

Polymorphism

$\text{id Bool} = \lambda(x:\text{Bool}).x : \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$

$\text{id Num} = \lambda(x:\text{Num}).x : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

$\text{id Alpha} = \lambda(x:\alpha).x : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$

We want to avoid this redundancy.
What is the identity function?

$\text{id} = \dots ? \dots : \forall \alpha. \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$

How do we add this quantifier
to the language?

System F (aka the polymorphic λ -calculus)
 (Basically λ -calc plus something for \forall)
 (Girard) (Reynolds)
 logic PL

Syntax for System F

$\tau ::= \alpha \mid \text{app}(\tau_1, \tau_2) \mid \text{all}(\alpha, \tau)$

Alternative syntax

$\tau ::= \alpha \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \forall \alpha. \tau$

Expressions for System F

Recall, in STLC, we had

$e ::= x \mid \text{lam } \{x\}(x.e) \mid \text{app}(e_1, e_2)$

For system F, we add:

$e ::= \dots \mid \text{Lam}(\alpha, e) \mid \text{App}(e, \tau)$
 (polymorphism) (instantiation)

Alternative syntax

$e ::= x \mid \lambda x:\tau. e \mid e.e_2$

$e ::= \dots \mid \Lambda \alpha. e \mid e \tau$

$$\tau ::= \alpha \mid \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \mid \forall \alpha. \tau$$

$$\Gamma ::= x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n \quad \Theta ::= \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$$

$$J ::= \Theta; \Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad (FV(e) \subseteq \Gamma) \quad (\text{judgments})$$

$$\mid \Theta \vdash \tau : \star \quad (FV(\tau) \subseteq \Theta)$$

Typing Rules

$$\frac{}{(\vdash), \alpha \vdash \alpha : \star} \quad \frac{\Theta \vdash \tau_1 : \star \quad \Theta \vdash \tau_2 : \star}{\Theta \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 : \star}$$

$$\frac{\Theta, \alpha \vdash \tau : \star}{\Theta \vdash \forall \alpha. \tau : \star}$$

(says \rightarrow doesn't bind any FV's.)

Now incorporate Θ into rules for STLC.

$$\frac{}{\Theta, \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau} \quad \frac{\Theta, \Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \Theta, \Gamma \vdash e' : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash e e' : \tau_2}$$

$$\frac{\Theta, \Gamma \vdash e : \forall \alpha. \tau \quad \Theta \vdash \tau' : \star}{\Theta, \Gamma \vdash e \tau' : \tau[\tau'/\alpha]}$$

$$\frac{\Theta, \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'}{\Theta, \Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau. e : \tau \rightarrow \tau'}$$

$$\frac{\Theta, \alpha, \Gamma \vdash e : \tau}{\Theta, \Gamma \vdash \Lambda \alpha. e : \forall \alpha. \tau}$$

$$e; x:\alpha \vdash x:\alpha$$

$$\lambda x. \lambda x. x =_\alpha \lambda x. \lambda y. y \quad \text{oops...}$$

we can fix this by eg

$$\frac{\textcircled{+} \vdash \Gamma, x:\tau}{\textcircled{+}, \Gamma, x:\tau \vdash x:\tau}, \text{ etc...}$$

Theorem: If $\textcircled{+} \vdash \tau : \star$ then $FV(\tau) \subseteq \textcircled{+}$
If $\textcircled{+}, \Gamma \vdash e : \tau$ then $\textcircled{+} \vdash \tau : \star$ and $\textcircled{+} \vdash \Gamma$