

## 1. Esquemas de recursión

```
map :: (a -> b) -> [a] -> [b]
map _ [] = []
map f (x:xs) = (f x) : (map f xs)

filter :: (a -> Bool) -> [a] -> [a]
filter _ [] = []
filter p (x:xs) | (p x)      = x : (filter p xs)
                | otherwise = filter p xs

foldr :: (a -> b -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
foldr _ z [] = z
foldr f z (x:xs) = f x (foldr f z xs)

foldl :: (b -> a -> b) -> b -> [a] -> b
foldl f z [] = z
foldl f z (x : xs) = foldl f (f z x) xs

recr :: b -> (a -> [a] -> b -> b) -> [a] -> b
recr z _ [] = z
recr z f (x:xs) = f x xs (recr z f xs)

type DivideConquer a b = (a -> Bool) -> (a -> b) -> (a -> [a]) ->
                        ([b] -> b) -> a -> b

divideConquerListas :: DivideConquer [a] b
-- Esto significa que DivideConquerLista es de tipo
-- ([a] -> Bool) -> ([a] -> b) -> ([a] -> [[a]]) -> ([b] -> b)
-- -> [a] -> b

divideConquerListas esTrivial resolver repartir combinar l =
    if (esTrivial l) then resolver l
    else combinar (map dc (repartir l))
where dc = divideConquerListas esTrivial resolver repartir combinar
```

## 2. Cálculo lambda $\lambda^{bn}$

### Función Free Variables

$$\begin{aligned}
 FV(x) &\stackrel{def}{=} x \\
 FV(true) &= FV(false) \stackrel{def}{=} \emptyset \\
 FV(if\ M\ then\ P\ else\ Q) &\stackrel{def}{=} FV(M) \cup FV(P) \cup FV(Q) \\
 FV(M\ N) &\stackrel{def}{=} FV(M) \cup FV(N) \\
 FV(\lambda x : \sigma. M) &\stackrel{def}{=} FV(M) \setminus \{x\}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Sustitución

$$\begin{aligned}
 x\{x \leftarrow N\} &\stackrel{def}{=} N \\
 a\{x \leftarrow N\} &\stackrel{def}{=} a \text{ si } a \in \{true, false\} \cup \mathcal{X} \setminus \{x\} \\
 (if\ M\ then\ P\ else\ Q)\{x \leftarrow N\} &\stackrel{def}{=} if\ M\{x \leftarrow N\}\ then\ P\{x \leftarrow N\}\ else\ Q\{x \leftarrow N\} \\
 (M_1\ M_2)\{x \leftarrow N\} &\stackrel{def}{=} M_1\{x \leftarrow N\}\ M_2\{x \leftarrow N\} \\
 (\lambda y : \sigma. M)\{x \leftarrow N\} &\stackrel{def}{=} \lambda y : \sigma. M\{x \leftarrow N\} \quad x \neq y, \ y \notin FV(N)
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 2.0.1. Tipos

$$\sigma, \tau ::= Bool \mid Nat \mid \sigma \rightarrow \tau$$

### Expresiones

$$\begin{aligned}
 M, P, Q &::= true \mid false \mid if\ M\ then\ P\ else\ Q \\
 &\mid M\ N \mid \lambda x : \sigma. M \\
 &\mid x \mid 0 \mid succ(M) \mid pred(M) \mid isZero(M)
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

#### 2.0.2. Reglas de tipado

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{}{\Gamma \triangleright \textcolor{red}{true} : Bool} (T\text{-True}) & \frac{}{\Gamma \triangleright \textcolor{red}{false} : Bool} (T\text{-False}) \\
 &\frac{x : \sigma \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \triangleright \textcolor{red}{x} : \sigma} (T\text{-Var}) & \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : Bool \quad \Gamma \triangleright P : \sigma \quad \Gamma \triangleright Q : \sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright if\ M\ then\ P\ else\ Q : \sigma} (T\text{-If}) \\
 &\frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \triangleright M : \tau}{\Gamma \triangleright \lambda \textcolor{red}{x} : \sigma. \textcolor{red}{M} : \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (T\text{-Abs}) & \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \triangleright N : \sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright M\ N : \tau} (T\text{-App}) \\
 &\frac{}{\Gamma \triangleright 0 : Nat} (T\text{-Zero}) \\
 &\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : Nat}{\Gamma \triangleright succ(M) : Nat} (T\text{-Succ}) & \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : Nat}{\Gamma \triangleright pred(M) : Nat} (T\text{-Pred})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : Nat}{\Gamma \triangleright isZero(M) : Bool} (T-IsZero)$$

### Valores

$V ::= true \mid false \mid \lambda x : \sigma. M \mid \underline{n}$  donde  $\underline{n}$  abrevia  $succ^n(0)$

### Reglas de semánticas

$$\frac{}{if \textcolor{red}{true} then M_1 else M_2 \rightarrow M_1} (E-IfTrue)$$

$$\frac{}{if \textcolor{red}{false} then M_1 else M_2 \rightarrow M_2} (E-IfFalse)$$

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{if M_1 then M_2 else M_3 \rightarrow if M'_1 then M_2 else M_3} (E-If)$$

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{M_1 M_2 \rightarrow M'_1 M_2} (E-App1 / \mu) \quad \frac{M_2 \rightarrow M'_2}{\textcolor{red}{V}_1 M_2 \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V}_1 M'_2} (E-App2 / v)$$

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x : \sigma. M) \textcolor{red}{V} \rightarrow M\{x \leftarrow \textcolor{red}{V}\}} (E-App3 / \beta)$$

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{succ(M_1) \rightarrow succ(M'_1)} (E-Succ)$$

$$\frac{}{pred(0) \rightarrow 0} (E-PredZero) \quad \frac{}{pred(succ(\underline{n})) \rightarrow \underline{n}} (E-PredSucc)$$

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{pred(M_1) \rightarrow pred(M'_1)} (E-Pred)$$

$$\frac{}{isZero(0) \rightarrow true} (E-IsZeroZero) \quad \frac{}{isZero(succ(\underline{n})) \rightarrow false} (E-isZeroSucc)$$

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{isZero(M_1) \rightarrow isZero(M'_1)} (E-isZero)$$

### 3. Extensión con memoria $\lambda^{bnu}$

#### Tipos

$$\sigma, \tau ::= \text{Bool} \mid \text{Nat} \mid \text{Unit} \mid \text{Ref } \sigma \mid \sigma \rightarrow \tau$$

#### Términos

$$M ::= \dots \mid \text{unit} \mid \text{ref } M \mid !M \mid M := N \mid l$$

#### Axiomas y reglas de tipado

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \mid \Sigma \triangleright \text{unit} : \text{Unit}} (\text{T-Unit}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Sigma \triangleright M_1 : \sigma}{\Gamma \mid \Sigma \triangleright \text{ref } M_1 : \text{Ref } \sigma} (\text{T-Ref})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Sigma \triangleright M_1 : \text{Ref } \sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright !M_1 : \sigma} (\text{T-DeRef})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Sigma \triangleright M_1 : \text{Ref } \sigma \quad \Gamma \mid \Sigma \triangleright M_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright M_1 := M_2 : \text{Unit}} (\text{T-Assing})$$

$$\frac{\Sigma(l) = \sigma}{\Gamma \mid \text{Signa} \triangleright l : \text{Ref } \sigma} (\text{T-Loc})$$

#### Valores

$$V ::= \dots \mid \text{unit} \mid l$$

#### Axiomas y reglas semánticas

$$\frac{M_1 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_1 \mid \mu'}{M_1 \mid M_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_1 \mid M_2 \mid \mu'} (\text{E-App1}) \quad \frac{M_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_2 \mid \mu'}{\textcolor{red}{V}_1 \mid M_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V}_1 \mid M'_2 \mid \mu'} (\text{E-App2})$$

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x : \sigma. M) \mid \textcolor{red}{V} \mid \mu \rightarrow M \{x \leftarrow \textcolor{red}{V}\} \mid \mu'} (\text{E-AppAbs})$$

$$\frac{M_1 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_1 \mid \mu'}{!M_1 \mid \mu \rightarrow !M'_1 \mid \mu'} (\text{E-DeRef}) \quad \frac{\mu(l) = \textcolor{red}{V}}{!l \mid \mu \rightarrow V \mid \mu} (\text{E-DerefLoc})$$

$$\frac{M_1 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_1 \mid \mu'}{M_1 := M_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_1 := M_2 \mid \mu'} (\text{E-Assign1})$$

$$\frac{M_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_2 \mid \mu'}{\textcolor{red}{V} := M_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V} := M'_2 \mid \mu'} (\text{E-Assign2})$$

$$\frac{}{l := \textcolor{red}{V} \mid \mu \rightarrow \text{unit} \mid \mu[l \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V}]} (\text{E-Assign})$$

$$\frac{M_1 \mid \mu \rightarrow M'_1 \mid \mu'}{\text{ref } M_1 \mid \mu \rightarrow \text{ref } M'_1 \mid \mu'} (\text{E-Ref}) \quad \frac{l \notin \text{Dom}(\mu)}{\text{ref } \textcolor{red}{V} \mid \mu \rightarrow l \mid \mu \oplus (l \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V})} (\text{E-RefV})$$

## 4. Extensión con recursión $\lambda^{\cdot r}$

**Términos**

$$M ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } M$$

**Regla de tipado**

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{fix } M : \sigma} (\text{T-Fix})$$

**Reglas de evaluación**

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{\text{fix } M_1 \rightarrow \text{fix } M'_1} (\text{E-Fix})$$

$$\frac{}{\text{fix } (\lambda x : \sigma. M) \rightarrow M\{x \leftarrow \text{fix } \lambda x : \sigma. M\}} (\text{E-FixBeta})$$

## 5. Extensión con Declaraciones Locales ( $\lambda^{\dots let}$ )

Con esta extensión, agregamos al lenguaje el término  $\text{let } x : \sigma = M \text{ in } N$ , que evalúa  $M$  a un valor, liga  $x$  a  $V$  y, luego, evalúa  $N$ . Este término solo mejora la legibilidad de los programas que ya podemos definir con el lenguaje hasta ahora definido.

**Términos**

$$M ::= \dots \mid \text{let } x : \sigma = M \text{ in } N$$

**Axiomas y reglas de tipado**

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \sigma_1 \triangleright N : \sigma_2}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{let } x : \sigma_1 = M \text{ in } N : \sigma_2} (\text{T-Let})$$

**Axiomas y reglas de evaluación**

$$\frac{M_1 \rightarrow M'_1}{\text{let } x : \sigma = M_1 \text{ in } M_2 \rightarrow \text{let } x : \sigma = M'_1 \text{ in } M_2} (\text{E-Let})$$

$$\frac{}{\text{let } x : \sigma = \mathbf{V}_1 \text{ in } M_2 \rightarrow M_2\{x \leftarrow \mathbf{V}_1\}} (\text{E-LetV})$$

### 5.0.1. Construcción $\text{let}$ recursivo (Letrec)

Una construcción alternativa para definir funciones recursivas es

$$\text{letrec } f : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma = \lambda x : \sigma. M \text{ in } N$$

Y  $\text{letRec}$  se puede definir en base a  $\text{let}$  y  $\text{fix}$  (definido en ??) de la siguiente forma:

$$\text{let } f : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma = (\text{fix } \lambda f : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma. \lambda x : \sigma. M) \text{ in } N$$

## 6. Extensión con Registros $\lambda^{\dots r}$

### Tipos

$$\sigma, \tau ::= \dots \mid \{l_i : \sigma_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$$

El tipo  $\{l_i : \sigma_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$  representan las estructuras con  $n$  atributos tipados, por ejemplo:  $\{\text{nombre} : \text{String}, \text{edad} : \text{Nat}\}$

### Términos

$$M ::= \dots \mid \{l_i = M_i^{i \in 1..n}\} \mid M.l$$

Los términos significan:

- El registro  $\{l_i = M_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$  evalúa  $\{l_i = V_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$  donde  $V_i$  es el valores al que evalúa  $M_i$  para  $i \in 1..n$ .
- $M.l$ : Proyecta el valor de la etiqueta  $l$  del registro  $M$

### Axiomas y reglas de tipado

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M_i : \sigma_i \text{ para cada } i \in 1..n}{\Gamma \triangleright \{l_i = M_i^{i \in 1..n}\} : \{l_i : \sigma_i^{i \in 1..n}\}} \text{(T-RCD)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright \{l_i = M_i^{i \in 1..n}\} : \{l_i : \sigma_i^{i \in 1..n}\} \quad j \in 1..n}{\Gamma \triangleright M.l_j : \sigma_j} \text{(T-Proj)}$$

### Valores

$$V ::= \dots \mid \{l_i = V_i^{i \in 1..n}\}$$

### Axiomas y reglas de evaluación

$$\frac{j \in 1..n}{\{l_i = V_i^{i \in 1..n}\}.l_j \rightarrow V_j} \text{(E-ProjRcd)}$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{M.l \rightarrow M'.l} \text{(E-Proj)}$$

$$\frac{M_j \rightarrow M'_j}{\{l_i = V_i^{i \in 1..j-1}, l_j = M_j, l_i = M_i^{i \in j+1..n}\} \rightarrow \{l_i = V_i^{i \in 1..j-1}, l_j = M'_j, l_i = M_i^{i \in j+1..n}\}} \text{(E-RCD)}$$

## 7. Extensión con tuplas

### Tipos

$$\sigma, \tau ::= \dots \mid \sigma \times \tau$$

### Términos

$$M, N ::= \dots \mid \langle M, N \rangle \mid \pi_1(M) \mid \pi_2(M)$$

### Axiomas y reglas de tipado

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \quad \Gamma \triangleright N : \tau}{\Gamma \triangleright \langle M, N \rangle : \sigma \times \tau} (\text{T-Tupla})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \times \tau}{\Gamma \triangleright \pi_1(M) : \sigma} (\text{T-}\pi_1) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : \sigma \times \tau}{\Gamma \triangleright \pi_2(M) : \tau} (\text{T-}\pi_2)$$

### Axiomas y reglas de evaluación

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\langle M, N \rangle \rightarrow \langle M', N \rangle} (\text{E-Tuplas}) \qquad \frac{N \rightarrow N'}{\langle \textcolor{red}{V}, N \rangle \rightarrow \langle \textcolor{red}{V}, N' \rangle} (\text{E-Tuplas1})$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\pi_1(M) \rightarrow \pi_1(M')} (\text{E-}\pi_1) \qquad \frac{}{\pi_1(\langle \textcolor{red}{V}_1, \textcolor{red}{V}_2 \rangle) \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V}_1} (\text{E-}\pi'_1)$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\pi_2(M) \rightarrow \pi_2(M')} (\text{E-}\pi_2) \qquad \frac{}{\pi_2(\langle \textcolor{red}{V}_1, \textcolor{red}{V}_2 \rangle) \rightarrow \textcolor{red}{V}_2} (\text{E-}\pi'_2)$$

## 8. Algoritmo de Martelli-Montanari

### 1. Descomposición

$$\{\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_2 \dot{=} \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2\} \cup G \mapsto \{\sigma_1 \dot{=} \tau_1, \sigma_2 \dot{=} \tau_2\} \cup G$$

### 2. Eliminación de par trivial

$$\{\text{Nat} \dot{=} \text{Nat}\} \cup G \mapsto G$$

$$\{\text{Bool} \dot{=} \text{Bool}\} \cup G \mapsto G$$

$$\{s \dot{=} s\} \cup G \mapsto G$$

### 3. Swap Si $\sigma$ no es una variable,

$$\{\sigma \dot{=} s\} \cup G \mapsto \{s \dot{=} \sigma\} \cup G$$

### 4. Eliminación de variable Si $s \notin FV(\sigma)$

$$\{s \dot{=} \sigma\} \cup G \mapsto_{\sigma/s} G[\sigma/s]$$

### 5. Falla

$\{\sigma \dot{=} \tau\} \cup G \mapsto \text{falla}$ , con  $(\sigma, \tau) \in T \cup T^{-1}$  y  $T = \{(\text{Bool}, \text{Nat}), (\text{Nat}, \sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_2), (\text{Bool}, \sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_2)\}$ .  
 Aquí, la notación  $T^{-1}$  se refiere al conjunto con cada tupla de  $T$  invertida.

### 6. Occur Check Si $s \neq \sigma$ y $s \in FV(\sigma)$

$$\{s \dot{=} \sigma\} \cup G \mapsto \text{falla}$$

## 9. Función $\mathbb{W}$

Constantes y variables

$$\mathbb{W}(\text{true}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \triangleright \text{true} : \text{Bool}$$

$$\mathbb{W}(\text{false}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \triangleright \text{false} : \text{Bool}$$

$$\mathbb{W}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x : s\} \triangleright x : s, \text{ } s \text{ variable fresca}$$

$$\mathbb{W}(0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset \triangleright 0 : \text{Nat}$$

**Caso *succ***

$$\mathbb{W}(\text{succ}(U)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S\Gamma \triangleright S \text{ succ}(M) : \text{Nat}$$

$$\blacksquare \mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma \triangleright M : \tau$$

$$\blacksquare S = \text{MGU}\{\tau \dot{=} \text{Nat}\}$$

**Caso *pred***

$$\mathbb{W}(\text{pred}(U)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S\Gamma \triangleright S \text{ pred}(M) : \text{Nat}$$

$$\blacksquare \mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma \triangleright M : \tau$$

$$\blacksquare S = \text{MGU}\{\tau \dot{=} \text{Nat}\}$$

**Caso *isZero***

$$\mathbb{W}(\text{isZero}(U)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S\Gamma \triangleright S \text{ isZero}(M) : \text{Bool}$$

$$\blacksquare \mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma \triangleright M : \tau$$

$$\blacksquare S = \text{MGU}\{\tau \dot{=} \text{Nat}\}$$



**Caso *ifThenElse***

$$\mathbb{W}(\textcolor{red}{if } U \textcolor{red}{ then } V \textcolor{red}{ else } W) \stackrel{def}{=} S\Gamma_1 \cup S\Gamma_2 \cup S\Gamma_3 \triangleright S \text{ (if } M \text{ then } P \text{ else } Q) : S\sigma$$

- $\mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma_1 \triangleright M : \rho$
- $\mathbb{W}(V) = \Gamma_2 \triangleright P : \sigma$
- $\mathbb{W}(W) = \Gamma_3 \triangleright Q : \tau$
- $S = MGU\{\sigma_1 \doteq \sigma_2 \mid x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_i \wedge x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_j, i \neq j\} \cup \{\sigma \doteq \tau \mid \rho \doteq Bool\}$

**Caso aplicación**

$$\mathbb{W}(U \ V) \stackrel{def}{=} S\Gamma_1 \cup S\Gamma_2 \triangleright S \ (M \ N) : St$$

- $\mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma_1 \triangleright M : \tau$
- $\mathbb{W}(V) = \Gamma_2 \triangleright N : \rho$
- $S = MGU\{\sigma_1 \doteq \sigma_2 \mid x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_i \wedge x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_j, i \neq j\} \cup \{\tau \doteq \rho \rightarrow t\}$  con  $t$  variable fresca

**Caso abstracción**

Sea  $\mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma \triangleright M : \rho$ , si  $\Gamma$  tiene información de tipos para  $x$ , es decir  $x : \tau \in \Gamma$  para algún  $\tau$ , entonces:

$$\mathbb{W}(\textcolor{red}{\lambda}x.U) \stackrel{def}{=} \Gamma \setminus \{x : \tau\} \triangleright \lambda x : \tau. M : \tau \rightarrow \rho$$

Si  $\Gamma$  no tiene información de tipos para  $x$  ( $x \notin \text{Dom}(\Gamma)$ ), entonces elegimos una variable fresca  $s$  y

$$\mathbb{W}(\textcolor{red}{\lambda}x.U) \stackrel{def}{=} \Gamma \triangleright \lambda x : s. M : s \rightarrow \rho$$

**Caso *fix***

$$\mathbb{W}(\textcolor{red}{fix } (U)) \stackrel{def}{=} S\Gamma \triangleright S \text{ fix } (M) : St$$

- $\mathbb{W}(U) = \Gamma_1 \triangleright M : \tau$
- $S = MGU\{\tau \doteq t \rightarrow t\}$  con  $t$  variable fresca