

A Linear Algebra Approach to Linear Metatheory

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Linear typed λ -calculi are more delicate than their simply typed siblings when it comes to metatheoretic results like preservation of typing under renaming and substitution. Tracking the usage of variables in contexts places more constraints on how variables may be renamed or substituted. We present a methodology based on linear algebra over semirings, extending McBride’s *kits and traversals* approach for the metatheory of syntax with binding to linear usage-annotated terms. Our approach is readily formalisable, and we have done so in Agda.

1 Introduction

The basic metatheoretic results for typed λ -calculi, such as preservation of typing under renaming, weakening, substitution and so on, are crucial but quite boring to prove. In calculi with substructural typing disciplines and modalities, it can also be quite easy to break these properties [Wad92, BBPH93]. It is desirable therefore to use a proof assistant to prove these properties. This has the double benefit of both confidence in the results and in focusing on the essential properties required to obtain them.

Mechanisation of the metatheory of substructural λ -calculi has not received the same level of attention as intuitionistic typing. “Straightforward” translations from paper presentations to formal presentations make metatheory difficult, due to incompatibilities between the standard de Bruijn representation of binding and the splitting of contexts. For formalisations of linear sequent calculi, sticking to the paper presentation using lists and permutations is common [PW99, XORN17, Lau18], but explicit permutations make the resulting encodings difficult to use. Multisets for contexts are more convenient [CLR19], but do not work well for Curry-Howard uses, as noted by Laurent. For natural deduction, Allais [All18] uses an I/O model to track usage of variables, Rouvoet et al. [RBPKV20] use a co-de Bruijn representation to distribute variables between subterms, and Crary uses mutually defined typing and linearity judgements with HOAS [Cra10].

In this paper, we adapt the generic *kits and traversals* technique for proving admissibility of renaming and substitution due to McBride [McB05] to a linear typed λ -calculus where variables are annotated with values from a skew semiring denoting those variables’ *usage* by terms. Our calculus, $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, is a prototypical example of a linear “quantitative” or “coeffect” calculus in the style of [RP10, BGMZ14, GS14, POM14, OLI19]. The key advantages of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ over the formalisations listed above are that the shape of typing contexts is maintained, so de Bruijn indices behave the same as in non-substructural calculi, and by selecting different semirings, we obtain from $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ well known systems, including Barber’s Dual Intuitionistic Linear Logic [Bar96] and Pfenning and Davies’ S4 modal type theory [PD01].

McBride’s *kits and traversals* technique isolates properties required to form binding-respecting traversals of simply typed λ -terms, so that renaming and substitution arise as specific instantiations. Benton, Hur, Kennedy, and McBride [BHKM12] implement the technique in Coq and extend it to polymorphic

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terms. Allais *et al.* [AAC⁺21] generalise to a wider class of syntax with binding and show that more general notions of *semantics* can be handled. Using methods like these can reduce the effort required to develop a new calculus and its metatheory.

To adapt kits and traversals to linear usage-annotated terms requires us to not only respect the binding structure, but to also respect the usage annotations. For instance, the usages associated with a term being substituted in must be correctly distributed across all the occurrences of that term in the result. To aid us in tracking usages, we employ the linear algebra of vectors and matrices induced by the skew semiring we are using. Usage annotations on contexts are vectors, usage-preserving maps of contexts are matrices, and the linearity properties of the maps induced by matrices are exactly the lemmas we need for showing that traversals (and hence renaming, subusaging, and substitution) preserve typing and usages.

The paper proceeds as follows:

- In Section 2, we specify our requirements on the set of annotations that will track usage of variables. A consequence of our formalisation is that we learn that we only need *skew* semirings, a weaker structure than the partially ordered semirings usually used.
- In Section 3, we use these annotations to define the system $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ in an intrinsically typed style.
- In Section 4, we show some characteristics of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ under certain general conditions on the skew semiring of usage annotations.
- In Section 5, we show that, via choice of semiring, we can embed Barber’s Dual Intuitionistic Linear Logic [Bar96] and Pfenning and Davies’ modal calculus [PD01].
- In Section 6, we prove that $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ admits renaming, subusaging, and substitution by our extension of McBride’s kits and traversals technique.
- We conclude in Section 7 with some directions for future work.

Section 4 and Section 5 can be read as extended examples of the $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ syntax. Those two sections logically come after Section 6, but we think it helpful for readers unfamiliar with semiring-annotated calculi to read them before proceeding to Section 6. Conversely, a reader familiar with semiring-annotated calculi who is primarily interested in our metatheoretic methods may skip Section 4 and Section 5 without issue.

The Agda formalisation of this work can be found at <https://github.com/laMudri/generic-lr/tree/lin/tlla-submission-2021/src/Specific>. It contains our formalisation of vectors and matrices (approx. 790 lines) and the definition of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ and proofs of renaming and substitution (approx. 530 lines).

2 Skew Semirings

We shall use skew semirings where other authors have previously used partially ordered semirings (see, for example, the Granule definition of a *resource algebra* [OLI19]). Elements of a skew semiring are used as *usage annotations*, and describe *how* values are used in a program. In the syntax for $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, each assumption will have a usage annotation, describing how that assumption can be used in the derivation. Addition describes how to combine multiple usages of an assumption, and multiplication describes the action our graded !-modality can have. The ordering describes the specificity of annotations. If $p \trianglelefteq q$, p can be the annotation for a variable wherever q can be. We can read this relation as “supply \trianglelefteq demand” — given a variable annotated p , we can coerce to treat it as if it has the desired annotation q .

Skew semirings are a generalisation of partially ordered semirings, which are in turn a generalisation of commutative semirings. As such, readers unfamiliar with the more general structures may wish to think in terms of the more specific structures. Our formalisation was essential for noticing and sticking to this level of generality.

Definition 2.1. A (left) skew monoid is a structure $(\mathbf{R}, \trianglelefteq, 1, *)$ such that $(\mathbf{R}, \trianglelefteq)$ forms a partial order, $*$ is monotonic with respect to \trianglelefteq , and the following laws hold (with $x * y$ henceforth being written as xy).

$$1x \trianglelefteq x \qquad x \trianglelefteq x1 \qquad (xy)z \trianglelefteq x(yz)$$

Remark 2.2. A commutative skew monoid is just a partially ordered commutative monoid.

Skew-monoidal categories are due to Szlachányi [Szl12], and the notion introduced here of a skew monoid is a decategorification of the notion of skew-monoidal category.

Definition 2.3. A (left) skew semiring is a structure $(\mathbf{R}, \trianglelefteq, 0, +, 1, *)$ such that $(\mathbf{R}, \trianglelefteq)$ forms a partial order, $+$ and $*$ are monotonic with respect to \trianglelefteq , $(\mathbf{R}, 0, +)$ forms a commutative monoid, $(\mathbf{R}, \trianglelefteq, 1, *)$ forms a skew monoid, and we have the following distributivity laws.

$$0z \trianglelefteq 0 \qquad (x+y)z \trianglelefteq xz + yz \qquad 0 \trianglelefteq x0 \qquad xy + xz \trianglelefteq x(y+z)$$

Example 2.4. In light of the above remark, most “skew” semirings are actually just partially ordered semirings. An example that yields a system equivalent to Barber’s DILL is the $0 \triangleright \omega \triangleleft 1$ semiring of “unused”, “unrestricted”, and “linear”, respectively. See [OLI19] for more examples.

We will only speak of *left* skew semirings, and thus generally omit the word “left”. A mnemonic for (left) skew semirings is “multiplication respects operators on the left from left to right, and respects operators on the right from right to left”. One may also describe multiplication as “respecting” and “corespecting” operators on the left and right, respectively.

From a skew semiring \mathbf{R} , we form finite vectors, which we notate as \mathbf{R}^n , and matrices, which we notate as $\mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$. In Agda, we represent vectors in \mathbf{R}^n as functions $\text{Idx } n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, where $\text{Idx } n$ is the type of valid indexes in an n -tuple, and matrices in $\mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ as functions $\text{Idx } m \rightarrow \text{Idx } n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. Whereas elements of \mathbf{R} describe how individual *variables* are used, elements of \mathbf{R}^n describe how all of the variables in an n -length *context* are used. We call such vectors *usage contexts*, and take them to be row vectors. Matrices in $\mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ will be used to describe how usage contexts are transformed by renaming and substitution in Section 6. We define \trianglelefteq , 0 and $+$ on vectors and matrices pointwise. Basis vectors $\langle i |$ (used to represent usage contexts for individual variables), identity matrices \mathbf{I} , matrix multiplication $*$, and matrix reindexing $-_ \times _$ are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle - | : \text{Idx } n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n & & \mathbf{I} : \mathbf{R}^{m \times m} & & * : \mathbf{R}^{m \times n} \times \mathbf{R}^{n \times o} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{m \times o} \\ \langle i |_j := \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } i = j \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} & & \mathbf{I}_{ij} := \langle i |_j & & (MN)_{ik} := \sum_j M_{ij} N_{jk} \\ \\ -_ \times _ : \mathbf{R}^{m' \times n'} \times (\text{Idx } m \rightarrow \text{Idx } m') \times (\text{Idx } n \rightarrow \text{Idx } n') \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{m \times n} & & & & \\ (M_{f \times g})_{i,j} := M_{f i, g j} & & & & \end{aligned}$$

We define vector-matrix multiplication by treating vectors as 1-height matrices. If $i : \text{Idx } m$ and $j : \text{Idx } n$, then $\text{inl } i$ and $\text{inr } j$ are both of type $\text{Idx } (m+n)$. In prose, there will always be canonical choices for m and n , whereas in the mechanisation, we work with the free pointed magma over the 1-element set as opposed to the free monoid over the 1-element set (i.e., the natural numbers), so it is unambiguous where there is a sum of dimensionalities.

$$A, B, C ::= \iota \mid A \multimap B \mid 1 \mid A \otimes B \mid 0 \mid A \oplus B \mid \top \mid A \& B \mid !rA$$

Figure 1: Types of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$

$\Gamma \ni A$	type of plain (non-usage-checked) variables
$\mathcal{R}\Gamma \ni A$	type of usage-checked variables
$\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A$	type of usage-checked terms

Figure 2: Judgement forms of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$

3 Syntax

We present the syntax of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ as an *intrinsically* typed syntax, as it is in our Agda formalisation. Intrinsic typing means that we define well typed terms as inhabitants of an inductive family $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A$ indexed by typing contexts Γ , usage contexts \mathcal{R} , and types A . Typing contexts are lists of types. Usage contexts \mathcal{R} are vectors of elements of some fixed skew semiring \mathbf{R} , with the same number of elements as the typing context they are paired with. To highlight how usage annotations are used in the syntax, we write all elements of \mathbf{R} , and vectors and matrices thereof, in **green**.

The types of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ are given in Figure 1. We have a base type ι , function types $A \multimap B$, tensor product types $A \otimes B$ with unit 1, sum types $A \oplus B$ with unit 0, “with” product types $A \& B$ with unit \top , and an exponential $!rA$ indexed by a usage r .

We distinguish between *plain* variables, values of type $\Gamma \ni A$, and *usage-checked* variables, values of type $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \ni A$. A plain variable is an index into a context with a specified type, while a usage-checked variable of type $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \ni A$ is a plain variable $i : \Gamma \ni A$ together with a proof that $\mathcal{R} \trianglelefteq \langle i \rangle$. Expanding the vector notation, the latter condition says that the selected variable i must have a usage annotation $\trianglelefteq 1$ in \mathcal{R} , while all other variables must have a usage annotation $\trianglelefteq 0$. We will sometimes silently cast between the types $\text{Idx } m$ and $\Gamma \ni A$, particularly when using the reindexing operation $-_{\times}$.

The constructors for our intrinsically typed terms are presented in Figure 3. In keeping with our intrinsic typing methodology, terms of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ are presented as constructors of the inductive family $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A$, hence the notation $M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A$ instead of the more usual $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash M : A$. Our Agda formalisation uses de Bruijn indices to represent variables, but we have annotated the rules with variable names for ease of reading. Ignoring the **usages**, the typing rules all look like their simply typed counterparts; the only difference between the \otimes and $\&$ products being their presentation in terms of pattern matching and projections, respectively. Thus the addition of usage contexts and constraints on them refines the usual simple typing to be usage constrained. For instance, in the \otimes -I rule, the usage context \mathcal{R} on the conclusion is constrained to be able to supply the sum $\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}$ of the usage contexts of the premises. If we instantiate \mathbf{R} to be the $0 \triangleright \omega \triangleleft 1$ semiring, then we obtain a system that is equivalent to Barber’s DILL [Bar96], as we will see in Section 5.

For the purposes of our metatheoretical results in Section 6, the precise rules chosen here are not too important. The salient point is that contexts can only be manipulated in specific ways. Typing contexts can only be modified by context extensions, i.e., binding new variables. Usage contexts can correspondingly be extended, but also can be *linearly* split. A usage context \mathcal{R} can be split into zero pieces via constraint $\mathcal{R} \trianglelefteq 0$, into two pieces, \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} , via constraint $\mathcal{R} \trianglelefteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}$, and an r -scaled down piece \mathcal{P} via constraint $\mathcal{R} \trianglelefteq r\mathcal{P}$.

However, the precise set of rules that we have chosen will be important in Section 5, as they cor-

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{x : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \exists A}{x : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A} \text{VAR} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \multimap B \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma \vdash A \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{MN : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B} \multimap\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma, 1A \vdash B}{\lambda M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \multimap B} \multimap\text{-I} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash 1 \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma \vdash C \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{\text{let } (\otimes) = M \text{ in } N : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash C} 1\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathbf{0}}{(\otimes) : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash 1} 1\text{-I} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \otimes B \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, 1A, 1B \vdash C \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{\text{let } (- \otimes -) = M \text{ in } N : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash C} \otimes\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma \vdash B \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{(M \otimes N) : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \otimes B} \otimes\text{-I} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash 0 \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{\text{ex-falso } M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash C} 0\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \oplus B \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, 1A \vdash C \quad O : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, 1B \vdash C \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{\text{case } M \text{ of } \text{inj}_L - \mapsto N ; \text{inj}_R - \mapsto O : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash C} \oplus\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A}{\text{inj}_L M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \oplus B} \oplus\text{-IL} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B}{\text{inj}_R M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \oplus B} \oplus\text{-IR} \qquad \frac{}{(\&) : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash \top} \top\text{-I} \\
\\
\frac{M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \& B}{\text{proj}_L M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A} \&\text{-EL} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \& B}{\text{proj}_R M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B} \&\text{-ER} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \quad N : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B}{(M \& N) : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \& B} \&\text{-I} \\
\\
\frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash !rA \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, rA \vdash C \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{\text{let } [-] = M \text{ in } N : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash C} !r\text{-E} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \quad \mathcal{R} \sqsubseteq r\mathcal{P}}{[M] : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash !rA} !r\text{-I}
\end{array}$$

Figure 3: Typing rules of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, rA \vdash B \quad \mathcal{R} \leq r\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{N\{M\} : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B} \text{SINGLESUBST} \qquad \frac{M : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma \vdash A \quad \mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{Q}}{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A} \text{SUBUSE} \\
\\
\frac{\mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A}{\mathcal{P}\Gamma, \mathbf{0}\Delta \vdash A} \text{WEAK}
\end{array}$$

Figure 4: Admissible rules

respond closely to the rules of Dual Intuitionistic Linear Logic and the modal calculus of Pfenning and Davies [Bar96, PD01]. In fact, there are several similar calculi in the literature which do not embed intuitionistic linear logic, and thus do not translate in the same way as $\lambda\mathcal{R}$. For example, the system of Abel and Bernardy [AB20] essentially replaces \otimes -E with the following stronger rule (in our notation, modified to include subusaging). This eliminator allows one to derive $!r(A \otimes B) \multimap !rA \otimes !rB$ for any r , A , and B , whereas linear logic has no such tautology.

$$\frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \otimes B \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, qA, qB \vdash C \quad \mathcal{R} \leq q\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{\text{let } (- \otimes -) = qM \text{ in } N : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash C} \otimes\text{-E}'$$

In Section 6, we will show the admissibility of, amongst others, the rules shown in Figure 4. The rules in Figure 4 will be required for the proofs in Section 4 and Section 5. Using these rules, we can also derive the following fact, which demonstrates a linear form of *cut*.

Lemma 3.1. *If we can derive $!A \vdash B$, then we also know that from $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A$ we can derive $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B$.*

Proof. Assuming the two hypotheses, we can make the following derivation.

$$\frac{\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash A \quad \frac{!A \vdash B}{\mathbf{0}\Gamma, !A \vdash B} \text{WEAK} \quad \frac{}{! \mathcal{R} + \mathbf{0} \leq \mathcal{R}}}{\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B} \text{SINGLESUBST}$$

□

4 Intuitionistic and Modal Instantiations

As we will show in subsection 5.1, $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ can be instantiated with a semiring that makes the system linear in the sense of DILL. However, with different choices of semiring, $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ can become a calculus satisfying more structural rules.

Lemma 4.1. *When instantiated with the 1-element (skew) semiring $\{\bullet\}$, $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ becomes a variant of intuitionistic simply typed λ -calculus.*

Proof. With only one possible usage annotation, usage contexts do not contain any information. Because $\bullet \leq \bullet$, all \leq -constraints are satisfied. By inspection, when usage contexts and constraints are ignored, the typing rules of Figure 3 become those of an intuitionistic λ -calculus. □

An important class of skew semirings is those for which 0 is the top element of the \trianglelefteq -order and $+$ acts as a meet (minimum). While $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ instantiated this way admits full weakening and contraction, the usage annotations can still play a part via the $!r$ modality. We will see an example of such an instantiation in subsection 5.2 when we embed Pfenning and Davies' S4 modal λ -calculus.

Lemma 4.2. *If $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ is instantiated at a skew semiring such that 0 is top and $+$ is meet (with respect to the subusaging order), then \top and 1 are interderivable, and $A \& B$ and $A \otimes B$ are interderivable.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.1, following derivations suffice.

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{1 \vdash \top} \top\text{-I} \qquad \frac{1 \trianglelefteq 0}{1 \vdash 1} 1\text{-I} \\
\\
\frac{\frac{\overline{(1) \trianglelefteq (1)}}{1(A \otimes B) \vdash A \otimes B} \text{VAR} \quad \frac{\overline{(0, 1, 1) \trianglelefteq (0, 1, 0)}}{0(A \otimes B), 1A, 1B \vdash A} \text{VAR} \quad \frac{\overline{(0, 1, 1) \trianglelefteq (0, 0, 1)}}{0(A \otimes B), 1A, 1B \vdash B} \text{VAR}}{\frac{}{0(A \otimes B), 1A, 1B \vdash A \& B} \&\text{-I}}{1(A \otimes B) \vdash A \& B} \otimes\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{\frac{\overline{(1) \trianglelefteq (1)}}{1(A \& B) \vdash A \& B} \text{VAR}}{1(A \& B) \vdash A} \&\text{-EL} \quad \frac{\frac{\overline{(1) \trianglelefteq (1)}}{1(A \& B) \vdash A \& B} \text{VAR}}{1(A \& B) \vdash B} \&\text{-ER} \quad \frac{}{(1) \trianglelefteq (1) + (1)} \otimes\text{-I}}{1(A \& B) \vdash A \otimes B}
\end{array}$$

□

5 Translation to and from Existing Systems

A motivating reason to consider the system presented in this paper is that instances of it correspond to previously studied systems. In this section, we present translations from $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ to Dual Intuitionistic Linear Logic [Bar96] and the modal system of Pfenning and Davies [PD01], and vice versa. We cannot prove that the translations form an equivalence, because we have not written down an equational theory for $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, but we expect this to be easy enough to do.

5.1 Dual Intuitionistic Linear Logic

Dual Intuitionistic Linear Logic is a particular formulation of intuitionistic linear logic [Bar96]. Its key feature, which simplifies the metatheory of linear logic, is the use of separate contexts for linear and intuitionistic free variables. Here we show that DILL is a fragment of the instantiation of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ at the linearity semiring $\{0, 1, \omega\}$.

Definition 5.1. *Let 01ω denote the following semiring on the partially ordered set $\{1 \triangleright 0 \triangleleft \omega\}$.*

• $0 := 0$	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">$+$</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> </table>	$+$	0	1	ω	0	0	1	ω	1	1	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	• $1 := 1$	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">$*$</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td><td style="padding: 5px;">ω</td></tr> </table>	$*$	0	1	ω	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	ω	ω	0	ω	ω
$+$	0	1	ω																																
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1	1	ω	ω																																
ω	ω	ω	ω																																
$*$	0	1	ω																																
0	0	0	0																																
1	0	1	ω																																
ω	0	ω	ω																																

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Gamma; A; \cdot \vdash A} \text{INT-AX} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma; A \vdash A} \text{LIN-AX} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma; \cdot \vdash I} \text{I-I} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash I \quad \Gamma; \Delta_2 \vdash A}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash A} \text{I-E} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash A \quad \Gamma; \Delta_2 \vdash B}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash A \otimes B} \otimes\text{-I} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash A \otimes B \quad \Gamma; \Delta_2, A, B \vdash C}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash C} \otimes\text{-E} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta, A \vdash B}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \multimap B} \multimap\text{-I} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash A \multimap B \quad \Gamma; \Delta_2 \vdash A}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash B} \multimap\text{-E} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \cdot \vdash A}{\Gamma; \cdot \vdash !A} !\text{-I} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash !A \quad \Gamma, A; \Delta_2 \vdash B}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash B} !\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \top} \top\text{-I} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \quad \Gamma, \Delta \vdash B}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \& B} \&\text{-I} \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_0 \& A_1}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_i} \&\text{-E}_i \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash 0}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash A} 0\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_i}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_0 \oplus A_1} \oplus\text{-I}_i \quad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta_1 \vdash A \oplus B \quad \Gamma; \Delta_2, A \vdash C \quad \Gamma; \Delta_2, B \vdash C}{\Gamma; \Delta_1, \Delta_2 \vdash C} \oplus\text{-E}
\end{array}$$

Figure 5: The rules of DILL, extended with additive connectives

The types of DILL are the same as the types of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, except for the restriction of $!r$ to just $!\omega$. We will write the latter simply as $!$ when it appears in DILL. We add sums and with-products to the calculus of [Bar96], with the obvious rules (stated fully in Figure 5). These additive type formers present no additional difficulty to the translation.

Proposition 5.2 (DILL $\rightarrow \lambda\mathcal{R}$). *Given a DILL derivation of $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A$, we can produce a $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\omega}$ derivation of $\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta \vdash A$.*

Proof. By induction on the derivation. We have $\omega \leq 0$, which allows us to discard intuitionistic variables at the var rules, and both $\mathbf{1} \leq \mathbf{1}$ and $\omega \leq \mathbf{1}$, which allow us to use both linear and intuitionistic variables.

Weakening is used when splitting linear variables between two premises. For example, $\otimes\text{-I}$ in DILL

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\text{DILL} \leftrightarrow \lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\omega} & \text{PD} \leftrightarrow \lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\Box} \\
Y \mapsto \iota_Y & Y \mapsto \iota_Y \\
I \mapsto \mathbf{1} & \top \mapsto \mathbf{1} \\
A \otimes B \mapsto A \otimes B & A \wedge B \mapsto A \& B \\
A \multimap B \mapsto A \multimap B & A \supset B \mapsto A \multimap B \\
!A \mapsto !\omega A & \Box A \mapsto !\Box A \\
0 \mapsto 0 & \perp \mapsto 0 \\
A \oplus B \mapsto A \oplus B & A \vee B \mapsto A \oplus B \\
\top \mapsto \top & \\
A \& B \mapsto A \& B &
\end{array}$$

Figure 6: Embedding of DILL and PD types into $\lambda\mathcal{R}$

is as follows.

$$\frac{\Gamma; \Delta_t \vdash t : A \quad \Gamma; \Delta_u \vdash u : B}{\Gamma; \Delta_t, \Delta_u \vdash t \otimes u : A \otimes B} \otimes\text{-I}$$

From this, our new derivation is as follows.

$$\frac{\frac{ih_t}{\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta_t \vdash M_t : A} \text{WEAK} \quad \frac{ih_u}{\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta_u \vdash M_u : A} \text{WEAK}}{\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta_t, \mathbf{0}\Delta_u \vdash M_t : A} \quad \frac{\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{0}\Delta_t, \mathbf{1}\Delta_u \vdash M_u : A}{\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta_t, \mathbf{1}\Delta_u \vdash (M_t \otimes M_u) : A \otimes B} \otimes\text{-I}$$

□

When translating from $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ to DILL, we first coerce the $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ derivation to be in a form easily amenable to translation into DILL. An example of a $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ derivation with no direct translation into DILL is the following. In DILL terms, the intuitionistic variable of the conclusion becomes a linear variable in the premises. Such a move is admissible in DILL, but does not come naturally.

$$\frac{\frac{}{\mathbf{1}A \vdash A} \text{VAR} \quad \frac{}{\mathbf{1}A \vdash A} \text{VAR} \quad \omega \leq 1 + 1}{\omega A \vdash A \otimes A} \otimes\text{-I}$$

To avoid such situations, and therefore manipulations on DILL derivations, we show that all $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\omega}$ derivations can be made in *bottom-up* style. In bottom-up style, the algebraic facts we make use of are dictated by making most general choices based on the conclusions of rules. Bottom-up style corresponds to a (non-deterministic) form of *usage checking*, and the following lemma can be understood as saying that that form of usage checking is sufficiently general.

Definition 5.3. *A derivation is said to be 01ω -bottom-up if only the following facts about addition and multiplication are used, and all proofs of inequalities not at leaves are by reflexivity (i.e., not using the facts that $\omega \leq 0$ and $\omega \leq 1$).*

+	0	1	ω
0	0	1	-
1	1	-	-
ω	-	-	ω

*	0	1	ω
0	-	-	0
1	0	1	ω
ω	0	-	ω

Bottom-up style enforces that whenever we split a context into two (for example, in the rule $\otimes\text{-I}$) all unused variables in the conclusion stay unused in the premises, intuitionistic variables stay intuitionistic, and linear variables go either left or right. Multiplication is only used in the rule $!r\text{-I}$, at which point both the result and left argument are available. Here, the bottom-up style enforces that linear variables never appear in the premise of $!r\text{-I}$.

Lemma 5.4. *Every $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\omega}$ derivation can be translated into a bottom-up $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\omega}$ derivation.*

Proof. By induction on the shape of the derivation. When we come across a non-bottom-up use of addition, it must be that the corresponding variable in the conclusion has annotation ω . By subusaging, we can give this variable annotation ω in the premises too, before translating the subderivations to bottom-up style. A similar argument applies to uses of multiplication, remembering that both the left argument and result are fixed. □

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Gamma; \Delta, A \text{ true} \vdash A \text{ true}} \text{HYP} \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma, A \text{ valid}; \Delta \vdash A \text{ true}} \text{HYP}^* \qquad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta, A \text{ true} \vdash B \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \supset B \text{ true}} \supset\text{I} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \supset B \text{ true} \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash B \text{ true}} \supset\text{E} \qquad \frac{\Gamma; \cdot \vdash A \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Box A \text{ true}} \Box\text{I} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Box A \text{ true} \quad \Gamma, A \text{ valid}; \Delta \vdash B \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash B \text{ true}} \Box\text{-E} \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \top \text{ true}} \top\text{-I} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \text{ true} \quad \Gamma, \Delta \vdash B \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \wedge B \text{ true}} \wedge\text{-I} \qquad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_0 \wedge A_1 \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_i \text{ true}} \wedge\text{-E}_i \qquad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \perp \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \text{ true}} \perp\text{-E} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_i \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A_0 \vee A_1 \text{ true}} \vee\text{-I}_i \qquad \frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A \vee B \text{ true} \quad \Gamma; \Delta, A \vdash C \text{ true} \quad \Gamma; \Delta, B \vdash C \text{ true}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash C \text{ true}} \vee\text{-E}
\end{array}$$

Figure 7: The rules of PD, extended with several standard connectives

Proposition 5.5 ($\lambda\mathcal{R} \rightarrow \text{DILL}$). *Given a $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\omega}$ derivation of $\omega\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta, \mathbf{0}\Theta \vdash A$ which does not contain type formers $\mathbf{!0}$ and $\mathbf{!1}$, we can produce a DILL derivation of $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A$.*

Proof. By induction on the derivation having been translated to bottom-up form.

In the case of VAR , all of the unused variables have annotation greater than $\mathbf{0}$, i.e., $\mathbf{0}$ or ω . Those annotated $\mathbf{0}$ are absent from the DILL derivation, and those annotated ω are in the intuitionistic context. The used variable is annotated either $\mathbf{1}$ or ω . In the first case, we use LIN-AX , and in the second case, INT-AX .

All binding of variables in $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ maps directly onto DILL.

Because we translated to bottom-up form, additions, as seen in, for example, the $\otimes\text{-I}$ rule, can be handled straightforwardly. Any intuitionistic variables in the conclusion correspond to intuitionistic variables in both premises. Any linear variables in the conclusion correspond to a linear variable in exactly one of the premises, and is absent in the other premise.

The only remaining rule is $\mathbf{!r}\text{-I}$, of which we only cover $\mathbf{!}\omega\text{-I}$ (the other two targeting types not found in DILL). In this case, we know that every variable in the conclusion is annotated either $\mathbf{0}$ or ω , and every variable in the premise is annotated the same way. This corresponds exactly to the restrictions of DILL's $\mathbf{!}\text{-I}$. \square

5.2 Pfenning Davies

The translation to and from the modal system of Pfenning and Davies [PD01] (henceforth PD) is similar to the translation to and from DILL. We present our variant of PD , again adding some common connectives, in Figure 7. The main difference is the algebra at which $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ is instantiated.

Definition 5.6. *Let $\mathbf{01}\Box$ denote the following semiring on the partially ordered set $\{\Box \triangleleft \mathbf{1} \triangleleft \mathbf{0}\}$.*

- $0 := 0$.
 - $+$ is the meet (\wedge) according to the subusaging order.
 - $1 := 1$.
- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|
| • | * | 0 | 1 | \square |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 | 0 | 1 | \square |
| | \square | 0 | \square | \square |

The 0 annotation plays only a formal role in this example. Meanwhile, 1 and \square correspond to the judgement forms *true* and *valid* from PD. Addition being the meet makes it idempotent. Furthermore, it gives us that $1 + \square = \square$ — if somewhere we require an assumption to be true, and elsewhere require it to be valid, then ultimately it must be valid (from which we can deduce that it is true). Multiplication is designed to make $!\square$ act like PD's \square . In particular, $\square * \square = \square$ says that the valid assumptions are available before and after $!\square$ -I, whereas $\square * 1 = \square$ says that valid assumptions in the conclusion can be weakened to true assumptions in the premise. The latter fact does not appear in PD, and will be excluded from *bottom-up* derivations.

To keep our notation consistent with that of DILL, we swap the roles of Γ and Δ in PD compared to what they were in the original paper. Thus, our PD judgements are of the form $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A$ *true*, where Γ contains valid assumptions and Δ contains true assumptions.

Proposition 5.7 (PD $\rightarrow \lambda\mathcal{R}$). *Given a PD derivation of $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : A$ true, we can produce a $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\square}$ derivation of $\square\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta \vdash A$.*

Proof. By induction on the PD derivation. Most PD rules have direct $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ counterparts, noting that variables of any annotation can be discarded and duplicated because we have both $r \leq 0$ and $r \leq r + r$ for all r .

Care must be taken with the \square I rule. We have, from the induction hypothesis, a $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ derivation of $\square\Gamma \vdash A$. By $!\square$ -I, we have $\square\Gamma \vdash !\square A$. To get the desired conclusion, we must use WEAK to get $\square\Gamma, \mathbf{0}\Delta \vdash !\square A$, and then SUBUSE on the variables we just introduced (noting that $1 \leq 0$) to get $\square\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta \vdash !\square A$. \square

For translating from $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\square}$ to PD, we introduce a similar notion of *bottom-up* derivations as we did for DILL. Every $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\square}$ derivation can be translated into bottom-up style, and then be directly translated into PD.

Definition 5.8. *A derivation is said to be $01\square$ -bottom-up if only the following facts about addition and multiplication are used, and all proofs of inequalities not at leaves are by reflexivity.*

+		0	1	\square
	0	0	-	-
	1	-	1	-
	\square	-	-	\square

*		0	1	\square
	0	-	-	0
	1	0	1	\square
	\square	0	-	\square

Lemma 5.9. *Every $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\square}$ derivation can be translated into a bottom-up $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\square}$ derivation.*

Proof. By induction on the shape of the derivation. Given that addition is a meet, it is clear that any non-bottom-up uses of addition come from one of the arguments being greater than the result. Therefore, it is safe to make this argument smaller in the corresponding premise (via subusaging), before translating that subderivation. For multiplication, again, there is always a lesser value of the right argument that will take us from a non-bottom-up fact to a bottom-up fact with the same left argument and result. \square

Proposition 5.10 ($\lambda\mathcal{R} \rightarrow$ PD). *Given a $\lambda\mathcal{R}_{01\square}$ derivation of $\square\Gamma, \mathbf{1}\Delta, \mathbf{0}\Theta \vdash M : A$ which does not contain types using $!0$ or $!1$, we can produce a PD derivation of $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash A$ true.*

Proof. We translate away tensor products and tensor units using Lemma 4.2, and translate the resulting derivation to bottom-up form. The proof proceeds by induction on the resulting derivation in the obvious way. \square

For similar reasons as explained at the end of Section 3, the system of Abel and Bernardy [AB20] is unable to embed PD in this way, as it would prove $\Box(A \wedge B) \rightarrow \Box A \wedge \Box B$, where PD and $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ do not. In fact, this example shows that, even when weakening and contraction are admissible, with- and tensor-products are distinct in their system in the presence of modalities.

6 Metatheory

The motivating result of the following section is the admissibility of the single substitution principle. We derive single substitution (Corollary 6.10) from simultaneous substitution (Corollary 6.9), which we in turn derive from a generic traversal of syntax (Theorem 6.3). Our statement of single substitution is somewhat standard, easy to intuit, and exactly what is called for to show preservation of typing by β rules, whereas our statement of simultaneous substitution is novel and more abstract, but easier to work with.

$$\frac{M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, rA \vdash B \quad \mathcal{R} \trianglelefteq r\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}}{N\{M\} : \mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B} \text{SINGLESUBST}$$

$$\frac{\rho : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \stackrel{\vdash}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Delta \quad N : \mathcal{Q}\Delta \vdash A}{N\{\rho\} : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A} \text{SUBST}$$

The notation $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \stackrel{\vdash}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$, which can be thought of as the type of linear assignments from variables in $\mathcal{Q}\Delta$ to terms in $\mathcal{P}\Gamma$, will be defined in the following section, and this definition can be seen as a key contribution of this paper. The overloaded notations $N\{M\}$ and $N\{\rho\}$ are hereby defined as operations on intrinsically typed and usage-checked syntax. Specifically, $N\{M\}$ denotes the term N but with M substituted in for the most recently bound variable, whereas $N\{\rho\}$ denotes the result of a generic traversal of N in which its free variables have been replaced according to the environment ρ .

McBride defines *kits* [McB05, BHKM12], which provide a general method for giving admissible rules that are usually proven by induction on the derivation. To produce a kit, we give an indexed family $\blacklozenge : \text{Ctx} \times \text{Ty} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ and explain how to inject variables, extract terms, and weaken by new variables coming from binders. In return, given a type-preserving map from variables in one context to \blacklozenge -stuff in another (an *environment*), we get a type-preserving function between terms in these contexts. Such a function is the intrinsic typing equivalent of an admissible rule.

To make the kit-based approach work in our usage-constrained setting, we make modifications to both kits and environments. Kits need not support arbitrary weakening, but only weakening by the introduction of 0-use variables. The family \blacklozenge must also respect \trianglelefteq of usage contexts. Environments are equipped with a matrix mapping input usages to output usages.

We prove simultaneous substitution using renaming. We take both renaming and substitution as corollaries of the *traversal* principle (Theorem 6.3) yielded from kits and environments.

Throughout this section, we give definitions, lemmas, and proofs corresponding directly to parts of the Agda mechanisation. Agda type formers are highlighted [blue](#), with other constructions highlighted

green. In the PDF version of this paper, all Agda names are hyperlinked to a line of the source code hosted on GitHub.

6.1 Kits, Environments, and Traversal

Agda definitions of *kits*, *environments*, and traversal are in the module `Specific.Syntax.Traversal` and are explained in this subsection.

Kits A kit is a structure on \vdash -like relations \blacklozenge , intuitively giving a way in which \blacklozenge lives between the usage-checked variable judgement \exists and the typing judgement \vdash . The components vr and tm are basically unchanged from McBride’s original kits. The component wk only differs in that new variables are given annotation 0 , which intuitively marks them as weakenable. The requirement psh is new, and allows us to fix up usage contexts via skew algebraic reasoning.

Definition 6.1 (Kit). For any $\blacklozenge : \text{Ctx} \times \text{Ty} \rightarrow \text{Set}$, let $\text{Kit}(\blacklozenge)$ denote the type of kits. A kit comprises the following functions for all \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{Q} , Γ , Δ , and A .

$$\begin{aligned} psh : \mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q} &\rightarrow \mathcal{Q}\Gamma \blacklozenge A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A & vr : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A &\rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A \\ tm : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A &\rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A & wk : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A &\rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma, 0\Delta \blacklozenge A \end{aligned}$$

An inhabitant of $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A$ is described as *stuff in $\mathcal{P}\Gamma$ of type A* . In a traversal (for example, simultaneous renaming and simultaneous substitution), we use tm in `VAR` cases to convert stuff that has come from the environment into terms that replace variables. We use vr and wk when binding new variables: vr tells us what to add to the environment when it is being extended by a bound variable, and wk allows us to weaken all the other stuff in the environment by such newly bound variables.

Environments In simple intuitionistic type theory, an environment is a type-preserving function from variables in the old context Δ to stuff in the new context Γ : an inhabitant of $\Delta \ni A \rightarrow \Gamma \blacklozenge A$. The traversal function turns such an environment into a map between terms, $\Delta \vdash A \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A$.

For $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, we want maps of usaged terms $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$. We can see that an environment of type $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \ni A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A$ would be insufficient — $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \ni A$ can only be inhabited when \mathcal{Q} is compatible with a basis vector, so our environment would be trivial in more general cases. Instead, we care about non-usage-checked variables $\Delta \ni A$.

Our understanding of an environment is that it should simultaneously map all of the usage-checked variables in $\mathcal{Q}\Delta$ to stuff in $\mathcal{P}\Gamma$ in a way that preserves usage. As such, we want to map each variable $j : \Delta \ni A$ not to A -stuff in $\mathcal{P}\Gamma$, but rather A -stuff in $\mathcal{P}_j\Gamma$, where \mathcal{P}_j is some fragment of \mathcal{P} . Precisely, when weighted by $\mathcal{Q}|_j$, we want these \mathcal{P}_j to sum to \mathcal{P} , so as to provide “enough” usage to cover all of the variables j . When we collect all of the \mathcal{P}_j into a matrix Ψ , we notice that the condition just described is stated succinctly via a vector-matrix multiplication $\mathcal{Q}\Psi$. This culminates to give us the following:

Definition 6.2 (Env). For any \blacklozenge , \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{Q} , Γ , and Δ , where Γ and Δ have lengths m and n respectively, let $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \xrightarrow{\blacklozenge} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$ denote the type of environments. An environment comprises a pair of a matrix $\Psi : \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}$ and a mapping of variables $act : (j : (\Delta \ni A)) \rightarrow ((j|\Psi)\Gamma \blacklozenge A)$, such that $\mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q}\Psi$.

Our main result is the following, which we will instantiate to prove admissibility of renaming (Corollary 6.6), subusaging (Corollary 6.7), and substitution (Corollary 6.9). The proof is in subsection 6.5.

Theorem 6.3 (traversal, `trav`). Given a kit on \blacklozenge and an environment $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \xrightarrow{\blacklozenge} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$, we get a function $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$.

6.2 Renaming

We now show how to use traversals to prove that renaming (including weakening) and subusaging are admissible. This subsection corresponds to the Agda modules `Specific.Syntax.Renaming` and `Specific.Syntax.Subuse`.

Definition 6.4 (*LVar-kit*). Let \exists -kit : $\text{Kit}(\exists)$ be defined with the following fields.

psh ($PQ : \mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q}$) : $\mathcal{Q}\Gamma \exists A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A$: The only occurrence of the usage context \mathcal{Q} in the definition of \exists is to the left of a \sqsubseteq . Applying transitivity in this place gets us the required term.

vr : $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A := \text{id}$.

tm : $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A := \text{VAR}$.

wk : $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma, \mathbf{0}\Delta \exists A$: A basis vector extended by $\mathbf{0}$ s is still a basis vector: if that we have $\mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \langle i |$ for some i , we also have $\mathcal{P}, \mathbf{0} \sqsubseteq \langle \text{inl } i |$.

Environments for renamings are special in that the matrix Ψ can be calculated from the action of the renaming on non-usage-checked variables.

Lemma 6.5 (*ren-env*). Given a type-preserving mapping of plain variables $f : \Delta \ni A \rightarrow \Gamma \ni A$ such that $\mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q}I_{f \times \text{id}}$, we can produce a \exists -environment of type $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \stackrel{\exists}{\cong} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$.

Proof. The environment has $\Psi := I_{f \times \text{id}}$, so the usage condition holds by assumption. Now, *act* is required to have type $(j : \Delta \ni A) \rightarrow (\langle j | \Psi) \Gamma \ni A$. Take arbitrary $j : \Delta \ni A$. Then, we have $f j : \Gamma \ni A$, so all that is left is to show that $f j$ forms a usage-checked variable of type $(\langle j | \Psi) \Gamma \ni A$. This amounts to proving $\langle j | \Psi \sqsubseteq \langle f j |$. Let $i : \Gamma \ni A$, then we have $(\langle j | \Psi)_i \sqsubseteq \Psi_{j,i} = I_{f j,i} = \langle f j |_i$. \square

Corollary 6.6 (*renaming, ren*). Given a type-preserving mapping of plain variables $f : \Delta \ni A \rightarrow \Gamma \ni A$ such that $\mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q}I_{f \times \text{id}}$, we can produce a function of type $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$.

Corollary 6.7 (*subusaging, subuse*). Given $\mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q}$, then we have a function $\mathcal{Q}\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$.

6.3 Substitution

Now that we have renaming, we can use it with traversals to prove that simultaneous well used substitution is admissible. This subsection corresponds to the Agda module `Specific.Syntax.Substitution`.

Definition 6.8 (*Tm-kit*). Let \vdash -kit : $\text{Kit}(\vdash)$ be defined with the following fields.

psh ($PQ : \mathcal{P} \sqsubseteq \mathcal{Q}$) : $\mathcal{Q}\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$: This is Corollary 6.7 (*subusaging*).

vr : $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \exists A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A := \text{VAR}$.

tm : $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A := \text{id}$.

wk : $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma, \mathbf{0}\Delta \vdash A$: We use Corollary 6.6 (*renaming*), with $f : \Gamma \ni A \rightarrow \Gamma, \Delta \ni A$ being the embedding *inl*. It remains to check that $(\mathcal{P}, \mathbf{0}) \sqsubseteq \mathcal{P}I_{\text{inl} \times \text{id}}$. We prove this pointwise. Let $i : \Gamma, \Delta \ni A$, and take cases on whether i is from Γ or from Δ . If $i = \text{inl } i'$ for an $i' : \Gamma \ni A$, we must show that $\mathcal{P}_{i'} \sqsubseteq (\mathcal{P}I_{\text{inl} \times \text{id}})_{\text{inl } i'}$. But we have the following.

$$\mathcal{P}_{i'} \sqsubseteq (\mathcal{P}I)_{i'} = \sum_{j:\Gamma \ni A} \mathcal{P}_j I_{j,i'} = \sum_{j:\Gamma \ni A} \mathcal{P}_j I_{\text{inl } j, \text{inl } i'} = (\mathcal{P}I_{\text{inl} \times \text{id}})_{\text{inl } i'}$$

If $i = \text{inr } i'$ for an $i' : \Delta \ni A$, we must show that $\mathbf{0} \sqsubseteq (\mathcal{P}I_{\text{inl} \times \text{id}})_{\text{inr } i'}$. But we have the following.

$$\mathbf{0} \sqsubseteq (\mathcal{P}\mathbf{0})_{i'} = \sum_{j:\Gamma \ni A} \mathcal{P}_j \mathbf{0}_{j,i'} = \sum_{j:\Gamma \ni A} \mathcal{P}_j I_{\text{inl } j, \text{inr } i'} = (\mathcal{P}I_{\text{inl} \times \text{id}})_{\text{inr } i'}$$

We define a simultaneous substitution as an environment of terms. Expanding definitions, this means that a simultaneous substitution from $\mathcal{P}\Gamma$ to $\mathcal{Q}\Delta$ is a matrix Ψ such that $\mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{Q}\Psi$, and for each variable j of type A in Δ , a term $(\langle j | \Psi \rangle \Gamma) \vdash A$.

Corollary 6.9 (substitution, *sub*). *Given an environment of type $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \stackrel{\vdash}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$ (i.e., a well used simultaneous substitution), we get a function of type $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$.*

6.4 Single Substitution

Corollary 6.10 (single substitution). *Given $\mathcal{R} \leq r\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}$ and terms $M : \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$ and $N : \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, rA \vdash B$, we can produce a term deriving $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \vdash B$.*

Proof. By traversal (specifically, simultaneous substitution, Corollary 6.9) on N . We must produce an environment of type $\mathcal{R}\Gamma \stackrel{\vdash}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Gamma, rA$. Let $\Psi := \left(\frac{\mathbf{I}}{\mathcal{P}} \right)$ and notice that $(\mathcal{Q}, r)\Psi = \mathcal{Q} + r\mathcal{P}$, so our inequality assumption is enough to prove the inequality requirement of environments. For the terms to substitute in, we choose the first $|\Gamma|$ terms to be their respective variables, and the last term to be M . \square

6.5 Proof of Traversal

The proof of the traversal theorem follows the same structure as in McBride's article, extended with proof obligations to show that we are correctly respecting the usage annotations. We must first prove a lemma that shows that environments can be pushed under binders.

Lemma 6.11 (bind, *bindEnv*). *Given a kit on \blacklozenge , we can extend an environment of type $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \stackrel{\blacklozenge}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$, to an environment of type $\mathcal{P}\Gamma, \mathcal{R}\Theta \stackrel{\blacklozenge}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Delta, \mathcal{R}\Theta$.*

Proof. Let the environment we are given be $(\Psi : \mathbf{R}^{n \times m}, act : (j : \Delta \ni A) \rightarrow (\langle j | \Psi \rangle \Gamma \blacklozenge A))$, with $\mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{Q}\Psi$. We are trying to construct $(\Psi' : \mathbf{R}^{(n+o) \times (m+o)}, act' : (j : \Delta, \Theta \ni A) \rightarrow (\langle j | \Psi' \rangle (\Gamma, \Theta) \blacklozenge A))$, with $\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{R} \leq (\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{R})\Psi'$. Let $\Psi' := \left(\frac{\Psi \mid \mathbf{0}}{\mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{I}} \right)$. With this definition, our required condition splits into the easily checked conditions $\mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{Q}\Psi + \mathcal{R}\mathbf{0}$ and $\mathcal{R} \leq \mathbf{0}\mathbf{0} + \mathcal{R}\mathbf{I}$. For act' , we take cases on whether j is from Δ or from Θ . In the Δ case, act gets us an inhabitant of $(\langle j | \Psi \rangle \Gamma \blacklozenge A)$. Notice that $\langle j | \Psi' \rangle = \langle j | \Psi, \mathbf{0}$, so we want to get from $(\langle j | \Psi \rangle \Gamma \blacklozenge A)$ to $(\langle j | \Psi \rangle \Gamma, \mathbf{0}\Theta \blacklozenge A)$. We can get this using wk from our kit. In the Θ case, notice that $\langle j | \Psi' \rangle = \mathbf{0}, \langle j |$. In other words, $\langle j | \Psi' \rangle$ is a basis vector, so we actually have usage-checked $(\langle j | \Psi' \rangle (\Gamma, \Theta) \ni A)$. Thus, we can use vr from our kit to get $(\langle j | \Psi' \rangle (\Gamma, \Theta) \blacklozenge A)$, as required. \square

Theorem 6.3 (traversal, *trav*). *Given a kit on \blacklozenge and an environment $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \stackrel{\blacklozenge}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}\Delta$, we get a function $\mathcal{Q}\Delta \vdash A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$.*

Proof. By induction on the syntax of M . In the $\text{VAR } x$ case, where $x : \mathcal{Q}\Delta \ni A$: By definition of \ni , we have that $\mathcal{Q} \leq \langle j |$ for some j . Applying the action of the environment, we have $(\langle j | \Psi \rangle \Gamma \blacklozenge A)$. We then have $\mathcal{P} \leq \mathcal{Q}\Psi \leq \langle j | \Psi$, so using the fact that stuff appropriately respects subusaging (*ps*), we have $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \blacklozenge A$. Finally, using tm , we get a term $\mathcal{P}\Gamma \vdash A$, as required.

Non- VAR cases are generally handled in the following way. If the input usage context \mathcal{Q} is split up into a linear combination of zero or more usage contexts \mathcal{Q}_i , obtain a similar splitting of \mathcal{P} by setting $\mathcal{P}_i := \mathcal{Q}_i\Psi$. This works out because of the linearity of matrix multiplication (in particular, multiplication respects operations on the left). This yields environments of type $\mathcal{P}_i\Gamma \stackrel{\blacklozenge}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{Q}_i\Delta$ for the subterms to use with the inductive hypothesis. If any subterms bind variables, apply Lemma 6.11 as appropriate. \square

7 Conclusion

We have extended McBride’s method of kits and traversals to proving admissibility of renaming, sub-using, and substitution for the usage-annotated calculus $\lambda\mathcal{R}$. In doing so, we have discovered that only skew semirings are required, and the importance of linear algebra for stating and proving these results. We have shown that $\lambda\mathcal{R}$ is capable of representing several well known linear and modal type theories by instantiation to different semirings.

As we mentioned in the introduction, there have been several prior works focused on formalising substructural calculi in proof assistants. Many of these [PW99, XORN17, Lau18] concentrate on sequent calculus presentations of Linear Logic, using lists to represent contexts and using explicit splitting along permutations to account for the splitting of contexts in multiplicative rules. In comparison to $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, the use of permutations means that variables in the context do not have a “stable name”, which complicates the use of terms for other purposes, such as assigning a plain semantics that ignores the linearity. The use of permutations also complicates the matter of constructing terms within the proof assistant – explicit permutations have to be provided at every rule application, making it difficult to see that a particular term matches an informal named presentation of a term.

In terms of attaining some level of generality, our work is similar in spirit to the work of Licata, Shulman, and Riley [LSR17]. They give a proof of cut elimination for a large class of substructural single-conclusion sequent calculi. The class of natural deduction systems we consider here is less general, but is not directly comparable. In particular, we assume contexts form a commutative monoid up to admissible derivations, whereas Licata, Shulman, and Riley allow contexts to be composed of arbitrary finitary operators. This allows them to consider, for example, non-commutative systems, which are out of our reach. It would be interesting to see whether the approach of $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, and the technique of kits, can be extended beyond unary semiring annotations and to arbitrary n -ary operators as in their work. Our results are also different — our simultaneous substitution as opposed to their cut elimination. We leave a complete comparison to future work. They have not mechanised their work.

Abel and Bernardy [AB20] have also presented a system similar to $\lambda\mathcal{R}$, along with a relational semantics that allows the proof of free theorems derived from the usage restrictions imposed by the chosen semiring. As we mentioned in Section 5, their system makes some choices that mean it cannot faithfully represent DILL or PD. Nevertheless, they use our framing of the metatheory of “co-effect” systems in terms of linear algebra, and the kit technique we have presented here adapts easily to their setting.

We are currently building on this work to generalise the framework of Allais *et al.* [AAC⁺21] to include usage annotations, allowing generic metatheory and semantics for an even wider class of substructural calculi.

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