

## Types + Subtyping

$$A ::= A \rightarrow B \mid b \mid \top \mid \perp$$

$$\boxed{A <: B}$$

$$\frac{}{A <: A} \text{ (Refl)}$$

$$\frac{A <: B \quad B <: C}{A <: C} \text{ (Trans)}$$

$$\frac{}{A <: \top} \text{ (Top)}$$

$$\frac{}{\perp <: A} \text{ (Bot)}$$

$$\frac{A_2 <: A_1 \quad B_1 <: B_2}{A_1 \rightarrow B_1 <: A_2 \rightarrow B_2} (\rightarrow-s)$$

## Terms

$$t ::= \lambda x. t \mid tu \mid x \mid (t : A)$$

$$\Gamma ::= \bullet \mid \Gamma, x : A$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash t : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t : A \rightarrow B} (\rightarrow-i)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash tu : B} (\rightarrow-e)$$

$$\frac{x : A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x : A} \text{ (Var)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \quad A <: B}{\Gamma \vdash t : B} \text{ (sub)}$$

← this is new!  
... and it causes lots of problems.

STLC +  $\{\top, \perp\}$   
+ subtyping

...

Subject reduction: If  $t \rightarrow^* u$  and  $\Gamma \vdash t : A$  then  $\Gamma \vdash u : A$ .

Pf. sketch. Pf by induction on typing derivations and analysis of  $\rightarrow$ -deriv.

Just look at one case:  $(\rightarrow-e)$  +  $\beta$ -contraction

Case  $\beta$ -step.  $(\rightarrow-e)$  + Have:  $t = (\lambda x. t_1) t_2$ ,  $u = t_1 \{t_2/x\}$

$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t_1 : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$        $\Gamma \vdash t_2 : A_1$

Problem: We don't know how  $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t_1 : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$  was derived.  
The subsumption rule applies (in addition to  $(\rightarrow-i)$ ).

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t_1 : ? \quad ? \leq A_1 \rightarrow A_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t_1 : A_1 \rightarrow A_2}$$

Need a helper lemma!

generation lemma. Let  $t$  st.  $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ , then

1) if  $t = x$  then  $\Gamma(x) \leq A$

2) if  $t = \lambda x. t$  then there is  $A_1, A_2$  st.  $\Gamma, x : A_1 \vdash t : A_2$  and  $A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \leq A$

⋮

Pf. By ind. on typing derivations (exercise).

Back to the S.R. proof...

We have  $t = (\lambda x.t_1.t_2)$   $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t_1 : A_1 \rightarrow B_1$   $\Gamma \vdash t_2 : A_1$

Want to show that  $\Gamma \vdash t_1 \{t_2/x\} : B_1$ . Want to apply subst. lemma

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A_1 \vdash t_1 : C \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : A_1}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \{t_2/x\} : C} \text{ (Subst. lemma)}$$

Use the generalisation lemma:  $\Gamma, x:C_1 \vdash t_1 : C_2$  and  $C_1 \rightarrow C_2 <: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$

We need another helper lemma.

Subtyping inversion. If  $A <: B$  then...

- if  $B = B_1 \rightarrow B_2$  then there are  $A_1, A_2$  st.  $A = A_1 \rightarrow A_2$  and  $B_1 <: A_2, A_2 <: B_2$
- ...

Pf. (by induction on the derivation of  $A <: B$ ). Exercise (TAPL).

Now the  $(\rightarrow-e)$  case with  $\beta$ -contraction goes through because we can apply the substitution lemma (modulo (Sub))

## Bidirectional typing.

Problem: subsumption throws a spanner in the works when we want to implement type checking. Why? Not syntax directed.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash st : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \underline{B} \quad \underline{B} <: A}{\Gamma \vdash t : A} \quad \leftarrow \text{How to guess } B ?$$

Solution: bidirectional typing.

Inference rules (neutrals)

$$\frac{x : A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x \Rightarrow A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s \Rightarrow A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash t \Leftarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash st : \Rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t \Leftarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash (t : A) \Rightarrow A}$$

— Checking rules (introduction forms)  $\boxed{\Gamma \vdash t \quad A}$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t \Leftarrow B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t \Leftarrow A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t \Rightarrow A \quad A <: B}{\Gamma \vdash t \Leftarrow B}$$

# Coercive subtyping vs. CCCs

$$\boxed{\Gamma \vdash t : A} \quad \Gamma \xrightarrow{t} A$$

$$\boxed{\Delta \vdash \sigma : \Pi} \quad \Delta \xrightarrow{\sigma} \Pi$$

$$\boxed{f : A <: B} \quad A \xrightarrow{f} B$$

Objects :  $b, b', \dots$

Arrows :  $c, c', c'' \dots$

Coercions :  $\forall b, b'$  at most one coercion  $f : b \rightarrow b'$

$$\frac{}{\text{id} : A <: A} \text{ (Ref1)} \quad \frac{f : A <: B \quad g : B <: C}{g \circ f : A <: C} \text{ (Trans)}$$

$$\frac{f : A_2 <: A_1 \quad g : B_1 <: B_2}{g \circ f : A_1 \rightarrow B_1 <: A_2 \rightarrow B_1}$$

$$\text{hom}(-, -) : \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \text{ Set}$$

$$\text{hom}(A, B) = B^A$$

$$\text{hom}(f, g) = h \mapsto g \circ h \circ f$$