# Simply typed $\lambda$-calculus 

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Examples: $a, a \rightarrow a,((a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a$

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- a type-context is a finite, perhaps empty, set of type-assignments

$$
\Gamma=\left\{x_{1}: \alpha_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}: \alpha_{n}\right\}
$$

such that $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}$ are distinct term-variables.

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$\left(\Gamma_{1} \cup \Gamma_{2}\right.$ consistent $)$
(abs) $\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma \backslash\{x: \alpha\}} \stackrel{\vdash}{ } \vdash \lambda: \beta \cdot M: \alpha \rightarrow \beta$

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& (\text { axiom }) \frac{x: \alpha \vdash x: \alpha}{} \\
& (\operatorname{app}) \frac{\Gamma_{1} \vdash M: \alpha \rightarrow \beta}{\Gamma_{1} \cup \Gamma_{2} \vdash M N: \beta} \quad\left(\Gamma_{1} \cup \Gamma_{2} \text { consistent }\right) \\
& (\text { abs }) \frac{\Gamma: \alpha}{\Gamma \backslash\{x: \alpha\} \vdash \lambda: \beta}
\end{aligned}
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A deduction $\Delta$ of $\Gamma \vdash M: \tau$ is a tree of formulae, those at the tops of branches being axioms and those below being deduced from those immediately above them by a rule ((app) or (abs)) and with bottom formula $\Gamma \vdash M: \tau$.

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- Inhabitation: Given $\Gamma$ and $\tau$, is there $M$ such that $\Gamma \vdash M: \tau$ ? (If $\Gamma=\emptyset$, we say that $\tau$ is inhabited; also $M$ is called an inhabitant of $\tau$ )


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All these problems are decidable!


## Exercises

1. Show that $\vdash \lambda x \cdot x: a \rightarrow a$.
2. Show that $\vdash \lambda x \cdot x:(a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$.
3. Find $\Gamma$ and $\alpha$ such that $\Gamma \vdash(\lambda x y \cdot x y) z: \alpha$.
4. Find $\alpha$ such that $\vdash \lambda x . x x: \alpha$.
5. Find $M$ such that $\vdash M: a \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$.
6. Find $M$ such that $\vdash M:((a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a) \rightarrow a$.

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Subject-expansion? Take $M=(\lambda x y z \cdot x z(y z))(\lambda x y \cdot x), N=\lambda x y \cdot y$ and $\sigma=a \rightarrow b \rightarrow b$. Show that $M \rightarrow_{\beta} N, \vdash N: \sigma$ and $\nvdash M: \sigma$.

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And for $M=(\lambda x y \cdot y)(\lambda x \cdot x x)$ ?

Principal pairs/types

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Principal pairs: $(\Gamma, \sigma)$ is a principal pair for $M$ iff

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Principal type theorem: There is an algorithm $p p$, such that for every term $M, p p$ computes a principal pair for $M$ if some exists, and fails otherwise.

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Church vs. Curry Differences and similarities...

