

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 λ^{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

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

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

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 λ^{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 ($\lambda^{\dots \text{let}}$)

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 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 letRec se puede definir en base a let y 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

$$\frac{j \in 1..n}{\{l_i = \mathbf{V}_i^{i \in 1..n}\}.l_j \rightarrow \mathbf{V}_j} \text{(E-ProjRcd)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

Valores

$$V ::= \dots \mid \langle V, V \rangle$$

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. Extensión con árboles binarios

Tipos

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

Términos

$$M, N ::= \dots \mid \text{Nil}_\sigma \mid \text{Bin}(M, N, O) \mid \text{raiz}(M) \mid \text{der}(M) \mid \text{izq}(M) \mid \text{esNil}(M)$$

Axiomas y reglas de tipado

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{Nil}_\sigma : AB_\sigma} (\text{T-Nil}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : AB_\sigma \quad \Gamma \triangleright N : \sigma \quad \Gamma \triangleright O : AB_\sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{Bin}(M, N, O) : AB_\sigma} (\text{T-Bin})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : AB_\sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{raiz}(M) : \sigma} (\text{T-raiz}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : AB_\sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{der}(M) : AB_\sigma} (\text{T-der})$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : AB_\sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{izq}(M) : AB_\sigma} (\text{T-izq}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \triangleright M : AB_\sigma}{\Gamma \triangleright \text{isNil}(M) : \text{Bool}} (\text{T-isNil})$$

Valores

$$V ::= \dots \mid \text{Nil} \mid \text{Bin}(V, V, V)$$

Axiomas y reglas de evaluación

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\text{Bin}(M, N, O) \rightarrow \text{Bin}(M', N, O)} (\text{E-Bin1}) \quad \frac{N \rightarrow N'}{\text{Bin}(V, N, O) \rightarrow \text{Bin}(V, N', O)} (\text{E-Bin2})$$

$$\frac{O \rightarrow O'}{\text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, O) \rightarrow \text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, O')} (\text{E-Bin3})$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\text{raiz}(M) \rightarrow \text{raiz}(M')} (\text{E-Raiz1}) \quad \frac{}{\text{raiz}(\text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, V_3)) \rightarrow V_2} (\text{E-Bin3})$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\text{der}(M) \rightarrow \text{der}(M')} (\text{E-Der1}) \quad \frac{}{\text{der}(\text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, V_3)) \rightarrow V_3} (\text{E-Der2})$$

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{\text{izq}(M) \rightarrow \text{izq}(M')} (\text{E-Izq1}) \quad \frac{}{\text{izq}(\text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, V_3)) \rightarrow V_1} (\text{E-Izq2})$$

$$\frac{}{\text{isNil}(M) \rightarrow \text{izq}(M')} (\text{E-isNil1}) \quad \frac{}{\text{isNil}(\text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, V_3)) \rightarrow \text{false}} (\text{E-isNilBin})$$

$$\frac{}{\text{isNil}(\text{Bin}(V_1, V_2, V_3)) \rightarrow \text{true}} (\text{E-isNilNil})$$

9. Algoritmo de Martelli-Montanari

1. Descomposición

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

2. Eliminación de par trivial

$$\{Nat \doteq Nat\} \cup G \mapsto G$$

$$\{Bool \doteq Bool\} \cup G \mapsto G$$

$$\{s \doteq s\} \cup G \mapsto G$$

3. Swap Si σ no es una variable,

$$\{\sigma \doteq s\} \cup G \mapsto \{s \doteq \sigma\} \cup G$$

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

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

5. Falla

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

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

$$\{s \doteq \sigma\} \cup G \mapsto \text{falla}$$

10. Función \mathbb{W}

Constantes y variables

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

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

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

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

Caso *succ*

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

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

$$\blacksquare S = MGU\{\tau \doteq Nat\}$$

Caso *pred*

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

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

$$\blacksquare S = MGU\{\tau \doteq Nat\}$$

Caso *isZero*

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

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

$$\blacksquare S = MGU\{\tau \doteq Nat\}$$

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

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

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

Caso abstracción

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

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

Si Γ 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