

Abstract syntax for maybe types and lists (LLMH)

Types:

$$Type ::= \dots \mid \text{Maybe } Type \mid [Type]$$

Expressions:

$$Exp ::= \dots \quad (\text{all existing constructs})$$
$$\mid \text{Nothing} \mid \text{Just}$$
$$\mid \text{case } Exp \text{ of Nothing} \rightarrow Exp; \text{Just } Var \rightarrow Exp$$
$$\mid [] \mid Exp : Exp$$
$$\mid \text{case } Exp \text{ of } [] \rightarrow Exp; Var : Var \rightarrow Exp$$

New typing rules for LLMH

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Nothing} : \text{Maybe } \tau}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{Just} : \tau \rightarrow \text{Maybe } \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_0 : \text{Maybe } \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau' \quad \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e_2 : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } e_0 \text{ of } \text{Nothing} \rightarrow e_1 ; \text{Just } x \rightarrow e_2 : \tau'}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash [] : [\tau]} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : [\tau]}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : e_2 : [\tau]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_0 : [\tau] \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau' \quad \Gamma, x : \tau, y : [\tau] \vdash e_2 : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } e_0 \text{ of } [] \rightarrow e_1 ; x : y \rightarrow e_2 : \tau'}$$

New operational rules (big step)

$$\frac{}{\text{Nothing} \Rightarrow \text{Nothing}}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{Just} \Rightarrow \text{Just}}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{Just } e \Rightarrow \text{Just } e}$$

$$e \Rightarrow \text{Nothing} \quad e_1 \Rightarrow v$$

$$\frac{}{\text{case } e \text{ of Nothing} \rightarrow e_1 ; \text{Just } x \rightarrow e_2 \Rightarrow v}$$

$$e \Rightarrow \text{Just } e_0$$

$$e_2[x := e_0] \Rightarrow v$$

$$\frac{}{\text{case } e \text{ of Nothing} \rightarrow e_1 ; \text{Just } x \rightarrow e_2 \Rightarrow v}$$

The new values are:

Nothing

Just

Just e

For lazy lists (as in Haskell)

$$\overline{[] \Rightarrow []} \qquad \overline{e_1:e_2 \Rightarrow e_1:e_2}$$

$$\frac{e \Rightarrow [] \quad e_1 \Rightarrow v}{\text{case } e \text{ of } [] \rightarrow e_1 ; x:y \rightarrow e_2 \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\frac{e \Rightarrow e_0:e'_0 \quad e_2[x,y := e_0,e'_0] \Rightarrow v}{\text{case } e \text{ of } [] \rightarrow e_1 ; x:y \rightarrow e_2 \Rightarrow v}$$

The new values are:

$$[] \qquad e_1 : e_2$$

Alternative for eager lists

Replace the rule

$$\frac{}{e_1:e_2 \Rightarrow e_1:e_2}$$

with the rule

$$\frac{e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad e_2 \Rightarrow v_2}{e_1:e_2 \Rightarrow v_1:v_2}$$

And the values are:

$$[] \qquad v_1 : v_2$$

Type inference algorithm for lists

Given (Γ, e) as input, the algorithm returns (θ_0, τ_0) as output.

[]: Let a be a fresh type variable.
Return $([], [a])$.

$e_1 : e_2$: Compute (θ_1, τ_1) for (Γ, e_1) .
Compute (θ_2, τ_2) for (Γ, e_2) .
Let θ'_2 be the mgu for $[\tau_1]$ and τ_2 .
Return $(\theta_1 \theta_2 \theta'_2 \upharpoonright_{\Gamma}, \tau_2 \theta'_2)$.

case e_0 of [] $\rightarrow e_1$; $x:y \rightarrow e_2$: Compute (θ_0, τ_0) for (Γ, e_0) .
Let a be a fresh type variable.
Let θ'_0 be the mgu of τ_0 and $[a]$.
Compute (θ_1, τ_1) for $(\Gamma \theta_0 \theta'_0, e_1)$.
Define Γ_2 to be $\Gamma \theta_0 \theta'_0 \theta_1, x : a \theta'_0 \theta_1, y : [a] \theta'_0 \theta_1$.
Compute (θ_2, τ_2) for (Γ_2, e_2) .
Let θ'_2 be the mgu for $\tau_1 \theta_2$ and τ_2 .
Return $(\theta_0 \theta'_0 \theta_1 \theta_2 \theta'_2 \upharpoonright_{\Gamma}, \tau_2 \theta'_2)$.

Milner's “let polymorphism”

The context Γ maps variables to *polymorphic types*

$$\forall a_1, \dots, a_k \tau$$

with explicit quantification over $k \geq 0$ type variables.

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau[a_1, \dots, a_k := \tau_1, \dots, \tau_k]} \quad \Gamma(x) = \forall a_1, \dots, a_k \tau$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \forall a_1, \dots, a_k \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2} (\star)$$

(\star) a_1, \dots, a_k must not occur as *free type variables* in Γ (i.e., every occurrence of any of a_1, \dots, a_k in Γ must be bound by some \forall).