Formalización de Sistema I con tipo Top

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Outline

- Marco teórico
 - Repaso de LCST
 - Introducción a Sistema I
- 2 Aportes
 - Formalización
 - Normalización fuerte
- Conclusiones



$$t := x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t t$$

$$t := x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t \mid \langle t, t \rangle \mid \pi_1 t \mid \pi_2 t$$

Gramática de términos

$$t := x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t \mid \langle t, t \rangle \mid \pi_1 t \mid \pi_2 t \mid \star$$

• Computación (reglas de reescritura)

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 - Aplicación (β -reducción)

$$(\lambda x.t)s \hookrightarrow_{\beta} t[s/x]$$

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Proyección

$$\pi_1\langle r,s\rangle \hookrightarrow_{\pi} r \quad \pi_2\langle r,s\rangle \hookrightarrow_{\pi} s$$



$$\lambda p. \langle \pi_2(p), \pi_1(p) \rangle$$

$$\lambda p.\langle \pi_2(p), \pi_1(p)\rangle$$

$$(\lambda \mathbf{p}.\langle \pi_2(\mathbf{p}), \pi_1(\mathbf{p})\rangle) \langle a, b\rangle$$

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$$(\lambda \underline{p}.\langle \pi_2(\underline{p}), \pi_1(\underline{p})\rangle) \langle a, b\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow_{\beta} \langle \pi_2\langle a, \underline{b}\rangle, \pi_1\langle a, b\rangle\rangle$$

$$\lambda p.\langle \pi_2(p), \pi_1(p)\rangle$$

$$(\lambda p. \langle \pi_2(p), \pi_1(p) \rangle) \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow_{\beta} \langle \pi_2(a, b), \pi_1(a, b) \rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow_{\pi} \langle b, \pi_1(a, b) \rangle$$

$$\lambda p. \langle \pi_2(p), \pi_1(p) \rangle$$

$$(\lambda \underline{p}.\langle \pi_2(\underline{p}), \pi_1(\underline{p})\rangle) \langle a, b\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow_{\beta} \langle \pi_2\langle a, b\rangle, \pi_1\langle a, b\rangle\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow_{\pi} \langle b, \pi_1\langle a, b\rangle\rangle$$

$$\hookrightarrow_{\pi} \langle b, a\rangle$$

Algunos términos no reducen (están atascados):

$$\langle a,b\rangle$$
 c

$$\pi_1(\lambda x.x)$$

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$$\pi_1(\lambda x.x)$$

$$(\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx) \hookrightarrow (\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx) \hookrightarrow (\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx) \dots$$

Tipos

$$A:=A\to A\mid A\times A\mid \top$$

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Contextos de tipado

$$\Gamma := \emptyset \mid \Gamma, x : A$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \ni x : A}{\Gamma \vdash x : A} \ (ax)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \ni x : A}{\Gamma \vdash x : A} (ax) \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \star : \top} (\top_i)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \ni x : \underline{A}}{\Gamma \vdash x : \underline{A}} (ax) \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \star : \top} (\top_i)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \underline{A} \vdash r : \underline{B}}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x . r : \underline{A} \to \underline{B}} (\Rightarrow_i) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash r : \underline{A} \to \underline{B} \quad \Gamma \vdash s : \underline{A}}{\Gamma \vdash r s : \underline{B}} (\Rightarrow_e)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \ni x : A}{\Gamma \vdash x : A} (ax) \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \star : \top} (\top_{i})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash r : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x . r : A \to B} (\Rightarrow_{i}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \to B}{\Gamma \vdash r : S : B} (\Rightarrow_{e})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \quad \Gamma \vdash s : B}{\Gamma \vdash \langle r, s \rangle : A \times B} (\times_{i}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_{1}(r) : A} (\times_{e1}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_{2}(r) : B} (\times_{e2})$$

Propiedades

Definición (Forma normal)

t es normal si no puede reducirse. $t \not\hookrightarrow$

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Progreso

Si $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ entonces t es normal o $t \hookrightarrow t'$.

Normalización Fuerte

Si $\Gamma \vdash t: A$ entonces no existe ninguna secuencia de reducción infinita.

$$t \hookrightarrow t_1 \hookrightarrow t_2 \hookrightarrow t_3 \hookrightarrow \dots$$

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Sería interesante poder combinarlos según su significado:

$$suma\ 2\ 3 \quad suma'\ \langle 2,\ 3 \rangle$$



Isomorfismos entre tipos

Dos tipos A y B son *isomorfos* si solo si existen:

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Tales que:

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Y lo notamos $A \equiv B$.

Ejemplo

Isomorfismo de Curry

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$$curry = \lambda f^{(A \times B) \to C} . \lambda a^{A} . \lambda b^{B} . f\langle a, b \rangle$$

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$$uncurry = \lambda f^{A \to B \to C} . \lambda y^{A \times B} . f(\pi_1 y)(\pi_2 y)$$

 $curry \circ uncurry = id_{(A \times B) \to C} \quad uncurry \circ curry = id_{A \to B \to C}$

$$A \times B \equiv B \times A \tag{COMM}$$

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 (COMM)
 $A \times (B \times C) \equiv (A \times B) \times C$ (ASSO)

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 $A \to (B \times C) \equiv (A \to B) \times (A \to C)$ (DIST)

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 $A \times \top \equiv A$ (ID $_{\times}$)

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 $A \to \top \equiv \top$ (ABS)

$$A \times B \equiv B \times A \tag{COMM}$$

$$A \times (B \times C) \equiv (A \times B) \times C \tag{ASSO}$$

$$(A \times B) \to C \equiv A \to (B \to C) \tag{CURRY}$$

$$A \to (B \times C) \equiv (A \to B) \times (A \to C) \tag{DIST}$$

$$A \times \top \equiv A \tag{ID}_{\times}$$

$$A \to \top \equiv \top \tag{ABS}$$

$$T \to A \equiv A \tag{ID}_{\Rightarrow}$$

Internalización de isomorfismos

Se añade la regla \equiv (equiv)

$$\frac{A \equiv B \quad \Gamma \vdash r : A}{\Gamma \vdash r : B} \ (\equiv)$$

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$$\frac{A \equiv B \quad \Gamma \vdash r : A}{\Gamma \vdash r : B} \ (\equiv)$$

Esto permite usar r: A en lugar de r: B, siempre y cuando $A \equiv B$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.r : C \to A} (\Rightarrow_{i}) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.s : C \to B} (\Rightarrow_{i})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \langle \lambda x.r, \lambda x.s \rangle : (C \to A) \times (C \to B)}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \lambda x.r, \lambda x.s \rangle : C \to (A \times B)} (\equiv)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \langle \lambda x.r, \lambda x.s \rangle : C \to (A \times B)}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \lambda x.r, \lambda x.s \rangle \ t : A \times B} (\Rightarrow_{e})$$

$$\langle r, s \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle s, r \rangle$$
 (COMM)

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 $\lambda x^{A}. \langle r, s \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle \lambda x^{A}. r, \lambda x^{A}. s \rangle$ (DIST _{λ})

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 $r \langle s, t \rangle \rightleftarrows r s t$ (CURRY)

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 (DIST_{\lambda})
$$\langle r, s \rangle t \rightleftarrows \langle r t, s t \rangle$$
 (DIST_{\lambda pp})
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 (CURRY)
$$\langle \lambda x.r, \lambda x.s \rangle t$$

$$\langle r, s \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle s, r \rangle$$
 (COMM)
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$$\lambda x^A . \langle r, s \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle \lambda x^A . r, \lambda x^A . s \rangle$$
 (DIST_{\(\lambda\)})
$$\langle r, s \rangle t \rightleftarrows \langle r t, s t \rangle$$
 (DIST_{\(\alpha\)})
$$r \langle s, t \rangle \rightleftarrows r s t$$
 (CURRY)
$$\langle \lambda x. r, \lambda x. s \rangle t$$

$$\rightleftarrows_{\text{DIST}_{\(\lambda\)}}$$
 (\(\lambda x. \lambda, \lambda s \rangle) t
$$\hookrightarrow \beta$$

$$\langle r[t/x], s[t/x] \rangle$$

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$$\pi_1\langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow_{\pi_1} r$$

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Si r:A, s:B y $A \not\equiv B$ esto puede ser un problema.

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Si r:A, s:B y $A \not\equiv B$ esto puede ser un problema. La solución es acceder al elemento usando los tipos:

$$\operatorname{si} r: A \quad \pi_A\langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow_{\pi} r$$

Relación de reducción

Se define la relación de reducción módulo isomorfismos:

$$\leadsto := \stackrel{}{\rightleftarrows}^* \circ \hookrightarrow \circ \stackrel{}{\rightleftarrows}^*$$

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Se define la relación de reducción módulo isomorfismos:

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Se aplican todas las transformaciones necesarias para poder reducir el término correctamente.

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$$\lambda z.(\lambda y.y(\lambda x.x))(\lambda x.zx)$$

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$$\lambda(\lambda \ 0 \ (\lambda \ 0))(\lambda \ 1 \ 0)$$

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$$(\lambda \ \lambda \ 2 \ 1 \ (\lambda \ 0 \ 2)) \ (\lambda \ 2 \ 0)$$

$$\lambda z.(\lambda y.y(\lambda x.x))(\lambda x.zx)$$

$$\lambda(\lambda \ 0 \ (\lambda \ 0))(\lambda \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$(\lambda x.\lambda y.zx(\lambda z.zx)) \ (\lambda x.wx)$$

$$(\lambda \ \lambda \ 2 \ 1 \ (\lambda \ 0 \ 2)) \ (\lambda \ 2 \ 0) \hookrightarrow_{\beta} \lambda \ 1 \ \Box \ (\lambda \ 0 \ \Box)$$

$$\lambda z.(\lambda y.y(\lambda x.x))(\lambda x.zx)$$

$$\lambda (\lambda \ 0 \ (\lambda \ 0))(\lambda \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$(\lambda x.\lambda y.zx(\lambda z.zx)) \ (\lambda x.wx)$$

$$(\lambda \ \lambda \ 2 \ 1 \ (\lambda \ 0 \ 2)) \ (\lambda \ 2 \ 0) \hookrightarrow_{\beta} \lambda \ 1 \ (\lambda \ 3 \ 0) \ (\lambda \ 0 \ (\lambda \ 4 \ 0))$$

$$\{0 \mapsto a, 1 \mapsto b, 2 \mapsto 0, 3 \mapsto 1, \dots\} = \{a, b, 0, 1, \dots\}$$

Usando índices, las substituciones son secuencias de términos:

$$\{0 \mapsto a, 1 \mapsto b, 2 \mapsto 0, 3 \mapsto 1, \dots\} = \{a, b, 0, 1, \dots\}$$

• id (substitución identidad) $\{i \mapsto i\} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$

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- id (substitución identidad) $\{i \mapsto i\} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$
- \uparrow (shift) $\{i \mapsto i+1\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}.$

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- $a \bullet s$ (cons) $\{0 \mapsto a, i+1 \mapsto s(i)\}.$

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$$\{0\mapsto a,1\mapsto b,2\mapsto 0,3\mapsto 1,\dots\}=\{a,b,0,1,\dots\}$$

- id (substitución identidad) $\{i \mapsto i\} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}.$
- \uparrow (shift) $\{i \mapsto i+1\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}.$
- $a \bullet s$ (cons) $\{0 \mapsto a, i+1 \mapsto s(i)\}$. Por ejemplo $a \bullet id = \{0 \mapsto a, i+1 \mapsto i\} = \{a,0,1,2,\dots\}$

$$\langle\!\langle s \rangle\!\rangle x = s(x)$$

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$$\langle \langle s \rangle \rangle (a \ b) = \langle \langle s \rangle \rangle a \ \langle \langle s \rangle \rangle b$$
$$\langle \langle s \rangle \rangle (\lambda a) = \lambda \langle \langle 0 \bullet (\uparrow \circ s) \rangle \rangle a$$

Usamos $\langle \langle s \rangle \rangle t$ para denotar la aplicación de la subst s sobre t.

$$\langle \langle s \rangle \rangle x = s(x)$$
$$\langle \langle s \rangle \rangle (a \ b) = \langle \langle s \rangle \rangle a \ \langle \langle s \rangle \rangle b$$
$$\langle \langle s \rangle \rangle (\lambda a) = \lambda \langle \langle 0 \bullet (\uparrow \circ s) \rangle \rangle a$$

Implementación de la β -reducción usando esta notación:

$$(\lambda t) \ a \hookrightarrow_{\beta} t[a] = \langle \langle a \bullet id \rangle \rangle t$$

Tipos

$$A := \top \mid A \to A \mid A \times A$$

data Type : Set where

⊤ : Type

 \implies _: Type \rightarrow Type \rightarrow Type $\xrightarrow{\times}$ _: Type \rightarrow Type \rightarrow Type

Indices intrínsecamente tipados

```
\begin{split} \Gamma := \emptyset \mid \Gamma, x : A \\ \text{data Context} : & \text{Set where} \\ \emptyset : & \text{Context} \\ \_,\_ : & \text{Context} \to \text{Type} \to \text{Context} \end{split}
```

Indices intrínsecamente tipados

```
\Gamma := \emptyset \mid \Gamma, x : A
data Context: Set where
   ∅ : Context
   _,_ : Context → Type → Context
data _∋_ : Context → Type → Set where
  Z: \forall \{ \Gamma A \}
      \rightarrow \Gamma , A \ni A
  S_{-}: \forall \{ \Gamma A B \}
      \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow B
      \rightarrow \Gamma . A \ni B
```

Términos I

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{data} \ \bot_{-} : \operatorname{Context} \ \dashv \operatorname{Type} \ \dashv \operatorname{Set} \ \operatorname{where} \\ & \stackrel{\cdot}{\ }_{-} : \ \forall \ \{\varGamma \ A\} & --- \ (\operatorname{ax}) \\ & \stackrel{\cdot}{\ }_{\varGamma \ } \ni A & \overline{\Gamma}, x : A \vdash x : A \end{array} \ (ax) \\ & \stackrel{\cdot}{\ }_{\varGamma \ } \vdash A & \overline{\Gamma} \vdash x : \overline{\Gamma} \ (\overline{\Gamma}_i) \\ & \stackrel{\star}{\ }_{:} \ \forall \ \{\varGamma\} \ \dashv \varGamma \vdash \overline{\Gamma} \ --- \ (\overline{\Gamma}_i) \\ & \vdots \end{array}
```

Términos II

```
\lambda_{-} : \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} -- (\Rightarrow_{i})
    \rightarrow \Gamma . A \vdash B
    \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B
_{-}\cdot_{-}:\forall\{\Gamma\ A\ B\}\ --\ (\Rightarrow_{e})
    \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B
    \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A
    \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash B
```

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash r : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x . r : A \to B} (\Rightarrow_i)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \to B \quad \Gamma \vdash s : A}{\Gamma \vdash r s : B} (\Rightarrow_e)$$

Términos III

```
\langle -, - \rangle : \forall \{ \Gamma \ A \ B \} -- (\times_i)
     \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A
     \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash B
                                                                                                               \frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \quad \Gamma \vdash s : B}{\Gamma \vdash \langle r, s \rangle : A \times B} \ (\times_i)
     \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \times B
\pi: \forall \{ \Gamma A B \} -- (\times_e)
                                                                                                               \frac{\Gamma \vdash r : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_A(r) : A} \ (\times_e)
     \rightarrow (C: Type)
     \rightarrow \{proof : (C \cong A) \uplus (C \cong B)\}
     \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \times B
     \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash C
```

Términos IV

```
 [\_] \equiv_{-} : \forall \{ \Gamma \ A \ B \} -- (\equiv) 
 \rightarrow A \equiv B 
 \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A 
 \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash B
```

$$\frac{A \equiv B \quad \Gamma \vdash r : A}{\Gamma \vdash r : B} \ (\equiv)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} : \emptyset , \top \Rightarrow \top \vdash \top \Rightarrow \top \\ = \lambda \ (`SZ \cdot (`SZ \cdot `Z)) \\ \lambda x^\top . y \ (y \ x) : \top \to \top \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -: \emptyset \ , \ \top \Rightarrow \top \vdash \top \Rightarrow \top \\ -= \lambda \ (\text{`sz.'sz.'z}) \\ \\ \lambda x^\top . y \ (y \ x) : \top \to \top \\ \\ -: \emptyset \vdash (\top \Rightarrow \top) \Rightarrow \top \Rightarrow \top \\ -= \lambda \ \lambda \ (\text{`sz.'sz.'z}) \\ \\ \lambda y^{\top \to \top} . \lambda x^\top . y \ (y \ x) : (\top \to \top) \to \top \to \top \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -: \emptyset \ , \ \top \Rightarrow \top \vdash \top \Rightarrow \top \\ -= \lambda \ (` \ S \ Z \ \cdot (` \ S \ Z \ \cdot ` \ Z)) \\ \\ \lambda x^\top . y \ (y \ x) : \top \to \top \\ \\ -: \emptyset \vdash (\top \Rightarrow \top) \Rightarrow \top \Rightarrow \top \\ -= \lambda \ \lambda \ (` \ S \ Z \ \cdot (` \ S \ Z \ \cdot ` \ Z)) \\ \\ \lambda y^{\top \to \top} . \lambda x^\top . y \ (y \ x) : (\top \to \top) \to \top \to \top \\ \\ \text{swap}^\times : \emptyset \vdash A \times B \Rightarrow B \times A \\ \\ \text{swap}^\times = \lambda \ \langle \ \pi \ B \ (` \ Z) \ , \ \pi \ A \ (` \ Z) \ \rangle \\ \end{array}$$

```
Subst : Context \rightarrow Context \rightarrow Set
Subst \Gamma \triangle = \forall \{A\} \rightarrow \Gamma \ni A \rightarrow \triangle \vdash A
```

```
ids: \forall \{ \Gamma \} \rightarrow \text{Subst } \Gamma \Gamma
ids x = x
```

ids:
$$\forall \{ \Gamma \} \rightarrow \text{Subst } \Gamma \Gamma$$

ids $x = x$

•:
$$\forall \{\Gamma \triangle A\} \rightarrow (\triangle \vdash A) \rightarrow \text{Subst } \Gamma \triangle \rightarrow \text{Subst } (\Gamma, A) \triangle$$
(M • \sigma) Z = M
(M • \sigma) (S x) = \sigma x

$$-[_] : \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \}$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma , B \vdash A$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash B$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A$$

$$N [M] = \langle \langle M \bullet ids \rangle \rangle N$$

```
Rename : Context \rightarrow Context \rightarrow Set Rename \Gamma \Delta = \forall \{A\} \rightarrow \Gamma \ni A \rightarrow \Delta \ni A rename : \forall \{\Gamma \Delta\} \rightarrow Rename \Gamma \Delta \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \Delta \vdash A rename \rho N = \dots
```

```
↑ : \forall {\Gamma A B} → \Gamma \vdash A → \Gamma , B \vdash A ↑ = \lambda N → rename S_{-} N
```

```
\uparrow: \forall \{\Gamma \land B\} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \Gamma , B \vdash A
\uparrow = \lambda \land N \rightarrow \text{rename } S_{-} \land N
\text{exts}: \forall \{\Gamma \land \Delta A\}
\rightarrow \text{Subst} \Gamma \land \Delta
\rightarrow \text{Subst} (\Gamma , A) (\Delta , A)
\text{exts} \sigma = `Z \bullet \uparrow \circ \sigma
```

```
\uparrow : \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \Gamma , B \vdash A
\uparrow = \lambda N \rightarrow \text{rename S} N
exts: \forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \}
      → Subst. \Gamma \Lambda
      \rightarrow Subst (\Gamma, A) (\Delta, A)
exts \sigma =  ^{\prime} 7. \bullet \uparrow \circ \sigma
\langle\langle - \rangle \rangle_- : \forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \} \rightarrow \text{Subst } \Gamma \triangle \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \triangle \vdash A
\langle\langle \sigma \rangle\rangle (' k) = \sigma k
\langle\!\langle \sigma \rangle\!\rangle (\lambda N) = \lambda (\langle\!\langle \text{exts } \sigma \rangle\!\rangle N)
\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle (L \cdot M) = (\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle L) \cdot (\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle M)
\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle \langle M, N \rangle = \langle \langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle M, \langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle N \rangle
\langle\langle \sigma \rangle\rangle (\pi C \{p\} L) = \pi C \{p\} (\langle\langle \sigma \rangle\rangle L)
```

```
\uparrow : \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \Gamma , B \vdash A
\uparrow = \lambda N \rightarrow \text{rename S} N
exts: \forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \}
      → Subst. \Gamma \Lambda
      \rightarrow Subst (\Gamma, A) (\Delta, A)
exts \sigma =  ^{\prime} 7. \bullet \uparrow \circ \sigma
\langle\langle - \rangle \rangle_- : \forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \} \rightarrow \text{Subst } \Gamma \triangle \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \triangle \vdash A
\langle\langle \sigma \rangle\rangle (' k) = \sigma k
\langle\!\langle \sigma \rangle\!\rangle (\lambda N) = \frac{\lambda (\langle\!\langle \text{exts } \sigma \rangle\!\rangle N)}{\lambda (\langle\!\langle \text{exts } \sigma \rangle\!\rangle N)}
\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle (L \cdot M) = (\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle L) \cdot (\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle M)
\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle \langle M, N \rangle = \langle \langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle M, \langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle N \rangle
\langle\langle \sigma \rangle\rangle (\pi C \{p\} L) = \pi C \{p\} (\langle\langle \sigma \rangle\rangle L)
```

Reducción I

```
data \hookrightarrow: (\Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow (\Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow \text{Set. where}
   \xi-\cdot_1: \forall \{t \ t' : \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B\} \{s : \Gamma \vdash A\}
         \rightarrow t \hookrightarrow t'
         \rightarrow t s \hookrightarrow t' s
                                                                                                                                       t \hookrightarrow t'
                                                                                                                                     t s \hookrightarrow t' s
   \xi-\cdot_2: \forall \{t : \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B\} \{s \ s' : \Gamma \vdash A\}
         \rightarrow s \hookrightarrow s'
                                                                                                                                       s \hookrightarrow s'
                                                                                                                                     t s \hookrightarrow t s'
         \rightarrow t \quad s \hookrightarrow t \quad s'
                                                                                                                                      t \hookrightarrow t'
    \zeta: \forall \{t \ t' : \Gamma, B \vdash A\}
                                                                                                                                      \lambda t \hookrightarrow \lambda t'
         \rightarrow t \hookrightarrow t'
         \rightarrow \lambda t \hookrightarrow \lambda t'
```

Reducción II

Reducción III

```
\xi - \langle , \rangle_1 : \forall \{r \ r' : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{s : \Gamma \vdash B\}
     \rightarrow r \hookrightarrow r'
     \rightarrow \langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle r', s \rangle
                                                                                                                                          \langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle r', s \rangle
\xi - \langle , \rangle_2 : \forall \{r : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{s \ s' : \Gamma \vdash B\}
                                                                                                                                                    s \hookrightarrow s'
     \rightarrow s \hookrightarrow s'
                                                                                                                                          \langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle r, s' \rangle
     \rightarrow \langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow \langle r, s' \rangle
                                                                                                                                             \frac{t \hookrightarrow t'}{\pi_C t \hookrightarrow \pi_C t'}
\xi - \pi : \forall \{t \ t' : \Gamma \vdash A \times B\}
     \rightarrow t \hookrightarrow t'
     \rightarrow \pi C \{p\} t \hookrightarrow \pi C \{p\} t'
```

Reducción IV

```
\vdots
\beta - \pi_1 : \forall \{r : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{s : \Gamma \vdash B\}
\rightarrow \pi \ A \{ \text{inj}_1 \text{ refl} \} \langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow r
\beta - \pi_2 : \forall \{r : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{s : \Gamma \vdash B\}
\rightarrow \pi \ B \{ \text{inj}_2 \text{ refl} \} \langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow s
\vdots
```

Si
$$r: A \quad \pi_A\langle r, s \rangle \hookrightarrow r$$

Reducción V

```
 \vdots \\ \xi - \equiv : \forall \{t \ t' : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{iso : A \equiv B\} \\ \rightarrow t \hookrightarrow t' \\ \hline [iso] \equiv t \hookrightarrow [iso] \equiv t'   \Rightarrow [iso] \equiv t \hookrightarrow [iso] \equiv t'
```

Ejemplo

$$(\pi_{A \to A} \langle \lambda x. x, \star \rangle) \ y \hookrightarrow_{\pi} (\lambda x. x) \ y$$

Ejemplo

$$(\pi_{A \to A} \langle \lambda x. x, \star \rangle) \ y \hookrightarrow_{\pi} (\lambda x. x) \ y$$

$$T_{3} : \emptyset , \top \vdash \top$$

$$T_{3} = (\pi \ (\top \Rightarrow \top) \ \langle \ \lambda \ ' \ Z \ , \star \ \rangle) \cdot ' \ Z$$

$$\vdots \ T_{3} \hookrightarrow (\lambda \ ' \ Z) \cdot ' \ Z$$

$$= \xi - 1 \beta - \pi_{1}$$

Isomorfismos de tipos

```
data _≡_ : Type → Type → Set where
    comm : \forall \{A \ B\} \rightarrow A \times B \equiv B \times A
    asso : \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow A \times (B \times C) \equiv (A \times B) \times C
    dist : \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow (A \Rightarrow B) \times (A \Rightarrow C) \equiv A \Rightarrow B \times C
    curry: \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow C \equiv (A \times B) \Rightarrow C
    id-\times : \forall \{A\} \rightarrow A \times \top \equiv A
    id \rightarrow : \forall \{A\} \rightarrow \top \Rightarrow A \equiv A
    abs : \forall \{A\} \rightarrow A \Rightarrow \top \equiv \top
    \text{sym} : \forall \{A B\} \rightarrow A \equiv B \rightarrow B \equiv A
    cong \Rightarrow_1 : \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow A \equiv B \rightarrow A \Rightarrow C \equiv B \Rightarrow C
    cong \Rightarrow_2 : \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow A \equiv B \rightarrow C \Rightarrow A \equiv C \Rightarrow B
    cong \times_1 : \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow A \equiv B \rightarrow A \times C \equiv B \times C
    cong \times_2 : \forall \{A \ B \ C\} \rightarrow A \equiv B \rightarrow C \times A \equiv C \times B
```

Ejemplo

```
\begin{array}{l} -: \forall \{A \ B\} \rightarrow A \times B \Rightarrow \top \equiv B \times A \Rightarrow \top \\ -= \operatorname{cong} \Rightarrow_1 \operatorname{comm} \end{array}
\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{T}_4: \forall \{A \ B\} \rightarrow \emptyset \vdash (A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A) \times (A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow B) \\ \mathsf{T}_4 = [\operatorname{sym} \operatorname{dist}] \equiv (\lambda [\operatorname{sym} \operatorname{dist}] \equiv (\lambda \langle (\operatorname{SZ}), (\operatorname{Z})) \rangle \end{array}
```

```
 \langle r,s\rangle \rightleftarrows \langle s,r\rangle  data _{\rightleftarrows_{-}}: (\Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow (\Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow \text{Set where}  comm : \forall \ \{r: \Gamma \vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s: \Gamma \vdash B\}  \rightarrow [\text{comm }] \equiv \langle \ r\ ,\ s\ \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle \ s\ ,\ r\ \rangle  sym-comm : \forall \ \{r: \Gamma \vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s: \Gamma \vdash B\}  \rightarrow [\text{sym comm }] \equiv \langle \ r\ ,\ s\ \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle \ s\ ,\ r\ \rangle  \vdots
```

```
 \langle r, \langle s, t \rangle \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle \langle r, s \rangle, t \rangle   \vdots  asso: \forall \{r : \Gamma \vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s : \Gamma \vdash B\} \rightarrow \{t : \Gamma \vdash C\}   \rightarrow [\text{ asso }] \equiv \langle r, \langle s, t \rangle \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle \langle r, s \rangle, t \rangle   \text{sym-asso:} \forall \{r : \Gamma \vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s : \Gamma \vdash B\} \rightarrow \{t : \Gamma \vdash C\}   \rightarrow [\text{ sym asso }] \equiv \langle \langle r, s \rangle, t \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle r, \langle s, t \rangle \rangle   \vdots
```

$$\langle r, s \rangle \rightleftharpoons_{\text{SPLIT}}$$

$$\langle r, s \rangle \rightleftharpoons_{\text{SPLIT}} \langle r, \langle \pi_B(s), \pi_C(s) \rangle \rangle$$

$$\langle r, s \rangle \rightleftarrows_{\text{SPLIT}} \langle r, \langle \pi_B(s), \pi_C(s) \rangle \rangle \rightleftarrows_{\text{ASSO}} \langle \langle r, \pi_B(s) \rangle, \pi_C(s) \rangle$$

```
 \langle r,s\rangle \rightleftarrows_{\mathrm{SPLIT}} \langle r,\langle \pi_B(s),\pi_C(s)\rangle\rangle \rightleftarrows_{\mathrm{ASSO}} \langle \langle r,\pi_B(s)\rangle,\pi_C(s)\rangle  \vdots asso-split: \forall \{r:\Gamma\vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s:\Gamma\vdash B\times C\} \rightarrow [\ \mathrm{asso}\ ] \equiv \langle\ r\ ,\ s\ \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle\ \langle\ r\ ,\ \pi\ B\ s\ \rangle\ ,\ \pi\ C\ s\ \rangle \mathrm{sym-asso-split}: \forall \{r:\Gamma\vdash A\times B\} \rightarrow \{s:\Gamma\vdash C\} \rightarrow [\ \mathrm{sym\ asso}\ ] \equiv \langle\ r\ ,\ s\ \rangle \rightleftarrows \langle\ \pi\ A\ r\ ,\ \langle\ \pi\ B\ r\ ,\ s\ \rangle\ \rangle \vdots
```

```
\lambda \langle r, s \rangle \rightleftharpoons \langle \lambda r, \lambda s \rangle
\operatorname{dist-}\lambda: \forall \{r: \Gamma, C \vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s: \Gamma, C \vdash B\}
     \rightarrow [dist] \equiv \langle \lambda r, \lambda s \rangle \rightleftharpoons \lambda \langle r, s \rangle
sym-dist-\lambda: \forall \{r: \Gamma, C \vdash A\} \rightarrow \{s: \Gamma, C \vdash B\}
    \rightarrow [sym dist] \equiv (\lambda \langle r, s \rangle) \rightleftharpoons \langle \lambda r, \lambda s \rangle
```

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot r \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot r[\pi_B(z)/y, \pi_A(z)/x]$$

$$\lambda x^{A} \cdot \lambda y^{B} \cdot r \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot r[\pi_{B}(z)/y, \pi_{A}(z)/x]$$

$$\lambda r[\pi_{B}(0), \pi_{A}(0)]$$

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot r \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot r[\pi_B(z)/y, \pi_A(z)/x]$$

$$\lambda r[\pi_B(0), \pi_A(0)]$$

$$\sigma$$
-curry : $\forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} \rightarrow \text{Subst} (\Gamma, A, B) (\Gamma, A \times B)$
 σ -curry = πB ('Z) • πA ('Z) • ids • S_

```
\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot r \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot r[\pi_B(z)/y, \pi_A(z)/x]
                                                           \lambda r[\pi_B(0), \pi_A(0)]
\sigma-curry : \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} \rightarrow \text{Subst} (\Gamma, A, B) (\Gamma, A \times B)
\sigma-curry = \pi B ('Z) • \pi A ('Z) • ids \circ S_{-}
curry: \forall \{r : \Gamma, A, B \vdash C\}
    \rightarrow [ curry ] \equiv (\lambda \lambda r) \rightleftharpoons \lambda \langle \langle \sigma - \text{curry} \rangle \rangle r
```

$$\lambda x^{\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B}} \cdot r \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^{\mathbf{A}} \cdot \lambda z^{\mathbf{B}} \cdot r[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . r \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . r[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

$$\lambda \lambda r[\langle 1, 0 \rangle]$$

$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . r \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . r[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

$$\lambda \lambda r[\langle 1, 0 \rangle]$$

```
\sigma-uncurry : \forall {Γ A B} → Subst (Γ , A × B) (Γ , A , B) \sigma-uncurry = \langle 'SZ, 'Z\rangle • ids \circ S<sub>-</sub> \circ S<sub>-</sub>
```

```
\lambda x^{A \times B} \cdot r \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^{A} \cdot \lambda z^{B} \cdot r[\langle y, z \rangle / x]
                                                                       \lambda \lambda r[\langle 1, 0 \rangle]
\sigma-uncurry: \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} \rightarrow \text{Subst} (\Gamma, A \times B) (\Gamma, A, B)
\sigma-uncurry = \langle 'SZ, 'Z\rangle • ids \circ S_ \circ S_
uncurry: \forall \{r : \Gamma, A \times B \vdash C\}
    \rightarrow [ sym curry ] \equiv (\lambda r) \rightleftharpoons \lambda \lambda \langle \langle \sigma-uncurry \rangle \rangle r
```

```
\xi-\langle , \rangle_1 : \forall \{r \ r' : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{s : \Gamma \vdash B\}
    \rightarrow r \rightarrow r'
    \rightarrow \langle r, s \rangle \rightleftharpoons \langle r', s \rangle
\xi - \langle , \rangle_2 : \forall \{r : \Gamma \vdash A\} \{s \ s' : \Gamma \vdash B\}
    → c <del>/</del> c ′
    \rightarrow \langle r, s \rangle \rightleftharpoons \langle r, s' \rangle
\xi - \pi : \forall \{t \ t' : \Gamma \vdash A \times B\}
    \rightarrow t \implies t
    \rightarrow \pi C \{p\} t \rightleftharpoons \pi C \{p\} t
\mathcal{E} = \{ t \mid t' : \Gamma \vdash A \} \{ iso : A \equiv B \}
    \rightarrow t \rightleftharpoons t'
    \rightarrow ([iso] = t) \rightleftharpoons ([iso] = t)
```

Ejemplo

```
\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{T}_4 : \forall \left\{ A \; B \right\} \to \emptyset \vdash \left( A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow A \right) \times \left( A \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow B \right) \\ & \mathsf{T}_4 = \left[ \; \mathsf{sym} \; \mathsf{dist} \; \right] \equiv \left( \lambda \; \left( \; \mathsf{SZ} \right) \;, \; \left( \; \mathsf{Z} \; \right) \right) \\ & - : \; \mathsf{T}_4 \rightleftarrows \left[ \; \mathsf{sym} \; \mathsf{dist} \; \right] \equiv \left( \lambda \; \left\langle \; \lambda \; \right| \; \left( \; \mathsf{SZ} \right) \;, \; \lambda \; \left\langle \; \mathsf{Z} \; \right\rangle \right) \\ & - = \xi - \equiv \left( \zeta \; \mathsf{sym-dist-}\lambda \right) \\ & \lambda x. \lambda y. \langle x, y \rangle \rightleftarrows \lambda x. \langle \lambda y. x, \lambda y. y \rangle \end{aligned}
```

Outline

- Marco teórico
 - Repaso de LCST
 - Introducción a Sistema I
- 2 Aportes
 - Formalización
 - Normalización fuerte
- 3 Conclusiones



Normalización Fuerte

Definición (SN)

Un término s es fuertemente normalizante si todos sus reductos también lo son:

$$\frac{\forall t'.\ t\hookrightarrow t' \implies t'\in SN}{t\in SN}$$

Normalización Fuerte

Definición (SN)

Un término s es fuertemente normalizante si todos sus reductos también lo son:

$$\frac{\forall t'.\ t \hookrightarrow t' \implies t' \in SN}{t \in SN}$$

```
\begin{array}{l} \texttt{data SN } \big\{ \varGamma \ A \big\} \ (t \ : \varGamma \vdash A) \ : \ \texttt{Set where} \\ \texttt{sn} \ : \ (\forall \ \big\{ t^{\, \prime} \big\} \rightarrow t \ \hookrightarrow t^{\, \prime} \rightarrow \texttt{SN} \ t^{\, \prime}) \rightarrow \texttt{SN} \ t \end{array}
```

Ejemplos

```
SN* : SN *

SN* = sn (\lambda ())
```

Ejemplos

```
SN* : SN *
SN* = sn (\lambda ())
SN\langle,\rangle : SN \langle *, `Z \rangle
SN\langle,\rangle = sn \lambda \{ (\xi - \langle, \rangle_1 ()) \}
; (\xi - \langle, \rangle_2 ()) \}
```

Ejemplos

```
SN★: SN ★
SN \star = sn(\lambda())
SN\langle , \rangle : SN\langle \star , 'Z\rangle
SN\langle,\rangle = sn \lambda \{ (\xi - \langle,\rangle_1) \}
                            \{(\xi-\langle,\rangle_2())\}
SN\pi : SN (\pi \top \{inj_1 refl\} \langle \star, `Z \rangle)
SN\pi = \operatorname{sn} \lambda \left\{ (\xi - \pi (\xi - \langle , \rangle_1 ())) \right\}
                        : (\xi - \pi (\xi - \langle , \rangle_2 ()))
                        : \beta - \pi_1 \rightarrow SN \star \}
```

Realizamos inducción directa sobre los términos:

```
strong-norm : \forall \{ \Gamma A \} (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow SN t
```

Realizamos inducción directa sobre los términos:

```
\begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{strong-norm}: \forall \left\{ \varGamma A \right\} (t : \varGamma \vdash A) \to \operatorname{SN} t \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \star &= \operatorname{sn} \left( \lambda \right) () \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} t \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{sn} \left( \lambda \right) () \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \lambda \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } t) \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } a \text{ ) (strong-norm } b) \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } a \text{ ) (strong-norm } b) \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (strong-norm } b \text{ )} \\ \operatorname{strong-norm} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} a \end{smallmatrix} \right) &= \operatorname{lemma-} \lambda \text{ (st
```

ullet Por H.I. sabemos que SN vale para los subterminos.

Realizamos inducción directa sobre los términos:

- ullet Por H.I. sabemos que SN vale para los subterminos.
- ullet Definimos algunos lemas para construir SN para todo el término.

```
\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda: \forall \left\{ \varGamma \ A \ B \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ t \ : \ \varGamma \ , \ B \vdash A \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ (\lambda \ t) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \ SNt = \operatorname{sn} \ (\lambda \ step \rightarrow \operatorname{aux} \ SNt \ step) \\ \operatorname{where} \ \operatorname{aux}: \forall \left\{ t \ \lambda t' \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t \rightarrow (\lambda \ t) \hookrightarrow \lambda t' \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ \lambda t' \\ \operatorname{aux} \ (\operatorname{sn} \ f) \ (\zeta \ step) = \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \ (f \ step) \end{array}
```

```
\begin{split} \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda : \forall & \{ \varGamma A B \} \rightarrow \{ t : \varGamma , B \vdash A \} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} t \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \left( \lambda \ t \right) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda & SNt = \operatorname{sn} \left( \lambda \underbrace{step} \rightarrow \operatorname{aux} SNt \ step \right) \\ \operatorname{where} & \operatorname{aux} : \forall & \{ t \ \lambda t' \} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} t \rightarrow \left( \lambda \ t \right) \hookrightarrow \lambda t' \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \lambda t' \\ & \operatorname{aux} \left( \operatorname{sn} f \right) \left( \underbrace{\left( \zeta \ step \right)} \right) = \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \left( f \ step \right) \\ step : t \hookrightarrow t' \end{split}
```

```
\begin{split} \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda : \forall & \{ \varGamma \ A \ B \} \rightarrow \{ t : \varGamma \ , \ B \vdash A \} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ (\lambda \ t) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \ SNt = & \operatorname{sn} \ (\lambda \ step \rightarrow \operatorname{aux} \ SNt \ step) \\ \operatorname{where} \ \operatorname{aux} : \forall & \{ t \ \lambda t' \} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t \rightarrow (\lambda \ t) \hookrightarrow \lambda t' \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ \lambda t' \\ \operatorname{aux} \ & (\operatorname{sn} \ f) \ (\zeta \ step) = \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \ (f \ step) \\ step : & t \hookrightarrow t' \\ f \ step : & SN \ t' \end{split}
```

```
lemma-\lambda: \forall {\Gamma A B} \rightarrow {t: \Gamma , B \vdash A} \rightarrow SN t \rightarrow SN (\lambda t)
lemma-\lambda SNt = sn (\lambda step \rightarrow aux SNt step)
where aux: \forall {t \lambda t'} \rightarrow SN t \rightarrow (\lambda t) \hookrightarrow \lambda t' \rightarrow SN \lambda t'
aux (sn f) (\zeta step) = lemma-\lambda (f step)

step: t \hookrightarrow t'
f step: SN t'
lemma-\lambda (f step): SN (\lambda t')
```

```
lemma- : \forall {a : \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} {b : \Gamma \vdash A} \rightarrow SN a \rightarrow SN b \rightarrow SN (a \rightarrow b)
lemma- SNa SNb = sn (\lambda step \rightarrow aux SNa SNb step)
where aux : \forall {a b t'} \rightarrow SN a \rightarrow SN b \rightarrow a b \hookrightarrow t' \rightarrow SN t'
aux (sn f) SNb (\xi - 1 \text{ step}) = lemma- (f \text{ step}) SNb
aux SNa (sn f) (\xi - 2 \text{ step}) = lemma- SNa (f \text{ step})
aux {a = \lambda t} SNa SNb \beta - \lambda = {!!} -- SN (t [b])
```

```
lemma- : \forall \{a: \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B\} \{b: \Gamma \vdash A\} \rightarrow SN \ a \rightarrow SN \ b \rightarrow SN \ (a - b)

lemma- SNa \ SNb = sn \ (\lambda \ step \rightarrow aux \ SNa \ SNb \ step)

where aux: \forall \{a \ b \ t'\} \rightarrow SN \ a \rightarrow SN \ b \rightarrow a - b \hookrightarrow t' \rightarrow SN \ t'

aux \ (sn \ f) \ SNb \ (\xi - 1 \ step) = lemma - (f \ step) \ SNb

aux \ SNa \ (sn \ f) \ (\xi - 2 \ step) = lemma - SNa \ (f \ step)

aux \ \{a = \lambda \ t\} \ SNa \ SNb \ \beta - \lambda = \{! \ !\} \ -- \ SN \ (t \ [b \ ])
```

No podemos concluir nada sobre t[b], de hecho, la substitución podría crear nuevos redexes dentro de t.

El lema de introducción del par es simple...

```
lemma-\langle , \rangle: \forall {\Gamma A B} \rightarrow {a: \Gamma \vdash A} {b: \Gamma \vdash B} \rightarrow SN a \rightarrow SN b \rightarrow SN \langle a, b \rangle lemma-\langle , \rangle SNa SNb = sn (\lambda step \rightarrow aux SNa SNb step)
where aux: \forall {a b t'} \rightarrow SN a \rightarrow SN b \rightarrow \langle a, b \rangle \hookrightarrow t' \rightarrow SN t' aux (sn f) SNb (\xi-\langle , \rangle_1 step) = lemma-\langle , \rangle (f step) SNb aux SNa (sn f) (\xi-\langle , \rangle_2 step) = lemma-\langle , \rangle SNa (f step)
```

Pero la eliminación también da problemas:

```
\begin{split} \operatorname{lemma-}\pi : \forall & \left\{ \varGamma A \ B \ C \ p \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ t : \varGamma \vdash A \times B \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ (\pi \ C \ \left\{ p \right\} \ t) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\pi \ SNt = \operatorname{sn} \ (\lambda \ step \rightarrow \operatorname{aux} \ SNt \ step) \\ \operatorname{where} \ \operatorname{aux} : \forall & \left\{ C \ p \ t \ t' \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t \rightarrow (\pi \ C \ \left\{ p \right\} \ t) \hookrightarrow t' \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} \ t' \\ \operatorname{aux} \ (\operatorname{sn} \ f) \ & \left\{ \xi \vdash \pi \ step \right\} \\ \operatorname{aux} & \left\{ t = \left\langle a \ , b \right\rangle \right\} \ (\operatorname{sn} \ f) \ \beta \vdash \pi_1 = \left\{ ! \ ! \right\} \ -- \ \operatorname{SN} \ \mathsf{a} \\ \operatorname{aux} & \left\{ t = \left\langle a \ , b \right\rangle \right\} \ (\operatorname{sn} \ f) \ \beta \vdash \pi_2 = \left\{ ! \ ! \right\} \ -- \ \operatorname{SN} \ \mathsf{b} \end{split}
```

Definimos un SN más general que añade un predicado sobre el término:

```
data SN* \{\Gamma\ A\} (P: \Gamma \vdash A \to \operatorname{Set}) (t: \Gamma \vdash A): \operatorname{Set} where \operatorname{sn}*: Pt \to (\forall \{t'\} \to t \hookrightarrow t' \to \operatorname{SN}*Pt') \to \operatorname{SN}*Pt
```

Definimos un SN más general que añade un predicado sobre el término:

```
data SN* \{\Gamma\ A\} (P: \Gamma \vdash A \to \text{Set}) (t: \Gamma \vdash A): \text{Set where} sn* : P\ t) \to (\forall \{t'\} \to t \hookrightarrow t' \to \text{SN*}\ P\ t') \to \text{SN*}\ P\ t
```

Es fácil ver que SN^* implica SN:

```
SN*-SN : \forall \{\Gamma \land P\} \{t : \Gamma \vdash A\} \rightarrow SN*P \ t \rightarrow SN \ t

SN*-SN \ (sn*P \ SNt) = sn \ (\lambda \ step \rightarrow SN*-SN \ (SNt \ step))
```

Definimos un SN más general que añade un predicado sobre el término:

```
data SN* \{ \Gamma A \} (P : \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow Set) (t : \Gamma \vdash A) : Set where sn* : Pt \rightarrow (\forall \{t'\} \rightarrow t \hookrightarrow t' \rightarrow SN* Pt') \rightarrow SN* Pt
```

Es fácil ver que SN^* implica SN:

```
\begin{aligned} &\text{SN*-SN}: \ \forall \ \{ \Gamma \ A \ P \} \ \{ t : \Gamma \vdash A \} \rightarrow &\text{SN*} \ P \ t \rightarrow &\text{SN} \ t \\ &\text{SN*-SN} \ (&\text{sn*} \ P \ SNt) = &\text{sn} \ (\lambda \ step \rightarrow &\text{SN*-SN} \ (SNt \ step)) \end{aligned}
```

Luego definimos la interpretación del término:

La prueba queda divida en dos pasos:

• Primero se prueba el teorema fundamental:

```
\texttt{adequacy} \,:\, \forall \, \big\{\varGamma \,\, A \big\} \,\, \rightarrow \, (\,t \,\,:\, \varGamma \,\vdash A\,) \,\, \rightarrow \, \texttt{SN*} \,\, \llbracket \, \_ \rrbracket \,\, t
```

La prueba queda divida en dos pasos:

• Primero se prueba el teorema fundamental:

```
adequacy : \forall \{ \Gamma A \} \rightarrow (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow SN* \llbracket \_ \rrbracket t
```

• Luego es fácil probar SN:

• La interpretación de la abstracción permite probar el caso de la aplicación.

```
lemma- : \forall {a : \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B} {b : \Gamma \vdash A} \rightarrow SN* [[.]] <math>a \rightarrow SN* [[.]] b \rightarrow SN* [[.]] (a \cdot 1)
lemma- SNa SNb = SN* tt (\lambda Step \rightarrow aux SNa SNb Step)
where aux : \forall {a b t'} \rightarrow SN* [[.]] <math>a \rightarrow SN* [[.]] b \rightarrow a \cdot b \hookrightarrow t' \rightarrow SN* [[.]] t'
aux (SN* _ f) SNb (\xi- _1 Step) = lemma- (f Step) SNb
aux SNa (SN* _ f) (\xi- _2 Step) = lemma- SNa (f SNa)
aux (SN* _ f) SNb \beta-\lambda = (La) _ f
```

• La interpretación del par resuelve el caso de la proyección.

```
\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{lemma-}\pi: \, \forall \, \left\{ \varGamma \, A \, B \, C \, p \right\} \, \rightarrow \left\{ t \, : \, \varGamma \vdash A \, \times B \right\} \, \rightarrow \, \operatorname{SN*} \, \llbracket \_ \rrbracket \, \left( \pi \, C \, \left\{ p \right\} \, t \right) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\pi \, SNt \, = \, \operatorname{sn*} \, \operatorname{tt} \, \left( \lambda \, step \, \rightarrow \, \operatorname{aux} \, SNt \, step \right) \\ \operatorname{where} \, \operatorname{aux}: \, \forall \, \left\{ C \, p \, t \, t' \right\} \, \rightarrow \, \operatorname{SN*} \, \llbracket \_ \rrbracket \, t \, \rightarrow \, \left( \pi \, C \, \left\{ p \right\} \, t \right) \, \hookrightarrow \, t' \, \rightarrow \, \operatorname{SN*} \, \llbracket \_ \rrbracket \, t' \\ \operatorname{aux} \, \left( \operatorname{sn*} \, \_ \, f \right) \, \left( \xi \vdash \pi \, step \right) \\ \operatorname{aux} \, \left\{ t \, = \, \left\langle \, a \, , \, b \, \right\rangle \right\} \, \left( \operatorname{sn*} \, \left( \left( SNa \, \right) \, , \, \_ \right) \, f \right) \, \beta \vdash \pi_1 \, = \, SNa \\ \operatorname{aux} \, \left\{ t \, = \, \left\langle \, a \, , \, b \, \right\rangle \right\} \, \left( \operatorname{sn*} \, \left( \, \_ \, , \, SNb \, \right) \, f \right) \, \beta \vdash \pi_2 \, = \, SNb \end{array}
```

Las introducciones ahora deben construir las interpretaciones.

• El caso del par es simple:

```
lemma-\langle , \rangle : \forall \{ \Gamma \ A \ B \} \rightarrow \{ a : \Gamma \vdash A \} \{ b : \Gamma \vdash B \} \rightarrow SN* [\![\_]\!] \ a \rightarrow SN* [\![\_]\!] \ b \rightarrow SN* lemma-\langle , \rangle \ SNa \ SNb \ = sn* ( \ SNa \ , \ SNb ) ( . . . )
```

Las introducciones ahora deben construir las interpretaciones.

• El caso del par es simple:

```
 \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{lemma-}\langle , \rangle : \forall \left\{ \varGamma \ A \ B \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ a : \varGamma \vdash A \right\} \left\{ b : \varGamma \vdash B \right\} \rightarrow \operatorname{SN*} \left[\!\left[ - \right]\!\right] \ a \rightarrow \operatorname{SN*} \left[\!\left[ - \right]\!\right] \ b \rightarrow \operatorname{SN*} \left[\!\left[ - \right]\!\right] \
```

• El caso de la abstracción es complejo:

```
 \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda: \ \forall \ \{ \varGamma \ A \ B \} \ \neg \ \{ t \ : \ \varGamma \ , \ B \vdash A \} \ \neg \ [\![ \lambda \ t \ ]\!] \ \neg \ \operatorname{SN*} \ [\![ \_ ]\!] \ t \ \neg \ \operatorname{SN*} \ [\![ \_ ]\!] \ (\lambda \ t \ ) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \ Lt \ (\operatorname{sn*} \ \_f) \ = \ \operatorname{sn*} \ Lt \ (\ldots) \\ \end{array}
```

Las introducciones ahora deben construir las interpretaciones.

• El caso del par es simple:

```
lemma-\langle , \rangle : \forall \{ \Gamma \land B \} \rightarrow \{ a : \Gamma \vdash A \} \{ b : \Gamma \vdash B \} \rightarrow SN* [-] a \rightarrow SN* [-] b \rightarrow SN* lemma-<math>\langle , \rangle SNa \ SNb = sn* (SNa , SNb ) (...)
```

• El caso de la abstracción es complejo:

```
 \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda: \forall \; \{ \varGamma \; A \; B \} \to \{ t \; : \; \varGamma \; , \; B \vdash A \} \to \boxed{ \boxed{ } \lambda \; t \; } \to \operatorname{SN*} \; \llbracket \_ \rrbracket \; t \to \operatorname{SN*} \; \llbracket \_ \rrbracket \; (\lambda \; t \; ) \\ \operatorname{lemma-}\lambda \; Lt \; (\operatorname{sn*} \_ f) = \operatorname{sn*} \; Lt \; (\ldots) \\ \end{array}
```

```
adequacy (\lambda t) = lemma-\lambda (\lambda SNu \rightarrow \{!!\}) -- SN* [-] (t [ u ]) (adequacy t) adequacy (a \cdot b) = lemma-\cdot (adequacy a) (adequacy b) adequacy (a \cdot b) = lemma-\langle , \rangle (adequacy a) (adequacy b) adequacy (a \cdot b) = lemma-\pi (adequacy a)
```

Generalizamos el teorema fundamental, vamos a probar que vale para cualquier t con cualquier substitución aplicada:

$$adequacy: \forall \{\Gamma \triangle A\} \rightarrow (t: \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow (\sigma: \text{Subst } \Gamma \triangle) \rightarrow \text{SN* } [\![_ \!]\!] (\langle\!\langle \sigma \rangle\!\rangle \ t)$$

Generalizamos el teorema fundamental, vamos a probar que vale para cualquier t con cualquier substitución aplicada:

```
 adequacy : \forall \{ \Gamma \ \Delta \ A \} \rightarrow (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow (\sigma : \text{Subst} \ \Gamma \ \Delta) \rightarrow \text{SN*} \ [\![\_]\!] \ (\ \ \sigma \ )\!) \ t )
```

Generalizamos el teorema fundamental, vamos a probar que vale para cualquier t con cualquier substitución aplicada:

```
\text{adequacy}: \forall \left\{ \varGamma \ \varDelta \ A \right\} \rightarrow \left( t \ : \ \varGamma \ \vdash A \right) \rightarrow \left( \sigma \ : \ \text{Subst} \ \varGamma \ \varDelta \right) \rightarrow \text{SN*} \ \llbracket \_ \rrbracket \ \left( \left\langle \left\langle \ \sigma \ \right\rangle \right\rangle \ t \right)
```

```
strong-norm : \forall \{ \Gamma A \} (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow SN t
strong-norm t = (SN*-SN (adequacy t (ids)))
```

```
adequacy (' v ) \sigma = {! !} -- SN* [-] (\sigma v)
adequacy (\lambda t ) \sigma =
lemma-\lambda
(\lambda {u = u} SNu \rightarrow (adequacy t (u \bullet \sigma))
(adequacy t (exts \sigma))
adequacy (a \cdot b) \sigma = lemma-\cdot (adequacy a \sigma) (adequacy b \sigma)
```

```
adequacy (' v) \sigma = {! !} -- SN* [-] (\sigma v)
adequacy (\lambda t) \sigma =
lemma-\lambda
(\lambda {u = u} SNu \rightarrow (adequacy t (u \bullet \sigma)))
(adequacy t (exts \sigma))
adequacy (a \cdot b) \sigma = lemma-\cdot (adequacy a \sigma) (adequacy b \sigma)
(\langle\!\langle exts \sigma \rangle\!\rangle t) [ u ] = \langle\!\langle u \bullet \sigma \rangle\!\rangle t
```

```
adequacy (' v ) \sigma = {! !} -- SN* [_] (\sigma v)

adequacy (\lambda t ) \sigma =

lemma-\lambda
(\lambda {u = u} SNu \rightarrow (adequacy t (u \bullet \sigma)))
(adequacy t (exts \sigma))

adequacy (a \cdot b) \sigma = lemma-\cdot (adequacy a \sigma) (adequacy b \sigma)

((\langle exts \sigma \rangle t) [ u ] = (\langle u \bullet \sigma \rangle t
```

Ahora el problema está en el caso de las variables, una substitución arbitraria podría "romper" el término.



Definimos las substituciones adecuadas:

$$\bot\vdash_{-} : \forall \{\Delta\} \rightarrow (\Gamma : \mathsf{Context}) \rightarrow (\sigma : \mathsf{Subst} \ \Gamma \ \Delta) \rightarrow \mathsf{Set}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \sigma = \forall \ (v : \Gamma \ni A) \rightarrow \underbrace{(\mathsf{SN*} \ \llbracket_{-}\rrbracket \ (\sigma \ v))}$$

Definimos las substituciones adecuadas:

$$\bot\vdash_{-} : \forall \{\Delta\} \rightarrow (\Gamma : \mathsf{Context}) \rightarrow (\sigma : \mathsf{Subst} \ \Gamma \ \Delta) \rightarrow \mathsf{Set}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \sigma = \forall \ (v : \Gamma \ni A) \rightarrow \mathsf{SN*} \ \llbracket_{-}\rrbracket \ (\sigma \ v)$$

En particular ids es adecuada:

```
\vdash ids : \forall \{\Gamma\} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash ids\vdash ids \_ = sn* tt (\lambda ())
```

Definimos las substituciones adecuadas:

$$_\vdash_{-} : \forall \{\Delta\} \rightarrow (\Gamma : \mathsf{Context}) \rightarrow (\sigma : \mathsf{Subst} \ \Gamma \ \Delta) \rightarrow \mathsf{Set}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \sigma = \forall \ (v : \Gamma \ni A) \rightarrow \mathsf{SN*} \ \llbracket_{-}\rrbracket \ (\sigma \ v)$$

En particular ids es adecuada:

$$\models ids : \forall \{ \Gamma \} \rightarrow \Gamma \models ids$$
$$\models ids _ = sn* tt (\lambda ())$$

El cons entre un término SN y una subst. adecuada, también es adecuada:

$$\vdash_{-} \bullet_{-} : \forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \sigma \} \{ t : \Gamma \vdash A \} \rightarrow SN* \llbracket_{-} \rrbracket t \rightarrow \triangle \vdash \sigma \rightarrow (\triangle , A) \vdash (t \bullet \sigma) (\vdash t \bullet \sigma) Z = t (\vdash t \bullet \sigma) (S v) = \sigma v$$

Definimos las **substituciones adecuadas**:

```
\_\vdash_{-} : \forall \{\Delta\} \rightarrow (\Gamma : \mathsf{Context}) \rightarrow (\sigma : \mathsf{Subst} \ \Gamma \ \Delta) \rightarrow \mathsf{Set}  \Gamma \vdash \sigma = \forall \ (v : \Gamma \ni A) \rightarrow \mathsf{SN*} \ \llbracket_{-}\rrbracket \ (\sigma \ v)
```

En particular ids es adecuada:

$$\vdash ids : \forall \{ \Gamma \} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash ids$$
$$\vdash ids _ = sn* tt (\lambda ())$$

El cons entre un término SN y una subst. adecuada, también es adecuada:

$$\models_{-} \bullet_{-} : \forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \sigma \} \{ t : \Gamma \vdash A \} \rightarrow SN* \llbracket_{-} \rrbracket t \rightarrow \triangle \vDash \sigma \rightarrow (\triangle, A) \vDash (t \bullet \sigma) (\vDash t \bullet \sigma) Z = t (\vDash t \bullet \sigma) (S v) = \sigma v$$

Nuevamente fortalecemos el teorema:

adequacy :
$$\forall \{ \Gamma \triangle A \sigma \} \rightarrow (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow \boxed{\Gamma \vdash \sigma} \rightarrow SN* \llbracket _ \rrbracket (\langle \langle \sigma \rangle \rangle t)$$

```
adequacy (' v) \models \sigma = \models \sigma \ v

adequacy (\lambda \ t) \models \sigma =

lemma-\lambda

(\lambda \ \{u = u\} \ SNu \rightarrow (adequacy \ t \ (\models SNu \bullet \models \sigma)))

(adequacy t \ (\models exts \models \sigma))
```

```
adequacy (' v) \models \sigma = \models \sigma \ v

adequacy (\lambda \ t) \models \sigma =

lemma-\lambda

(\lambda \ \{u = u\} \ SNu \rightarrow (\text{adequacy } t \ (\models SNu \bullet \models \sigma)))

(adequacy t \ (\models \text{exts } \models \sigma))

strong-norm : \forall \ \{\Gamma \ A\} \ (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow \text{SN } t

strong-norm t = (\text{SN*-SN } (\text{adequacy } t \models \text{ids}))
```

```
adequacy (' v) \models \sigma = \models \sigma \ v adequacy (\lambda \ t) \models \sigma = lemma - \lambda (\lambda \ \{u = u\} \ SNu \rightarrow (adequacy \ t \ (\models SNu \bullet \models \sigma))) (adequacy t \ (\models exts \models \sigma)) strong-norm : \forall \ \{\Gamma \ A\} \ (t : \Gamma \vdash A) \rightarrow SN \ t strong-norm t = (SN*-SN \ (adequacy \ t \models ids))
```

La extensión de una subst. adecuada es también es adecuada:

La extensión de una subst. adecuada es también es adecuada:

Los renombres preservan la propiedad SN^* :

La extensión de una subst. adecuada es también es adecuada:

Los renombres preservan la propiedad SN^* :

```
 \begin{array}{l} {\rm SN*-rename} \,:\, \forall \{\,t\,\} \,\rightarrow\, (\rho\,:\, {\rm Rename}\,\, \varGamma\,\,\, \Delta) \,\rightarrow\, {\rm SN*}\,\, \llbracket\,\_\rrbracket \,\, t \,\rightarrow\, {\rm SN*}\,\, \llbracket\,\_\rrbracket \,\, ({\rm rename}\,\, \rho\,\,\, t\,) \\ {\rm SN*-rename}\,\, \rho\,\, ({\rm sn*}\,\, Lt\,\, f) \,=\, {\rm sn*}\,\, (\llbracket\,\rrbracket - {\rm rename}\,\, \rho\,\, Lt\,) \,\, (\ldots) \\ \end{array}
```

Los renombres preservan la interpretación:

Generalizamos la interpretación de la abstracción:

Generalizamos la interpretación de la abstracción:

Generalizamos la interpretación de la abstracción:

La composición entre un renombre y una subst. adecuada, también es adecuada:

```
Frename : \forall \{ \Gamma \ \Delta \ \Delta_1 \ \sigma \} \rightarrow \Gamma \models \sigma \rightarrow (\rho : \text{Rename } \Delta \ \Delta_1) \rightarrow \Gamma \models (\langle (\text{ids} \circ \rho \ \rangle \rangle \circ \sigma) \mid \text{Frename} \models \sigma \rho \ v = (SN*-\text{rename} \ \rho \ (\vdash \sigma \ v))
```

```
adequacy (\lambda t) \models \sigma = 1

(\lambda \{ \{ \rho \} SNu \rightarrow (adequacy t (\models SNu \bullet (\models rename \models \sigma \rho))) \})

(adequacy t (\models exts \models \sigma))
```

```
adequacy (\lambda t) \models \sigma = 1 \text{emma} - \lambda
(\lambda \{ \{ \rho \} SNu \rightarrow (\text{adequacy } t \ (\models SNu \bullet (\models \text{rename } \models \sigma \rho))) \})
(\text{adequacy } t \ (\models \text{exts } \models \sigma))
```

Prueba para Sistema I

Definimos la SN para la unión entre \hookrightarrow y \rightleftharpoons :

```
\begin{array}{l} -\leadsto_{-} : \forall \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; \rightarrow \; (t \; t' \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{Set} \\ t \; \leadsto \; t' \; = \; t \; \longleftrightarrow \; t' \; \uplus \; t \; \rightleftarrows t' \\ \\ \mathrm{data} \; \mathrm{SN} \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; (t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; : \; \mathrm{Set} \; \mathrm{where} \\ \mathrm{sn} \; : \; (\forall \; \{ t' \} \; \rightarrow \; t \; \leadsto \; t' \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t') \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \end{array}
```

Prueba para Sistema I

Definimos la SN para la unión entre \hookrightarrow y \rightleftharpoons :

```
 _{- \leadsto_{-}} : \forall \left\{ \Gamma A \right\} \rightarrow \left( t \ t' : \Gamma \vdash A \right) \rightarrow \operatorname{Set} 
 t \leadsto t' = t \hookrightarrow t' \uplus t \rightleftarrows t' 
 \operatorname{data} \operatorname{SN} \left\{ \Gamma A \right\} \left( t : \Gamma \vdash A \right) : \operatorname{Set} \text{ where} 
 \operatorname{sn} : \left( \forall \left\{ t' \right\} \rightarrow t \underset{\longrightarrow}{ \longleftrightarrow} t' \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} t' \right) \rightarrow \operatorname{SN} t
```

La suma 🕁 funciona igual al **Either** de Haskell:

Definimos la SN para la unión entre \hookrightarrow y \rightleftharpoons :

$$\begin{array}{l} - \leadsto_{-} : \forall \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; \rightarrow \; (t \; t \; t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{Set} \\ t \; \leadsto \; t \; ' \; = \; t \; \hookrightarrow \; t \; ' \; \uplus \; t \; \rightleftarrows \; t \; ' \\ \\ \mathrm{data} \; \mathrm{SN} \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; (t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; : \; \mathrm{Set} \; \mathrm{where} \\ \\ \mathrm{sn} \; : \; (\forall \; \{ t \; ' \} \; \rightarrow \; t \; \leadsto \; t \; ' \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \; ') \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \; \end{array}$$

La suma 🕁 funciona igual al **Either** de Haskell:

data Either a b =Left $a \mid$ Right b

Definimos la SN para la unión entre \hookrightarrow y \rightleftarrows :

$$\begin{array}{l} - \leadsto_{-} : \forall \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; \rightarrow \; (t \; t \; t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{Set} \\ t \; \leadsto \; t \; ' \; = \; t \; \hookrightarrow \; t \; ' \; \uplus \; t \; \rightleftarrows \; t \; ' \\ \\ \mathrm{data} \; \mathrm{SN} \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; (t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; : \; \mathrm{Set} \; \mathrm{where} \\ \\ \mathrm{sn} \; : \; (\forall \; \{ t \; ' \} \; \rightarrow \; t \; \leadsto \; t \; ' \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \; ') \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \; \end{array}$$

La suma 🕁 funciona igual al **Either** de Haskell:

data Either
$$a b =$$
Left $a \mid$ Right b

Donde **Left** y **Right** se llaman inj_1 y inj_2 resp.

Definimos la SN para la unión entre \hookrightarrow y \rightleftharpoons :

$$\begin{array}{l} - \leadsto_{-} : \forall \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; \rightarrow \; (t \; t \; t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{Set} \\ t \; \leadsto \; t \; ' \; = \; t \; \hookrightarrow \; t \; ' \; \uplus \; t \; \rightleftarrows \; t \; ' \\ \\ \mathrm{data} \; \mathrm{SN} \; \{ \varGamma \; A \} \; (t \; : \; \varGamma \vdash A) \; : \; \mathrm{Set} \; \mathrm{where} \\ \\ \mathrm{sn} \; : \; (\forall \; \{ t \; ' \} \; \rightarrow \; t \; \leadsto \; t \; ' \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \; ') \; \rightarrow \; \mathrm{SN} \; t \; \end{array}$$

La suma 🕁 funciona igual al **Either** de Haskell:

data Either
$$a b =$$
Left $a \mid$ Right b

Donde **Left** y **Right** se llaman inj_1 y inj_2 resp.

```
data SN* \{\Gamma\ A\} (P: \Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow \operatorname{Set}) (t: \Gamma \vdash A): \operatorname{Set} where \operatorname{sn}^*: P\ t \rightarrow (\forall\ \{t'\} \rightarrow t \leadsto t' \rightarrow \operatorname{SN}^* P\ t') \rightarrow \operatorname{SN}^* P\ t
```



Se agrega el caso en adequacy:

```
: adequacy ([ iso ] \equiv n) \models \sigma = lemma - \equiv (adequacy <math>n \models \sigma) :
```

Se agrega el caso en adequacy:

```
: adequacy ([ iso ] \equiv n) \models \sigma = lemma - \equiv (adequacy <math>n \models \sigma) :
```

El caso de la congruencia es simple:

```
\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{lemma} - \equiv : \forall \left\{t : \Gamma \vdash A\right\} \to \operatorname{SN*} \left[\_\right] \ t \to \operatorname{SN*} \left\{A = B\right\} \left[\_\right] \left(\left[ \ iso \ \right] \equiv t \right) \\ \operatorname{lemma} - \equiv SN*t = \operatorname{sn*} \operatorname{tt} \left(\operatorname{aux} SN*t \right) \\ \operatorname{where} \ \operatorname{aux} : \forall \left\{\Gamma A \ iso \ t'\right\} \to \left\{t : \Gamma \vdash A\right\} \to \\ \operatorname{SN*} \left[\_\right] \ t \to \left(\left[ \ iso \ \right] \equiv t \right) \leadsto t' \to \operatorname{SN*} \left[\_\right] \ t' \\ \operatorname{aux} \left(\operatorname{sn*} \_f\right) \left(\operatorname{inj}_1 \left(\xi - \equiv step\right)\right) = \operatorname{lemma} - \equiv \left(f \left(\operatorname{inj}_1 step\right)\right) \\ \operatorname{aux} \left(\operatorname{sn*} \_f\right) \left(\operatorname{inj}_2 \left(\xi - \equiv step\right)\right) = \operatorname{lemma} - \equiv \left(f \left(\operatorname{inj}_2 step\right)\right) \\ \vdots \end{array}
```

Caso COMM

Para las equivalencias la idea es:

- "Desarmar" las hipótesis del lado izquierdo.
- Reconstruir SN* del lado derecho usando los lemas anteriores.

```
: aux (sn* ( SNr , SNs ) _) (inj<sub>2</sub> comm) = lemma-\langle,\rangle SNs SNr aux (sn* ( SNr , SNs ) _) (inj<sub>2</sub> sym-comm) = lemma-\langle,\rangle SNs SNr :
```

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot t \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y]$$

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot t \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_2} \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[\mathbf{u_1/x}, \mathbf{u_2/y}] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot t \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_2} \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[\mathbf{u_1/x}, \mathbf{u_2/y}] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda z.t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot t \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y]$$

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$$\lambda z.t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y] \in SN*$$

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow (t[\pi_A(\mathbf{z})/x, \pi_B(\mathbf{z})/y])[\mathbf{u}/\mathbf{z}]$$

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot t \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

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$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow (t[\pi_A(\mathbf{z})/x, \pi_B(\mathbf{z})/y])[\mathbf{u}/\mathbf{z}] = t[\pi_A(\mathbf{u})/x, \pi_B(\mathbf{u})/y] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda x^A \cdot \lambda y^B \cdot t \rightleftharpoons \lambda z^{A \times B} \cdot t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall \mathbf{u_1}, \mathbf{u_2} \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[\mathbf{u_1/x}, \mathbf{u_2/y}] \in SN*$$

Debemos probar:

$$\lambda z.t[\pi_A(z)/x, \pi_B(z)/y] \in SN*$$

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow (t[\pi_A(\mathbf{z})/x, \pi_B(\mathbf{z})/y])[\mathbf{u}/\mathbf{z}] = t[\pi_A(\mathbf{u})/x, \pi_B(\mathbf{u})/y] \in SN*$$

Basta con instanciar la hipótesis usando:

$$u_1 = \pi_A(u) \quad u_2 = \pi_B(u)$$



$$\lambda x^{A\times B}.t\rightleftarrows\lambda y^{A}.\lambda z^{B}.t[\langle y,z\rangle/x]$$

$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . t \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . t[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[u/x] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . t \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . t[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[u/x] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda y.\lambda z.t[\langle y,z\rangle/x]\in SN*$$

$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . t \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . t[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[u/x] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda y.\lambda z.t[\langle y,z\rangle/x]\in SN*$$

$$\forall u_1, u_2 \in SN* \Longrightarrow ((t[\langle y, z \rangle / x])[u_1/y])[u_2/z]$$



$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . t \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . t[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[u/x] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda \underline{y}.\lambda \underline{z}.t[\langle \underline{y},\underline{z}\rangle/x]\in SN*$$

$$\forall u_1, u_2 \in SN* \Longrightarrow ((t[\langle y, z \rangle / x])[u_1/y])[u_2/z] = t[\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle / x] \in SN*$$

$$\lambda x^{A \times B} . t \rightleftharpoons \lambda y^A . \lambda z^B . t[\langle y, z \rangle / x]$$

Por hipótesis sabemos:

$$\forall u \in SN* \Longrightarrow t[u/x] \in SN*$$

Debemos probar:

$$\lambda y. \lambda z. t[\langle y, z \rangle / x] \in SN*$$

$$\forall u_1, u_2 \in SN* \Longrightarrow ((t[\langle y, z \rangle / x])[u_1/y])[u_2/z] = t[\langle u_1, u_2 \rangle / x] \in SN*$$

Basta con instanciar la hipótesis usando:

$$u = \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle$$



Outline

- Marco teórico
 - Repaso de LCST
 - Introducción a Sistema I
- 2 Aportes
 - Formalización
 - Normalización fuerte
- 3 Conclusiones

Conclusiones

• Introducción teórica.

Conclusiones

- Introducción teórica.
- Formalización de Sistema I en Agda.

Conclusiones

- Introducción teórica.
- Formalización de Sistema I en Agda.
- Prueba de normalización fuerte.

Trabajo futuro

• Inferencia de tipos.

Trabajo futuro

- Inferencia de tipos.
- Formalizar Sistema I Polimórfico.

Trabajo futuro

- Inferencia de tipos.
- Formalizar Sistema I Polimórfico.
- Formalización con tipos extrínsecos.