

A Quantitative Interpretation for Useful Call-by-Value

Mariana Milicich

joint work with Pablo Barenbaum and Delia Kesner

University of Tartu

Estonian-Latvian Computer Science Theory Days

Tartu

24/04/2026

Evaluation Strategies

Let `fix x := fix x`
and `constant x := 42`:

Call-by-Name	Call-by-Value
> <code>constant (fix 5)</code> > 42	> <code>constant (fix 5)</code> > Infinite loop!

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Evaluation strategies govern the behavior of programs.

- **Call-by-Name**: silly duplication, wise erasure
- **Call-by-Value**: wise duplication, silly erasure

Historical Background of Useful Evaluation

Silly duplication can trigger **size explosion**

\Rightarrow

β -reduction is not atomic

Can the λ -calculus be related to
Turing Machines from a complexity p.o.v.?

β -reduction

$(\lambda x.t) u \rightarrow_{\beta} t\{x \leftarrow u\}$

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β -reduction

$(\lambda x.t) u \rightarrow_{\beta} t\{x \leftarrow u\}$

Accattoli and Dal Lago (CSL-LICS 2014)

The λ -calculus can be simulated
with **polynomial overhead in time** by a RAM.

So, what is Useful Evaluation?

- An **optimisation mechanism** for a given evaluation strategy.
It relies on **explicit substitutions**:

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- Avoids **substitution steps** leading to size explosion and those not leading to the creation of function application steps.

Useful 😊	Non-Useful ☹️
$(x\ y)[x \leftarrow \lambda z.a] \Rightarrow (\lambda z.a)\ y$	$(x\ y)[x \leftarrow z] \Rightarrow z\ y$
$(x\ y)[x \leftarrow a][a \leftarrow \lambda z.z]$	$x[x \leftarrow \lambda y.y] \Rightarrow \lambda y.y$
\Rightarrow	
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- Defined through **global predicates**, given its **context-sensitivity**.

Our Goal

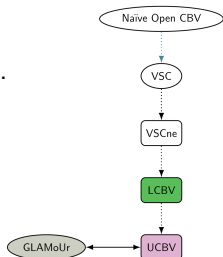
Define the first quantitative interpretation of **useful call-by-value** through **non-idempotent intersection types**.

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Previous Key Step

Inductive definition useful call-by-value: UCBV.
(Barenbaum, Kesner, M., CADE 2025).



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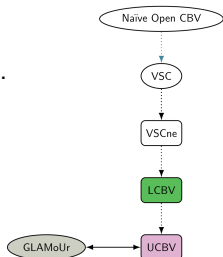
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Previous Key Step

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Results in this Talk

- The type system \mathcal{U} characterises:
 - VSCne-termination (qualitatively)
 - UCBV-termination (quantitatively)
- Both VSC and UCBV are **termination equivalent**.
 - (Accattoli and Paolini, FLOPS 2012)



VSC (and VSCne)

Syntax:

$$t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t \ u \mid t[x \leftarrow u]$$
$$v ::= x \mid \lambda x. t$$
$$L ::= \diamond \mid L[x \leftarrow t]$$

Operational Semantics (VSC)

$$(\lambda x. t) L \ u \rightarrow_{\text{db}} t[x \leftarrow u] L$$
$$t[x \leftarrow v] L \rightarrow_{\text{sv}} t\{x \leftarrow v\} L$$

Removing *erasing* substitution steps yields the **VSCne** calculus.

UCBV in a Nutshell

$$t \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F}, \mu} u$$

where:

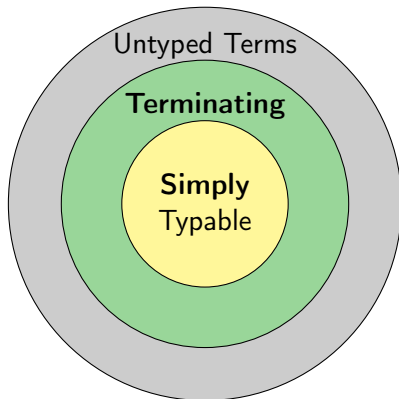
- $\rho \in \{\text{db}, \overbrace{\text{lsv, sub}(x, v)}^{\text{linear substitution}}\}$: step kinds
- \mathcal{A} : set of variables bound by (hereditary) abstractions in t
- \mathcal{F} : set of free variables or those bound by structures in t
- μ : t is applied/non-applied to an argument

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x. t)\mathbb{L} u \rightarrow_{\text{db}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F}, \mu} t[x \leftarrow u]\mathbb{L}} \quad \frac{}{x \rightarrow_{\text{sub}(x, v), \mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}, \mathcal{F}, @} v}$$

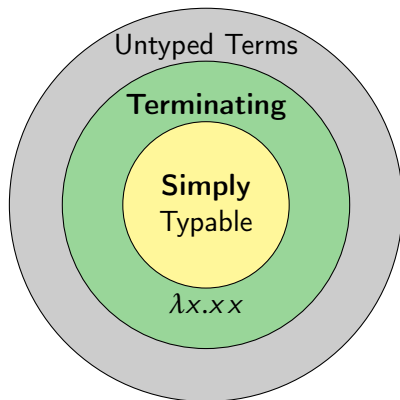
$$\frac{t \rightarrow_{\text{sub}(x, v), \mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}, \mathcal{F}, \mu} t' \quad x \notin \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{F} \quad v\mathbb{L} \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}}{t[x \leftarrow v\mathbb{L}] \rightarrow_{\text{lsv}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{F}, \mu} t'[x \leftarrow v]\mathbb{L}}$$

Simple vs. Intersection Types

Simple Types

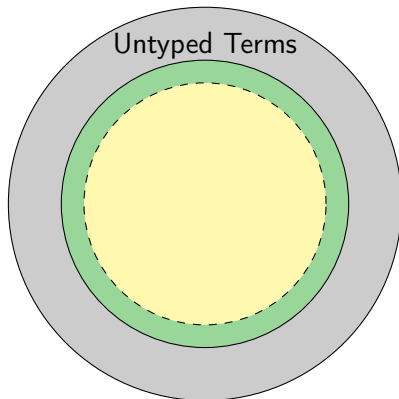


Simple Types

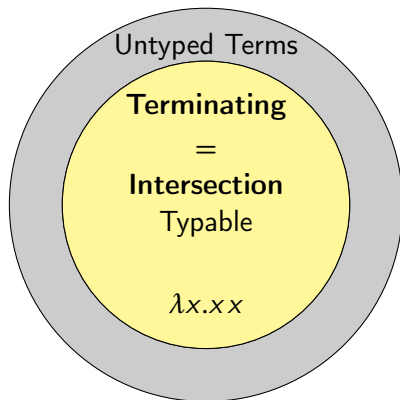


The term $\lambda x.xx$ is **not** simply typable

Intersection Types




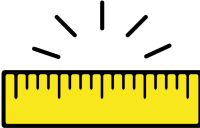
Intersection Types



The term $\lambda x.x x$ is intersection typable

Idempotent and Non-Idempotent Flavours

$$\tau, \sigma ::= \alpha \mid \tau \rightarrow \sigma \mid \tau \cap \sigma$$

Idempotent ($\tau \cap \tau = \tau$)	Non-Idempotent ($\tau \cap \tau \neq \tau$)
Coppo & Dezani (1980)	Gardner (1994)
Qualitative properties 	Quantitative properties 
$\vdash P : \text{Int}$ \iff P terminates and returns an integer	$\vdash^n P : \text{Int}$ \iff P terminates after n steps and returns an integer

The Type System \mathcal{U}

Types:	\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N}	::=	$\underline{s} \mid \mathcal{F}$	
Optional Types:	$\mathcal{M}^?$::=	$\text{none} \mid \mathcal{M}$	
Arrow Types:	τ	::=	$\mathcal{M}^? \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$	
Multi-Types:	\mathcal{I}	::=	$[\tau_i]_{i \in I}$	I finite

\mathcal{U} types:

- Hereditary abstractions with \mathcal{F}
- Structures with \underline{s}
- Normal forms with tight constants $\text{tt} ::= \underline{s} \mid []$

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- Hereditary abstractions with \mathcal{F}
- Structures with \underline{s}
- Normal forms with tight constants $\text{tt} ::= \underline{s} \mid []$

$[] \neq \text{none}$

Typing Rules

Typing judgements: $\Gamma \vdash t : \mathcal{M}$

$$\frac{}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash x : \mathcal{M}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \underline{s} \quad \Delta \vdash u : \underline{t}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash t u : \underline{s}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\Gamma_i ; x : \mathcal{M}_i^? \vdash t : \mathcal{N}_i \right)_{i \in I} \quad I \text{ finite}}{\uplus_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \vdash \lambda x. t : [\mathcal{M}_i^? \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_i]_{i \in I}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : [\mathcal{M}^? \rightarrow \mathcal{N}] \quad \mathcal{M}^? \triangleleft \mathcal{M} \quad \Delta \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash t u : \mathcal{N}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma ; x : \mathcal{M}^? \vdash t : \mathcal{N} \quad \mathcal{M}^? \triangleleft \mathcal{M} \quad \Delta \vdash u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash t[x \leftarrow u] : \mathcal{N}}$$

\mathcal{U} -Typability Characterises VSCne-Termination

Theorem

$\triangleright_{\mathcal{U}} \Gamma \vdash t : \mathcal{M} \iff t \text{ VSCne-terminates}$

Proof.

The proof follows from well-known techniques:

- \Rightarrow) Soundness relies on a quantitative subject reduction lemma and a substitution lemma.
- \Leftarrow) Completeness relies on a quantitative subject expansion lemma and an anti-substitution lemma.

(Some) Rules of System \mathcal{U} , with Counters

Typing judgements: $\Gamma \vdash^{(m,e)} t : \mathcal{M}$

Counters (m, e) represent the number of reduction steps:

- m : distant beta
- e : linear substitution

$$\frac{e = \text{ta}(\mathcal{M})}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash^{(0, \mathbf{e})} x : \mathcal{M}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash^{(m,e)} t : [\mathcal{M}^? \rightarrow \mathcal{N}] \quad \mathcal{M}^? \triangleleft \mathcal{M} \quad \Delta \vdash^{(m',e')} u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash^{\mathbf{1} + m + m', e + e'} t u : \mathcal{N}}$$

Quantitative Characterisation of UCBV-Termination

Theorem (Exact Measures)

$\triangleright \Gamma \vdash^{(m,e)} t : \mathbb{t} \iff t \text{ terminates in UCBV}$
in exactly m db-steps
and e lsv-steps



\mathcal{V} -Typability Characterises VSCne-Termination

Theorem (BKRV, FLOPS 2020)

$\triangleright_{\mathcal{V}} \Gamma \vdash t : \mathcal{M} \iff t \text{ VSC-terminates}$

\mathcal{V} -Typability Characterises VSCne-Termination

Theorem (BKRV, FLOPS 2020)

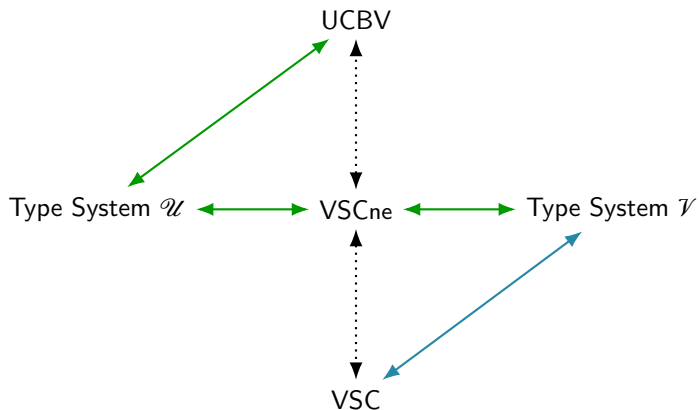
$\triangleright_{\mathcal{V}} \Gamma \vdash t : \mathcal{M} \iff t \text{ VSC-terminates}$

We reuse this Thm. to relate UCBV and VSC through the type systems \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} :

Theorem

$\triangleright_{\mathcal{V}} \Gamma \vdash t : \mathcal{M} \iff t \text{ VSCne-terminates}$

Termination Equivalence Result



Conclusions

System \mathcal{U} characterises termination on both VSCne and UCBV.

- $\triangleright_{\mathcal{U}} \Gamma \vdash^{(m,e)} t : \mathbb{t} \iff t$ reaches its UCBV-normal form in exactly m db-steps and e lsv-steps.
- Both UCBV and VSCne are termination equivalent.

System \mathcal{V} characterises termination on both VSC and VSCne.

- UCBV, VSCne, and VSC are termination equivalent.
- UCBV (non-erasing) and VSC (erasing) type the same terms.

Future Work

- Quantitatively interpret Strong CBV.
- Relate \mathcal{U} to other definitions of useful (open) CBV.



Thank you! Questions?

Operational Semantics (VSCne)

$$(\lambda x.t)L \ u \rightarrow_{\text{db}} t[x \leftarrow u]L$$

$$t[x \leftarrow vL] \rightarrow_{\text{svne}} t\{x \leftarrow v\} [x \leftarrow v] L \quad \text{if } x \in \text{fv}(t)$$

(back to the main document)

Hereditary Abstractions and Structures

Hereditary abstractions, $\text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}$, are given by:

$$\frac{x \in \mathcal{A}}{x \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}} \quad \frac{}{\lambda x. t \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}} \quad \frac{t \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}} \quad x \notin \mathcal{A}}{t[x \leftarrow u] \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}}$$
$$\frac{t \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}} \quad x \notin \mathcal{A} \quad u \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}}{t[x \leftarrow u] \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}}$$

Structures, $\text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}$, are given by:

$$\frac{x \in \mathcal{S}}{x \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}} \quad \frac{t \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}}{t \ u \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}}$$
$$\frac{t \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}} \quad x \notin \mathcal{S}}{t[x \leftarrow u] \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}} \quad \frac{t \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S} \cup \{x\}} \quad x \notin \mathcal{S} \quad u \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}}{t[x \leftarrow u] \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}}}$$

(back to the main document)

Operational Semantics of UCBV

Reduction rules:

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x.t)L u \rightarrow_{\text{db}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t[x \leftarrow u]L} \quad \frac{}{x \rightarrow_{\text{sub}(x,v), \mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}, \mathcal{S}, @} v}$$

$$\frac{t \rightarrow_{\text{sub}(x,v), \mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t' \quad x \notin \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{S} \quad vL \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}}}{t[x \leftarrow vL] \rightarrow_{\text{lsv}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t'[x \leftarrow v]L}$$

Congruence rules:

$$\frac{t \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, @} t'}{t u \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t' u} \quad \frac{t \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}} \quad u \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, @} u'}{t u \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t u'} \quad \frac{u \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, @} u'}{t[x \leftarrow u] \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t[x \leftarrow u']}$$

$$\frac{t \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t' \quad u \in \text{HAbs}_{\mathcal{A}} \quad x \notin \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{S} \quad x \notin \text{fv}(\rho)}{t[x \leftarrow u] \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t'[x \leftarrow u]}$$

$$\frac{t \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S} \cup \{x\}, \mu} t' \quad u \in \text{St}_{\mathcal{S}} \quad x \notin \mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{S} \quad x \notin \text{fv}(\rho)}{t[x \leftarrow u] \rightarrow_{\rho, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{S}, \mu} t'[x \leftarrow u]}$$

(back to the main document)

System \mathcal{U} : Typing Rules with Counters

$$\frac{e = \text{ta}(\mathcal{M})}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash^{(0,e)} x : \mathcal{M}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash^{(m,e)} t : \underline{s} \quad \Delta \vdash^{(m',e')} u : \underline{t}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash^{(m+m',e+e')} t u : \underline{s}}$$

$$\frac{\left(\Gamma_i ; x : \mathcal{M}_i^? \vdash^{(m_i, e_i)} t : \mathcal{N}_i \right)_{i \in I} \quad I \text{ finite}}{\uplus_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \vdash^{(\sum_{i \in I} m_i, \sum_{i \in I} e_i)} \lambda x. t : [\mathcal{M}_i^? \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_i]_{i \in I}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash^{(m,e)} t : [\mathcal{M}^? \rightarrow \mathcal{N}] \quad \mathcal{M}^? \triangleleft \mathcal{M} \quad \Delta \vdash^{(m',e')} u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash^{(1+m+m',e+e')} t u : \mathcal{N}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma ; x : \mathcal{M}^? \vdash^{(m,e)} t : \mathcal{N} \quad \mathcal{M}^? \triangleleft \mathcal{M} \quad \Delta \vdash^{(m',e')} u : \mathcal{M}}{\Gamma \uplus \Delta \vdash^{(m+m',e+e')} t[x \leftarrow u] : \mathcal{N}}$$

(back to the main document)

System \mathcal{V}

Grammar of Types

Types: $\sigma ::= \alpha \mid \mathcal{M} \mid \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \sigma$
Multi-Types: $\mathcal{M} ::= [\sigma_i]_{i \in I} \quad I \text{ finite}$

Typing Rules

$$\frac{}{x : \mathcal{M} \vdash x : \mathcal{M}} \qquad \frac{(\Gamma_i; x : \mathcal{M}_i \vdash t : \sigma_i)_{i \in I}}{\uplus_{i \in I} \Gamma_i \vdash \lambda x. t : [\mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow \sigma_i]_{i \in I}}$$
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(back to the main document)