

The λ -Calculus

a declarative model of reversible programming

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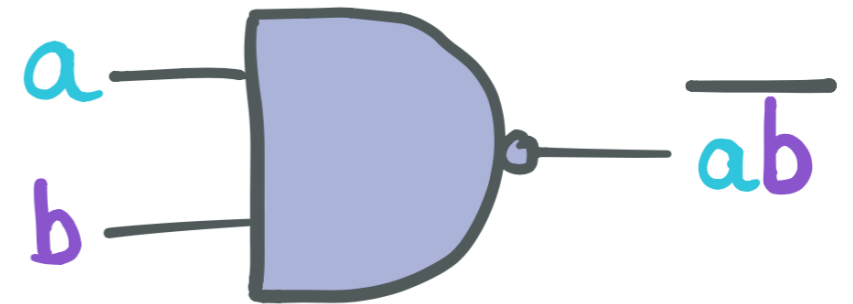
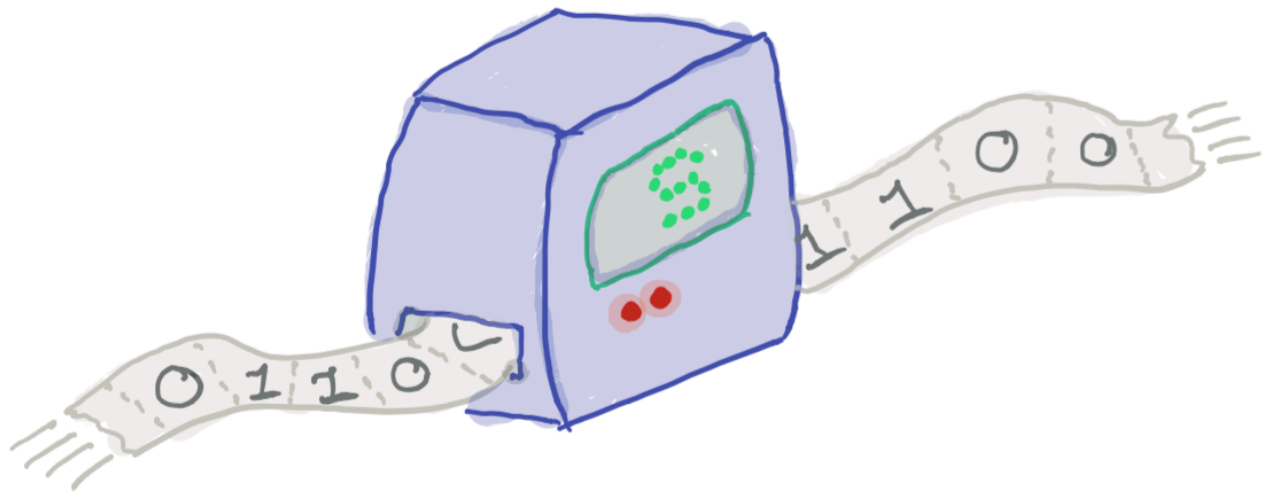
reversible programming

λ : motivation, semantics, & tutorial

λ : advanced features & properties

alethe + λ concurrency

Irreversible Computing



a	b	c
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

```
mov AL, 314
jne loop
```

```
sort :: Ord a => [a] -> [a]
```

```
sort [] = []
```

```
sort (x:xs) =
```

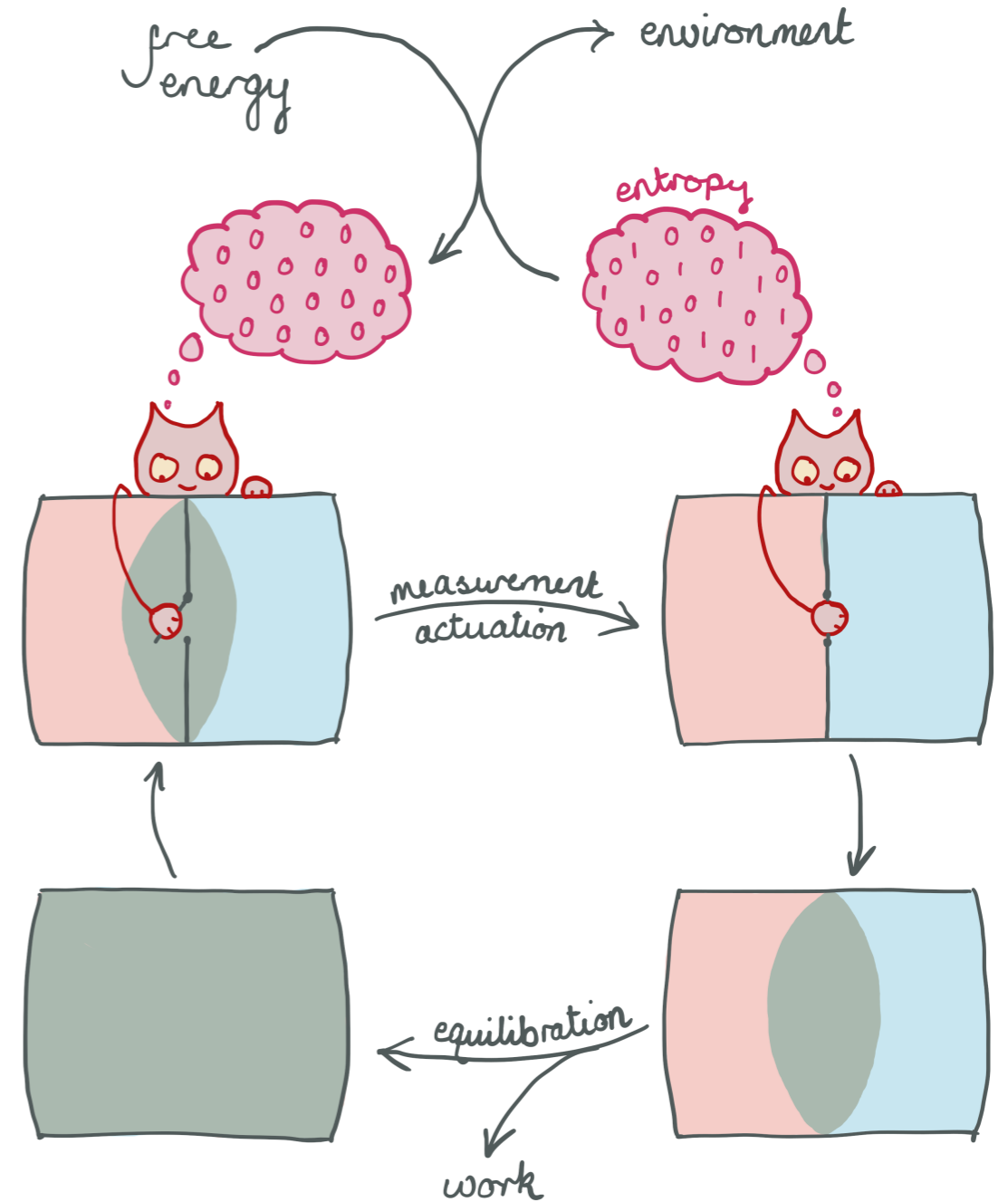
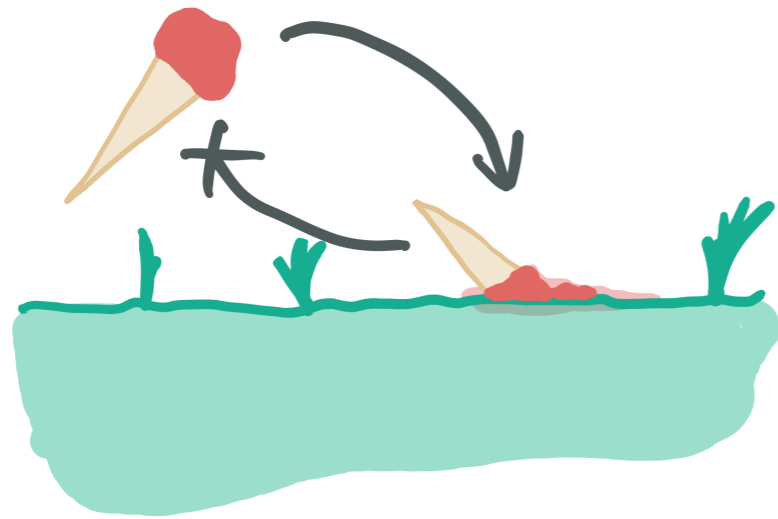
```
  let le = sort [a | a <- xs, a <= x]
```

```
      gt = sort [a | a <- xs, a > x]
```

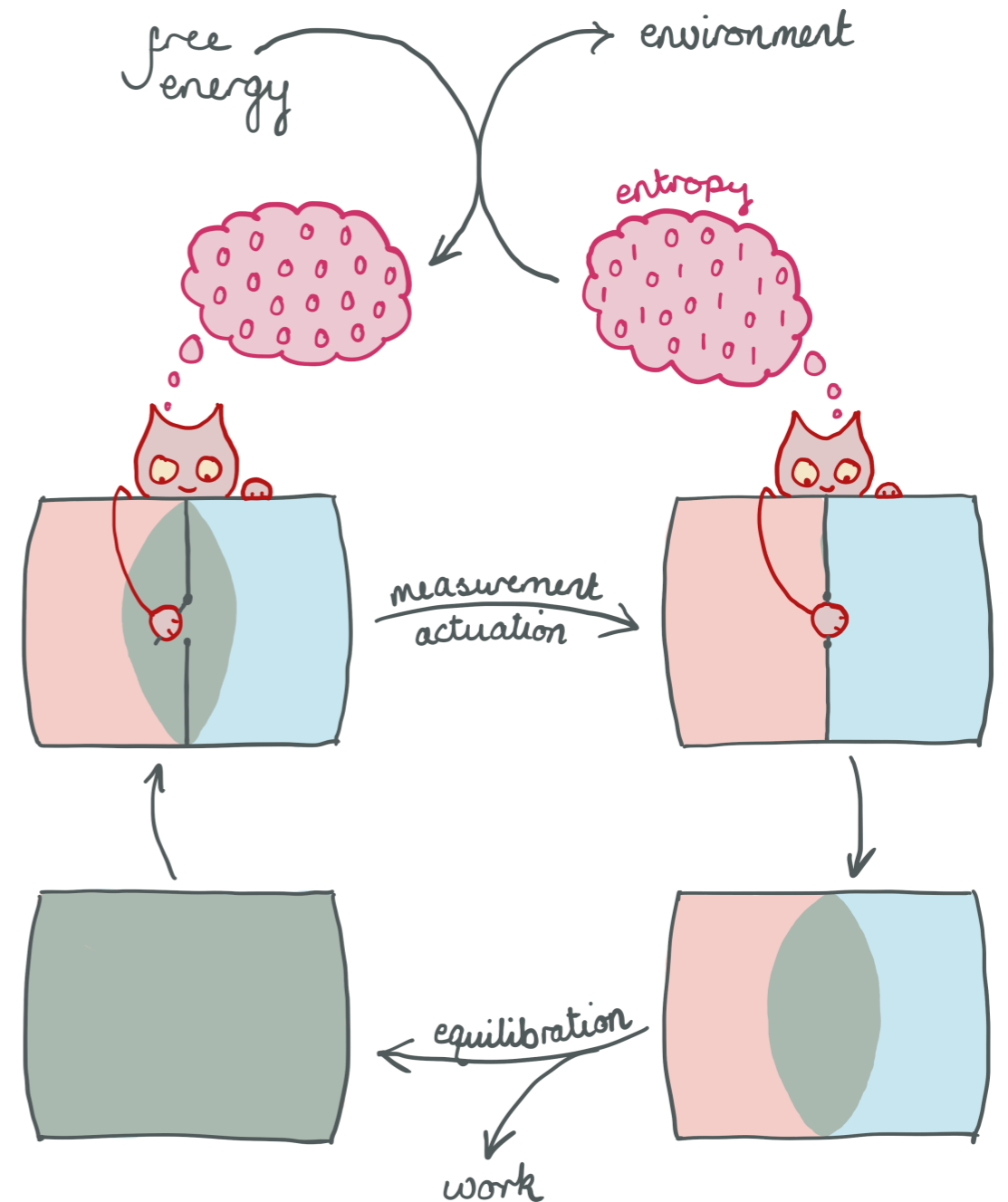
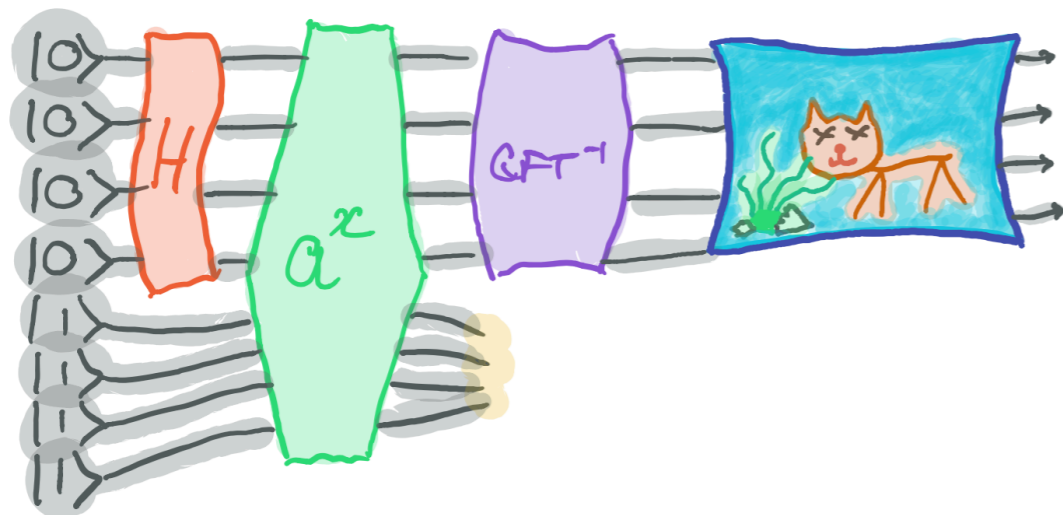
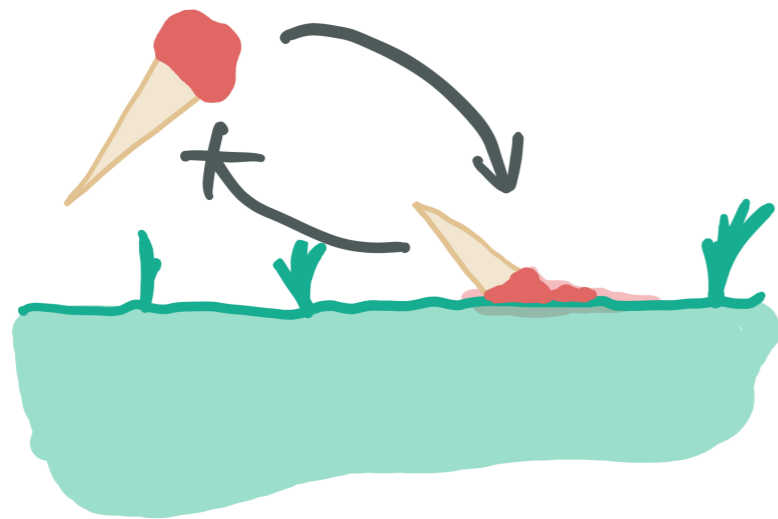
```
  in le ++ [x] ++ gt
```

```
int i = 5;
while (i-- > 0) {
  printf("%d\n", i);
}
```

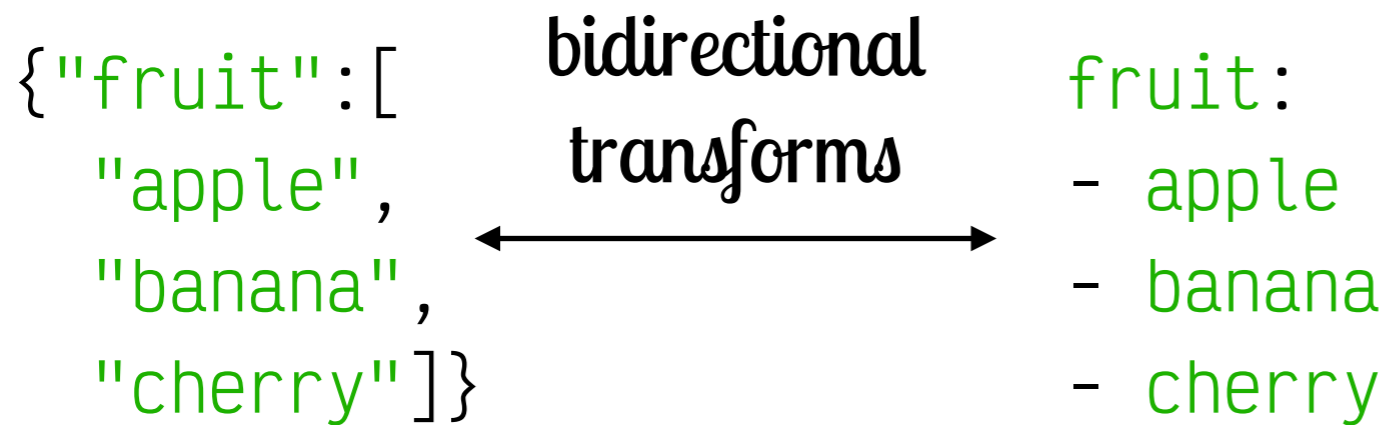
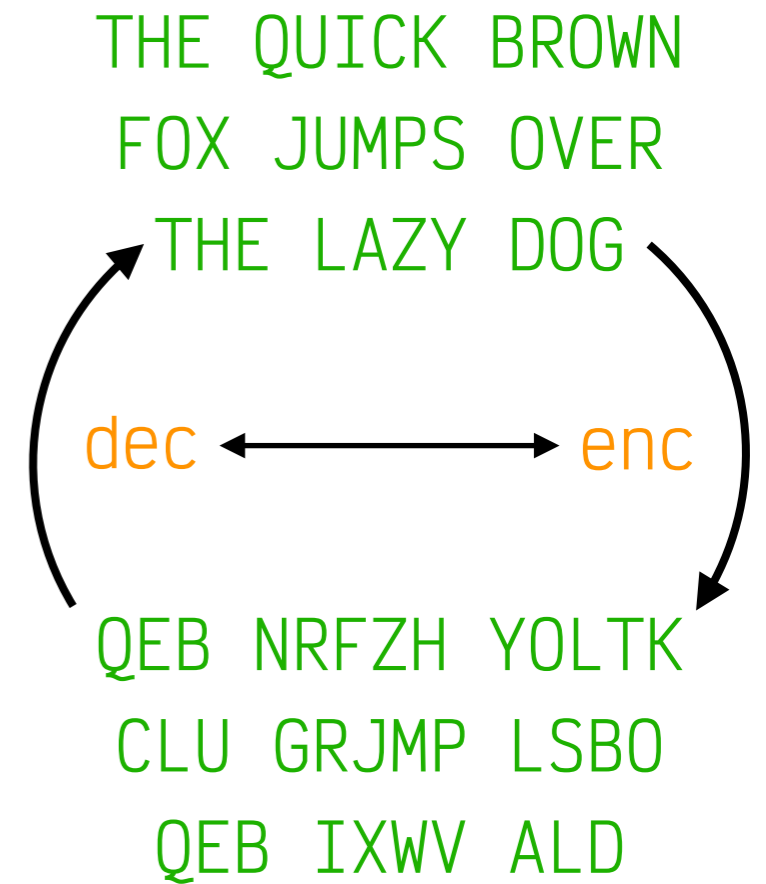
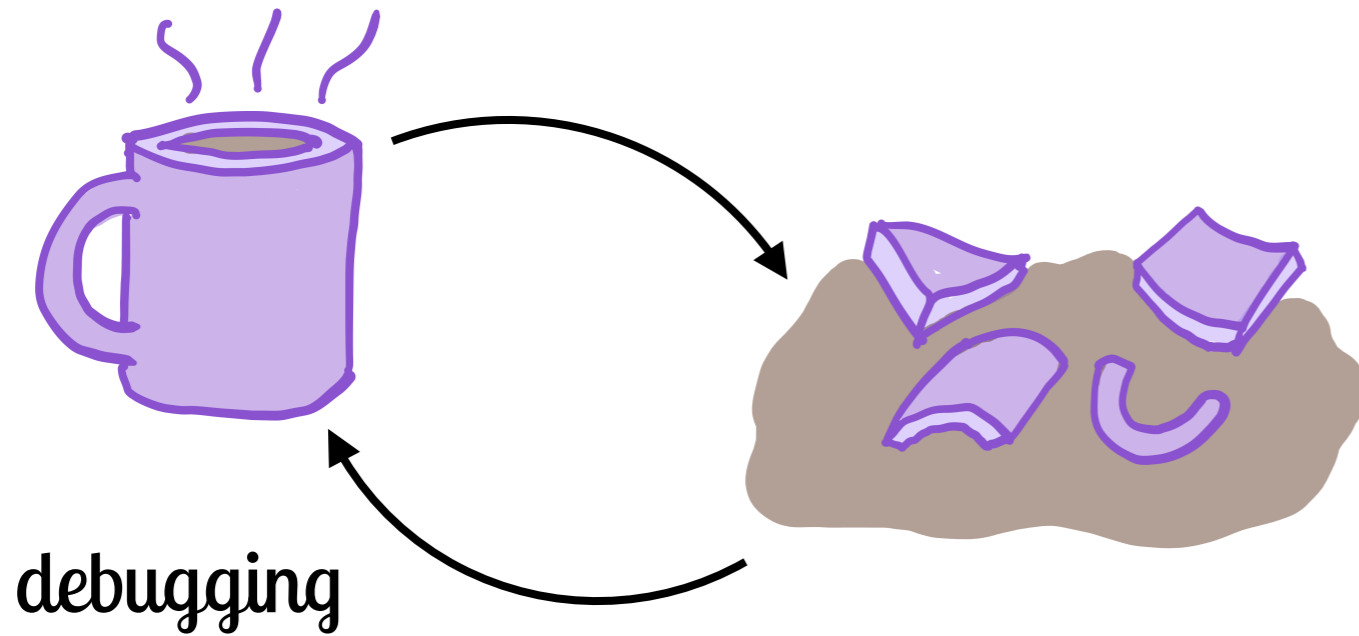
Invertibility?



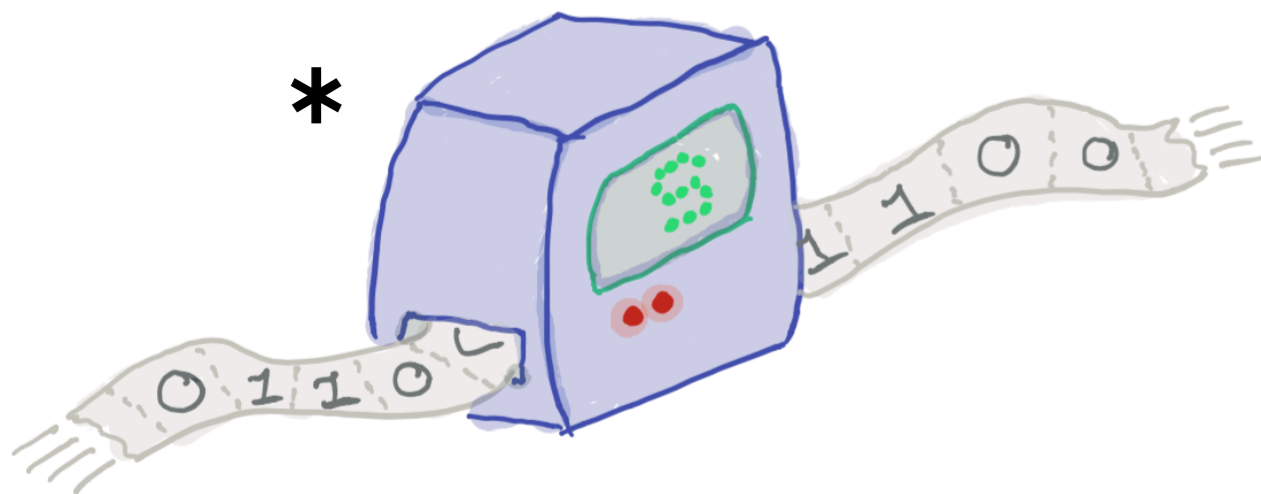
Invertibility?



Invertibility?



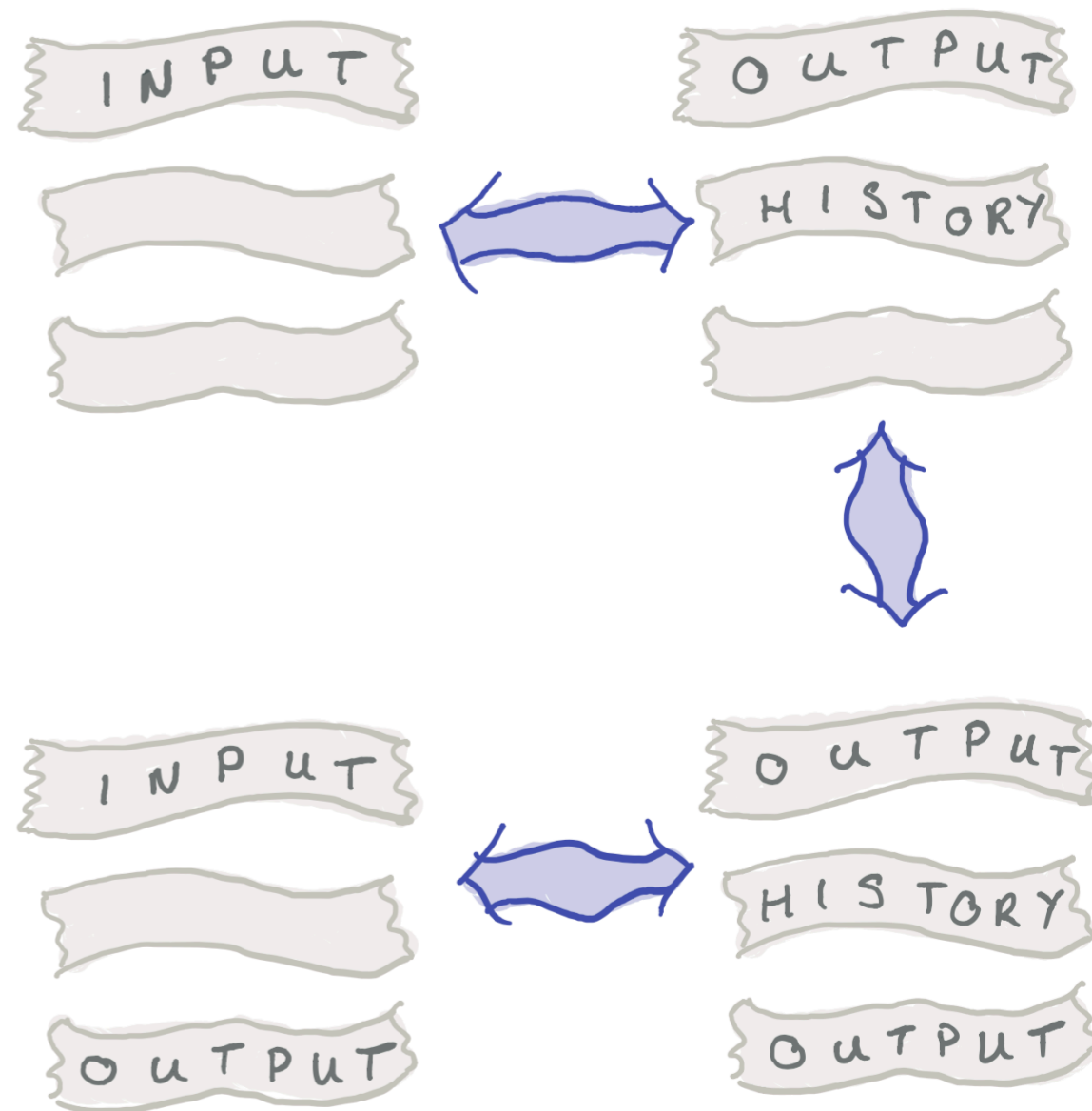
Reversible Computing



$$x \mapsto f(x)$$

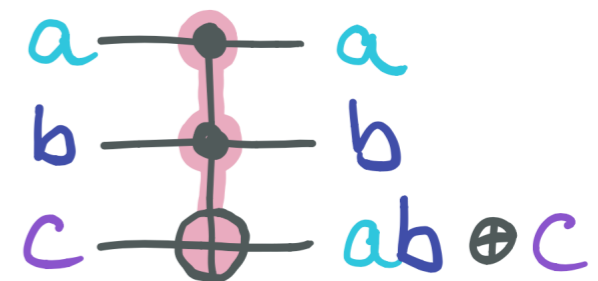
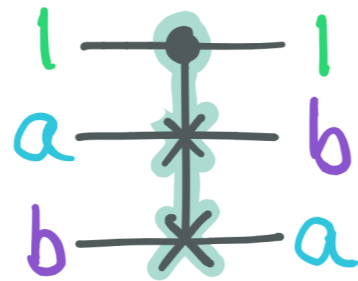
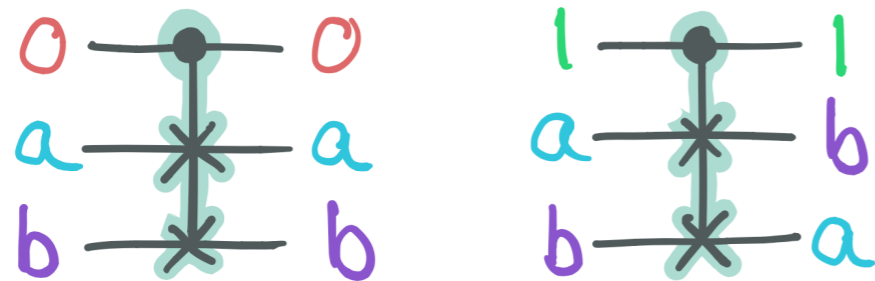


$$x \leftrightarrow (x, f(x))$$



* but reversible!

Reversible Computing



Fredkin / CSWAP

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Toffoli / CCNOT

0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0

Reversible Computing

n $x[2]$

procedure *fib*

if $n = 0$

then $x_0 += 1$

$x_1 += 1$

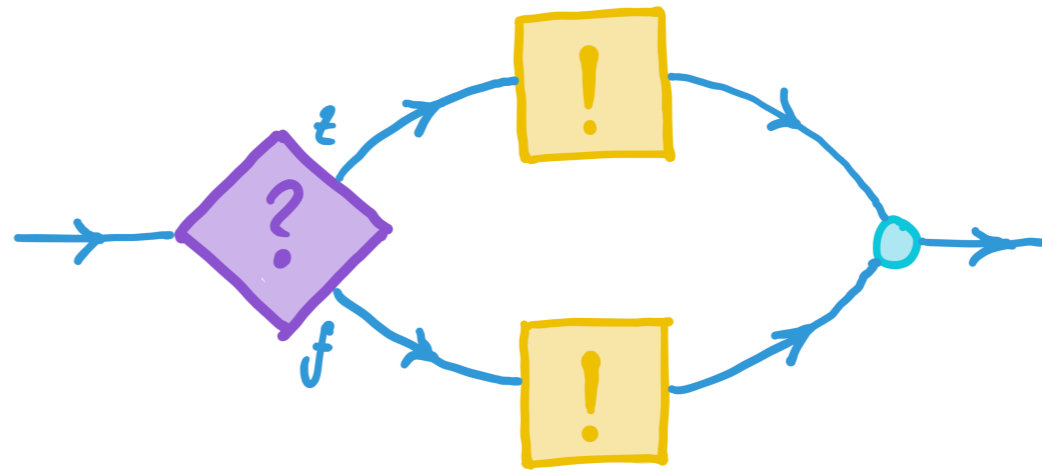
else $n -= 1$

call *fib*

$x_0 += x_1$

$x_0 \Leftrightarrow x_1$

fi $x_0 = x_1$



Reversible Computing

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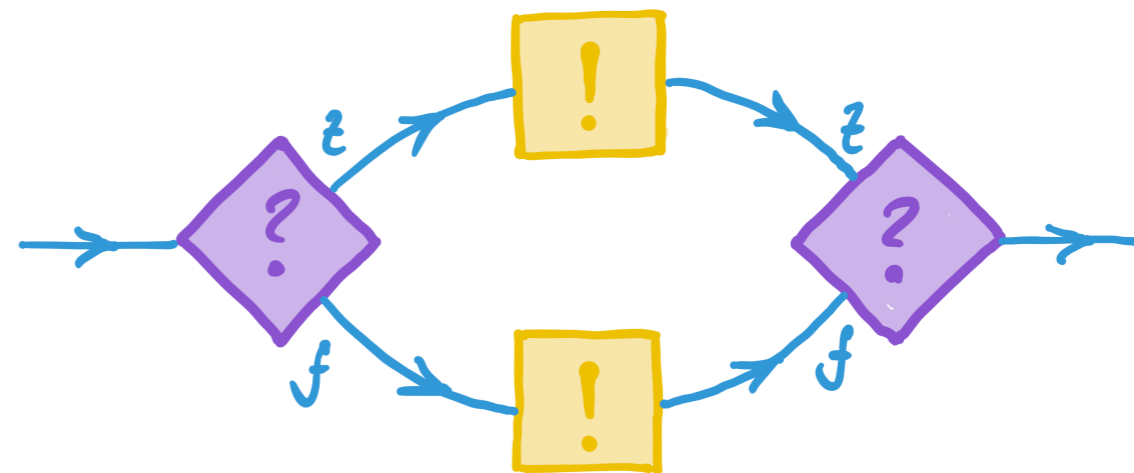
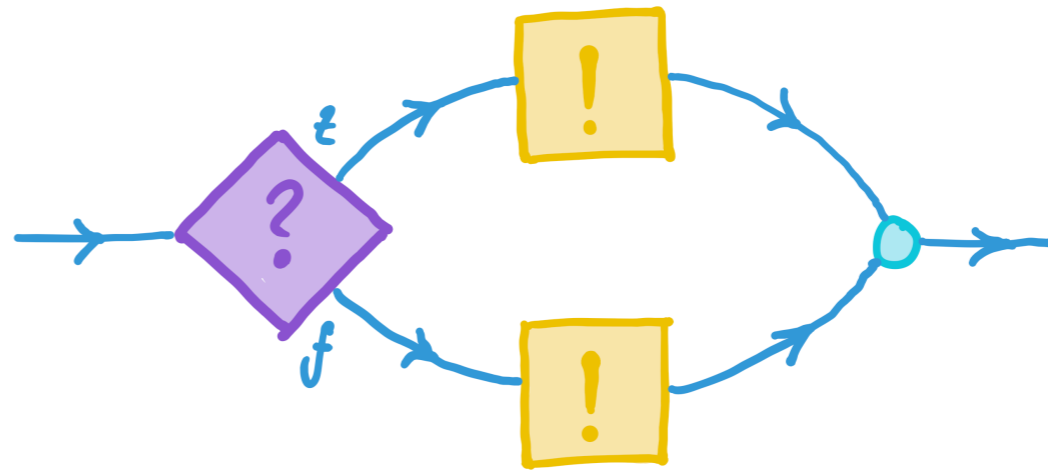
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Reversible Computing

$n \ m \ k$

procedure *fac*

$m += 1$

from $m = 1$

loop $m \Leftrightarrow k$

from $m = 0$

loop $m += n$

$k -= 1$

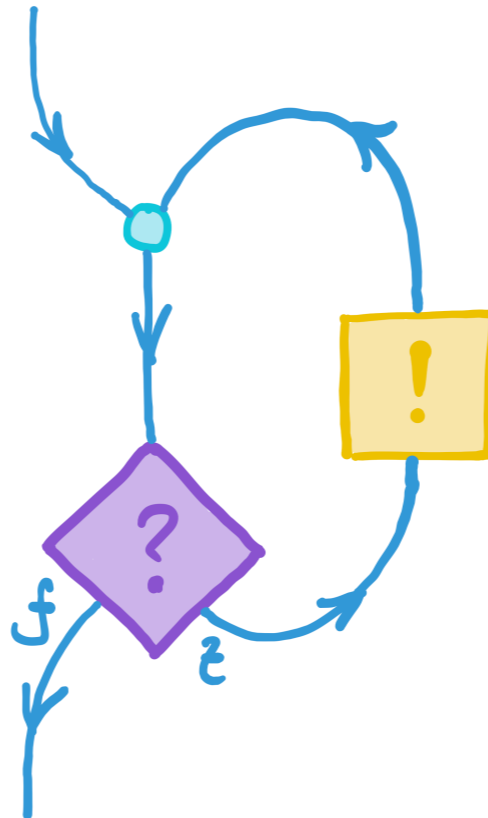
until $k = 0$

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$m \Leftrightarrow n$



Reversible Computing

$n \ m \ k$

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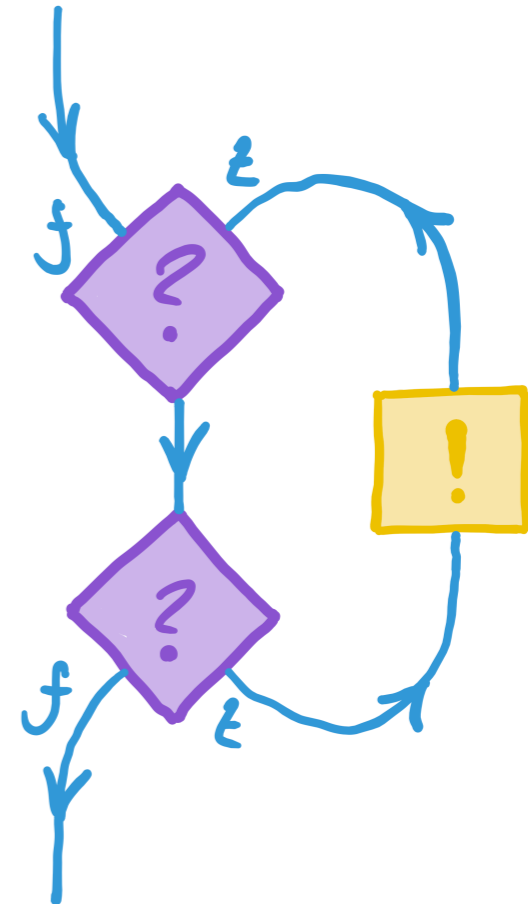
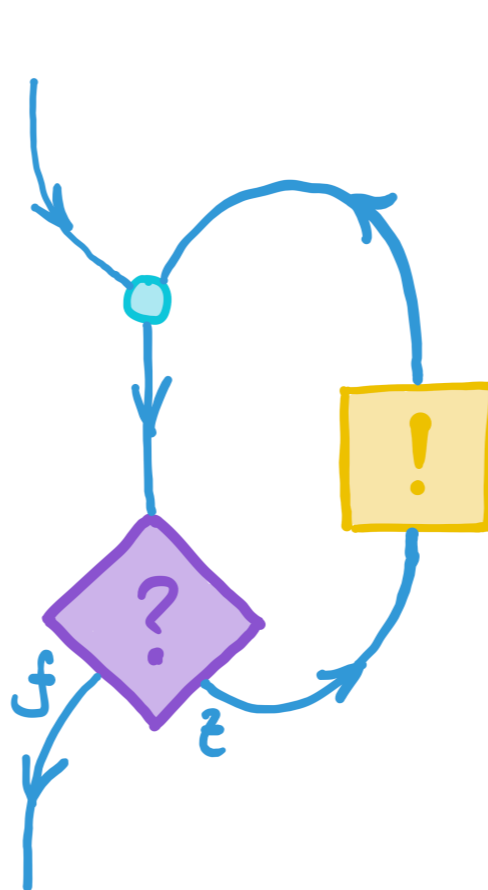
until $k = 0$

$n -= 1$

until $n = 1$

$n -= 1$

$m \Leftrightarrow n$




```
plus ⟨x, y⟩ ≜ case y of
  Z    → [⟨x⟩]
  S(u) → let ⟨x', u'⟩ = plus ⟨x, u⟩ in ⟨x', S(u')⟩
```

```
fib n ≜ case n of
  Z    → ⟨S(Z), S(Z)⟩
  S(m) → let ⟨x, y⟩ = fib n in
    let z = plus ⟨y, x⟩ in z
```

RFUN

```
type a + b = InL a | InR b
type a × b = (a, b)
type N = Z | S N
trace :: f:(a + b ↔ a + c) → b ↔ c
| -- definition omitted
```

```
addSub :: N + N ↔ N + N
| InL (S n) ↔ InL n
| InL Z     ↔ InR Z
| InR n     ↔ InR (S n)
```

```
add1 :: N ↔ N :: sub1
| n ↔ trace ~f:addSub n
```

```
add :: N × N ↔ N × N :: sub
| a, b          ↔ iter $ a, Z, b
| iter $ S a, a', b ↔ iter $ a, S a', add1 b
| iter $ Z, a, b   ↔ a, b
where iter :: N × N × N
```

```
cantorUnpair :: N ↔ N × N :: cantorPair
| n          ↔ iter $ n, (Z, Z)
| iter $ S n, (Z, b) ↔ iter $ n, (S b, Z)
| iter $ S n, (S a, b) ↔ iter $ n, (a, S b)
| iter $ Z, (a, b)   ↔ (a, b)
where iter :: N × (N × N)
```

```
fib' :: (N × N) + N ↔ (N × N) + (N × N)
| InR n          ↔ iter $ (n, (Z, Z))
| iter $ (S n, (a, b)) ↔ iter' $ (n, add (b, a))
| iter $ (Z, (a, b))   ↔ InR (add1 a, add1 b)
| iter' $ (n, (a, b))  ↔ iter $ (n, (a, S b))
| InL (n, (S a))      ↔ iter $ (n, (S a, Z))
| InL (n, Z)          ↔ InL (cantorUnpair n)
where iter :: N × (N × N)
      iter' :: N × (N × N)
```

```
fib :: N ↔ N × N
| n ↔ trace ~f:fib' n
```

theseus

```
swap(a|b) {} (a|b)paaws
add(a|b) {a[ add(a|b)bus z|b ]a} (a|b)bus
less-than(a|b|p) {a
  [b[ less-than(a|b|p)or-equal ]b] | [p|p]
|a} (a|b|p)or-equal
remquo(n|d|q) {
  less-than(d|n|p)or-equal
  p[ sub(n|d)dda remquo(n|d|q)ddalum ]q
} (n|d|q)ddalum
```

```
fact(n|d) {n[n[
  z|n z|d
  fact(n|d)orial'
  muladd(n|d|z)ouqmer
  swap(n|z)paaws
  d|z n|z n|z
]n]n} (n|d)orial'
fact(n) {z|d
  fact(n|d)orial'
  d|z} (n)orial
```

kayak

```
(defsub pfunc (ψ' ψ i α ε)
  ((ψ' _ i) += ((α _ i) ×/ (ψ _ i)))
  ((ψ' _ i) -= (ε ×/ (ψ _ ((i + 1) ^ 127))))
  ((ψ' _ i) -= (ε ×/ (ψ _ ((i - 1) ^ 127))))))
```

```
(defsub schstep (ψR ψI α ε)
  (for i = 0 to 127 (call pfunc ψR ψI i α ε))
  (for i = 0 to 127 (rcall pfunc ψI ψR i α ε)))
```



reversible programming

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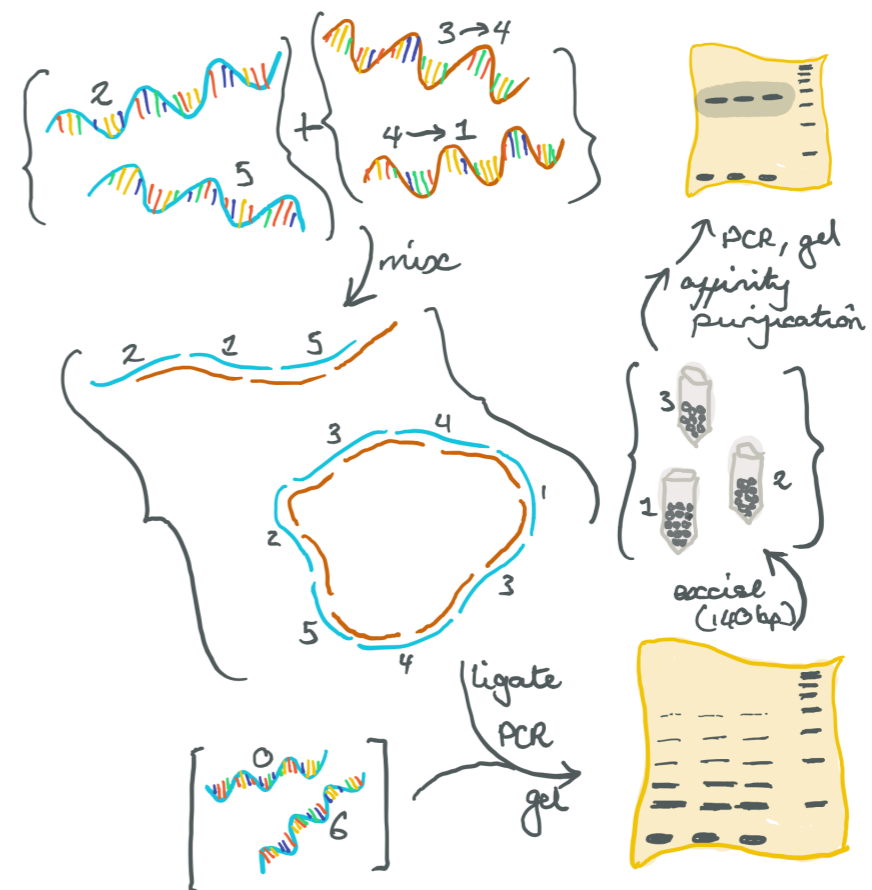
alethe + λ concurrency

The λ -Calculus: Motivation

- λ -calculus inspiration
 - simple definition
 - reduction semantics
 - self-contained execution
- molecular programming

The λ -Calculus: Motivation

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- **molecular programming**



Attempt 1: The Σ -Calculus

$\tau ::= \langle \pi \tau^* : \tau^* \pi \rangle \mid \text{VAR} \mid \text{REF} \mid \tau^*$ **definition**

$\text{CONS} \equiv \langle \pi \{nc\} z f : c \{nf\} z \pi \rangle$

$\text{NIL} \equiv \langle \pi \{nc\} z f : n \{fc\} z \pi \rangle$

Church encoding

$\text{REV} \equiv \langle \pi l \top : \text{NIL} \{ \lambda \nu \} \{ \{ \varepsilon \varepsilon \} l \} \pi \rangle$

$\lambda \equiv \langle \pi \{ \text{REV} \nu \} \{ \{ r' r'' \} \{ \tilde{l}' l'' \} \} \tilde{r} : \tilde{l} \{ \text{REV}' \nu \} \{ \{ \tilde{r}' r'' \} \{ l' l'' \} \} \pi \rangle$

$\nu \equiv \langle \pi \{ \text{REV}' \lambda \} \{ r \{ l' l'' \} \} \text{CONS} : \text{CONS} \{ \text{REV} \lambda \} \{ \{ l' r \} l'' \} \pi \rangle$

$\text{REV}' \equiv \langle \pi \{ \lambda \nu \} \{ r \{ \varepsilon \varepsilon \} \} \text{NIL} : \perp r \pi \rangle$

list reversal

Attempt 2: The δ -Calculus

- declarative
- reversible TRS semantics, without history
- minimalistic definition

(PATTERN TERM) $\pi ::= \text{SYM} \mid \text{VAR} \mid (\pi^*)$

(RULE) $\rho ::= \pi^* = \pi^*$

(DEFINITION) $\delta ::= \rho : \rho^* \mid ! \pi^* ;$

Addition

$$! + a b (); \quad ! () c b +;$$

$$+ a Z () = () a Z +; \quad (\text{ADD-BASE})$$

$$+ a (Sb) () = () (Sc) (Sb) +: \quad (\text{ADD-STEP})$$

$$+ a b () = () c b +. \quad (\text{ADD-STEP-SUB})$$

(PATTERN TERM) $\pi ::= \text{SYM} \mid \text{VAR} \mid (\pi^*)$

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$! + 3 2 ()$

(ADD-STEP)

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$$! + 3 2 () \rightsquigarrow \underline{\{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 1\}}$$

(ADD-STEP)

(ADD-STEP-SUB)

(ADD-STEP)

$$\begin{array}{r} + 3 2 () \\ \hline + 3 1 () \end{array}$$

Addition

! + a b (); ! () c b +;

+ a Z () = () a Z +;

(ADD-BASE)

+ a (Sb) () = () (Sc) (Sb) +:

(ADD-STEP)

+ a b () = () c b +.

(ADD-STEP-SUB)

! + 3 2 () \leftrightarrow {a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 1}

(ADD-STEP)

+ 3 1 () \leftrightarrow {a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 0}

(ADD-STEP-SUB)

(ADD-STEP)

+ 3 Z ()

(ADD-STEP-SUB)

Addition

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$$! + 3 2 () \rightsquigarrow \frac{\{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 1\}}{}$$

$$\frac{}{+ 3 1 ()} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 0\}}{}$$

$$\frac{}{+ 3 Z ()} \rightsquigarrow \{a \mapsto 3\} \rightsquigarrow () 3 Z +$$

(ADD-STEP)
 (ADD-STEP-SUB)
 (ADD-STEP)
 (ADD-STEP-SUB)
 (ADD-BASE)

Addition

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$$! + 3 2 () \rightsquigarrow \frac{\{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 1\}}{} \quad (\text{ADD-STEP})$$

(ADD-STEP-SUB)

$$\frac{+ 3 1 ()}{} \rightsquigarrow \frac{\{a \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 0\}}{} \quad \frac{\{c \mapsto 3, b \mapsto 0\}}{} \rightsquigarrow () 4 1 + \quad (\text{ADD-STEP})$$

(ADD-STEP-SUB)

$$\frac{+ 3 Z ()}{} \rightsquigarrow \{a \mapsto 3\} \rightsquigarrow \frac{() 3 Z +}{} \quad (\text{ADD-BASE})$$

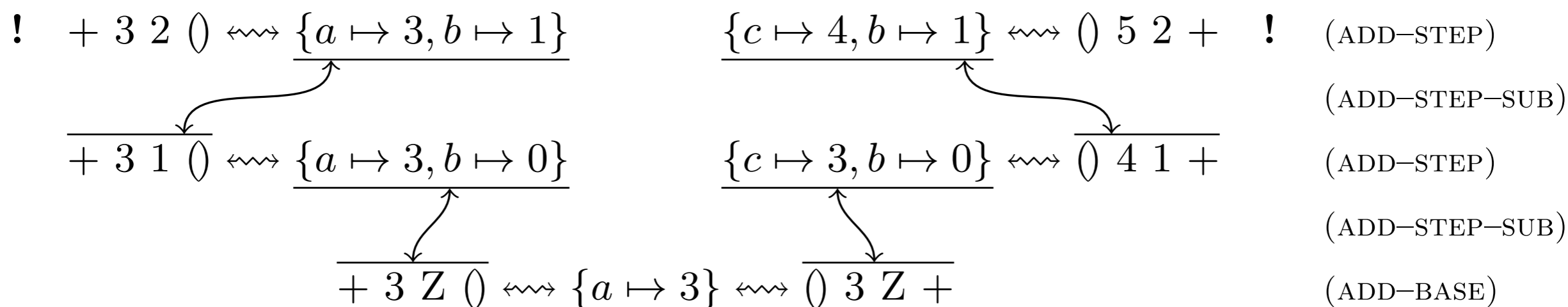
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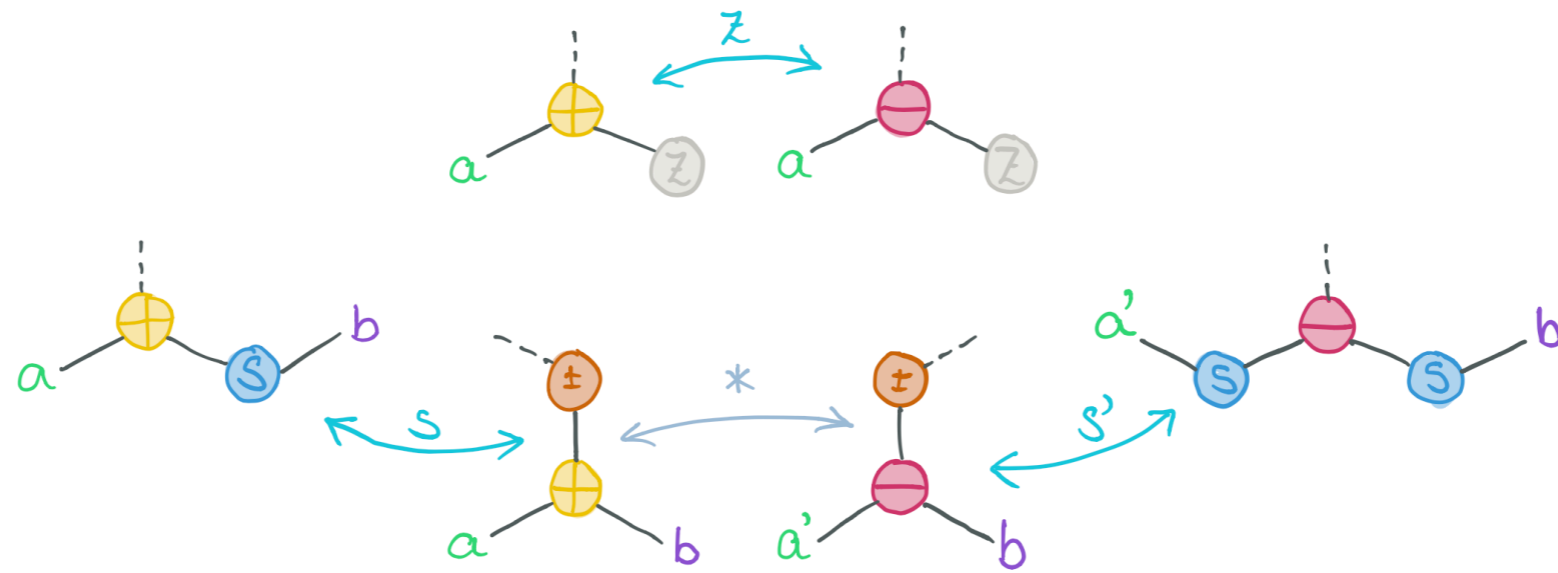
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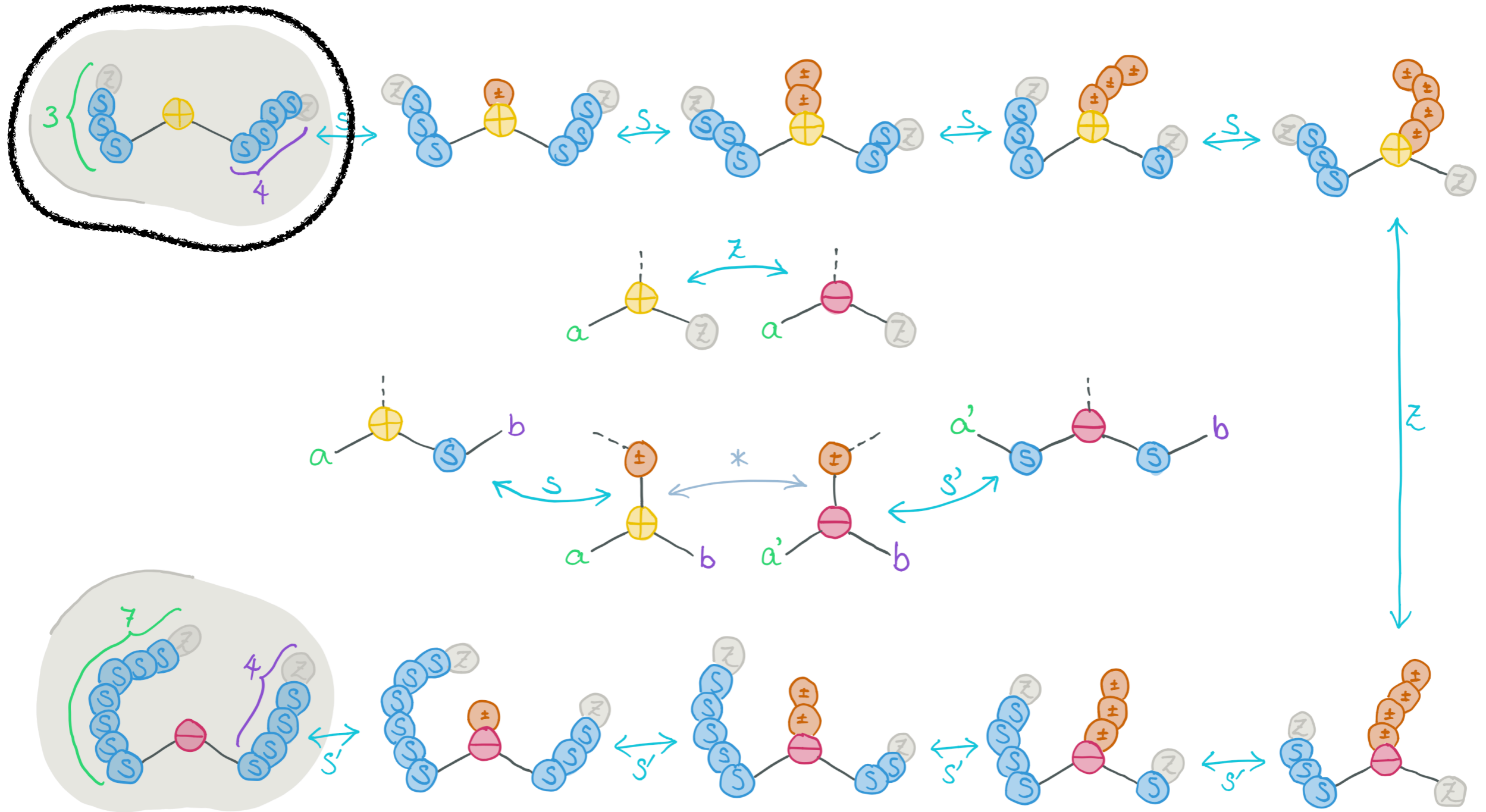
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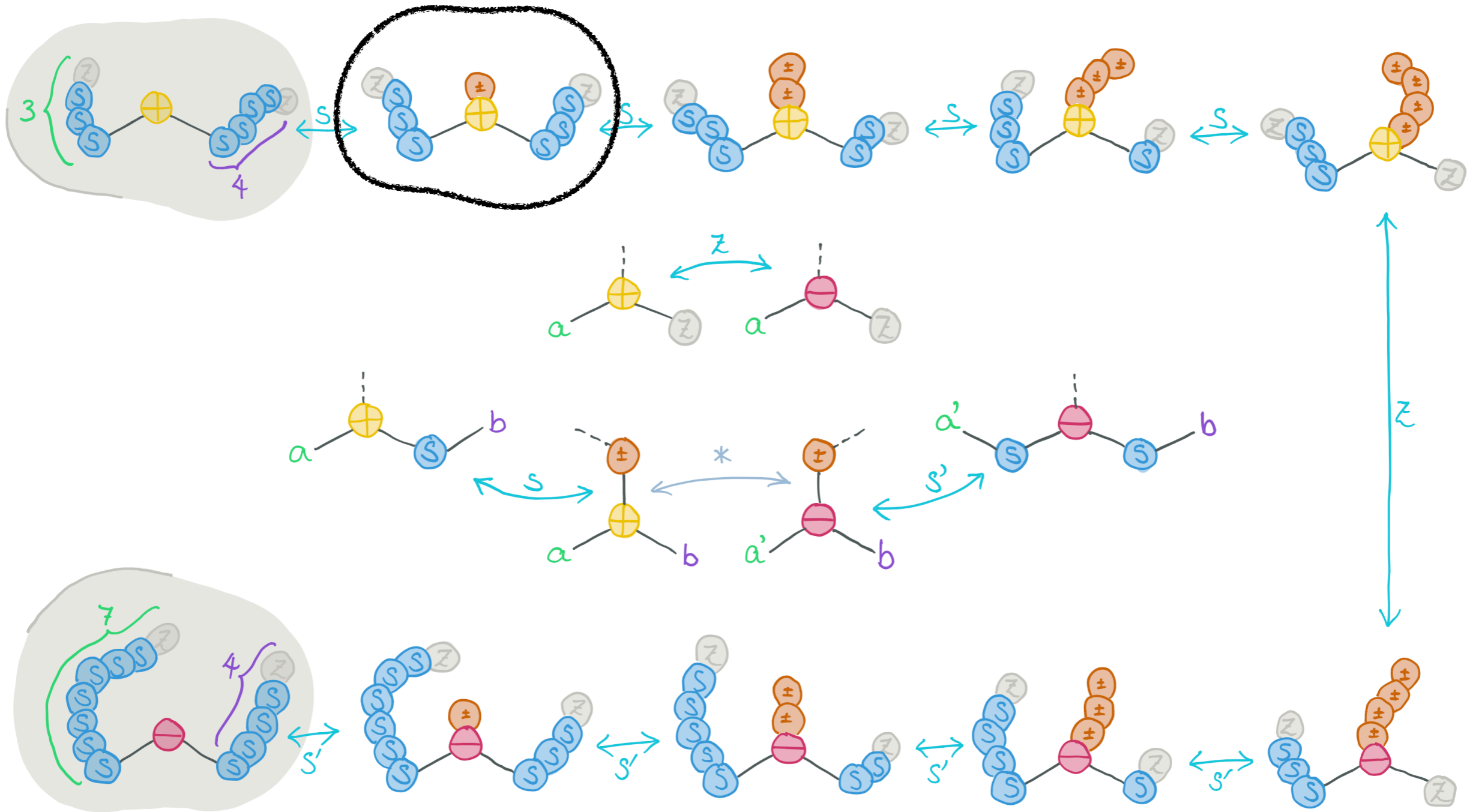
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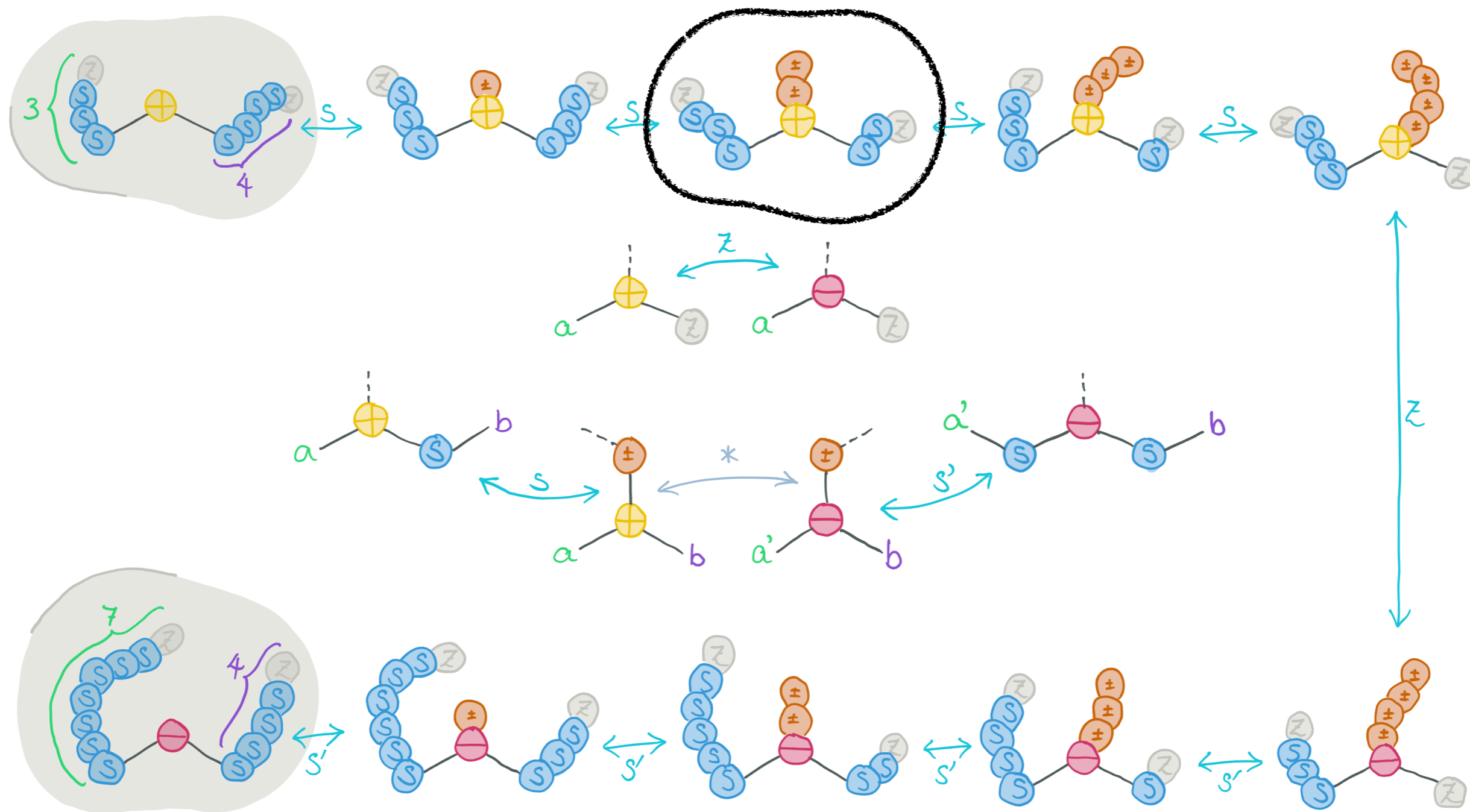
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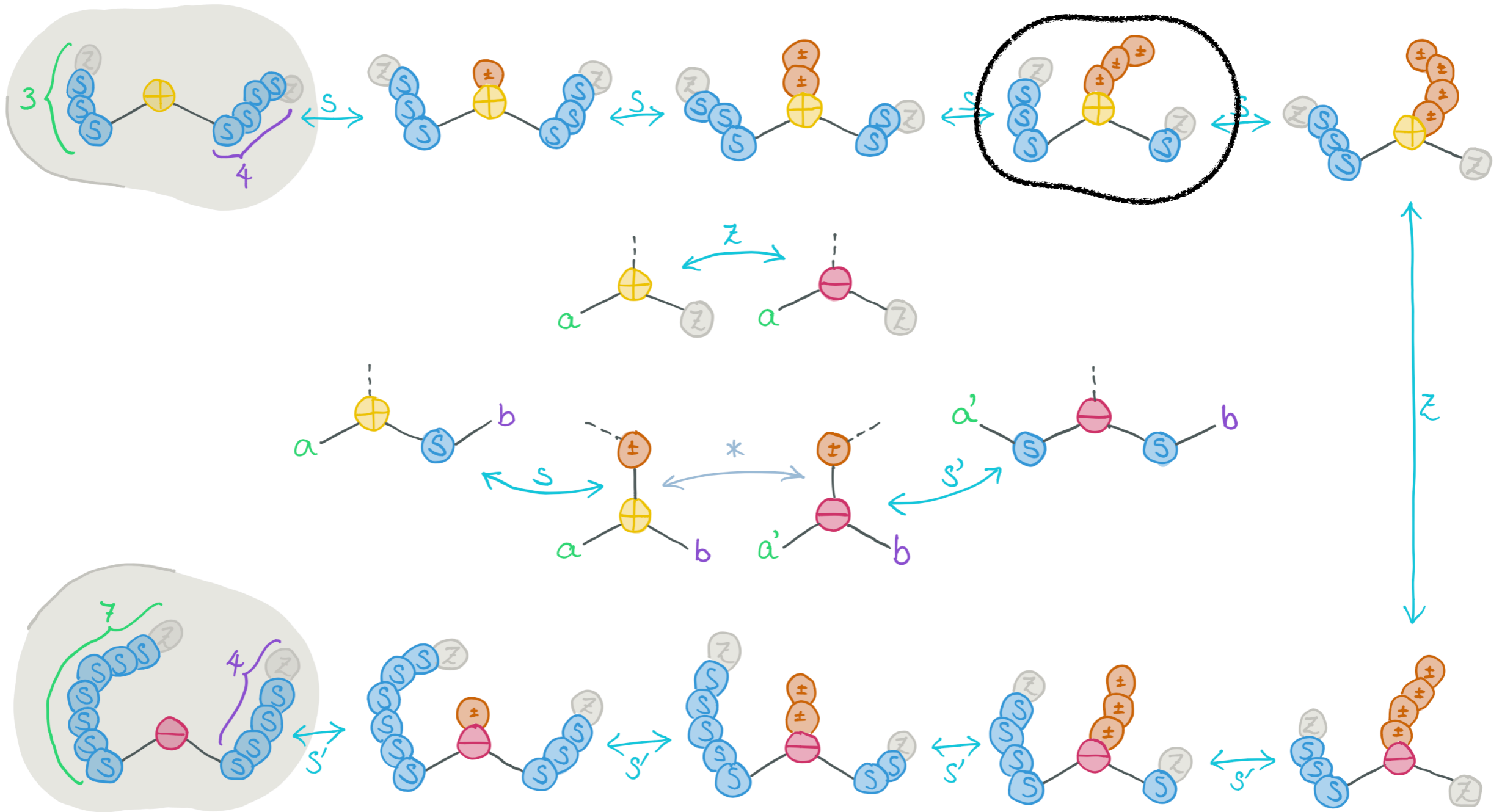
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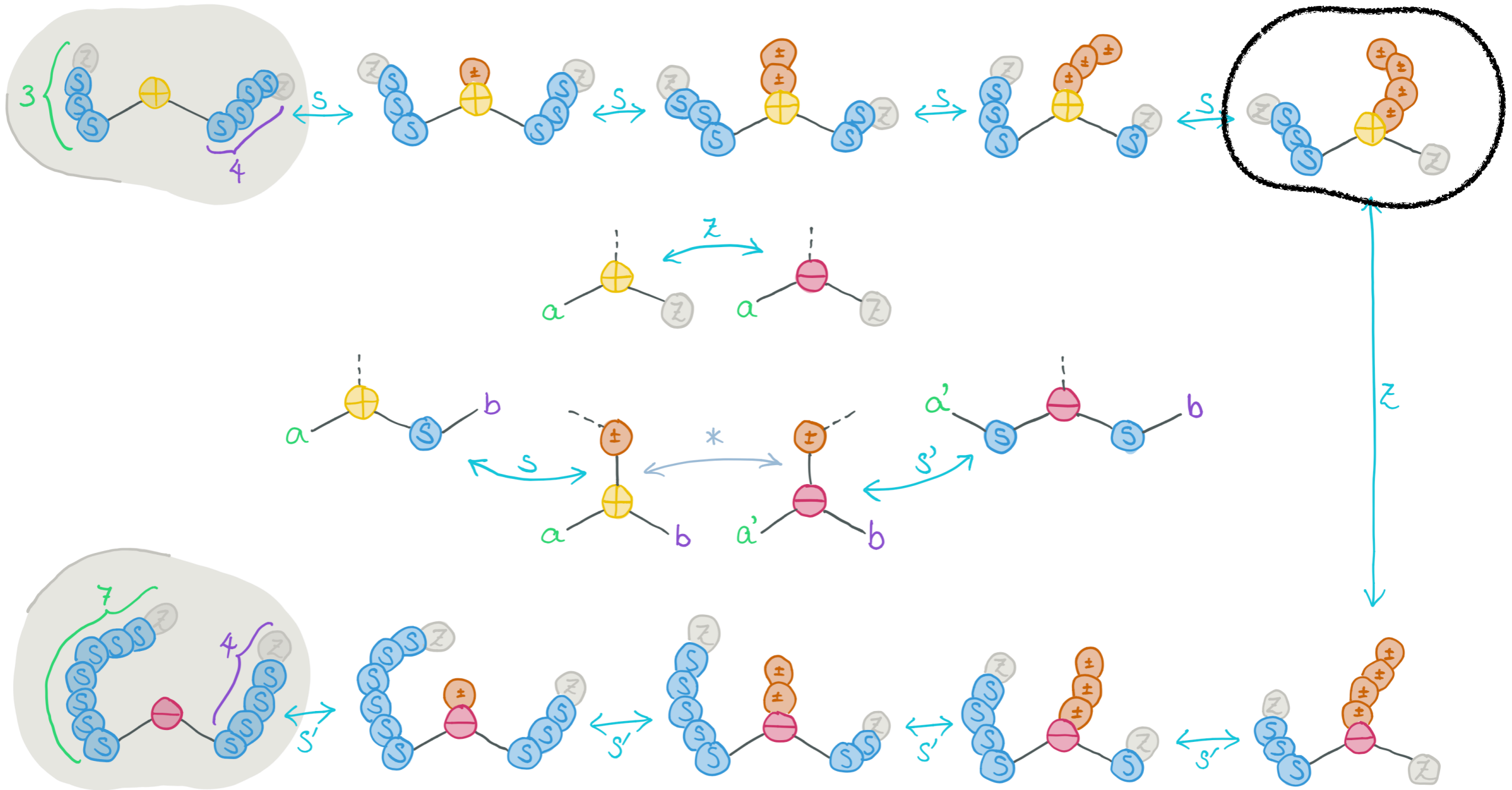
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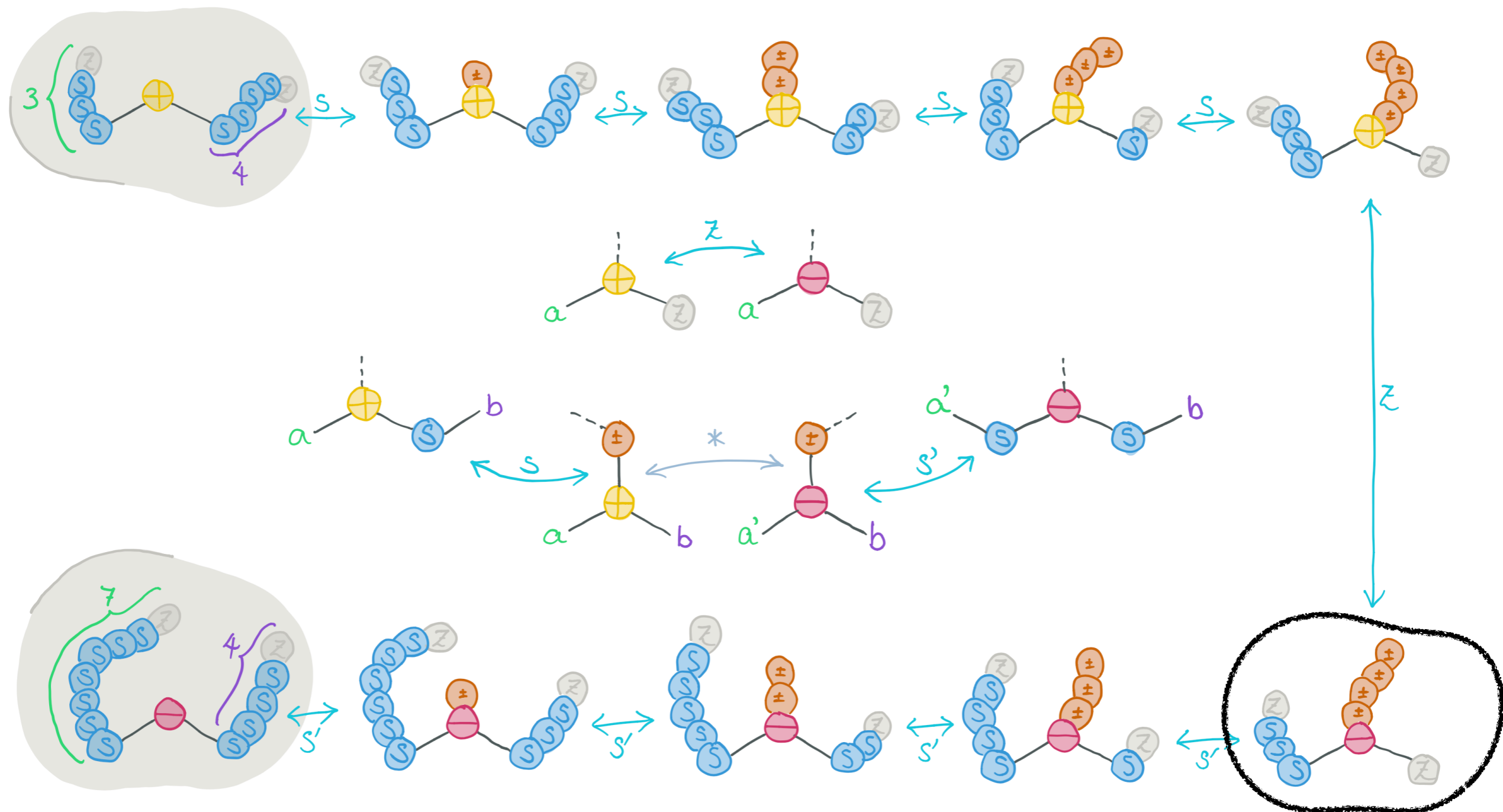
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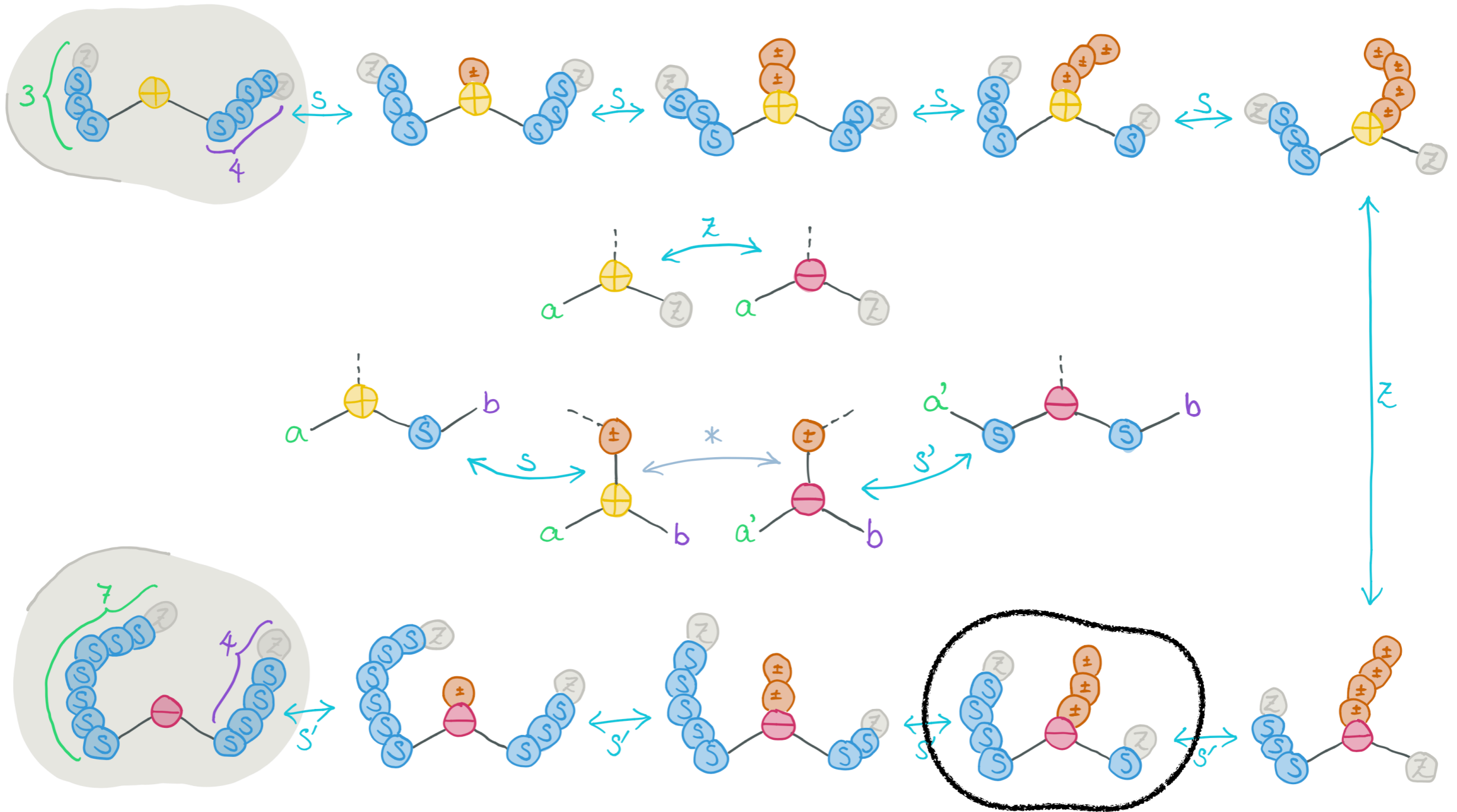
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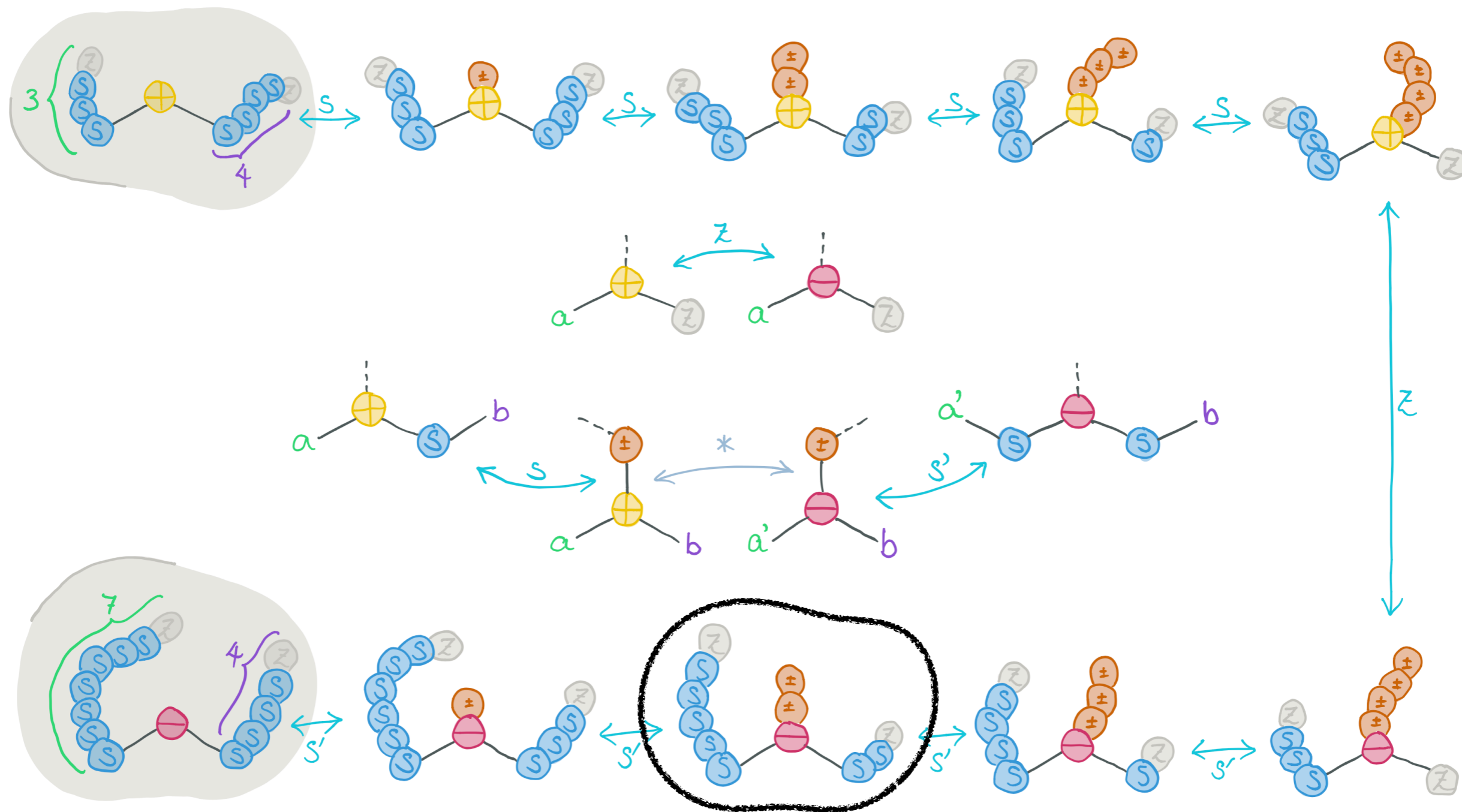
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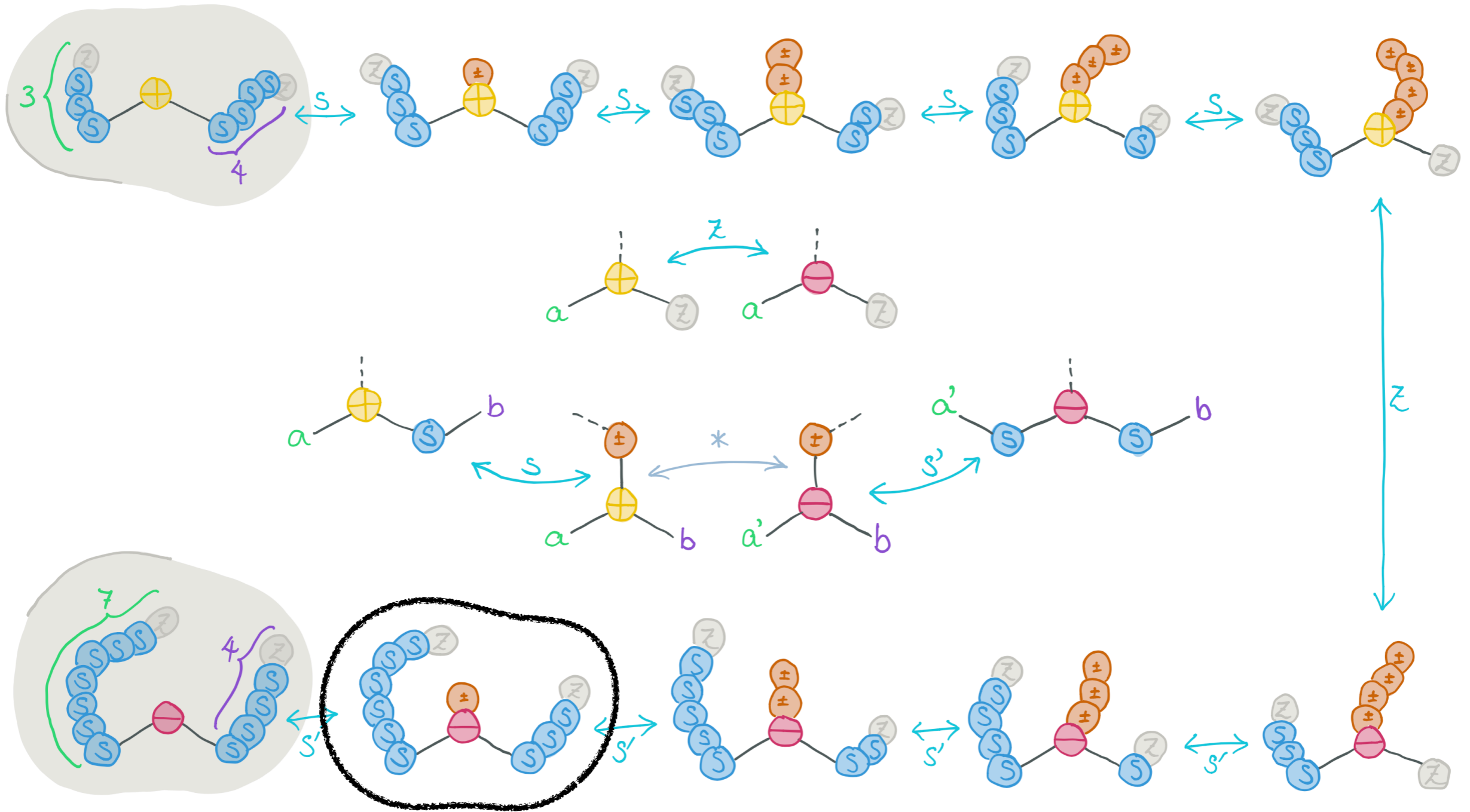
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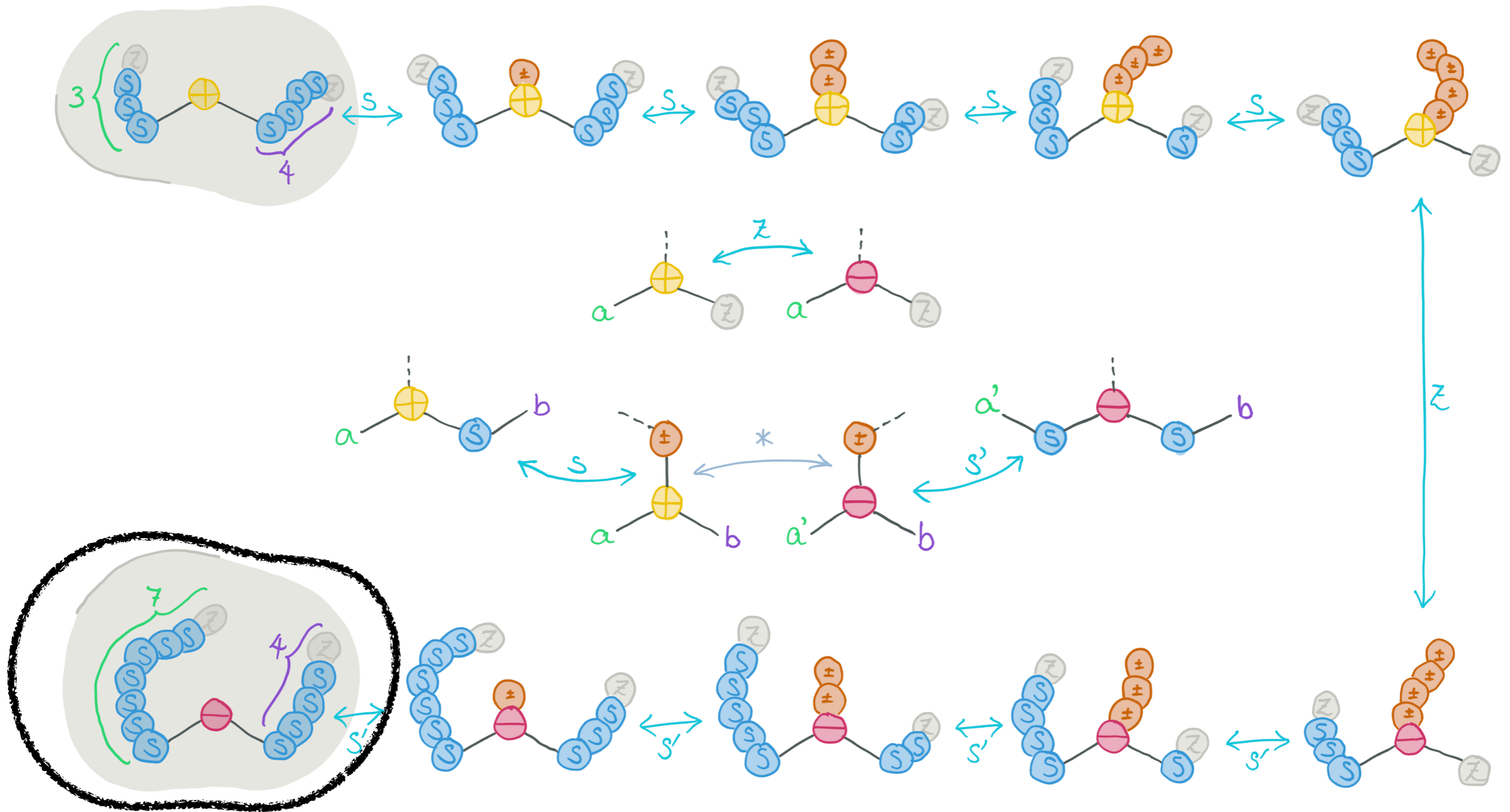
Addition



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Addition



Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

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! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ; (SQ-BEGIN)

SQ s (Sk) SQ = SQ (S s'') k SQ: (SQ-STEP)

+ s k () = () s' k +. -- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

+ s' k () = () s'' k +. -- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)

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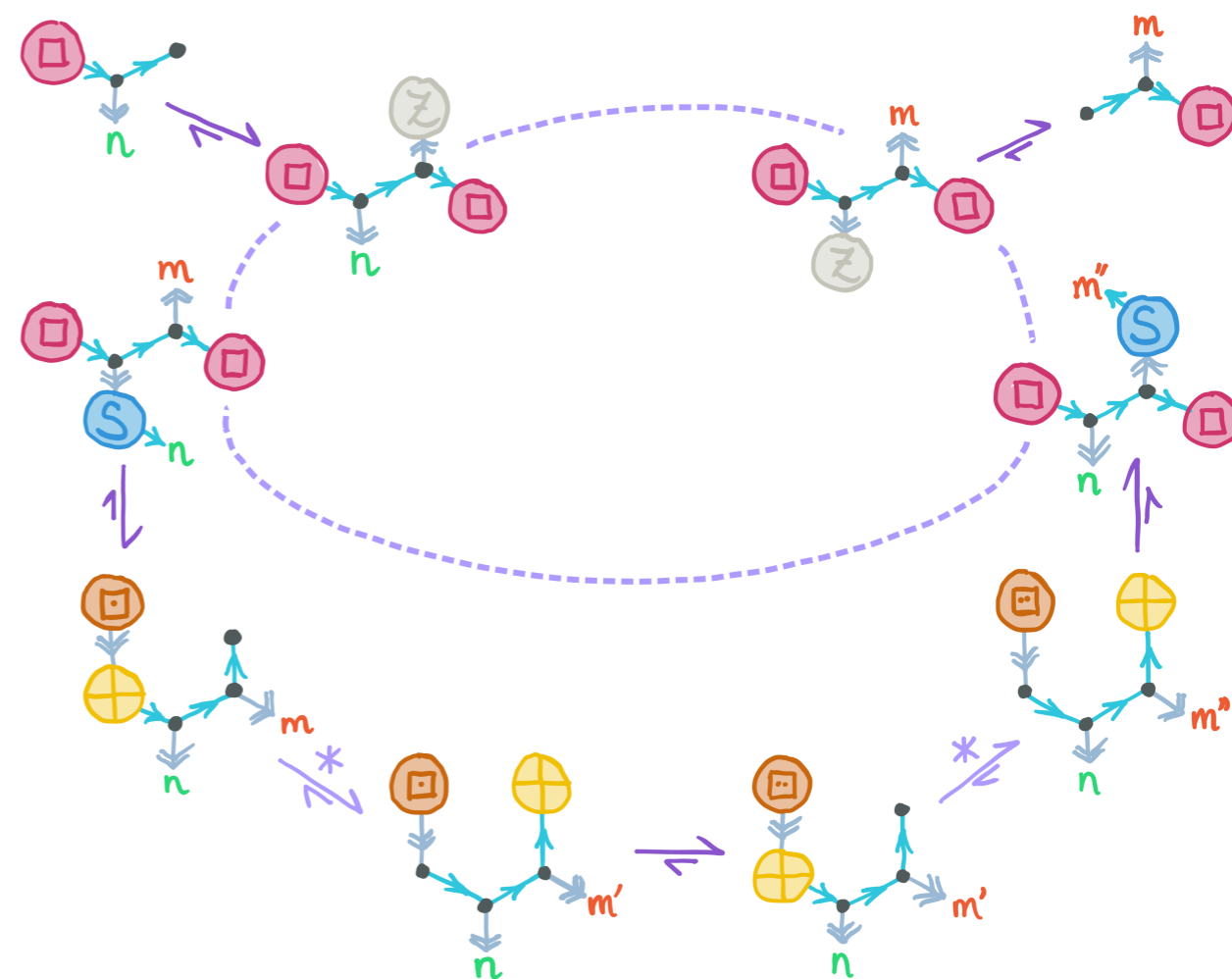
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(SQ-END)



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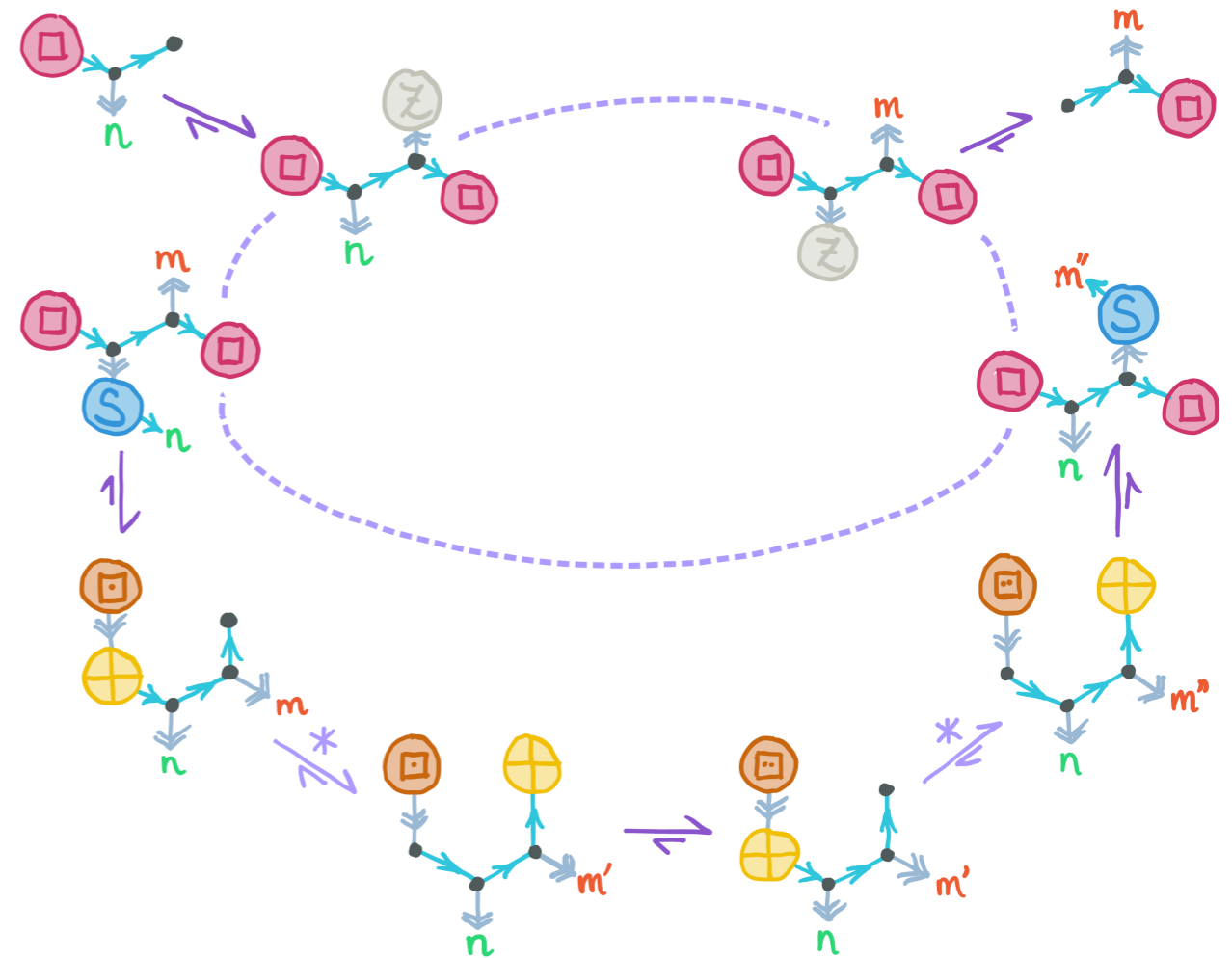
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-- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

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(SQ-END)



! SQ 3 ()

Squaring

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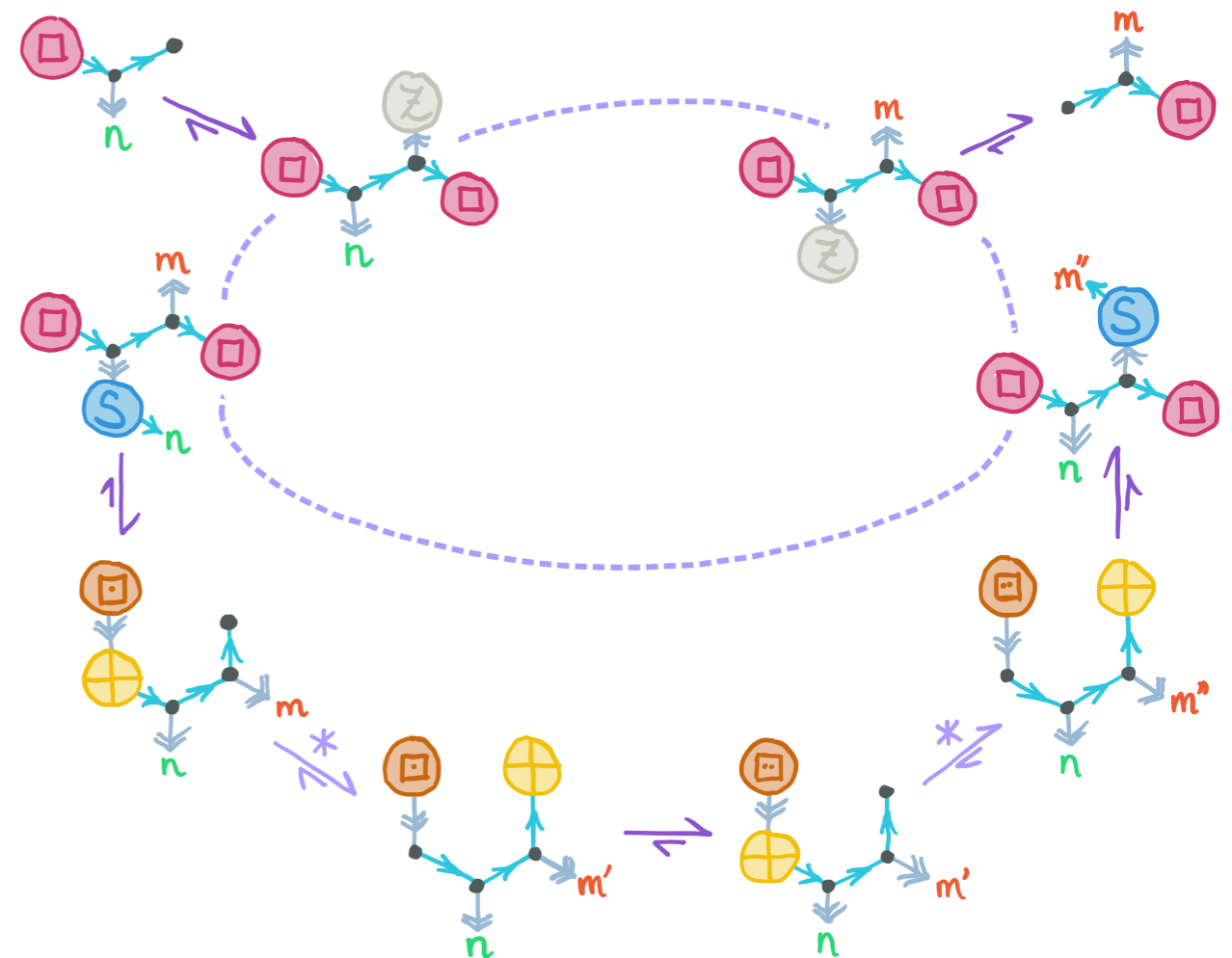
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(SQ-END)



! SQ 3 () = SQ Z 3 SQ

Squaring

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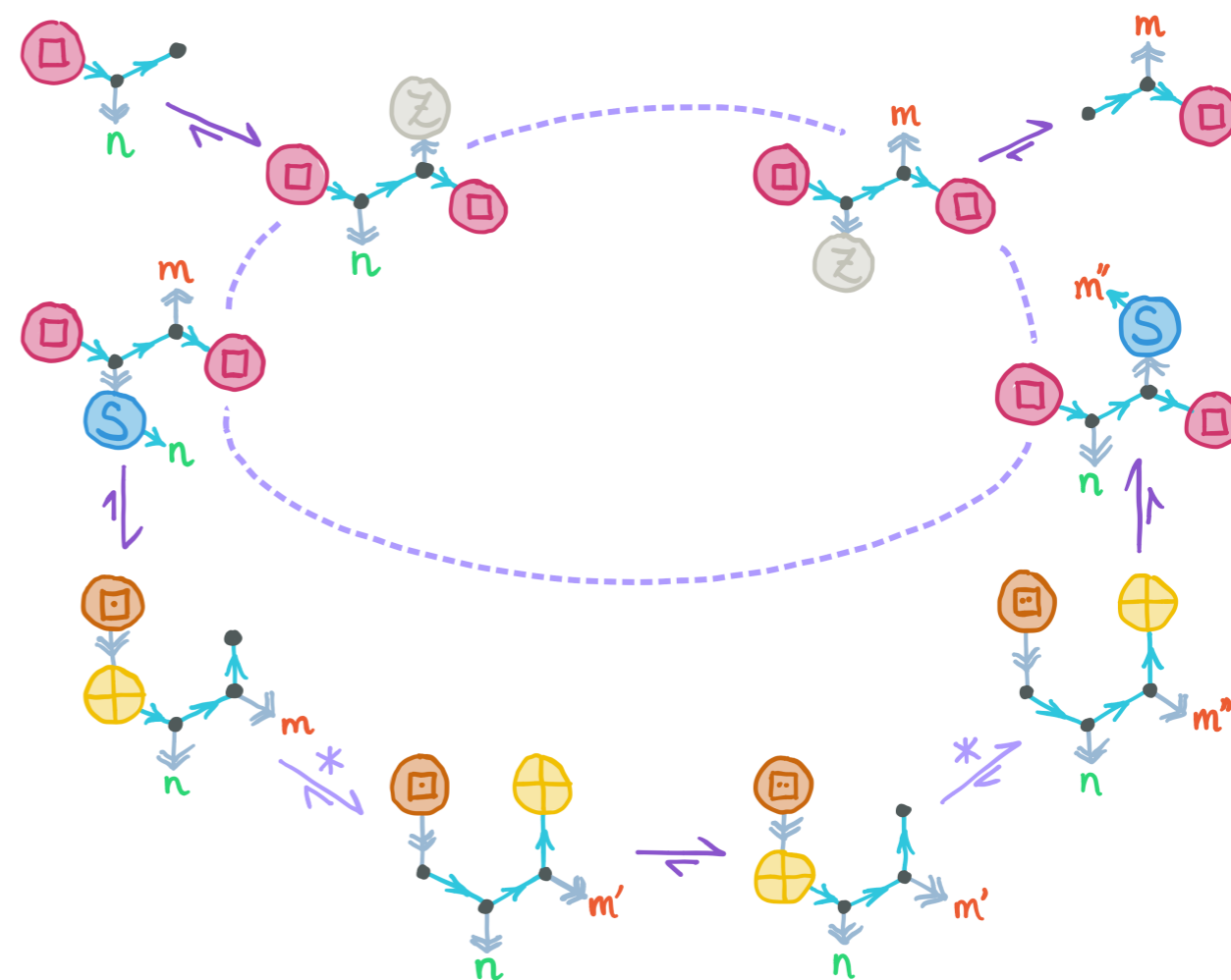
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SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)



! SQ 3 () = SQ Z 3 SQ = SQ 5 2 SQ

Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ;

(SQ-BEGIN)

SQ s (Sk) SQ = SQ (S s'') k SQ:

(SQ-STEP)

+ s k () = () s' k +.

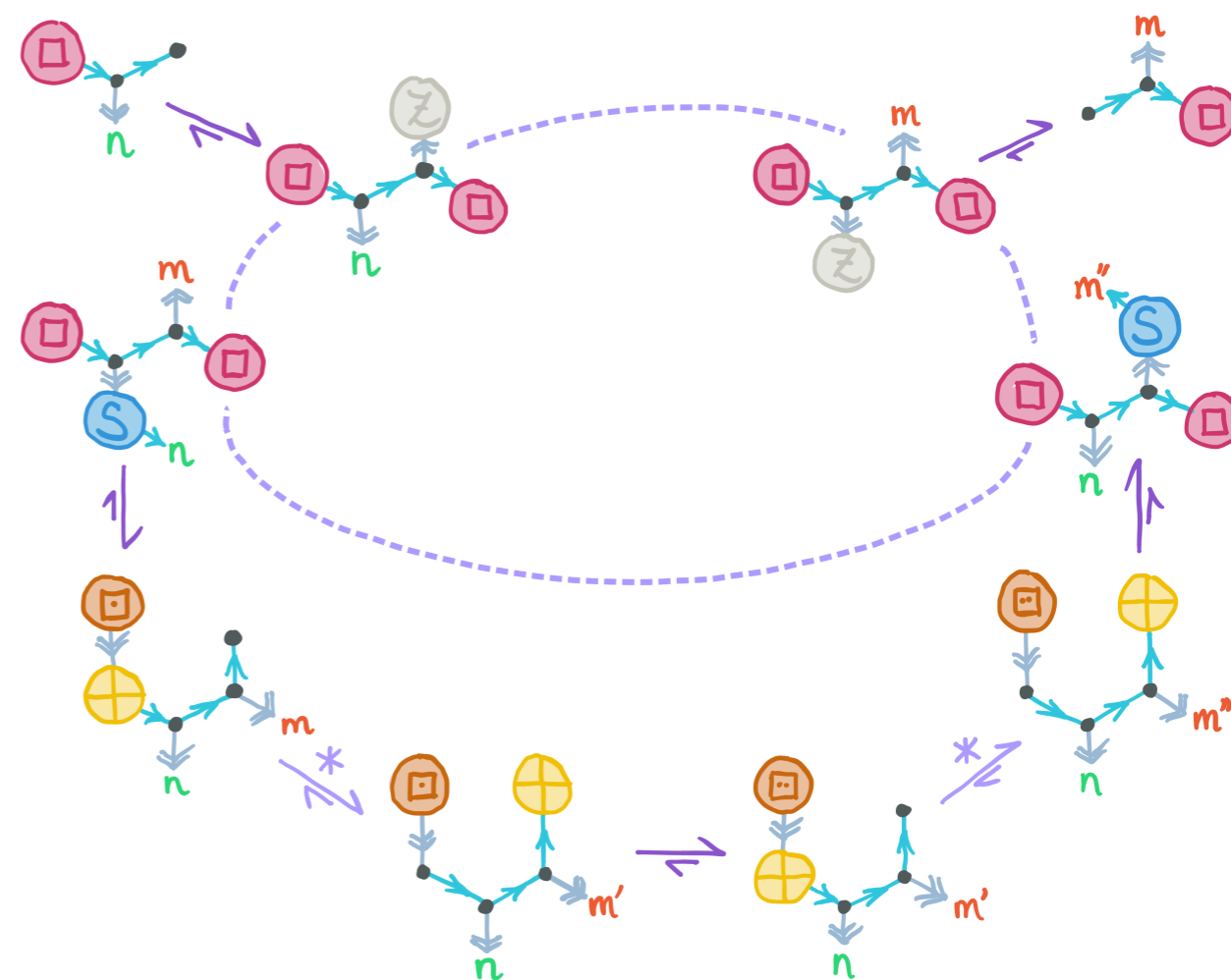
-- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

+ s' k () = () s'' k +.

-- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ;

(SQ-END)



! SQ 3 () = SQ Z 3 SQ = SQ 5 2 SQ = SQ 8 1 SQ

Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

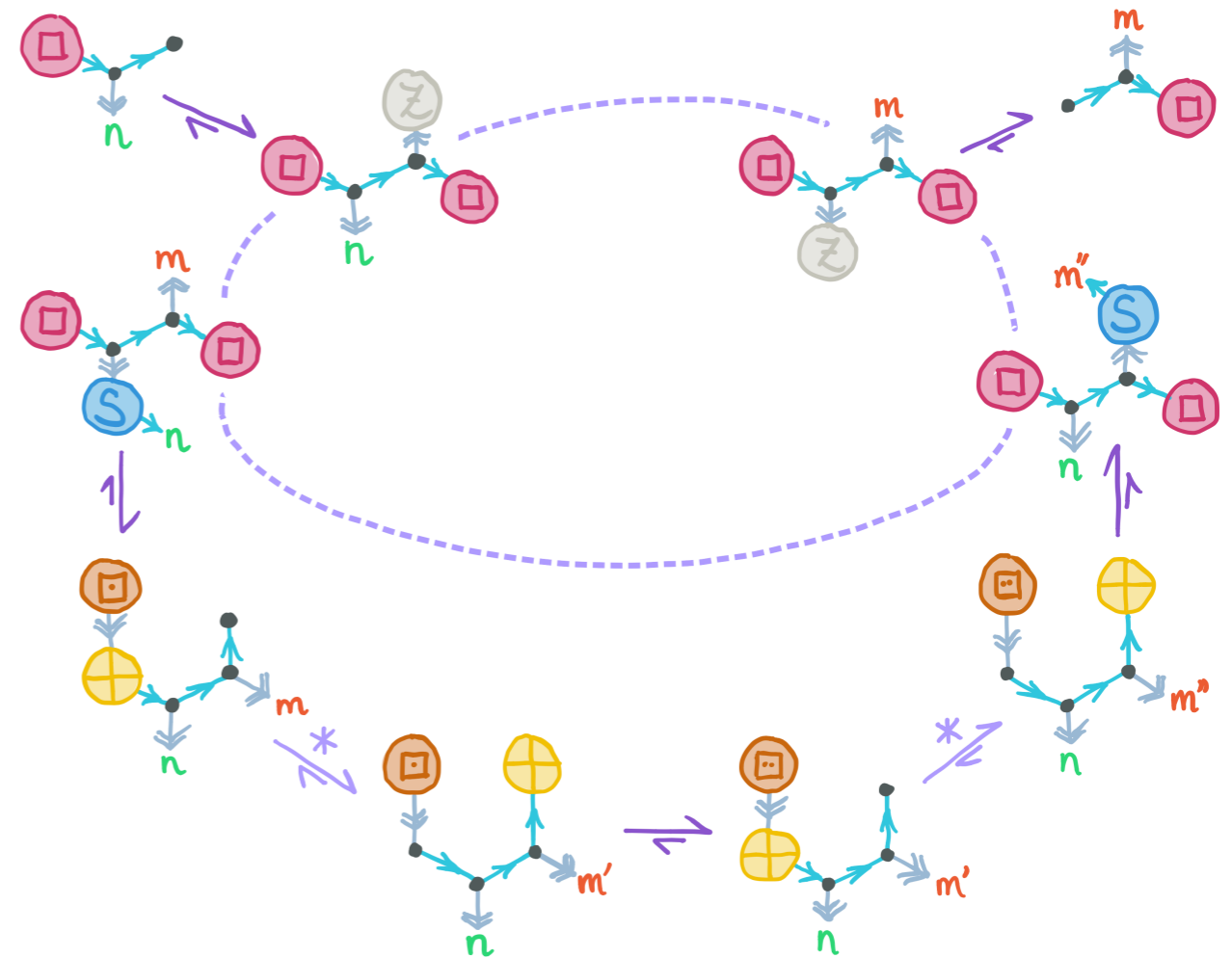
SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ; (SQ-BEGIN)

SQ s (Sk) SQ = SQ (S s'') k SQ: (SQ-STEP)

+ s k () = () s' k +. -- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

+ s' k () = () s'' k +. -- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)



! SQ 3 () = SQ Z 3 SQ = SQ 5 2 SQ = SQ 8 1 SQ = SQ 9 Z SQ

Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

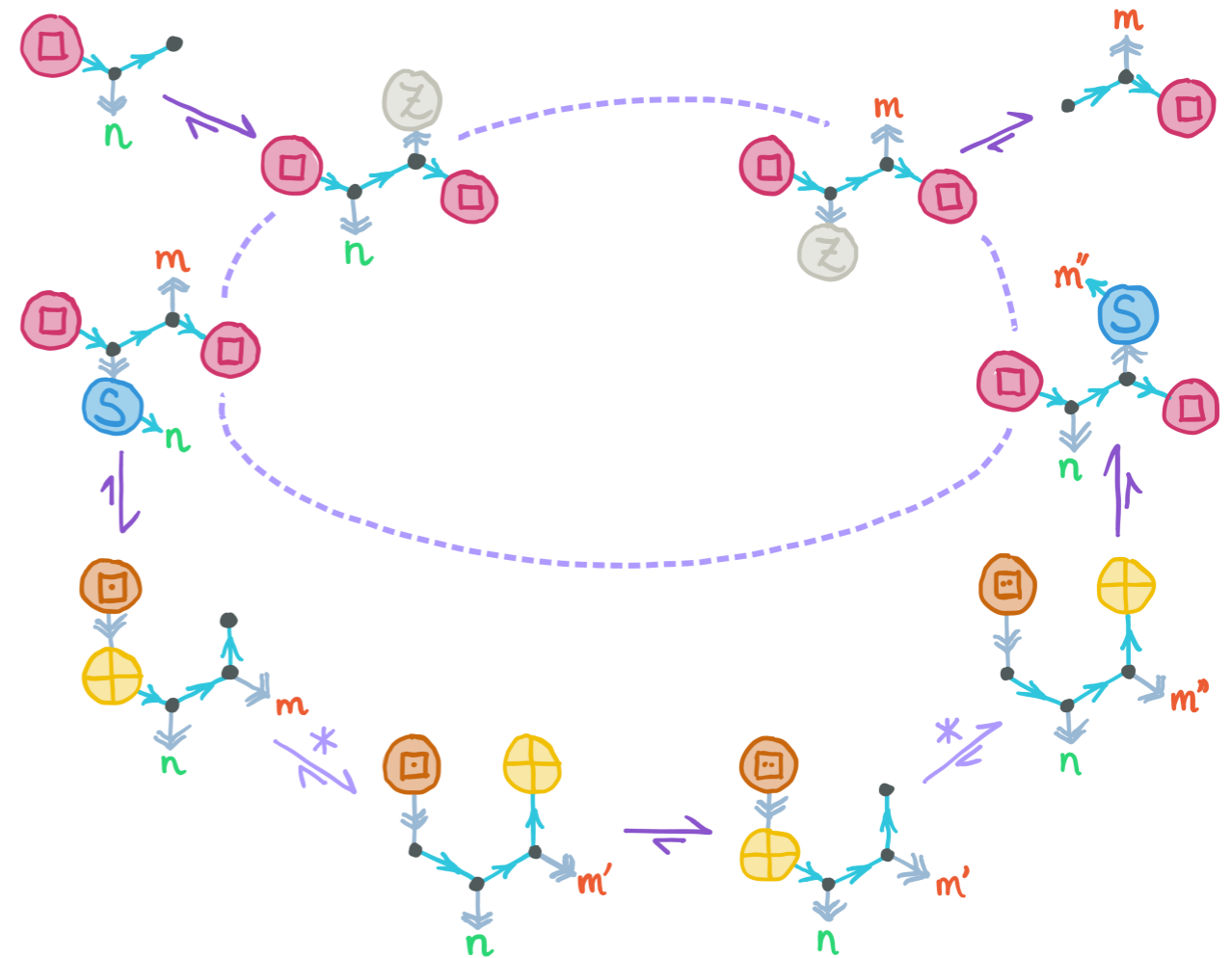
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Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

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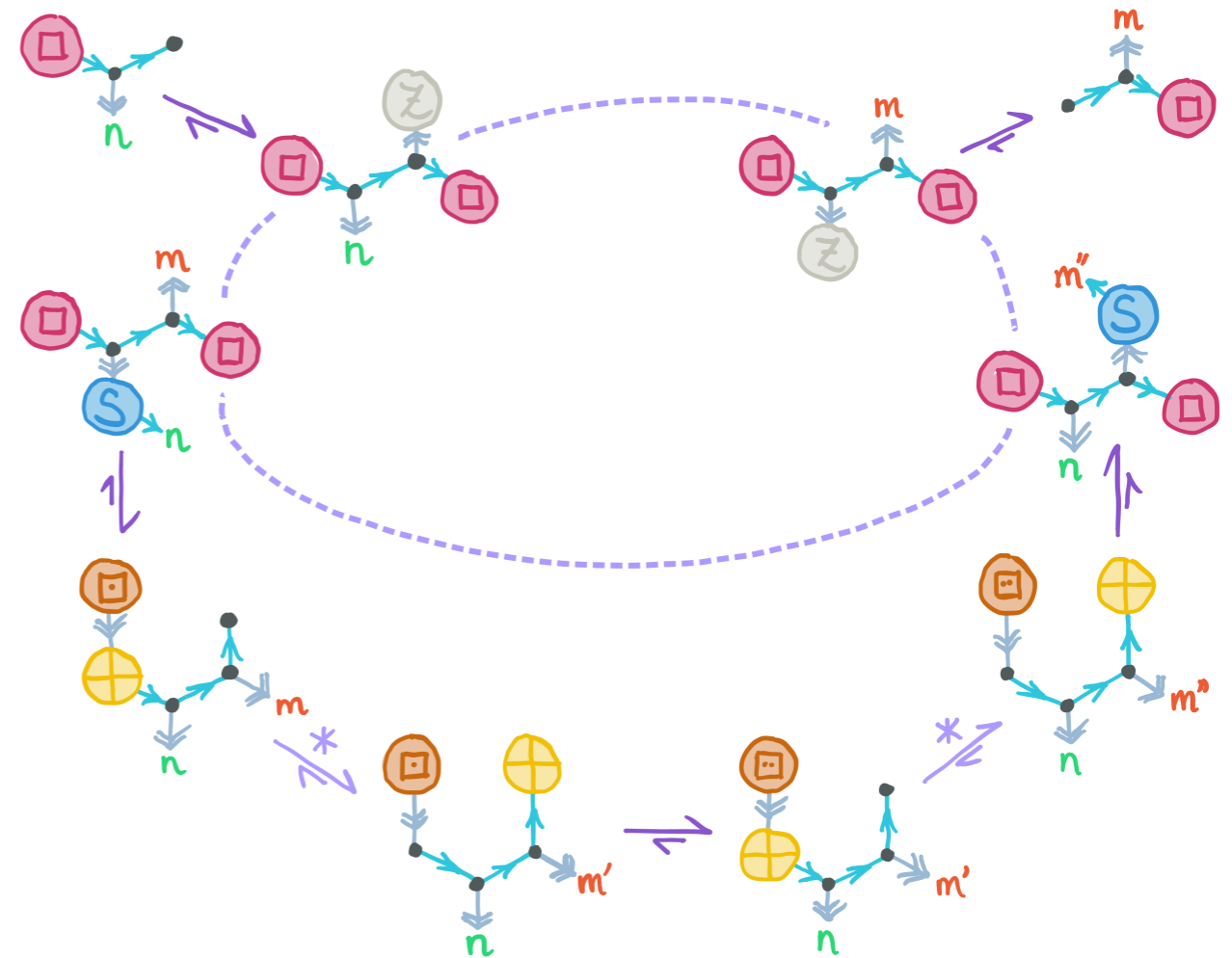
(SQ-BEGIN)

(SQ-STEP)

-- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

-- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

(SQ-END)



! () 10 SQ

Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ; (SQ-BEGIN)

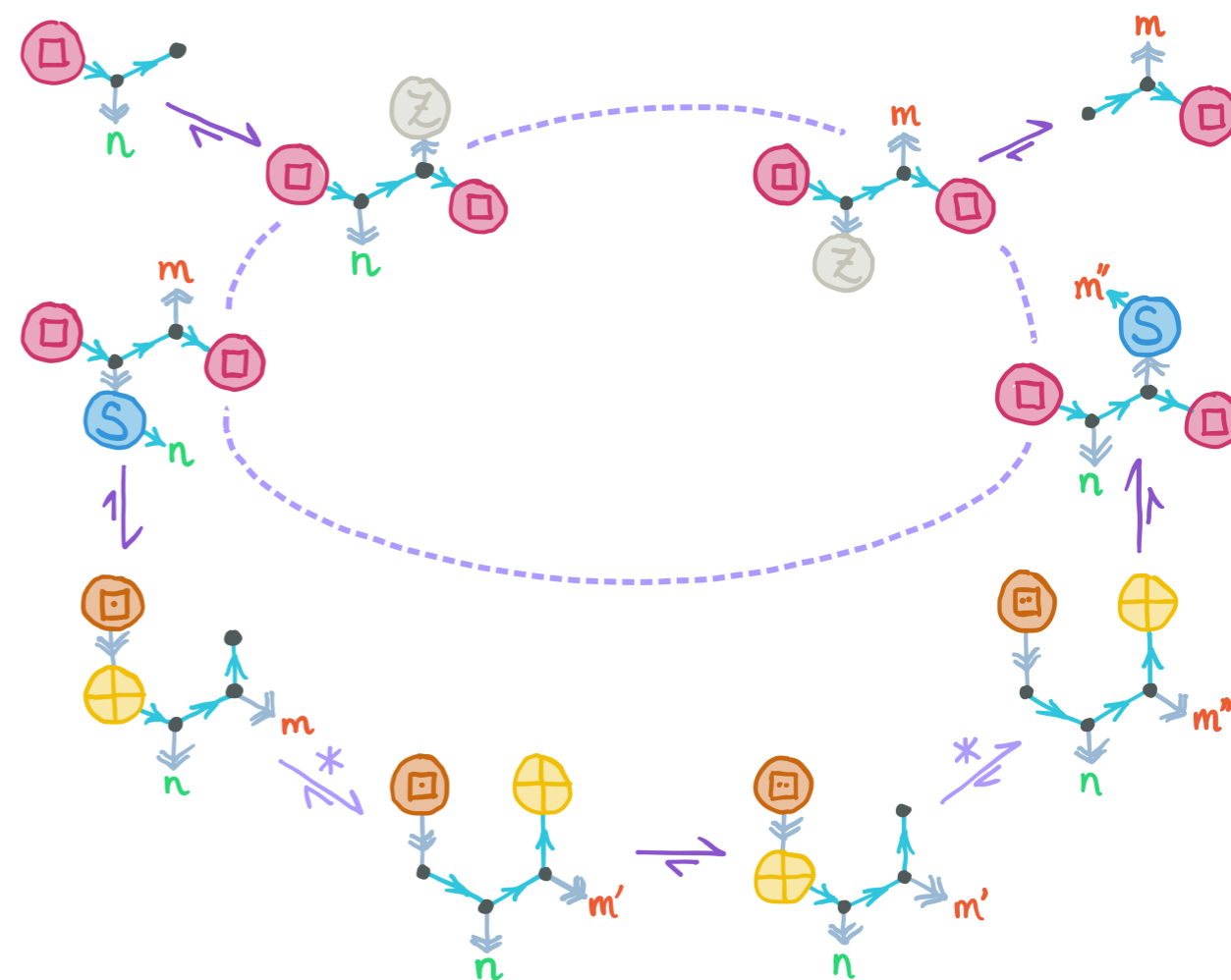
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+ s k () = () s' k +. -- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

+ s' k () = () s'' k +. -- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)

! () 10 SQ = SQ 10 Z SQ



Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

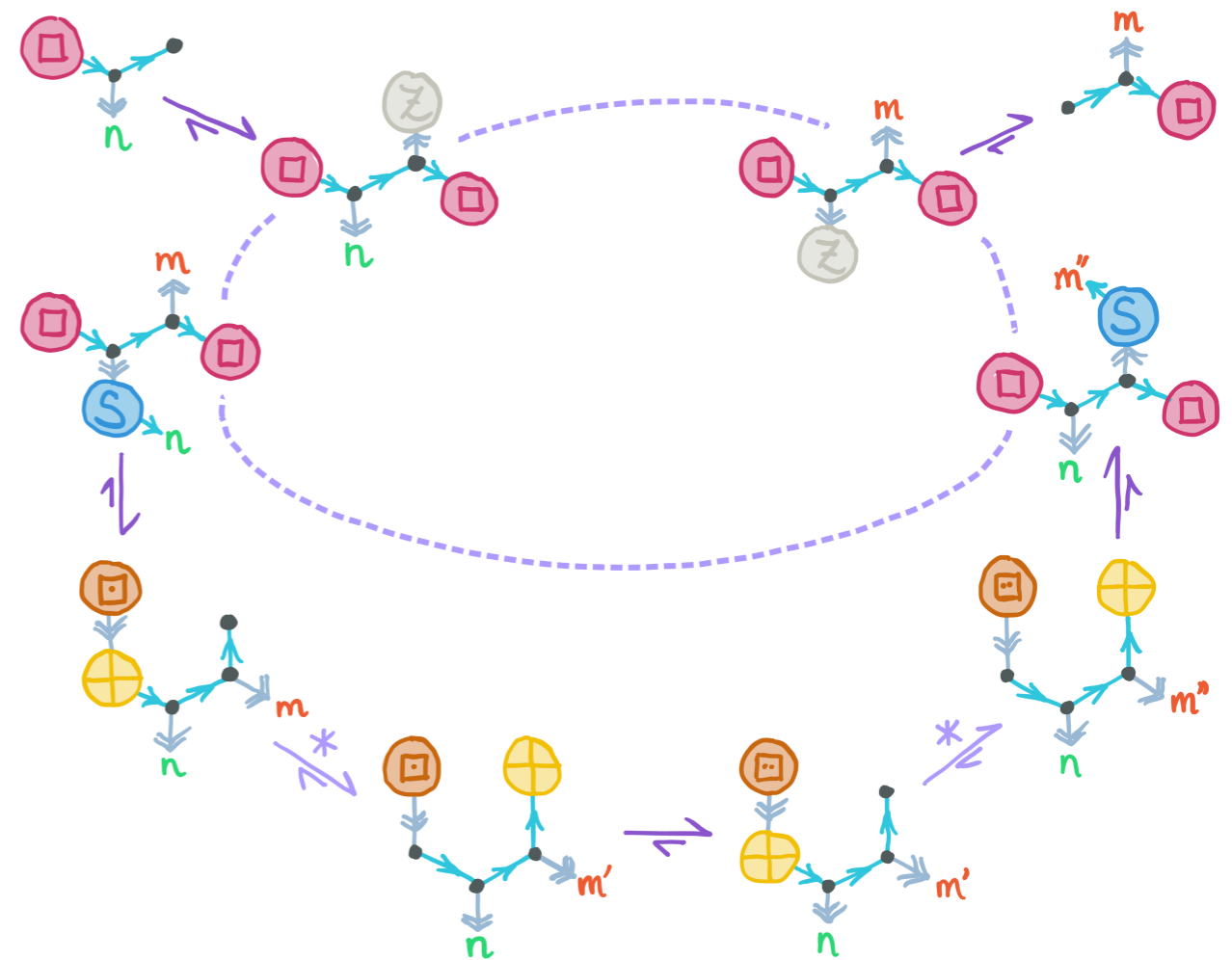
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! () 10 SQ = SQ 10 Z SQ = SQ 9 1 SQ

Squaring

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! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

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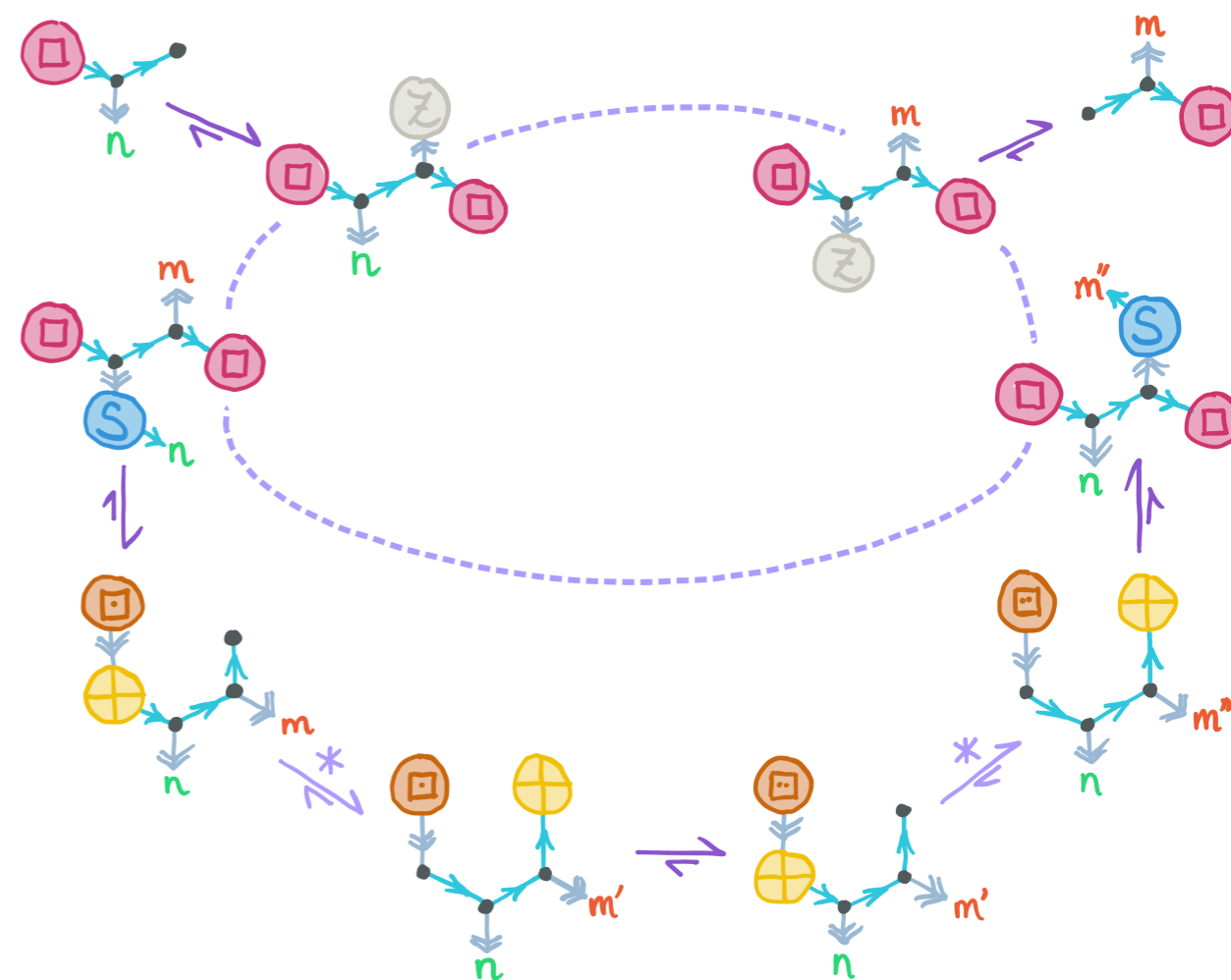
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-- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ;

(SQ-END)



! () 10 SQ = SQ 10 Z SQ = SQ 9 1 SQ = SQ 6 2 SQ

Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ;

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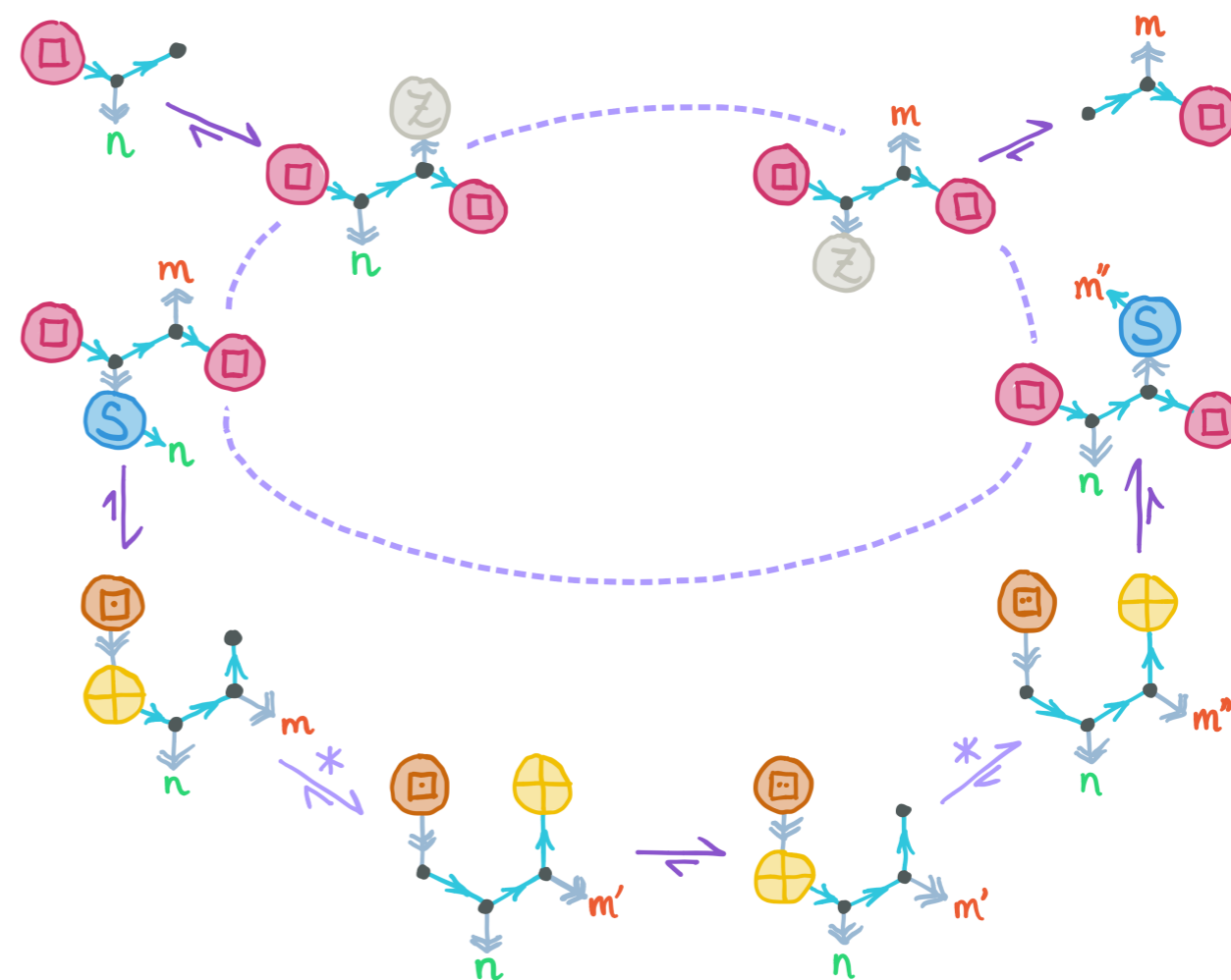
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-- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ;

(SQ-END)



! () 10 SQ = SQ 10 Z SQ = SQ 9 1 SQ = SQ 6 2 SQ = SQ 1 3 SQ

Squaring

$$m^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (k + k + 1)$$

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

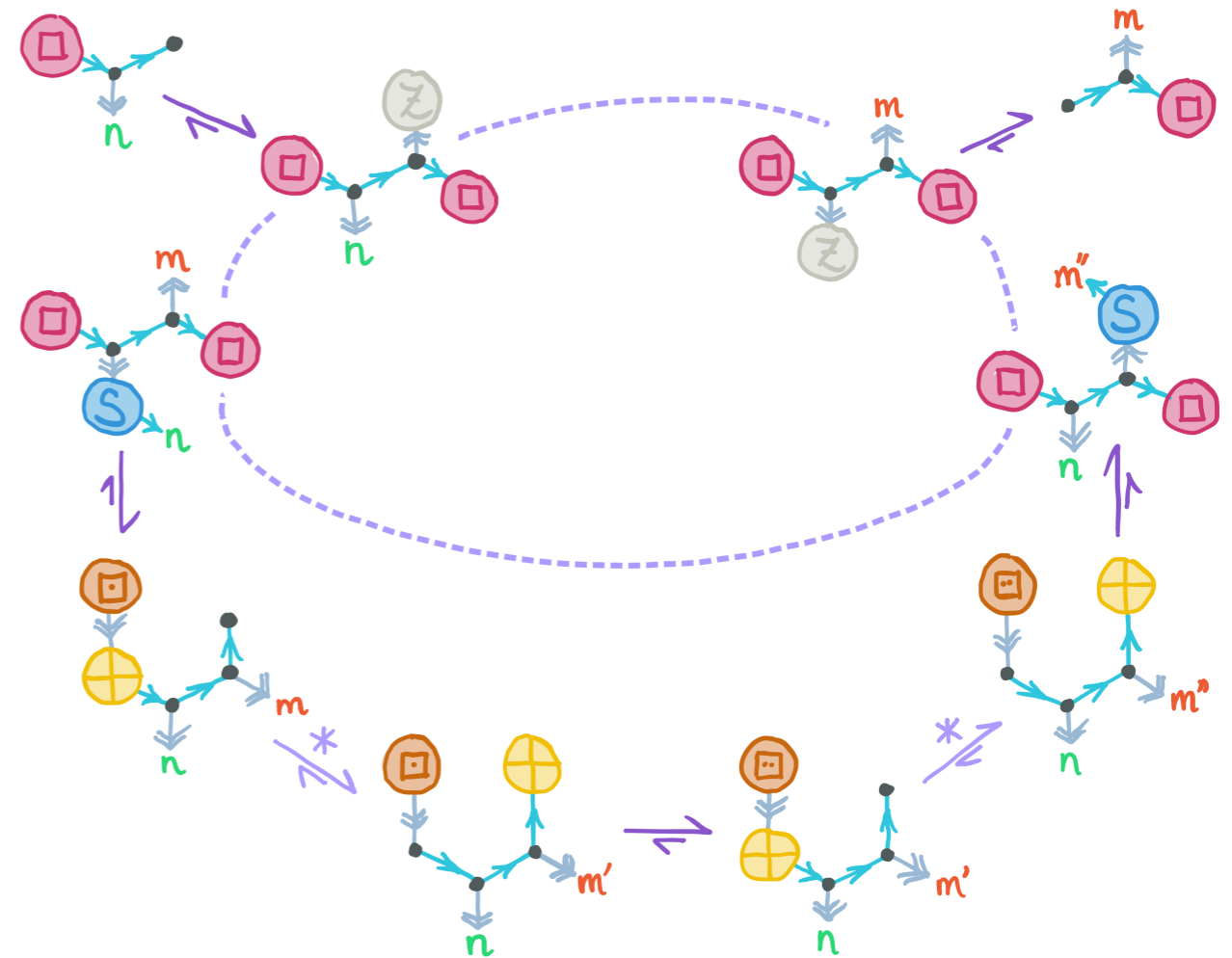
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+ s' k () = () s'' k +. -- $s'' \leftarrow s' + k$

SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)



! () 10 SQ = SQ 10 Z SQ = SQ 9 1 SQ = SQ 6 2 SQ = SQ 1 3 SQ ⊥

reversible programming

λ : motivation, semantics, & tutorial

λ : advanced features & properties

alethe + λ concurrency

Higher Order

! MAP _; ! (MAP _) _ (); ! () _ (MAP _);

(MAP f) NIL () = () NIL (MAP f);

(MAP f) (CONS x xs) () = () (CONS y ys) (MAP f):

$f\ x\ () = ()\ y\ f.$

(MAP f) xs () = () ys (MAP f).

[] 'MAP f' [];

[x · xs] 'MAP f' [y · ys]:

$x\ 'f'\ y.$

$xs\ 'MAP\ f'\ ys.$

! (MAP □) [3 5 8] () \leftrightarrow { $f : \square, x : 3, f' : \square, xs : [5\ 8]$ }

$\square\ 3\ () = ()\ 9\ \square$ (MAP □) [5 8] () = () [25 64] (MAP □)

{ $f : \square, y : 9, f' : \square, ys : [25\ 64]$ } \leftrightarrow () [9 25 64] (MAP □) !

r-Turing Completeness

$[\text{BLANK } x \cdot xs] \text{ 'POP' BLANK } [x \cdot xs];$ $! \text{ TAPE } \ell \ x \ r;$

$[(\text{SYM } x) \cdot xs] \text{ 'POP' } (\text{SYM } x) \ xs;$ $! \text{ SYM } x;$

$[\] \text{ 'POP' BLANK } [\];$ $! \text{ BLANK};$

$(\text{TAPE } \ell \ x \ r) \text{ 'LEFT' } (\text{TAPE } \ell' \ x' \ r');$

$\ell \text{ 'POP' } x' \ \ell'.$

$r' \text{ 'POP' } x \ r.$

$t \text{ 'RIGHT' } t':$

$t' \text{ 'LEFT' } t.$

r-Turing Completeness

! START $t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4 t_5 t_6$;

! STOP $t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4 t_5 t_6$;

$$S_1 (\text{TAPE } \ell_1 (\text{SYM } C) r_1) (\text{TAPE } \ell_2 \text{ BLANK } r_2) t_3 (\text{TAPE } \ell_4 (\text{SYM } D) r_4) t_5 t_6$$

$$= S_2 (\text{TAPE } \ell_1 (\text{SYM } B) r_1) (\text{TAPE } \ell_2 (\text{SYM } A) r_2) t'_3 (\text{TAPE } \ell_4 (\text{SYM } F) r_4) t_5 t'_6:$$

t_3 'LEFT' t'_3 .

t_6 'RIGHT' t'_6 .

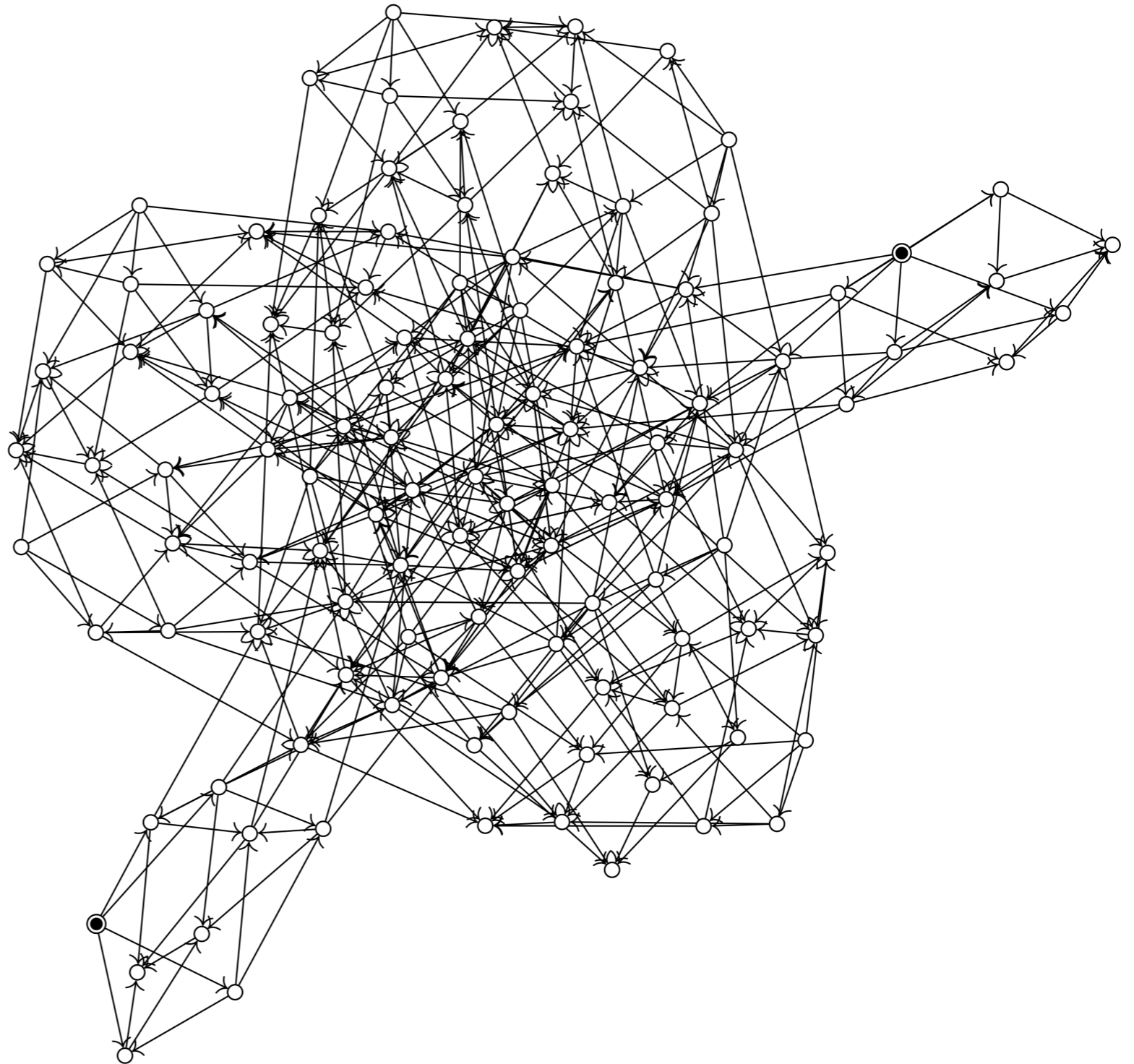
Ambiguity

- rTM: disjoint domains and codomains
- \mathcal{N} : symmetric definitions
 - more subtle – no term can match >2 (comp) patterns
 - edge case – ≤ 1 comp pattern and any halt patterns
- simple graph-based algorithm
- relaxation \Rightarrow non-deterministic \mathcal{N}

Execution Planning

$a/b \setminus + (\text{FRAC } p \ q) \setminus c/d :$

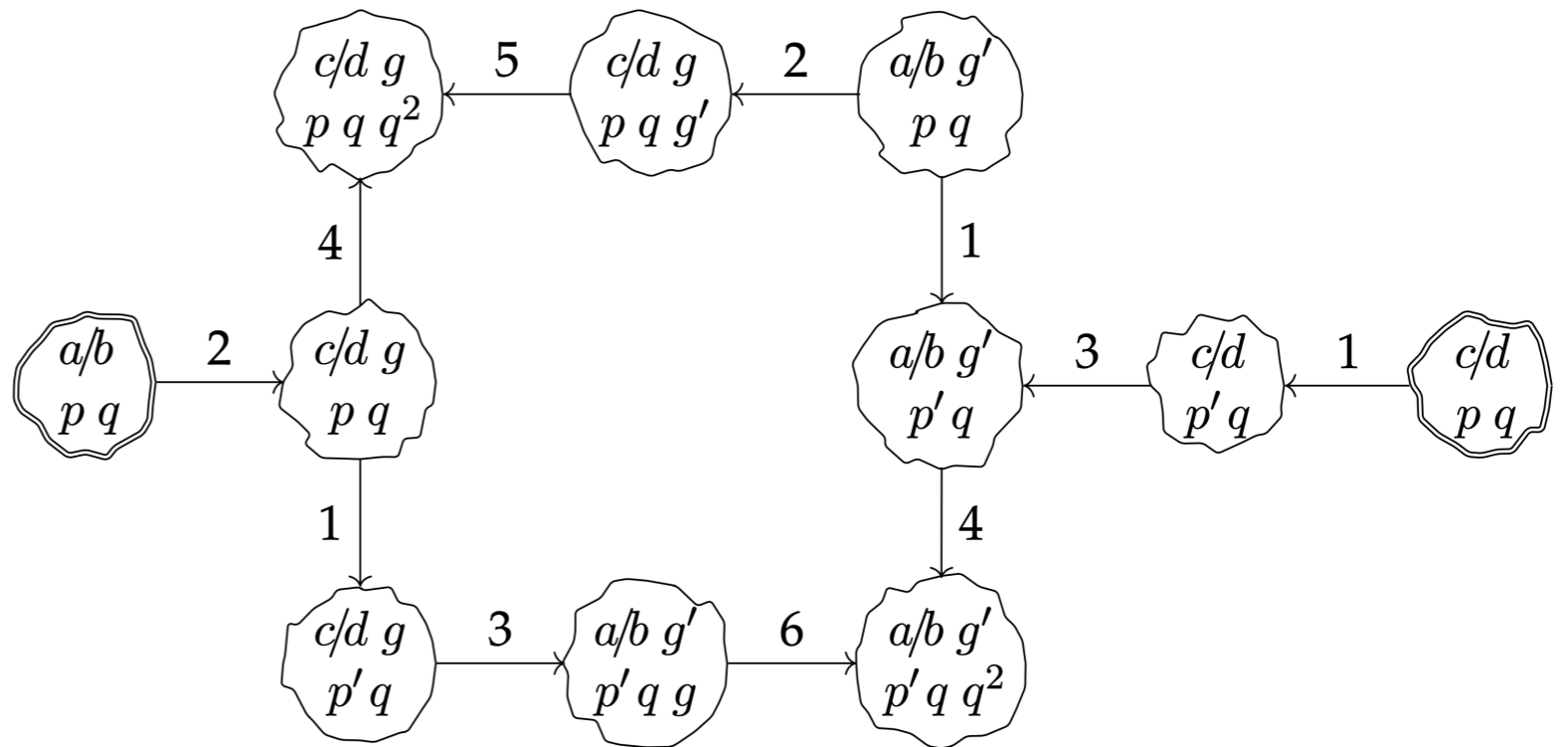
1. $p - p' .$
2. $a/b \setminus \sim (\text{FRAC } p \ q) \setminus c/d \ g .$
3. $c/d \setminus \sim (\text{FRAC } p' \ q) \setminus a/b \ g' .$
4. $(Sq) \square q^2 .$
5. $g' \setminus \times g \setminus q^2 .$
6. $g \setminus \times g \wedge q^2 .$



Execution Planning

$a/b \setminus + (\text{FRAC } p \ q) \setminus c/d:$

1. $p - p'$.
2. $a/b \setminus \sim (\text{FRAC } p \ q) \setminus c/d \ g.$
3. $c/d \setminus \sim (\text{FRAC } p' \ q) \setminus a/b \ g'.$
4. $(Sg) \square q^2.$
5. $g' \setminus \times g \setminus q^2.$
6. $g \setminus \times g \setminus q^2.$



Directional Evaluation

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ; (SQ-BEGIN)

SQ s (Sk) SQ = SQ (S s'') k SQ: (SQ-STEP)

+ s k () = () s' k +. -- $s' \leftarrow s + k$

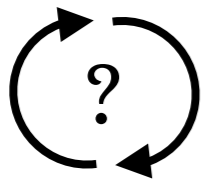
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SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)

! SQ 3 () = SQ Z 3 SQ = SQ 5 2 SQ = SQ 8 1 SQ = SQ 9 Z SQ = () 9 SQ !

* * *

* (SQ-STEP)



Directional Evaluation

! SQ m (); ! () n SQ;

SQ m () = SQ Z m SQ; (SQ-BEGIN)

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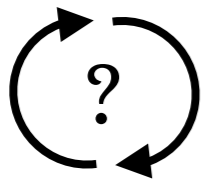
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SQ n Z SQ = () n SQ; (SQ-END)

! SQ 3 () = SQ Z 3 SQ = SQ 5 2 SQ = SQ 8 1 SQ = SQ 9 Z SQ = () 9 SQ !

* * *

* (SQ-STEP)



computational inertia

$t_1 \stackrel{r}{=} t_2 \stackrel{s}{=} t_3$

$s \neq r^{-1}$

reversible programming

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alethe + λ concurrency

Alethe

```
% > 3 4 + x y
```

```
() 7 4 +
```

```
x → 7
```

```
y → 4
```

```
% < a b + 7 4
```

```
+ 3 4 ()
```

```
a → 3
```

```
b → 4
```

```
% |
```

```
a Z + a Z;
a (S b) + (S c) (S b):
a b + c b.
```

```
% > 7 ^2 z
```

```
() 49 ^2
```

```
z → 49
```

```
% < c ^2 49
```

```
^2 7 ()
```

```
c → 7
```

```
%
```

```
n ^2 n2:
```

```
! Go n Z = Go Z n2.
Go (S n) m = Go n (S k):
m n + l n.
l n + k n.
```

```
% > 2 9 `Pair` r
```

```
() 75 Pair
```

```
r → 75
```

```
% < p q `Pair` 75
```

```
Pair 2 9 ()
```

```
p → 2
```

```
q → 9
```

```
% |
```

```
a b `Pair` n:
```

```
! Go n Z Z = Go Z a b.
Go (S n) Z b = Go n (S b) Z;
Go (S n) (S a) b = Go n a (S b);
```

Concurrency

(PATTERN TERM) $\pi ::= \text{SYM} \mid \text{VAR} \mid (\pi^*)$

(RULE) $\rho ::= \pi^* = \pi^*$

(DEFINITION) $\delta ::= \rho : \rho^* \mid ! \pi^*$;

(PATTERN TERM) $\pi ::= \text{SYM} \mid \text{VAR} \mid (\pi^*)$

(RULE) $\Pi ::= \pi : \pi^* \mid \text{VAR}' : \pi^*$

(DEFINITION) $\delta ::= \{\Pi^*\} = \{\Pi^*\} : \Pi^* \mid ! \pi^*$;

$$\text{ALICE } [x \cdot xs] = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ALICE } xs \\ \text{COURIER } x \end{array} \right\}; \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{BOB } ys \\ \text{COURIER } y \end{array} \right\} = \text{BOB } [y \cdot ys];$$

Properties + Future Work

- r-Turing Complete
- Confluent Semantics
- Concurrent variant
- Interpreter written
- Implement & study concurrent variant
- Type system
- Apply to molecular programming

Thank you!



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Physical Sciences
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Department of Applied Mathematics
and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP)