Tutorial Implementation of a Dependently Typed Lambda Calculus

What even are Dependent Types?

- The Function type t → t' is extended
- Return type can depend on argument type
- More than just polymorphism

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{cons\_fixed} \ :: \ \textbf{Bool} \ \rightarrow \ \textbf{List} \ \textbf{Bool} \\ \textbf{cons\_polymorphic} \ :: \ a \ \rightarrow \ \textbf{List} \ a \ \rightarrow \ \textbf{List} \ a \\ \textbf{cons\_dependent} \ :: \ (n \ :: \ \textbf{Nat}) \ \rightarrow \ a \ \rightarrow \ \textbf{Vec} \ a \ (n \ + \ 1) \end{array}
```

Dependent Types in Practice

- Proof Assistant
 - Agda
 - Coq
- General Functional Programming
 - Idris

Proving things with Dependent Types

Proving associativity of addition on natural numbers in Agda:

```
data Nat : Set where
  zero : Nat
  suc : Nat \rightarrow Nat
+ : Nat \rightarrow Nat \rightarrow Nat
zero + y = y
(suc x) + y = suc (x + y)
data \_=\_ (x : Nat) \rightarrow Set where
  refl: x = x
assoc : (x : Nat) \rightarrow (y : Nat) \rightarrow (z : Nat) \rightarrow (x + y) + z = x + (y + z)
assoc x y z = ?
```

Programming with Dependent Types

Known-length vectors and the functions append and head on them:

```
data Vec : Set \rightarrow Nat \rightarrow Set where nil : {a : Set} \rightarrow Vec a 0 ..._ :: {a : Set} \rightarrow {n : Nat} \rightarrow a \rightarrow Vec a n \rightarrow Vec a (1 + n)

append : {a : Set} \rightarrow {n m : Nat} \rightarrow Vec a n \rightarrow Vec a m \rightarrow Vec a (n + m) append nil v' = v' append (x :: v) v' = x :: (append v v')

head : {a : Set} \rightarrow {n : Nat} \rightarrow {1 \leq n} \rightarrow Vec a n \rightarrow a head (x :: v) = x
```

Tutorial Implementation of a Dependently Typed Lambda Calculus

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

Annotated Term

$$rac{\Gamma dash au :: * \quad \Gamma dash e ::_\downarrow au}{\Gamma dash (e :: au) ::_\uparrow au}$$

```
rac{\Gamma dash 
ho :: \downarrow * \hspace{0.2cm} 
ho \Downarrow 	au \hspace{0.2cm} \Gamma dash e :: \downarrow 	au}{\Gamma dash (e :: 
ho) :: \uparrow 	au}
```

```
typeInfer i g (Ann e t) =
  do
    kindCheck g t Star
    typeCheck i g e t
    return t
```

```
typeInfer i g (Ann e r) =
  do
    typeCheck i g r VStar
  let t = evalCheck [] r
  typeCheck i g e t
  return t
```

Conclusion

Dependent types aren't as scary as they seem