')$

To the simply typed λ_c -calculus...

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$$\llbracket \lambda x^o. \lambda y^o. x \rrbracket \equiv \perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp$$

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$$\llbracket \lambda a^{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}. \lambda b^{o \rightarrow o \rightarrow o}. \lambda x^o. \lambda y^o. a (b \times y) y \rrbracket$$

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 \equiv \quad (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \quad \top \quad \rightarrow (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \\
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 \quad \cap (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \\
 \quad \cap (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \\
 \equiv \quad \overrightarrow{\text{or}}
 \end{array}$$

... and beyond !

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\text{of}} &\equiv (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow \top \rightarrow (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \\ &\cap (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \\ &\cap (\perp \rightarrow \top \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\top \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \\ &\equiv \llbracket \lambda a^{\circ \rightarrow \circ \rightarrow \circ} . \lambda b^{\circ \rightarrow \circ \rightarrow \circ} . \lambda x^{\circ} . \lambda y^{\circ} . a (b \times y) y \rrbracket\end{aligned}$$

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Sequential vs non-sequential

Tweedledum and Tweedledee

$$A, B ::= a \neq b$$
$$| A \rightarrow B$$
$$| \forall x A$$
$$A, B ::= \top \mid \perp$$
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- ▶ Logical interpretation (Boolean algebras)
- ▶ Computational interpretation (simply typed λ_c -calculus, degrees of parallelism)

Translating \vec{or}

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{or} \equiv & ((T \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow T \rightarrow (T \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp)) \\ & \cap ((\perp \rightarrow T \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\perp \rightarrow T \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (\perp \rightarrow T \rightarrow \perp)) \\ & \cap ((\perp \rightarrow T \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow \perp \rightarrow \perp))\end{aligned}$$

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\rightsquigarrow true in every Boolean algebra

Translating \leftrightarrow

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\Leftrightarrow there are at most 4 elements

Translating $\overleftrightarrow{\text{or}}$

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$$\Leftrightarrow \forall x \forall y \forall z \left(\begin{array}{l} x \neq 0 \rightarrow y \neq 0 \rightarrow z \neq 0 \\ \rightarrow ((x \wedge y) \vee (y \wedge z) \vee (z \wedge x)) \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Realizability to the rescue!

Theorem (Adequacy – λ_2 is a Boolean algebra)

If A is true in every Boolean algebra, A is sequential.

Realizability to the rescue!

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Theorem (Play-Doh – λ_2 can be any Boolean algebra)

If A is sequential, A is true in every Boolean algebra.

Realizability to the rescue!

Theorem (Adequacy – $\lambda 2$ is a Boolean algebra)

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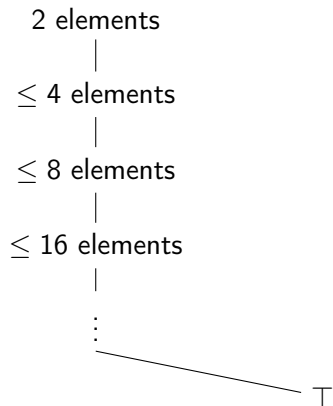
Theorem (Play-Doh – $\lambda 2$ can be any Boolean algebra)

If A is sequential, A is true in every Boolean algebra.

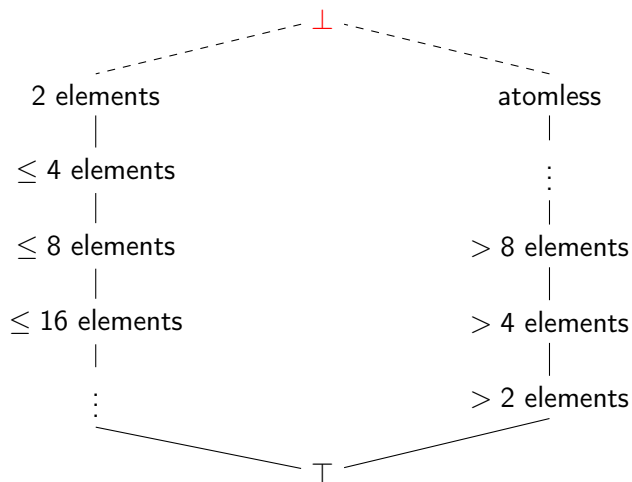
Corollary

A can be simulated from B_1, \dots, B_n iff $B_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B_n \rightarrow A$ is true in every Boolean algebra.

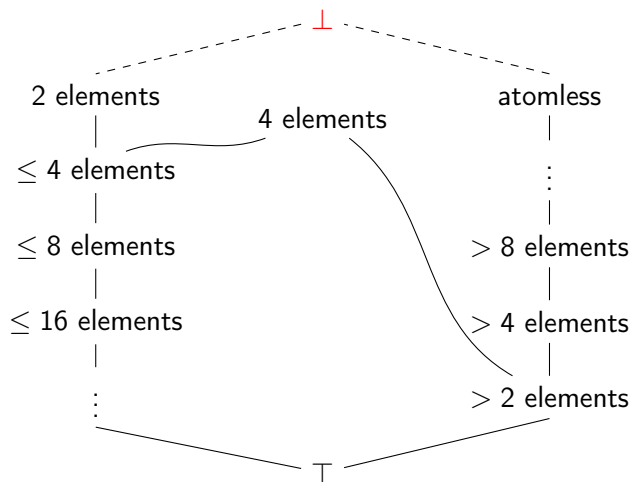
Degrees of parallelism, round 2



Degrees of parallelism, round 2



Degrees of parallelism, round 2



Degrees of parallelism, round 2

