

# Continuations

Hype for Types

October 4, 2022

# Exceptions

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fun fold f z nil = z
  | fold f z (x::xs) = f(x, fold f z xs)
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  fold
    (fn (x,r) => if p x then SOME x else r)
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```
exception Ret
fun find' (p : 'a -> bool) (l : 'a list) : 'a option =
  fold
    (fn (x,_) => if p x then raise Ret x else NONE)
    NONE l
  handle Ret x => SOME x
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fun prod p l =
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    op*
    1 l
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```

```
fun prod p l =
  fold
    op*
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```

```
fun prod p l =
  let exception Ret of int in
    fold
      (fn (0, _) => raise Ret 0 | (x, acc) => x * acc)
      1 l
    handle Ret i => i
  end
```



# Continuations

## CPS, but at the type level?

```
(* prod : int list -> (int -> 'a) -> 'a *)  
fun prod nil      k = k 1  
  | prod (0::_ ) k = k 0  
  | prod (x::xs) k = prod xs (fn res => k (x * res))
```

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```

### Goal

Replace type `int -> 'a` with a *jump point* expecting an `int`.

## Conveniently, SML <> SML/NJ

```
signature CONT =
  sig
    type 'a cont
    val letcc : ('a cont -> 'a) -> 'a
    val throw : 'a cont -> 'a -> 'b
    val catch : ('a -> void) -> 'a cont
  end

structure K :> CONT =
  struct
    type 'a cont = 'a SMLofNJ.Cont.cont
    val letcc = SMLofNJ.Cont.callcc (* return *)
    val throw = SMLofNJ.Cont.throw
    val catch = fn f => letcc (absurd o f o letcc o
      throw)
  end
```

## Some Rules

$$\frac{\Gamma, k : \tau \text{ cont} \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{letcc } k \text{ in } e : \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash k : \tau \text{ cont} \quad \Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{throw } k \ e : \tau'}$$

## CPS, but at the type level!

```
(* prod : int list -> int cont -> 'a *)  
fun prod nil      k = throw k 1  
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    (x * res)))
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## CPS, but at the type level!

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(* prod : int list -> int cont -> 'a *)  
fun prod nil      k = throw k 1  
  | prod (0::_) k = throw k 0  
  | prod (x::xs) k = prod xs (catch (fn res => throw k  
    (x * res)))  
  
- letcc (fn k => prod [1,2,3] k);  
val it = 6 : int
```

## Example: values with holes

```
(* sum : int list -> (int, int * int cont) either *)  
(* sum [2, 1, 5] ==> INL 8 *)  
(* sum [2, ~2, 5] ==> INR (~2,K) *)
```



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```
type result = (int, int * int cont) either
```

```
fun aux (L : int list) (k : result cont) : int =
  case L of
  nil => 0
| x::xs => letcc (fn here =>
  if x < 0 then throw k (INR (x,here)) else x
) + aux xs k
```

```
val sum = fn L => letcc (fn k => INL (aux L k))
```

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(* sum [2, 1, 5] ==> INL 8 *)
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```
fun sumNonneg L =
  case sum L of
    INL res => SOME res
  | INR _   => NONE
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  | INR _   => NONE
```

```
fun positives L =
  case sum L of
    INL res      => res
  | INR (n, k) => throw k (Int.abs n)
```

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(* sum [2, 1, 5] ==> INL 8 *)
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```

```
local
  val readNum = fn () => valOf (Int.fromString (valOf(
    TextIO.inputLine TextIO.stdIn)))
in
  fun fromUser L =
    case sum L of
      INL res => res
    | INR (x, k) => (
      print ("We got: " ^ Int.toString x ^ " (?) ");
      throw k (readNum ())
    )
end
```

# Back to Curry-Howard!

# Is this Logical?

'a * 'b		$A \wedge B$
'a + 'b		$A \vee B$
'a -> 'b		$A \supset B$
unit		$\top$
void		$\perp$
'a cont		

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'a cont		$\neg A$

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## Programs are proofs...

Now  $\neg A \triangleq 'a \text{ cont}$  instead of  $\neg A \triangleq 'a \rightarrow \text{void}$ .

Recall the helper `val catch : ('a -> void) -> 'a cont`

$$\neg(A \wedge \neg A)$$

$$\neg(A \vee B) \supset \neg A \wedge \neg B$$

$$(A \supset B) \supset \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$$

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catch (fn (a,na) => throw na a)
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```
fn k =>
```

```
  (catch (fn a => throw k (INL a))  
   ,catch (fn b => throw k (INR b)))
```

$$(A \supset B) \supset \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$$

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```
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```

$(A \supset B) \supset \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$

```
fn f => catch (fn (a,nb) =>
  throw nb (f a))
```

## Finally a proof of $A \vee \neg A$



Devil: I have an offer for you. Either I give you a ton of gold, or you give me a ton of gold and I will make you the instructor of H4T.

## Finally a proof of $A \vee \neg A$



We prove  $P \vee \neg P$  by proving  $\neg P$ . If you believe me, then we are done. If you don't believe me, then you need to give a counter proof, a.k.a a proof of  $P$ . Then we  $P \vee \neg P$  by proving  $P$ .

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### Important Idea

Continuations correspond to *classical logic*!



# Classical Proofs!?

Now  $\neg A \triangleq 'a \text{ cont}$  instead of  $\neg A \triangleq 'a \rightarrow \text{void}$ .

We'll provide the helper `val catch : ('a -> void) -> 'a cont`<sup>1</sup>

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letcc (fn nana =>
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```
fn nab => letcc (fn k =>
  INL (catch (fn a => throw k (
  INR (catch (fn b => throw nab (a,b))))))
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```
fn nab => letcc (fn k =>
  INL (catch (fn a => throw k (
  INR (catch (fn b => throw nab (a,b))))))
fn k => fn a =>
  letcc (fn nb => throw k (a,nb))
```

$\neg(A \wedge \neg B) \supset A \supset B$

---

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# What the hype?!

Claim:  $\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R}. \neg a \text{ rational} \wedge \neg b \text{ rational} \wedge a^b \text{ rational}$

Proof.

Case on  $\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$  rational  $\vee \neg \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$  rational.

Case 1. Let  $a = \sqrt{2}$  and  $b = \sqrt{2}$ .

Case 2. Let  $a = \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $b = \sqrt{2}$ .



Remember how LEM works! It asserts that it's false... until you prove it wrong.

## Demo: True or Not True?

```
val weird = fn () =>
  let
    val p = K.letcc (fn na => INR (K.catch (K.throw na
      o INL))) : (unit, unit K.cont) Either.either
  in
    case p of
      INL () => print "duh, true is true\n"
    | INR k  => (print "uhhh what?\n"; K.throw k ())
  end
```

# Conclusion

- Continuations are useful to program with! They let you alter control flow.



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- Continuations are useful to program with! They let you alter control flow.
- Classical logic doesn't hold much proof content.