```
\begin{array}{lll}
(3) & & & \\
y & z & \Rightarrow & y : a \rightarrow b. \\
(y & z) : b & & \\
x & z & \Rightarrow & x : a \rightarrow d. \\
(x & z) : y & z & \Rightarrow & d : b \rightarrow c. \\
(x & z) : y & z & \Rightarrow & d : b \rightarrow c. \\
y : a & \Rightarrow b & & \\
x & z & a. \\
(x & z) : (y & z) : c.

S = \begin{cases} fun & x \rightarrow (fun & y \rightarrow (fun & z \rightarrow (x & z) & (y & z))) \\
S : (x : a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow (y : a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (z : a) \rightarrow c.
\end{array}
```

For float > float, the calling context promises to supply values of type float, but the function int > int only know how to deal with int as input, which is only a special case of float (int > float). int > int > int > does not know how to deal with float, so int > int is not a subtype of float > float.