Elaborating F_i^+ to record calculus λ^{rec}

Snow

March 14, 2023

Changes in λ^{rec} 0) Simplify the system, drop polymorphism, and use simple labels

- 1) Type soundness proved
- 2) Use list for record types, so the time cost of concatenation can be moved to compilation.

1 Syntax of λ^{rec}

value tv

Notes 0) Multi-field records are nullable. 1) The whole program evaluates to a record form. 3) l stands for a string.

(Values)

TS-Mergercd

 $\Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : Ct$

 $\Gamma \vdash t.ll : Bt$

 $\boxed{\Gamma \vdash t \Leftarrow At}$ (Target flex typing)

 $\frac{\text{TFTyping-Sim}}{\Gamma \vdash t \Leftarrow At} \frac{At \approx Bt}{\Gamma \vdash t \Leftarrow Bt}$

2 Syntax of F_i^+

Notes 0) Fixpoint typing rule updated.

- 1) Type translation (from source type to string) modeled.
- 2) Current focus: converting source type to target type.

2.1 Elaboration rules

1) All top-like values are translated into empty lists.

2) All basic values (that are not merges) are translated into single-field records.

ELA-BASE
$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash e \iff B \leadsto t}{\Gamma \vdash b \Rightarrow \mathbb{B} \leadsto \{|\mathbb{B}| \Rightarrow b\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash e \iff B \leadsto t}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : A \to B \Rightarrow A \to B \leadsto \{|\overline{B}| \Rightarrow \lambda x. t\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma} \vdash \{l = e\} \Rightarrow \{l : A\} \leadsto \{\{l : |A|\} \Rightarrow t\}}$$

3) Variables are directly used (unwrap the thunk) and merged terms are simply concatenated, with the expectation that $\cdot \vdash e \Rightarrow A \leadsto t$ implies $t \to^* \{|A| \Rightarrow t'\}$ (or a multi-field record) (i.e. the variable will be substituted by a term of this exact type).

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{ELA-Warge} & & & & & \\ \Gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow A \leadsto t_1 \\ x : A \in \Gamma \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash x \Rightarrow A \leadsto x & & & \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash e_1 \ , \ e_2 \Rightarrow B \leadsto t_2 & A *B \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash e_1 \ , \ e_2 \Rightarrow A \& B \leadsto t_1; t_2 \end{array}$$

4) Projection, application, and type application make use of the property that every translated subterms are records. Application is lazy.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ELA-APP} \\ \Gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow A \leadsto t_1 \\ \Gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow B' \leadsto t_2 \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash e.l \Rightarrow B \leadsto t_2 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{ELA-APP} \\ \Gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow A \leadsto t_1 \\ \Gamma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow B' \leadsto t_2 \\ \hline t_1 : A; \{l\} \leadsto t_2 : B' \leadsto t_3 : C \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 \Rightarrow C \leadsto t_3 \end{array}$$

5) Annotated expressions, like fixpoints, rely on the subsumption rule to insert coercions. The coerced expression always evaluates to a record.

2.2 Coercions

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline t_1:A<:B\leadsto t_2\\\hline &S\text{-Top}\\\hline &B\text{ Ordinary} & |B|\\\hline &t:A<:B\leadsto \{\}\\\hline &t:L:A:B\leadsto \{\}\\\hline &t:L:A:B\leadsto \{|B|\Rightarrow \text{fix } x.x\}\\\hline \\ S\text{-ARROW}\\\hline &S\text{-ARROW}\\\hline &S\text{-ARROW}\\\hline &S\text{-ARROW}\\\hline &S\text{-AL}\\\hline &t:A_1\to A_2<:B_1\to B_2\Longrightarrow \{|B_1\to B_2|\Rightarrow \lambda x.t_2\}\\\hline &S\text{-ANDL}\\\hline &C\text{ Ordinary}\\\hline &t:A\&B<:C\leadsto t'\\\hline &t:A\&B<:C\leadsto t'\\\hline &t:A\&B<:C\leadsto t'\\\hline &t:A\&B<:C\leadsto t'\\\hline &t:A\&B>B \vartriangleleft t_2\Longrightarrow t_3\\\hline &t:A$$

 $\frac{t_1.|\{l:A_1\}|:A_1\rhd A\lhd t_2.|\{l:A_2\}|:A_2\leadsto t}{t_1:\{l:A_1\}\rhd\{l:A\}\lhd t_2:\{l:A_2\}\leadsto\{|\{l:A\}|\Rightarrow t\}}$

$$t_1:A;t_2:B\leadsto t_3:C$$

(Distributive application)

(Top-like Types)

(Ordinary Types)

$$\frac{\text{A-Top}}{t_1:A;t_2:B\leadsto\{\}:\top}$$

A-Top
$$\begin{array}{c} A\text{-Arrow} \\ \hline |A\lceil \\ \hline t_1:A;t_2:B\leadsto \{\}:\top \end{array} \begin{array}{c} A\text{-Arrow} \\ \hline t_2:C<:A\leadsto t_3 \\ \hline t_1:A\to B;t_2:C\leadsto (t_1.|A\to B|)\,t_3:B \end{array} \begin{array}{c} t:A;t_2:C\leadsto t_3:A' \\ \hline t:B;t_2:C\leadsto t_4:B' \\ \hline t_1:A\&Bt_2:C\leadsto t_3;t_4:A'\&B' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{A-And} \\ t: A; t_2: C \leadsto t_3: A' \\ t: B; t_2: C \leadsto t_4: B' \\ \hline t_1: A \& B; t_2: C \leadsto t_3; t_4: A' \& B' \end{array}$$

Auxiliary definitions 2.3

TL-TOP 1TT

$$\frac{A_{k_1} < A_{k_2} < \dots < A_{k_m} \quad \neg |A_k|}{|A_1 \& A_2 \& \dots \& A_n| = |A_{k_1} \& |A_{k_2}| \& \dots \& |A_{k_m}|}$$

A

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{TL-AND} & \text{TL-ARR} & \text{TL-RCD} \\ \frac{|A| & |B|}{|A \& B|} & \frac{|B|}{|A \to B|} & \frac{|B|}{|\{l : B\}|} \end{array}$$

A Ordinary

A * B

$$(Type\ Disjointness\ (Algorithmic))$$

D-ARRRCD D-RCDARR
$$\frac{D-RCDARR}{\{l:A\}*A_1 \to A_2}$$

 $B \lhd A \rhd C$

(Split a Type into Two)

$$\frac{\text{Sp-and}}{(A) \lhd (A \& B) \rhd (B)} \qquad \frac{B_1 \lhd B \rhd B_2}{(A \to B_1) \lhd (A \to B) \rhd (A \to B_2)} \qquad \frac{B_1 \lhd B \rhd B_2}{\{l: B_1\} \lhd \{l: B\} \rhd \{l: B_2\}}$$

At <: Bt

(Target Subtyping)

TEI-RCD

TEI-COMM

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{recTyp} \ Ct \\ \mathbf{lookup} \ ll_1 \ Ct = /> \ \lor \ (\mathbf{lookup} \ ll_1 \ Ct \Rightarrow At' \ \land \ At' \approx At) \\ \mathbf{lookup} \ ll_2 \ Ct = /> \ \lor \ (\mathbf{lookup} \ ll_2 \ Ct \Rightarrow Bt' \ \land \ Bt' \approx Bt) \\ \frac{ll_1 \neq ll_2}{\{ll_2 : Bt, (\{ll_1 : At, Ct\})\} \approx Ct'} \\ \overline{\{ll_1 : At, (\{ll_2 : Bt, Ct\})\} \approx Ct'} \end{array}$$

TEI-DUP

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{recTyp} \ Ct \\ & \mathbf{lookup} \ ll \ Ct = / > \ \lor \ (\mathbf{lookup} \ ll \ Ct \Rightarrow At' \ \land \ At' \approx At) \\ & At \approx Bt \\ & \underbrace{\{ll : Bt, (\{ll : At, Ct\})\} \approx Ct'}_{\{ll : At, (\{ll : Bt, Ct\})\} \approx Ct'} \end{aligned}$$

- 1) type soundness of the target calculus
- 2) connecting the source to the target
- type translation function (from source type to string): intersection types are flattened, their toplike parts are filtered, and all the conjuncts are sorted (but no deduplication).
- a relation that characterizes types that corresponds to the same string.
- 3) I need a function that converts source types to target types, to prove that elaboration generates well-typed terms. There are 3 problems:
- Source types and target types are not one-to-one mapped. The typing rule for toplike lambda functions does not split types but the subsumption rule does (via subtyping)

\x:Int . x : Top&Top ~> { }
(\x:Int . x : Int) : Int->Top&Top ~> { ->|Top&Top| => \ x }

Lemma eqIndTyp_sound_complete: $A \approx B$ iff |A| = |B|.

Lemma disjoint_type_no_eqInd: if $A \approx B$ and A * B then there is a contradiction.

Lemma translation from source type to target type is a function

Lemma cosub_well_typed: if $t_1: A <: B \leadsto t_2$ and $G||\vdash t1 <= |[A]|$ then $G||\vdash t2: |[B]|$.

Theorem elaboration_well_typed: if $\Gamma \vdash e \text{ dirflag } A \leadsto t \text{ then } |[G]|| \vdash t : |[A]|$.