Simply typed λ -calculus

Sabine Broda Departamento de Ciência de Computadores Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade do Porto

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$$egin{array}{c} a o b o c o d \ ext{stands for} \ (a o (b o (c o d))) \end{array}$$

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

Type-assignment

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an expression M : α is a type-assignment (M is called its subject);

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- an expression M : α is a type-assignment (M is called its subject);
- a *type-context* is a finite, perhaps empty, set of type-assignments

$$\Gamma = \{x_1 : \alpha_1, \ldots, x_n : \alpha_n\},\$$

such that x_1, \ldots, x_n are <u>distinct</u> term-variables.

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A deduction Δ 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 Γ and τ, is there M such that Γ ⊢ M : τ? (If Γ = Ø, we say that τ is inhabited; also M is called an inhabitant of τ)

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- *Type-checking:* Given Γ , M and τ , is it true that $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$?
- Typability: Given M, are there Γ and τ such that Γ ⊢ M : τ? (M is said to be typable)
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All these problems are decidable!

Exercises

- 1. Show that $\vdash \lambda x.x : a \rightarrow a$.
- 2. Show that $\vdash \lambda x.x : (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$.
- 3. Find Γ and α such that $\Gamma \vdash (\lambda xy.xy)z : \alpha$.
- 4. Find α such that $\vdash \lambda x.xx : \alpha$.
- 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-reduction: If $M \rightarrow_{\beta} N$ and $\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma$, then $\Gamma_N \vdash M : \sigma$.

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Subject-expansion? Take $M = (\lambda xyz.xz(yz))(\lambda xy.x)$, $N = \lambda xy.y$ and $\sigma = a \rightarrow b \rightarrow b$. Show that $M \rightarrow_{\beta} N$, $\vdash N : \sigma$ and $\not\vdash M : \sigma$.

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Conclusion?

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Conclusion?

And for $M = (\lambda xy.y)(\lambda x.xx)$?

Principal pairs/types

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Principal pairs: (Γ, σ) is a principal pair for *M* iff

- $\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma;$

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

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Church vs. Curry Differences and similarities...