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The prismoid of resources

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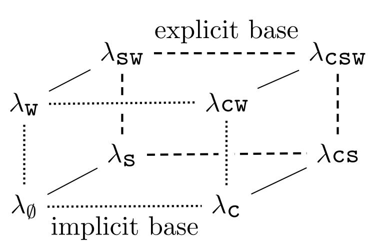
Abstract. We define a framework called the *prismoid of resources* where each vertex is a λ-calculus with the possibility of having different explicit resources and/or explicit cut elimination based on a different choice to make explicit or implicit (meta-level) the definition of the contraction, weakening, substitution operations. For all the calculi in the prismoid we show simulation of β-reduction, confluence, preservation of β-strong normalisation and strong normalisation for typed terms. Full composition also holds for the prismoid base handling explicit substitutions. The whole development of the prismoid is done by making the set of resources a parameter, so that the properties for each vertex are obtained as a particular case of the general abstract proofs.

1 Introduction

Linear Logic [5] gives a logical framework to formalise the notion of control of resources by means of weakening, contraction and linear substitution. MELL Proof-Nets [5] are often used as the semantical support for various λ-calculi with explicit control operators [20, 19, 9, 9, 7].

In this paper we develop an homogeneous framework called the *prismoid of resources*. Each vertex is a λ-calculus parametrized by a set of *sorts* wich are of two kinds : resources $\mathtt{w}$ (weakening) and $\mathtt{c}$ (contraction), and cut-elimination operation $\mathtt{s}$ (substitution). Having one of them in a language means its management is explicit. Resources will make easier choices for cut-elimination procedure. Each edge is an operation to simulate and/or project one vertex into the other one. The eight calculi of the prismoid correspond to 2^3 different ways to combine sorts by means of explicit or implicit (meta-level) operations.

The asymmetry between different sorts will be reflected in the prismoid by means of its two bases. They are distinguished by the presence or the absence of explicit substitution. Some theorems will only hold for one base.



Thus for example, the $\lambda_{\mathtt{cs}}$-calculus has only explicit control of contraction and substitution, the λ-calculus has no explicit control at all, and the $\lambda_{\mathtt{csw}}$-calculus – a slight variation of $\lambda\mathtt{lxr}$ [9] – has explicit control of everything.

For all calculi of the prismoid we show simulation of β-reduction, confluence, preservation of β-strong normalisation (PSN) and strong normalisation (SN) for typed terms. Thus in particular, none of the calculi suffers from Mellies' counter-example [15]. Full composition, stating that explicit substitution is able to implement the underlying notion of higher-order substitution, is also shown for all calculi with sort $\mathtt{s}$, ie. those included in the explicit substitution base. Each property is stated and proved by making the set of sorts a parameter, so that the properties for each vertex of the prismoid turn out to be a particular case of some general abstract proof, which can be for the whole prismoid or for one base.

While both implicit and explicit substitutions are usually [1, 6, 14] defined by means of the propagation of an operator through the structure of terms, the behaviour of calculi of the prismoid can be understood as a mechanism to decrease the multiplicity of variables that are affected by substitutions. This notion is close in spirit to MELL Proof-Nets, and shares common ideas with Milner's Lambda Calculus [16], and the computational behaviour of Nets sketched out by Accattoli and Guerrini [2]. However these two last formalisms only handle substitution as explicit operation.

Road Map: Section 2 introduces syntax for all the terms of the prismoid as well as reduction rules and equations. Section 3 explores how to enrich the λ-calculus by adding more explicit control of resources, while Section 4 deals with the dual operation which forgets rich information given by explicit weakening and contraction. Sections 5 and 6 are, respectively, devoted to PSN and confluence on untyped terms. Finally, typed terms are introduced in Section 7 together with a SN proof for them. We conclude and give future directions of work in Section 8.

Full details of the proofs can be found in [10].

2 Terms and Rules of the Prismoid

We assume a denumerable set of variable symbols $x, y, z, \ldots$. Lists and sets of variables are denoted by capital Greek letters $\Gamma, \Delta, \Pi, \ldots$. We write $\Gamma; y$ for $\Gamma \cup \{y\}$ when $y \notin \Gamma$. We use $\Gamma \setminus \Delta$ for **set difference** and $\Gamma \setminus\!\!\setminus \Delta$ for **obligation set difference** which is only defined if $\Delta \subseteq \Gamma$. **Terms** are given by the following grammar: $t, u ::= x \mid \lambda x.t \mid tu \mid t[x/u] \mid \mathcal{W}_x(t) \mid \mathcal{C}_x^{y|z}(t)$

The terms x, $\lambda x.t$, tu, $t[x/u]$, $\mathcal{W}_x(t)$ and $\mathcal{C}_x^{y|z}(t)$ are respectively called **term variable**, **abstraction**, **application**, **closure**, **weakening** and **contraction**. **Free** and **bound** variables of t, respectively written $\mathtt{fv}(t)$ and $\mathtt{bv}(t)$, are defined as usual: $\lambda x.u$ and $u[x/v]$ bind x in u and $\mathcal{C}_x^{y|z}(u)$ binds y and z in u. y is free in $\mathcal{W}_y(t)$.

We use the following **abbreviations**: $t_1 t_2 \ldots t_n$ means $((t_1 t_2) \ldots) t_n$, $t[\overline{x}/\overline{v}]$ means $t[x_1/v_1] \ldots [x_n/v_n]$ when n is clear from the context. A closure $t[\overline{x}/\overline{u}]$ has

independent substitutions $[\overline{x}/\overline{u}]$ iff $x_i \cap \mathtt{fv}(u_j) = \emptyset$ for all i, j. For example the substitutions are independent in $x[x/y][x/z]$, but not in $x[x/y][y/z]$.

Given three lists of variables $\Gamma = x_1, \ldots, x_n$, $\Delta = y_1, \ldots, y_n$ and $\Pi = z_1, \ldots, z_n$ of same length, the notations $\mathcal{W}_\Gamma(t)$ and $\mathcal{C}_\Gamma^{\Delta|\Pi}(t)$ mean, respectively, $\mathcal{W}_{x_1}(\ldots \mathcal{W}_{x_n}(t))$ and $\mathcal{C}_{x_1}^{y_1|z_1}(\ldots \mathcal{C}_{x_n}^{y_n|z_n}(t))$. These notations will extend naturally to sets of variables of same size thanks to the equivalence relation in Figure 1. The particular cases $\mathcal{C}_\emptyset^{\emptyset|\emptyset}(t)$ and $\mathcal{W}_\emptyset(t)$ mean simply t.

Given lists $\Gamma = x_1, \ldots, x_n$ and $\Delta = y_1, \ldots, y_n$, the **renaming** of Γ by Δ in t, written $R_\Delta^\Gamma(t)$, is the capture-avoiding simultaneous substitution of y_i for every free occurrence of x_i in t. For example $R_{y_1 y_2}^{x_1 x_2}(\mathcal{C}_{x_1}^{y|z}(x_2 y z)) = \mathcal{C}_{y_1}^{y|z}(y_2 y z)$.

Alpha-conversion is the (standard) congruence generated by *renaming* of bound variables. For example, $\lambda x_1.x_1 \mathcal{C}_x^{y_1|z_1}(y_1 z_1) \equiv_\alpha \lambda x_2.x_2 \mathcal{C}_x^{y_2|z_2}(y_2 z_2)$. We may, without loss of generality, assume that bound and free variables are disjoint.

The set of **positive free variables** of a term t, written $\mathtt{fv}^+(t)$, denotes the free variables of t that represent term variables, ie. variables which are not only weakened or absent at the end of a contraction chain. Formally,

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\mathtt{fv}^+(y) & = \{y\} & \\
\mathtt{fv}^+(\lambda y.u) & = \mathtt{fv}^+(u) \setminus \{y\} & \\
\mathtt{fv}^+(uv) & = \mathtt{fv}^+(u) \cup \mathtt{fv}^+(v) & \\
\mathtt{fv}^+(u[y/v]) & = (\mathtt{fv}^+(u) \setminus \{y\}) \cup \mathtt{fv}^+(v) & \\
\mathtt{fv}^+(\mathcal{W}_y(u)) & = \mathtt{fv}^+(u) & \\
\mathtt{fv}^+(\mathcal{C}_y^{z|w}(u)) & = (\mathtt{fv}^+(u) \setminus \{z, w\}) \cup \{y\} & \text{if } z \in \mathtt{fv}^+(u) \text{ or } w \in \mathtt{fv}^+(u) \\
\mathtt{fv}^+(\mathcal{C}_y^{z|w}(u)) & = \mathtt{fv}^+(u) \setminus \{z, w\} & \text{otherwise}
\end{array}
$$

The **number of occurrences** of the positive free variable x in the term t is written $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_x$. We extend this definition to sets by $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_\Gamma = \Sigma_{x \in \Gamma} |\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_x$ Thus for example, given $t = \mathcal{W}_{x_1}(xx)\ \mathcal{W}_x(y)\ \mathcal{C}_z^{z_1|z_2}(z_2)$, we have $x, y, z \in \mathtt{fv}^+(t)$ with $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_x = 2$, $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_y = |\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_z = 1$ but $x_1 \notin \mathtt{fv}^+(t)$.

We write $t_{[y]_x}$ for the **non-deterministic replacement** of *one positive* occurrence of x in t by a *fresh* variable y. Thus for example, $(\mathcal{W}_x(t)\ x\ x)_{[y]_x}$ may denote either $\mathcal{W}_x(t)\ y\ x$ or $\mathcal{W}_x(t)\ x\ y$, but neither $\mathcal{W}_y(t)\ x\ x$ nor $\mathcal{W}_x(t)\ y\ y$.

The **deletion** function removes a free non-positive variable x from t and is defined as follows :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathtt{del}_x(y) & = y \\
\mathtt{del}_x(u\ v) & = \mathtt{del}_x(u)\ \mathtt{del}_x(v) \\
\mathtt{del}_x(\lambda y.u) & = \lambda y.\mathtt{del}_x(u) \\
\mathtt{del}_x(u[y/v]) & = \mathtt{del}_x(u)[y/\mathtt{del}_x(v)] \\
\mathtt{del}_x(\mathcal{W}_y(u)) & = \begin{cases} u & \text{if } x = y \\ \mathcal{W}_y(\mathtt{del}_x(u)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
\mathtt{del}_x(\mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(u)) & = \begin{cases} \mathtt{del}_{y_1}(\mathtt{del}_{y_2}(u)) & \text{if } x = y \text{ and } x \notin \mathtt{fv}^+(\mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(u)) \\ \mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(\mathtt{del}_x(u)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{array}
$$

This operation does not increase the size of the term. Moreover, if $x \in \mathtt{fv}(t) \setminus \mathtt{fv}^+(t)$, then $\mathtt{size}(\mathtt{del}_x(t)) < \mathtt{size}(t)$.

Now, let us consider a set of **sorts** $\mathcal{S} = \{\mathtt{c}, \mathtt{s}, \mathtt{w}\}$ and a set of **resources** $\mathcal{R} = \{\mathtt{c}, \mathtt{w}\}$. For every subset $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$, we define a calculus $\lambda_{\mathcal{B}}$ in the **prismoid of resources** which is equipped with a set $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ of **well-formed** terms, called $\mathcal{B}$-terms, together with a reduction relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}}$ given by a *subset* of the reduction system described in Figure 1. Each calculus belongs to a **base** : $\mathfrak{B}_I$ (implicit substitution base) if $\mathtt{s} \notin \mathcal{B}$, $\mathfrak{B}_E$ (explicit substitution base) otherwise. A term t is in $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ iff $\exists\ \Gamma$ s.t. $\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t$ is derivable in the following system :

$$\frac{}{x \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} x} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u \quad \Delta \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} v}{\Gamma \uplus_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} uv} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u}{\Gamma \setminus\!\!\setminus_{\mathcal{B}} x \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} \lambda x.u} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u}{\Gamma; x \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{W}_x(u)}\,(\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} v \quad \Delta \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u}{\Gamma \uplus_{\mathcal{B}} (\Delta \setminus\!\!\setminus_{\mathcal{B}} x) \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u[x/v]}\,(\mathtt{s} \in \mathcal{B}) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u}{x; (\Gamma \setminus\!\!\setminus_{\mathcal{B}} \{y, z\}) \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{C}_x^{y|z}(u)}\,(\mathtt{c} \in \mathcal{B})$$

In the previous rules, $\uplus_{\mathcal{B}}$ means standard union if $\mathtt{c} \notin \mathcal{B}$ and disjoint union if $\mathtt{c} \in \mathcal{B}$. Similarly, $\Gamma \setminus\!\!\setminus_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta$ is used for $\Gamma \setminus \Delta$ if $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{B}$ and for $\Gamma \setminus\!\!\setminus \Delta$ if $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B}$.

Notice that variables, applications and abstractions belong to all calculi of the prismoid while weakening, contraction and substitutions only appear in calculi having the correspondent sort. If t is a $\mathcal{B}$-term, then $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B}$ implies that bound variables of t cannot be useless, and $\mathtt{c} \in \mathcal{B}$ implies that no free variable of t has more than one free occurrence. Thus for example the term $\lambda z.xy$ belongs to the calculus $\lambda_{\mathcal{B}}$ only if $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{B}$ (thus it belongs to $\lambda_{\emptyset}$, $\lambda_{\mathtt{c}}$, $\lambda_{\mathtt{s}}$, $\lambda_{\mathtt{cs}}$), and $(xz)[z/yx]$ belongs to $\lambda_{\mathcal{B}}$ only if $\mathtt{s} \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathtt{c} \notin \mathcal{B}$ (thus it belongs to $\lambda_{\mathtt{s}}$ and $\lambda_{\mathtt{sw}}$). A useful property is that $\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t$ implies $\Gamma = \mathtt{fv}(t)$.

In order to introduce the reduction rules of the prismoid we need a meta-level notion of substitution; it is the one implemented by the explicit control of resources. A $\mathcal{B}$-**substitution** is a pair of the form $\{x/v\}$ with $v \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$. The **application of a** $\mathcal{B}$-**substitution** $\{x/u\}$ to a $\mathcal{B}$-term t is defined as follows: if $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_x = 0$ we have to check if x occurs negatively. If $|\mathtt{fv}(t)|_x = 0$ or $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{B}$ then $t\{x/u\} = \mathtt{del}_x(t)$. Otherwise, $t\{x/u\} = \mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(u)\setminus\mathtt{fv}(t)}(\mathtt{del}_x(t))$. If $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_x = n+1 \geq 2$, then $t\{x/u\} = t_{[y_1 \ldots y_n]_x}\{y_1/u\} \ldots \{y_n/u\}\{x/u\}$. If $|\mathtt{fv}^+(t)|_x = 1$, $t\{x/u\} = \mathtt{del}_x(t)\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}$ where $\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}$ is defined as follows :

$$\begin{array}{llll}
x\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} & = u & y\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} & = y \\
(\lambda y.v)\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} & = (\lambda y.v\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}) & (s\ v)\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} & = s\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}\ v\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} \\
(s[y/v])\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} & = s\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}[y/v\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}] & \mathcal{W}_y(v)\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} & = \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(u)}(v\{\!\{x/u\}\!\})
\end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_y^{z|w}(v)\{\!\{x/u\}\!\} = \begin{cases} \mathcal{C}_{\Gamma}^{\Delta|\Pi}(v\{z/R_{\Delta}^{\Gamma}(u)\}\{w/R_{\Pi}^{\Gamma}(u)\}) & \text{if } x = y \\ \mathcal{C}_y^{z|w}(v\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This definition looks complex, this is because it is covering all the calculi of the prismoid by a unique homogeneous specification. The restriction of this operation to particular subsets of resources results in simplified notions of substitutions. As a typical example, the previous definition can be shown to be equivalent to the well-known notion of higher-order substitution on $\mathtt{s}$-terms given by

$$\begin{array}{llll}
y\{x/u\} = y & (y \neq x) & x\{x/u\} & = u \\
(\lambda y.v)\{x/u\} = \lambda y.v\{x/u\} & (y \neq x\ \&\ y \notin \mathtt{fv}(u)) & (sv)\{x/u\} & = s\{x/u\}v\{x/u\} \\
s[y/v]\{x/u\} = s\{x/u\}[y/v\{x/u\}] & (y \neq x\ \&\ y \notin \mathtt{fv}(u)) & &
\end{array}$$

We write $t\{\overline{x}/\overline{u}\}$ for $t\{x_1/u_1\}\dots\{x_n/u_n\}$ when n is clear from the context.

Lemma 1. *Definitions of $t\{x/u\}$ and $t\{\!\{x/u\}\!\}$ are well-founded.*

We now introduce the reduction system of the prismoid. In the last column of Figure 1 we use the notation $\mathcal{A}^+$ (resp. $\mathcal{A}^-$) to specify that the equation/rule belongs to the calculus $\lambda_{\mathcal{B}}$ iff $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ (resp. $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B} = \emptyset$). Thus, each calculus $\lambda_{\mathcal{B}}$ contains only a strict subset of the reduction rules and equations in Figure 1.

All these equations and rules can be understood by means of MELL Proof-Nets reduction (see for example [9]). Most of the equations deal with associativity and commutativity of weakenings and contractions, so both left-hand and right-hand side projections to Proof-Nets are the same, as those last ones tend to get rid of bureaucracy. The reduction rules can be split into four groups: the first one fires implicit/explicit substitution, the second one implements substitution by decrementing multiplicity of variables and/or performing propagation, the third one pulls weakening operators as close to the top as possible and the fourth one pushes contractions as deep as possible. The use of positive conditions (conditions on positive free variables) in some of the rules will become clear when discussing projection at the end of Section 4.

The notations $\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}}$, $\equiv_{\mathcal{E}}$ and $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}\cup\mathcal{E}}$, mean, respectively, the rewriting (resp. equivalence and rewriting modulo) relation generated by the rules $\mathcal{R}$ (resp. equations $\mathcal{E}$ and rules $\mathcal{R}$ modulo equations $\mathcal{E}$). Similarly, $\Rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}}$, $\equiv_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}}$ mean, respectively, the rewriting (resp. equivalence and rewriting modulo) relation generated by the rules (resp. the equations and rules modulo equations) of the calculus $\lambda_{\mathcal{B}}$. Thus for example $\rightarrow_{\emptyset}$ is the relation $\rightarrow_{\beta}$, well-known as beta-reduction. Another example is $\rightarrow_{\mathtt{C}}$ which can also be written $\rightarrow_{\{\beta,\mathtt{CL},\mathtt{CA_L},\mathtt{CA_R},\mathtt{CGc}\}} \cup \equiv_{\{\mathtt{CC}_{\mathcal{A}},\mathtt{C}_{\mathcal{C}},\mathtt{CC}_{\mathcal{C}}\}}$. Sometimes we mix both notations to denote particular subrelations, thus for example $\rightarrow_{\mathtt{C}\setminus\beta}$ means $\rightarrow_{\{\mathtt{CL},\mathtt{CA_L},\mathtt{CA_R},\mathtt{CGc}\}} \cup \equiv_{\{\mathtt{CC}_{\mathcal{A}},\mathtt{C}_{\mathcal{C}},\mathtt{CC}_{\mathcal{C}}\}}$.

Among the eight calculi of the prismoid we can distinguish the $\lambda_{\emptyset}$-calculus, known as λ-calculus, and the $\lambda_{\mathtt{CSW}}$-calculus, a variation of $\lambda\mathtt{lxr}$ [9]. Another example is $\lambda_{\mathtt{W}}$ that can be used to keep track of all variables lost during β-reduction :

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
(\beta)\ (\lambda x.t)\ u \rightarrow t\{x/u\} & & (\mathtt{LW})\ \lambda x.\mathcal{W}_y(t) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_y(\lambda x.t) \\
(\mathtt{AW_l})\ \mathcal{W}_y(u)v \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(v)}(uv) & & (\mathtt{AW_r})\ u\mathcal{W}_y(v) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(u)}(uv) \\
(\mathtt{WW}_{\mathcal{C}})\ \mathcal{W}_x(\mathcal{W}_y(t)) \equiv \mathcal{W}_y(\mathcal{W}_x(t)) & &
\end{array}
$$

A $\mathcal{B}$-term t is in **$\mathcal{B}$-normal form** is there is no u s.t. $t \rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}} u$. A $\mathcal{B}$-term t is said to be **$\mathcal{B}$-strongly normalising**, written $t \in \mathcal{SN}_{\mathcal{B}}$, iff there is no infinite $\mathcal{B}$-reduction sequence starting at t.

We now state some important properties of the system, which can be shown by induction. The last one, known as *full composition*, relates explicit to implicit substitution in the substitution base.

Lemma 2 (Preservation of Well-Formed Terms by Substitution). *If $\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t$ and $\Delta \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u$ and $x \notin \Delta$, then $(\Gamma \setminus\!\!\setminus\ x)\ \uplus_{\mathcal{B}}\ \Delta \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t\{x/u\}$ if $x \in \mathtt{fv}(t)$ and $\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t\{x/u\}$ otherwise.*

Equations :

$(\mathtt{CC}_{\mathcal{A}})$	$\mathcal{C}^{x\vert z}_{w}(\mathcal{C}^{y\vert p}_{x}(t))$	$\equiv \mathcal{C}^{x\vert y}_{w}(\mathcal{C}^{z\vert p}_{x}(t))$		$\mathtt{c}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{C}_{\mathcal{C}})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{x}(t)$	$\equiv \mathcal{C}^{z\vert y}_{x}(t)$		$\mathtt{c}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CC}_{\mathcal{C}})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y'\vert z'}_{x'}(\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{x}(t))$	$\equiv \mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{x}(\mathcal{C}^{y'\vert z'}_{x'}(t))$	$x \neq y', z'$ & $x' \neq y, z$	$\mathtt{c}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{WW}_{\mathcal{C}})$	$\mathcal{W}_{x}(\mathcal{W}_{y}(t))$	$\equiv \mathcal{W}_{y}(\mathcal{W}_{x}(t))$		$\mathtt{w}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SS}_{\mathcal{C}})$	$t[x/u][y/v]$	$\equiv t[y/v][x/u]$	$y \notin \mathtt{fv}(u)$ & $x \notin \mathtt{fv}(v)$	$\mathtt{s}^{+}$

Rules :

(β)	$(\lambda x.t)\ u$	$\to t\{x/u\}$		$\mathtt{s}^{-}$
$(\mathtt{B})$	$(\lambda x.t)\ u$	$\to t[x/u]$		$\mathtt{s}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{V})$	$x[x/u]$	$\to u$		$\mathtt{s}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SGc})$	$t[x/u]$	$\to t$	$x \notin \mathtt{fv}(t)$	$\mathtt{s}^{+}$ & $\mathtt{w}^{-}$
$(\mathtt{SDup})$	$t[x/u]$	$\to t_{[y]_x}[x/u][y/u]$	$\vert\mathtt{fv}^{+}(t)\vert_{x} > 1$ & y fresh	$\mathtt{s}^{+}$ & $\mathtt{c}^{-}$
$(\mathtt{SL})$	$(\lambda y.t)[x/u]$	$\to \lambda y.t[x/u]$		$\mathtt{s}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SA_L})$	$(t\ v)[x/u]$	$\to t[x/u]\ v$	$x \notin \mathtt{fv}(v)$	$\mathtt{s}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SA_R})$	$(t\ v)[x/u]$	$\to t\ v[x/u]$	$x \notin \mathtt{fv}(t)$	$\mathtt{s}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SS})$	$t[x/u][y/v]$	$\to t[x/u[y/v]]$	$y \in \mathtt{fv}^{+}(u) \setminus \mathtt{fv}(t)$	$\mathtt{s}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SW_1})$	$\mathcal{W}_{x}(t)[x/u]$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(u)\setminus\mathtt{fv}(t)}(t)$		$(\mathtt{sw})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SW_2})$	$\mathcal{W}_{y}(t)[x/u]$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(u)}(t[x/u])$	$x \neq y$	$(\mathtt{sw})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{LW})$	$\lambda x.\mathcal{W}_{y}(t)$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{y}(\lambda x.t)$	$x \neq y$	$\mathtt{w}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{AW_l})$	$\mathcal{W}_{y}(u)\ v$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(v)}(u\ v)$		$\mathtt{w}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{AW_r})$	$u\ \mathcal{W}_{y}(v)$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(u)}(u\ v)$		$\mathtt{w}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SW})$	$t[x/\mathcal{W}_{y}(u)]$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{y\setminus\mathtt{fv}(t)}(t[x/u])$		$(\mathtt{sw})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SCa})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{x}(t)[x/u]$	$\to \mathcal{C}^{\Delta\vert\Pi}_{\Gamma}(t[y/R^{\Gamma}_{\Delta}(u)][z/R^{\Gamma}_{\Pi}(u)])$	$\begin{cases} y, z \in \mathtt{fv}^{+}(t) \\ \Gamma = \mathtt{fv}(u) \\ \Delta \text{ and } \Pi \text{ are fresh} \end{cases}$	$(\mathtt{cs})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CL})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(\lambda x.t)$	$\to \lambda x.\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t)$		$\mathtt{c}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CA_L})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t\ u)$	$\to \mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t)\ u$	$y, z \notin \mathtt{fv}(u)$	$\mathtt{c}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CA_R})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t\ u)$	$\to t\ \mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(u)$	$y, z \notin \mathtt{fv}(t)$	$\mathtt{c}^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CS})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t[x/u])$	$\to t[x/\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(u)]$	$y, z \in \mathtt{fv}^{+}(u)$	$(\mathtt{cs})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{SCb})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t)[x/u]$	$\to \mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t[x/u])$	$x \neq w$ & $y, z \notin \mathtt{fv}(u)$	$(\mathtt{cs})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CW_1})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(\mathcal{W}_{y}(t))$	$\to R^{z}_{w}(t)$		$(\mathtt{cw})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CW_2})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(\mathcal{W}_{x}(t))$	$\to \mathcal{W}_{x}(\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t))$	$x \neq y, z$	$(\mathtt{cw})^{+}$
$(\mathtt{CGc})$	$\mathcal{C}^{y\vert z}_{w}(t)$	$\to R^{z}_{w}(t)$	$y \notin \mathtt{fv}(t)$	$\mathtt{c}^{+}$ & $\mathtt{w}^{-}$

Fig. 1. The reduction rules and equations of the prismoid

Lemma 3 (Preservation of Well-Formed Terms by Reduction). *If* $\Gamma \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t$ *and* $t \to_{\mathcal{B}} u$, *then* $\exists\ \Delta \subseteq \Gamma$ *s.t.* $\Delta \Vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u$. *Moreover* $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B}$ *implies* $\Delta = \Gamma$.

Lemma 4 (Full Composition). *Let* $t[\overline{y}/\overline{v}] \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ *be a term having independent substitutions* $[\overline{y}/\overline{v}]$. *Then* $t[\overline{y}/\overline{v}] \to^{*}_{\mathcal{B}} t\{\overline{y}/\overline{v}\}$.

3 Adding Resources

This section is devoted to the simulation of the $\lambda_\emptyset$-calculus into richer calculi having more resources. The operation is only defined in base $\mathfrak{B}_I$. We consider the function $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(\_) : \mathcal{T}_\emptyset \mapsto \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ for $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ which enriches a $\lambda_\emptyset$-term in order to fulfill the constraints needed to be a $\mathcal{B}$-term.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(x) & = x \\
\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(\lambda x.t) & = \begin{cases} \lambda x.\mathcal{W}_x(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t)) & \mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B} \;\&\; x \notin \mathtt{fv}(t) \\ \lambda x.\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t\ u) & = \begin{cases} \mathcal{C}_{\Gamma}^{\Delta|\Pi}(R_{\Delta}^{\Gamma}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t))R_{\Pi}^{\Gamma}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(u))) & \mathtt{c} \in \mathcal{B} \;\&\; \Gamma = \mathtt{fv}(t) \cap \mathtt{fv}(u) \;\&\; \Delta, \Pi \text{ fresh} \\ \mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t)\ \mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(u) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{array}
$$

For example, adding resource $\mathtt{c}$ (resp. $\mathtt{w}$) to $t = \lambda x.yy$ gives $\lambda x.\mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(y_1 y_2)$ (resp. $\lambda x.\mathcal{W}_x(yy)$), while adding both of them gives $\lambda x.\mathcal{W}_x(\mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(y_1 y_2))$.

We now need to establish the relation between $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}()$ and implicit substitution.

Lemma 5. *Let $t, u \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$. Then*

- *If $\mathtt{c} \notin \mathcal{B}$, then $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t)\{x/\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(u)\} = \mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t\{x/u\})$.*
- *If $\mathtt{c} \in \mathcal{B}$, then $\mathcal{C}_{\Gamma}^{\Delta|\Pi}(R_{\Delta}^{\Gamma}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t))\{x/R_{\Pi}^{\Gamma}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(u))\}) \to_{\mathcal{B}}^{*} \mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t\{x/u\})$, where $\Gamma = (\mathtt{fv}(t) \setminus x) \cap \mathtt{fv}(u)$ and Δ, Π are fresh sets of variables.*

Proof. By induction on t.

Theorem 1. *Let $t \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ such that $t \to_\beta t'$.*

- *If $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B}$, then $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t) \to_{\mathcal{B}}^{+} \mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(t) \setminus \mathtt{fv}(t')}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t'))$.*
- *If $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{B}$, then $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t) \to_{\mathcal{B}}^{+} \mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}}(t')$.*

Proof. By induction on the reduction relation $\to_\beta$ using Lemma 5.

While Theorem 1 states that adding resources to $\lambda_\emptyset$-calculus is well behaved, this does not necessarily hold for *any* arbitrary calculus of the prismoid. Thus for example, what happens when the $\lambda_{\mathtt{s}}$-calculus is enriched with resource $\mathtt{w}$? Is it possible to simulate each $\mathtt{s}$-reduction step by a sequence of $\mathtt{sw}$-reduction steps?

Unfortunately the answer is no: we have $t_1 = (x\ y)[z/v] \to_{\mathtt{s}} x\ y[z/v] = t_2$ but $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathtt{w}}(t_1) = \mathcal{W}_z(x\ y)[z/v] \not\to_{\mathtt{sw}} x\ \mathcal{W}_z(y)[z/v] = \mathtt{AR}_{\mathtt{w}}(t_2)$. Indeed, a reduction step of the form $\mathcal{W}_z(x\ y) \to x\ \mathcal{W}_z(y)$ would be needed for that to hold, but its MELL Proof-Nets interpretation would give a rule pushing a weakening inside a box, which is known to be ill-typed.

4 Removing Resources

In this section we give a mechanism to remove resources, that is, to change the status of weakening and/or contraction from explicit to implicit. This is dual to the operation allowing to add resources to terms presented in Section 3. Whereas adding is only defined within the resources base (and only from $\lambda_\emptyset$-calculus), removing is defined in both bases. Notice that it does not relate them. Removing is done not only on the level of (static) terms but also on (dynamic) reduction. Thus for example, removing is able to translate any $\mathtt{csw}$-reduction sequence into a $\mathcal{B}$-reduction sequence, for any $\mathcal{B} \in \{\mathtt{s}, \mathtt{cs}, \mathtt{sw}\}$.

Given two lists of variables $\Gamma = y_1 \dots y_n$ (with all y_i distinct) and $\Delta = z_1 \dots z_n$, then $\Gamma_\Delta(y)$ is y if $y \notin \Gamma$, or z_i if $y = y_i$ for some i. The **collapsing** function of a term without contractions is then defined as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(y) = \Gamma_\Delta(y) & \mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(\lambda y.u) & = \lambda y.\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(u) & (y \notin \Gamma) \\
\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(uv) = \mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(u)\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(v) & \mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(u[y/v]) & = \mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(u)[y/\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(v)] & (y \notin \Gamma) \\
 & \mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(\mathcal{W}_y(v)) & = \begin{cases} \mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(v) & \text{if } \Gamma(y) \in \mathtt{fv}(\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(v)) \\ \mathcal{W}_y(\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(v)) & \text{if } \Gamma(y) \notin \mathtt{fv}(\mathtt{S}^\Gamma_\Delta(v)) \end{cases} &
\end{array}
$$

This function renames the variables of a term in such a way that every occurrence of $\mathcal{W}_x(t)$ in the term implies $x \notin \mathtt{fv}(t)$. Thus for example $\mathtt{S}^{y,z}_{x,x}(\mathcal{W}_y(\mathcal{W}_z(x))) = x$.

The function $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(\_) : \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{B} \mapsto \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{b}}$ removes $\mathtt{b} \in \mathcal{R}$ from a $\mathcal{B}$-term .

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(x) = x & \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t[x/u]) & = \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)[x/\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(u)] & \\
\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(\lambda x.t) = \lambda x.\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t) & \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(\mathcal{W}_x(t)) & = \begin{cases} \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t) & \text{if } \mathtt{b} = \mathtt{w} \\ \mathcal{W}_x(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)) & \text{if } \mathtt{b} \neq \mathtt{w} \end{cases} & \\
\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t\ u) = \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)\ \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(u) & \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(\mathcal{C}^{y|z}_x(t)) & = \begin{cases} \mathtt{S}^{y,z}_{x,x}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)) & \text{if } \mathtt{b} = \mathtt{c} \\ \mathcal{C}^{y|z}_x(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)) & \text{if } \mathtt{b} \neq \mathtt{c} \end{cases} &
\end{array}
$$

Let $\mathcal{A}$ range over $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R})$, then $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t)$ is $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)$ if $\mathcal{A} = \{\mathtt{b}\}$, the identity if $\mathcal{A} = \emptyset$, and $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{c}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{w}}(t)) = \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{w}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{c}}(t))$ otherwise.

Lemma 6. *Let $t, u \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{B}$. Let $\mathtt{b} \in \mathcal{R}$. Then $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t\{x/u\}) = \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(t)\{x/\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{b}}(u)\}$.*

Calculi of the prismoid include rules/equations to handle substitution but also other rules/equations to handle resources $\{\mathtt{c}, \mathtt{w}\}$. Moreover, implicit (resp. explicit) substitution is managed by the β-rule (resp. the whole system $\mathtt{s}$). We can then split any reduction step $\to_\mathcal{B}$ in two different parts: one for (implicit or explicit) substitution, which can be *s*trictly projected into itself, and another one for weakening and contraction, which can also be projected into a more subtle way given by the following statement.

Theorem 2. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ such that $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ and let $t \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{B}$. If $t \equiv_\mathcal{B} u$, then $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t) \equiv_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathcal{A}} \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(u)$. Otherwise, we sum up in the following array :*

$\mathtt{s} \notin \mathcal{B}$	$t \Rightarrow_\beta u$	$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t) \to^+_\beta \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(u)$	$\mathtt{s} \in \mathcal{B}$	$t \Rightarrow_{\mathtt{s}} u$	$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t) \to^+_{\mathtt{s}} \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(u)$
	$t \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\beta} u$	$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t) \to^*_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\beta\setminus\mathcal{A}} \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(u)$		$t \Rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{s}} u$	$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t) \to^*_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{s}\setminus\mathcal{A}} \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(u)$
		$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(t) = \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(u)$			$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(t) = \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(u)$

Proof. By induction on the reduction relation using Lemma 6. For the points involving $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\_)$, one can first consider the case where $\mathcal{A} = \{\mathtt{b}\}$, with $\mathtt{b} \in \mathcal{R}$. Then the general result follows from two successive applications of the simpler property.

It is now time to discuss the need of positive conditions (conditions involving positive free variables) in the specification of the reduction rules of the prismoid. For that, let us consider a relaxed form of $\mathtt{SS}_1$:$t[x/u][y/v] \rightarrow t[x/u[y/v]]$ if $y \in \mathtt{fv}(u) \setminus \mathtt{fv}(t)$ (instead of $y \in \mathtt{fv}^+(u) \setminus \mathtt{fv}(t)$)

The need of the condition $y \in \mathtt{fv}(u)$ is well-known [4], otherwise PSN does not hold. The need of the condition $y \notin \mathtt{fv}(t)$ is also natural if one wants to preserve well-formed terms. Now, the reduction step $t_1 = x[x/\mathcal{W}_y(z)][y/y'] \rightarrow_{\mathtt{SS}_1} x[x/\mathcal{W}_y(z)[y/y']] = t_2$ in the calculus with resources $\{\mathtt{s}, \mathtt{w}\}$ cannot be projected into $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{W}}(t_1) = x[x/z][y/y'] \rightarrow_{\mathtt{SS}_1} x[x/z[y/y']] = \mathtt{RR}_{\mathtt{W}}(t_2)$ since $y \notin \mathtt{fv}(z)$. Similar examples can be given to justify positive conditions in rules $\mathtt{SDup}, \mathtt{SCa}$ and $\mathtt{CS}$.

Lemma 7. *Let $t \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ and let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. Then $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)) = t$.*

Proof. By induction on t.

The following property states that administration of weakening and/or contraction is terminating in any calculus. The proof can be done by interpreting reduction steps by a strictly decreasing arithmetical measure.

Lemma 8. *If $\mathtt{s} \notin \mathcal{B}$, then the reduction relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\beta}$ is terminating. If $\mathtt{s} \in \mathcal{B}$, then the reduction relation $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{S}}$ is terminating.*

We conclude this section by relating adding and removing resources :

Corollary 1. *Let $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. The unique $\mathcal{A}$-normal form of $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is $\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t))$ if $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{A}$, and $\mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(t)\setminus\mathtt{fv}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t))}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)))$ if $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{A}$.*

Proof.
- Suppose $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{A}$. Termination of $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{A}}$ (Lemma 8) implies that there is t' in $\mathcal{A}$-normal form such that $t \rightarrow^*_{\mathcal{A}} t'$. We have $\mathtt{fv}(t) = \mathtt{fv}(t')$ by Lemma 3 and $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t) = \mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t')$ by Theorem 2. For t' in $\mathcal{A}$-normal form, $t' \equiv_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(t')\setminus\mathtt{fv}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t'))}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t')))$ holds (a simple induction). Hence, $t' \equiv_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(t)\setminus\mathtt{fv}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t))}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)))$. To show uniqueness, let us consider two $\mathcal{A}$-normal forms t'_1 and t'_2 of t. By the previous remark, both t'_1 and t'_2 are congruent to $\mathcal{W}_{\mathtt{fv}(t)\setminus\mathtt{fv}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t))}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)))$ which concludes the proof.
- The case $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{A}$ is very similar.

5 Preservation of β-Strong Normalisation

We now show PSN for all the calculi of the prismoid. The proof will be split in two different subcases, one for each base. This dissociation comes from the fact that redexes are erased by β-reduction in base $\mathfrak{B}_I$ while they are erased by $\mathtt{SGc}$ and/or $\mathtt{SW}_1$-reduction in base $\mathfrak{B}_E$. To achieve this, we relate the two bases with a function which add sorts $\mathtt{AS}_{\mathcal{B}}(\_) : \mathcal{T}_\emptyset \mapsto \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ with $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ and defined as $\mathtt{AS}_{\mathcal{B}}(t) = \mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{S}}(t)$. Adding sort $\mathtt{s}$ to a term does not change it but only the rules and equations which are associated to it.

Theorem 3 (PSN for the prismoid). *Let $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$. If $t \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ & $t \in \mathcal{SN}_\emptyset$, then $\mathtt{AS}_\mathcal{B}(t) \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathcal{B}$.*

Proof. There are tree cases, one for $\mathfrak{B}_I$ and two subcases for $\mathfrak{B}_E$.

- Suppose $\mathtt{s} \notin \mathcal{B}$. We first show that $u \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{B}$ & $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(u) \in \mathcal{SN}_\emptyset$ imply $u \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathcal{B}$. For that we apply Theorem 6 in the appendix with $\mathtt{A}_1 = \to_\beta$, $\mathtt{A}_2 = \to_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\beta}$, $\mathtt{A} = \to_\beta$ and $\mathcal{R} = \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(\_)$, using Theorem 2 and Lemma 8.
  Now, take $u = \mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{B}(t)$. Then $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(\mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{B}(t)) =_{L.7} t \in \mathcal{SN}_\emptyset$ by hypothesis. We thus conclude $\mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{B}(t) \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathcal{B}$ as desired.
- Suppose $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathtt{s}\}$. The proof of $\mathtt{AR}_\mathtt{s}(t) = t \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathtt{s}$ follows a modular proof technique to show PSN of calculi with full composition which is completely developed in [8]. Details concerning the $\mathtt{s}$-calculus can be found in [18].
- Suppose $\mathtt{s} \in \mathcal{B}$. Then $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathtt{s}\} \cup \mathcal{A}$. We show that $u \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{B}$ & $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(u) \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathtt{s}$ imply $u \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathcal{B}$. For that we apply Theorem 6 in the appendix with $\mathtt{A}_1 = \to_\mathtt{s}$, $\mathtt{A}_2 = \to_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{s}}$, $\mathtt{A} = \to_\mathtt{s}$ and $\mathcal{R} = \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(\_)$, using Theorem 2 and Lemma 8.
  Now, take $u = \mathtt{AS}_\mathcal{B}(t)$. We have $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(\mathtt{AS}_\mathcal{B}(t)) = \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(\mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{A}(t)) =_{L.7} t \in \mathcal{SN}_\emptyset$ by hypothesis and $t \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathtt{s}$ by the previous point. We thus conclude $\mathtt{AS}_\mathcal{B}(t) \in \mathcal{SN}_\mathcal{B}$ as desired.

6 Confluence

Confluence of each calculus of the prismoid is based on that of the $\lambda_\emptyset$-calculus [3]. Thus, for any $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$, consider $\mathtt{xc} : \mathcal{T}_{\{\mathtt{s}\}\cup\mathcal{A}} \mapsto \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{A}$ which replaces explicit by implicit substitution.

$$\begin{array}{llll}
\mathtt{xc}(y) & = y & \mathtt{xc}(\mathcal{W}_y(t)) & = \mathcal{W}_y(\mathtt{xc}(t)) \\
\mathtt{xc}(t\ u) & = \mathtt{xc}(t)\ \mathtt{xc}(u) & \mathtt{xc}(\mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(t)) & = \mathcal{C}_y^{y_1|y_2}(\mathtt{xc}(t)) \\
\mathtt{xc}(\lambda y.t) & = \lambda y.\mathtt{xc}(t) & \mathtt{xc}(t[y/u]) & = \mathtt{xc}(t)\{y/\mathtt{xc}(u)\}
\end{array}$$

$\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{B}(\mathtt{xc}(t))$ would be the dual of $\mathtt{AS}_\mathcal{B}(t)$ if properties similar to Lemma 7 and Corollary 1 were true which is not the case.

Lemma 9. *Let $t \in \mathcal{T}_\mathcal{B}$. Then a) $t \to_\mathcal{B}^* \mathtt{xc}(t)$, b) $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{s}}(\mathtt{xc}(t)) = \mathtt{xc}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathtt{s}}(t))$. c) if $t \to_\mathtt{s} u$, then $\mathtt{xc}(t) \to_\beta^* \mathtt{xc}(u)$.*

Proof. The first and the second property are shown by induction on t using, respectively, Lemmas 4 and 6. The third property is shown by induction on $t \to_\mathtt{s} u$ using the simplified (but equivalent) notion of substitution on $\mathtt{s}$-terms given in Section 2.

Theorem 4. *All the languages of the prismoid are confluent.*

Proof. Let $t \to_\mathcal{B} t_1$ and $t \to_\mathcal{B} t_2$. We remark that $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$ or $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathtt{s}\} \cup \mathcal{A}$, with $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. We have $\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t) \to_{\mathcal{B}\setminus\mathcal{A}}^* \mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t_i)$ (i=1,2) by Theorem 2; $\mathtt{xc}(\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t)) \to_\beta^* \mathtt{xc}(\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t_i))$ (i=1,2) by Lemma 9; and $\mathtt{xc}(\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t_i)) \to_\beta^* t_3$ (i=1,2) for some $t_3 \in \mathcal{T}_\emptyset$ by confluence of the λ-calculus [3]. Also, $\mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{A}(\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(\mathtt{xc}(t_i))) =_{L.\ 9} \mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{A}(\mathtt{xc}(\mathtt{RR}_\mathcal{A}(t_i))) \to_\mathcal{A}^* \mathcal{W}_{\Delta_i}(\mathtt{AR}_\mathcal{A}(t_3))$ for some Δ_i (i=1,2) by Theorem 1.

But $t_i \to^*_{\mathcal{B}}$ $(L.\ 9)$ $\mathtt{xc}(t_i) \to^*_{\mathcal{A}}$ $(C.\ 1)$ $\mathcal{W}_{\Gamma_i}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{xc}(t_i))))$ for some Γ_i (i=1,2). Then $\mathcal{W}_{\Gamma_i}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathtt{xc}(t_i)))) \to^*_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{W}_{\Gamma_i \cup \Delta_i}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t_3))$ (i=1,2). Now, $\to^*_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \to^*_{\mathcal{B}}$ so in order to close the diagram we reason as follows.

If $\mathtt{w} \notin \mathcal{B}$, then $\Gamma_1 \cup \Delta_1 = \Gamma_2 \cup \Delta_2 = \emptyset$ and we are done. If $\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B}$, then $\to_{\mathcal{B}}$ preserves free variables by Lemma 3 so that $\mathtt{fv}(t) = \mathtt{fv}(t_i) = \mathtt{fv}(\mathcal{W}_{\Gamma_i \cup \Delta_i}(\mathtt{AR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t_3)))$ (i=1,2) which gives $\Gamma_1 \cup \Delta_1 = \Gamma_2 \cup \Delta_2$

7 Typing

We now introduce simply typed terms for all the calculi of the prismoid, and show that they all enjoy strong normalisation. **Types** are built over a countable set of atomic symbols as follows: $T ::= \sigma \text{ (atomic)} \mid T \to T$

An **environment** is a finite set of pairs of the form $x : T$ If $\Gamma = \{x_1 : T_1, ..., x_n : T_n\}$ is an environment then $\mathtt{dom}(\Gamma) = \{x_1, ..., x_n\}$ Two environments Γ and Δ are said to be **compatible** if $x : T \in \Gamma$ and $x : U \in \Delta$ imply $T = U$. Two environments Γ and Δ are said to be **disjoint** if there is no common variable between them. Compatible union (resp. disjoint union) is defined to be the union of compatible (resp. disjoint) environments only.

Typing judgements have the form $\Gamma \vdash t : T$ for t a term, T a type and Γ an environment. **Typing rules** extend the inductive rules for well-formed terms (Section 2) with type annotations. Thus, typed terms are necessarily well-formed and each set of resources $\mathcal{B}$ has its own set of typing rules.

$$\frac{}{x : T \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} x : T} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T}{x : U; (\Gamma \mathbin{\backslash\!\!\backslash}_{\mathcal{B}} \{y : U, z : U\}) \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{C}^{y|z}_x(t) : T}\ (\mathtt{c} \in \mathcal{B})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T}{\Gamma; x : U \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} \mathcal{W}_x(t) : T}\ (\mathtt{w} \in \mathcal{B}) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u : U \quad \Delta \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T}{\Gamma \uplus_{\mathcal{B}} (\Delta \mathbin{\backslash\!\!\backslash}_{\mathcal{B}} x : U) \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t[x/u] : T}\ (\mathtt{s} \in \mathcal{B})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : U}{\Gamma \mathbin{\backslash\!\!\backslash}_{\mathcal{B}} x : T \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} \lambda x.t : T \to U} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T \to U \quad \Delta \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} u : T}{\Gamma \uplus_{\mathcal{B}} \Delta \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} tu : U}$$

A term $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ is said to **have type** T (written $t \in \mathcal{T}^T_{\mathcal{B}}$) iff there is Γ s.t. $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T$. A term $t \in \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ is said to be **well-typed** iff there is T s.t. $t \in \mathcal{T}^T_{\mathcal{B}}$. Remark that every well-typed $\mathcal{B}$-term has a unique type.

Lemma 10. *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T$, then*

1. $\mathtt{fv}(t) = \mathtt{dom}(\Gamma)$.
2. $\Gamma \setminus \Pi; \Delta \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} R^{\Pi}_{\Delta}(t) : T$, *for every $\Pi \subseteq \Gamma$ and fresh Δ.*
3. $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t) \in \mathcal{T}^T_{\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{A}}$, *for every $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \{\mathtt{c}, \mathtt{w}\}$.*

Proof. By induction on $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{B}} t : T$.

Theorem 5 (Subject Reduction). *If $t \in \mathcal{T}^T_{\mathcal{B}}$ & $t \to_{\mathcal{B}} u$, then $u \in \mathcal{T}^T_{\mathcal{B}}$.*

Proof. By induction on the reduction relation using Lemma 10. The proof is very similar to that of Lemma 3.

Corollary 2. *Let* $t \in \mathcal{T}^T_{\mathcal{B}}$*, then* $t \in \mathcal{SN}_{\mathcal{B}}$*.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ so that $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$ or $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A} \cup \{\mathtt{s}\}$. It is well-known that (simply) typed $\lambda_\emptyset$-calculus is strongly normalising (see for example [3]). It is also straightforward to show that PSN for the $\lambda_{\mathtt{s}}$-calculus implies strong normalisation for well-typed s-terms (see for example [7]).

By Theorem 2 any infinite $\mathcal{B}$-reduction sequence starting at t can be projected into an infinite $(\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{A})$-reduction sequence starting at $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$. By Lemma 10 $\mathtt{RR}_{\mathcal{A}}(t)$ is a well-typed $(\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{A})$-term, that is, a well-typed term in $\lambda_\emptyset$ or $\lambda_{\mathtt{s}}$. This leads to a contradiction with the previous sentence.

8 Conclusion and Future Work

The prismoid of resources is proposed as an homogeneous framework to define λ-calculi being able to control weakening, contraction and linear substitution. The formalism is based on MELL Proof-Nets so that the computational behaviour of substitution is not only based on the propagation of substitution through terms but also on the decreasingness of the multiplicity of variables that are affected by substitutions. All calculi of the prismoid enjoy sanity properties such as simulation of β-reduction, confluence, preservation of β-strong normalisation and strong normalisation for typed terms.

The technology used in the prismoid could also be applied to implement higher-order rewriting systems. Indeed, it seems possible to extend these ideas to different frameworks such as CRSs [12], ERSs [11] or HRSs [17].

Another open problem concerns meta-confluence, that is, confluence for terms with meta-variables. This could be useful in the framework of Proof Assistants.

Finally, a more technical question is related to the operational semantics of the calculi of the prismoid. It seems possible to extend the ideas in [2] to our framework in order to identify those reduction rules of the prismoid that could be transformed into equations. Equivalence classes will be bigger, but reduction rules will coincide exactly with those of Nets [2]. While the operational semantics proposed in this paper is more adapted to implementation issues, the opposite direction would give a more abstract and flexible framework to study denotational properties.

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A Appendix

Theorem 6 ([13]). *Let* $\mathtt{A}_1$ *and* $\mathtt{A}_2$ *be two reduction relations on the set* $\mathtt{k}$ *and let* $\mathtt{A}$ *be a reduction relation on the set* $\mathtt{K}$. *Let* $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathtt{k} \times \mathtt{K}$. *Suppose*

- *For every* u, v, U *(*$u \ \mathcal{R} \ U$ *&* $u \ \mathtt{A}_1 \ v$ *imply* $\exists V$ *s.t.* $v \ R \ V$ *and* $U \ \mathtt{A}^+ \ V$*).*
- *For every* u, v, U *(*$u \ \mathcal{R} \ U$ *&* $u \ \mathtt{A}_2 \ v$ *imply* $\exists V$ *s.t.* $v \ \mathcal{R} \ V$ *and* $U \ \mathtt{A}^* \ V$*).*
- *The relation* $\mathtt{A}_2$ *is well-founded.*

Then, $t \ \mathcal{R} \ T$ *&* $T \in \mathcal{SN}_{\mathtt{A}}$ *imply* $t \in \mathcal{SN}_{\mathtt{A}_1 \cup \mathtt{A}_2}$.