

University of Massachusetts Lowell — Comp 3010: Organization of Programming Languages
Assignment 8

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Make sure that the remaining pages of this assignment do not contain any identifying information.

1 Type Inference

(30 points)

(a) Inference rules for pairs and projection

1. Pair Expression (e_1, e_2) : To infer the type of a pair expression, we must:

- Infer the type of the first element e_1 , resulting in type τ_1 with constraints C_1 .
- Infer the type of the second element e_2 , resulting in type τ_2 with constraints C_2 .
- Combine the two into a pair type $(\tau_1 \times \tau_2)$ with combined constraints $C_1 \cup C_2$.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \nabla C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \nabla C_2}{\Gamma \vdash (e_1, e_2) : (\tau_1 \times \tau_2) \nabla C_1 \cup C_2}$$

2. First Projection $\#1e$: For the projection $\#1e$, we must:

- Ensure e is of pair type $(\tau_1 \times \tau_2)$, with constraints C .
- Infer the type of the first element as τ_1 .

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : (\tau_1 \times \tau_2) \nabla C}{\Gamma \vdash \#1e : \tau_1 \nabla C}$$

3. Second Projection $\#2e$: For the projection $\#2e$, we must:

- Ensure e is of pair type $(\tau_1 \times \tau_2)$, with constraints C .
- Infer the type of the second element as τ_2 .

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : (\tau_1 \times \tau_2) \nabla C}{\Gamma \vdash \#2e : \tau_2 \nabla C}$$

(b) Inference rules for conditionals and integer inequality

1. Conditional Expression **if** e_1 **then** e_2 **else** e_3 : To type-check a conditional expression:

- Ensure the condition e_1 has type **bool** with constraints C_1 .
- Ensure both branches e_2 and e_3 have the same type τ , with constraints C_2 and C_3 , respectively.
- Combine all constraints into $C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3$.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{bool} \nabla C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau \nabla C_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_3 : \tau \nabla C_3}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau \nabla C_1 \cup C_2 \cup C_3}$$

2. Integer Equality Expression $e_1 = e_2$: To type-check $e_1 = e_2$:

- Ensure e_1 and e_2 both have type **int**, with constraints C_1 and C_2 , respectively.
- The result type is **bool**, with combined constraints $C_1 \cup C_2$.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{int} \nabla C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int} \nabla C_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 = e_2 : \text{bool} \nabla C_1 \cup C_2}$$

(c) Inference rules for let

Let Expression $\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2$: For a `let` expression:

- i. Infer the type of e_1 as τ_1 , with constraints C_1 .
- ii. Extend the typing context Γ by adding $x : \tau_1$.
- iii. Infer the type of the body e_2 as τ_2 , with constraints C_2 .
- iv. The overall type is τ_2 , and the combined constraints are $C_1 \cup C_2$.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \nabla C_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \quad \nabla C_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2 \quad \nabla C_1 \cup C_2}$$