

STLC with Logic: Poor Man's Axi

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Intro

These slides propose a basic calculus that could serve as a Poor Man's Axi. The system is Simply Typed Lambda Calculus with a first-order logic on top of it that lets us reason about program equality. At the end, we extend the system with booleans and natural numbers and consider adding some other additional features.

Grammar

Terms:

$e ::=$

$x \mid \lambda x. e \mid e_1 \ e_2 \mid$
 $(e_1, e_2) \mid \text{outl } e \mid \text{outr } e \mid$
 $\text{inl } e \mid \text{inr } e \mid \text{case } e \text{ of } (x_1. e_1, x_2. e_2) \mid$
 $\text{unit} \mid \text{elim}_{\text{Empty}} e$

Types:

$A, B ::= A \rightarrow B \mid A \times B \mid A + B \mid \text{Unit} \mid \text{Empty}$

Propositions:

$P, Q ::=$

$\top \mid \perp \mid \neg P \mid P \vee Q \mid P \wedge Q \mid P \Rightarrow Q \mid P \Leftrightarrow Q \mid$
 $\forall x : A. P \mid \exists x : A. P \mid$
 $e_1 =_A e_2$

Contexts

Typing contexts:

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

Assumption contexts:

$$\Delta ::= \cdot \mid \Delta, P$$

We make use of two kinds of contexts. Typing contexts tell us what the type of a variable is. They are used during typechecking and to see if a proposition is well-formed (since propositions can depend on term variables). Assumption contexts tell us what assumption were made. They are used during proof checking.

Judgements

Typing judgement:

$\Gamma \vdash e : A$ – in typing context Γ , term e is of type A

Computational equality judgement:

$\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A$ – in typing context Γ , terms e_1 and e_2 are computationally equal. Intuitively, e_1 and e_2 compute to the same normal form.

Well-formed proposition judgement:

$\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop}$ – in the typing context Γ , proposition P is well-formed.

True proposition judgement:

$\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P$ – in typing context Γ and propositional context Δ , proposition P holds.

Typing – basics

We treat typing contexts Γ as sets, so that there is no need for the so-called structural rules. The basic rule for typing is that variables have whatever type the typing context tells us.

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

Typing – main rules

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash e : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e : A \rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash f : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \vdash f \ a : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash b : B}{\Gamma \vdash (a, b) : A \times B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{outl } e : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{outr } e : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } e : A + B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } e : A + B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A + B \quad \Gamma, a : A \vdash e_1 : C \quad \Gamma, b : B \vdash e_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } e \text{ of } (a.e_1, b.e_2) : C}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{unit} : \text{Unit}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\text{Empty}} \ e : A}$$

Computation – basics

We represent computation using the non-directed computational equality relation, which might be a bit unintuitive, but is a common practice. Note that computational equality is typed, i.e. there's a separate computational equality relation for each type. Computational equality draws its meaning from two basic kinds of rules, computation rules and uniqueness rules. Intuitively, two terms of a given type are computationally equal when they compute to the same result, where the meaning of “compute” is specified by the computation rules and the meaning of “the same” is specified by the uniqueness rules. Formally, computational equality is the congruence closure of computation and uniqueness rules, i.e. the least equivalence relation that preserves all term constructors and contains the computation and uniqueness rules.

Computational equality – substitution

To state the computation rules, we need a substitution operation. Our notation is $e_1 [x := e_2]$ for a term e_1 in which term e_2 was substituted for the variable x . Unfortunately, I'm too lazy to define substitution here, but it shouldn't be hard for you to define it yourself.

Computational equality – computation rules

Computation rules describe the most essential computation steps. For example, what happens when we project the first element out of a pair? Note that not all types have computation rules. For example, `Unit` and `Empty` have no computation rules because there's no computation going on in these types.

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash b : B \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x. b) a \equiv b[x := a] : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash b : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{outl } (a, b) \equiv a : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash b : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{outr } (a, b) \equiv b : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash e_1 : C \quad \Gamma, y : B \vdash e_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } (\text{inl } a) \text{ of } (x.e_1, y.e_2) \equiv e_1[x := a] : C}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash b : B \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash e_1 : C \quad \Gamma, y : B \vdash e_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } (\text{inr } b) \text{ of } (x.e_1, y.e_2) \equiv e_2[y := b] : C}$$

Computational equality – uniqueness rules

Uniqueness rules establish that every term of a given type is computationally equal to a constructor of the type. For example, every term of a product type is a pair. The rules for `Unit` and `Empty` are a bit broader – they establish that all terms of these types are equal. Note that there are no uniqueness rules for sums.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash f : A \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \vdash f \equiv \lambda x. f \ x : A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv (\text{outl } e, \text{outr } e) : A \times B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{Unit}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : \text{Unit}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{Empty} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : \text{Empty}}$$

Computational equality – equivalence relation

Computational equality is an equivalence relation, i.e. it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A}{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e_1 : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e_3 : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_3 : A}$$

Computational equality – congruence rules

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash e \equiv e' : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. e \equiv \lambda x. e' : A \rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash f \equiv f' : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash a \equiv a' : A}{\Gamma \vdash f \ a \equiv f' \ a' : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a \equiv a' : A \quad \Gamma \vdash b \equiv b' : B}{\Gamma \vdash (a, b) \equiv (a', b') : A \times B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{outl } e \equiv \text{outl } e' : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{outr } e \equiv \text{outr } e' : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } e \equiv \text{inl } e' : A + B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } e \equiv \text{inr } e' : A + B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : A + B \quad \Gamma, a : A \vdash e_1 \equiv e'_1 : C \quad \Gamma, b : B \vdash e_2 \equiv e'_2 : C}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case } e \text{ of } (a.e_1, b.e_2) \equiv \text{case } e' \text{ of } (a.e'_1, b.e'_2) : C}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{unit} \equiv \text{unit} : \text{Unit}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\text{Empty}} e \equiv \text{elim}_{\text{Empty}} e' : A}$$

Computational equality – closing remarks

Note that because of the uniqueness rule for `Unit`, we don't need the congruence rule for `unit`. Moreover, we don't need the congruence rule for `unit` even more, because we already know that computational equality is reflexive.

Also note that in the congruence rule for `Empty`, the premise is always true because of the uniqueness rule for `Empty`, so it could be replaced with typing rules for `e` and `e'`.

Logic – well-formed proposition judgement

The role of the well-formed proposition judgement is twofold: to ensure that propositions are well-scoped (i.e. they don't contain free variables), and that propositional equality is formed only from well-typed terms. This judgement depends only on the typing context.

Logic – well-formed propositions

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \top \text{ prop}} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \perp \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \neg P \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \vee Q \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \wedge Q \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \Rightarrow Q \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \vdash Q \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash P \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \forall x : A. P \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x : A. P \text{ prop}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 =_A e_2 \text{ prop}}$$

Logic – true proposition judgement

The true proposition judgement depends on two contexts – a typing context Γ and an assumption context Δ . We treat both of them as sets, which means we don't need any structural rules. We treat negation and equivalence as defined, so that no rules are needed to handle them. We define $\neg P$ to be $P \Rightarrow \perp$ and $P \Leftrightarrow Q$ to be $P \Rightarrow Q \wedge Q \Rightarrow P$.

The basic rule of our logic is that we can use assumptions from the assumption context.

$$\frac{P \in \Delta}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P}$$

Logic – connectives

The rules for connectives are entirely standard.

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta, P \vdash Q}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \Rightarrow Q} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \Rightarrow Q \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash Q}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \wedge Q} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \wedge Q}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \wedge Q}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \vee Q} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash Q}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \vee Q}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P \vee Q \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta, P \vdash R \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta, Q \vdash R}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash R}$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \top} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \perp}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P}$$

Logic – substitution

To express rules for quantifiers, we need the operation of substituting a term for a variable in a proposition. Our notation is $P[x := e]$ for proposition P in which variable x was substituted with term e .

Logic – quantifiers

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \mid \Delta \vdash P}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall x : A. P} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall x : A. P \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := a]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := a]}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \exists x : A. P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \exists x : A. P \quad \Gamma, x : A \mid \Delta, P \vdash R}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash R}$$

Logic – equality

Propositional equality is an equivalence relation that can be substituted in proofs. Note that we handle reflexivity by referring to computational equality.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_2 : A}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_1 =_A e_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_1 =_A e_2}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_2 =_A e_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_1 =_A e_2 \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_2 =_A e_3}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_1 =_A e_3}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e_1 =_A e_2 \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := e_2]}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := e_1]}$$

Logic – equality for particular types

The general rules from the previous slide are not sufficient to prove all equations that we would like. For example, there's nothing we can use to prove function extensionality. We can fix this issue by adding rules that handle equality on a type-by-type basis. For now, the only additional rule we need concerns equality of functions, but with more types we might need more.

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall x : A. f \ x =_B g \ x}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash f =_{A \rightarrow B} g}$$

Logic – reasoning by cases on terms

Note that so far, we haven't got any rules that allow reasoning by cases on terms. For example, we might want to reason by cases not on a disjunction, but on a term $e : A + B$. To be able to do this, we need to add some more rules. Note that these rules are needed only for positive types (i.e. sums and the empty type), because for negative types the uniqueness rules suffice. Also, there's a slight discrepancy in the presentation between empty and sums, but don't worry about it.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Empty}}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, a : A \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := \text{inl } a] \quad \Gamma, b : B \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := \text{inr } b]}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall x : A + B. P}$$

Logic – classical logic

There are many ways to add classical logic to the system, but we'll have a rule which basically says that we can reason by cases on any proposition.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash P \text{ prop} \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta, P \vdash R \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta, \neg P \vdash R}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash R}$$

Exercises

Just seeing a system like this won't be enough to convince anybody that it makes sense. Therefore, doing some exercises would be advised:

- Assume that A and B are arbitrary types. Define functions $\text{swap} : A \times B \rightarrow B \times A$ and $\text{sweep} : A + B \rightarrow B + A$ and prove that they are involutive. Are they computationally involutive, i.e. involutive up to computational equality?
- Can you prove that every term of a product type is a pair?
- Can you prove that every term of a sum type is either `inl a` or `inr b` for some a and b ?
- Add booleans to the language
- Add natural numbers to the language.
- Define addition of natural numbers and prove that it is associative and commutative.
- Write an interesting program and prove an interesting theorem about it.

More types – intro

Our current menagerie of type constructors isn't very expressive. In fact, since the only base types are unit and empty, all we can do is finite types and functions between them. Let's what we need to do to add a new type constructor to our language. Note that to save space, we will omit the congruence rules for computational equality.

More types – eliminator for Unit

One little silly thing that we don't have is an eliminator for the Unit type. It's useless, but why not?

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \text{Unit}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\text{Unit}} e u : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\text{Unit}} e \text{ unit} \equiv e : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : A \quad \Gamma \vdash u \equiv u' : \text{Unit}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\text{Unit}} e u \equiv \text{elim}_{\text{Unit}} e' u' : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := \text{unit}]}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall x : \text{Unit}. P}$$

More types – booleans

$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash \text{true} : \text{Bool}} \quad \overline{\Gamma \vdash \text{false} : \text{Bool}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if true then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \equiv e_1 : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if false then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \equiv e_2 : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[b := \text{true}] \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[b := \text{false}]}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall b : \text{Bool}. P}$$

More types – natural numbers

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{zero} : \mathbb{N}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{succ } n : \mathbb{N}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash z : A \quad \Gamma \vdash s : A \rightarrow A \quad \Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\mathbb{N}} z s n : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash z : A \quad \Gamma \vdash s : A \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\mathbb{N}} z s \text{zero} \equiv z : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash z : A \quad \Gamma \vdash s : A \rightarrow A \quad \Gamma \vdash n : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{elim}_{\mathbb{N}} z s (\text{succ } n) \equiv s (\text{elim}_{\mathbb{N}} z s n) : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[n := \text{zero}] \quad \Gamma, n' : \mathbb{N} \mid \Delta, P[n := n'] \vdash P[n := \text{succ } n']}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall n : \mathbb{N}. P}$$

More types – lists

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{nil} : \text{List } A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash h : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : \text{List } A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{cons } h \ t : \text{List } A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : A \quad \Gamma \vdash c : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash l : \text{List } A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fold } n \ c \ l : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : B \quad \Gamma \vdash c : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fold } n \ c \ \text{nil} \equiv n : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash n : B \quad \Gamma \vdash c : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash h : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : \text{List } A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fold } n \ c \ (\text{cons } h \ t) \equiv c \ h \ (\text{fold } n \ c \ t) : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[l := \text{nil}] \quad \Gamma, h : A, t : \text{List } A \mid \Delta, P[l := t] \vdash P[l := \text{cons } h \ t]}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \forall l : \text{List } A. P}$$

More types – streams

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : \text{Stream } A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{hd } s : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s : \text{Stream } A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{tl } s : \text{Stream } A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash f : A \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{scons } a f : \text{Stream } A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash f : A \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{hd } (\text{scons } a f) \equiv a : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash a : A \quad \Gamma \vdash f : A \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{tl } (\text{scons } a f) \equiv \text{scons } (f a) f : \text{Stream } A}$$

More types – streams 2

Streams do have all the congruence rules we would expect, but they don't have any uniqueness rules.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash s \equiv s' : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{hd } s \equiv \text{hd } s' : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s \equiv s' : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{tl } s \equiv \text{tl } s' : \text{Stream } A} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash a \equiv a' : A \quad \Gamma \vdash f \equiv f' : A \rightarrow A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{scons } a \ f \equiv \text{scons } a' \ f' : \text{Stream } A}
 \end{array}$$

More types – streams 3

But the real question is, how do proofs by coinduction look like?

Additional features – intro

What other features might we add to our language? Let's find out.

Additional features – definitions in context

We can change the definition of typing contexts to allow putting definitions in them. This can be handy for expressing let bindings and also makes fully formal derivations much shorter. However, it also requires adding a new judgement, the well-formed context judgement, because we want to allow adding only well-typed definitions to the context. We must also remember to include these definitions in computational equality.

$\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x : A \mid \Gamma, x : A \equiv e$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{\cdot \text{ ctx}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx} \quad x \notin \Gamma}{\Gamma, x : A \text{ ctx}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \text{ ctx} \quad \Gamma \vdash e : A \quad x \notin \Gamma}{\Gamma, x : A \equiv e \text{ ctx}} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma, x : A \equiv e \text{ ctx}}{\Gamma, x : A \equiv e \vdash x \equiv e : A}
 \end{array}$$

Additional features – let bindings

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : A \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash e_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : A}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \equiv e_2[x := e_1] : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e'_1 : A \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e'_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \equiv \text{let } x = e'_1 \text{ in } e'_2 : B}$$

If definitions from the previous slide are available, we might modify the computation rule to make use of it.

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A : \equiv e_1 \vdash e_2 \equiv e'_2 : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \equiv e'_2 : B}$$

Additional features – type annotations

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A}{\Gamma \vdash (e : A) : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : A}{\Gamma \vdash (e : A) \equiv e : A}$$

Additional features – record types

$$\frac{\forall i. \quad \Gamma \vdash e_i : A_i}{\Gamma \vdash \{\ell_i := e_i\} : \{\ell_i : A_i\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : R \quad (\ell : A) \in R}{\Gamma \vdash e.\ell : A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \{\ell_i := e_i\} : \{\ell_i : A_i\} \quad \exists i. \ell = \ell_i}{\Gamma \vdash \{\ell_i := e_i\}.\ell \equiv e_i : A_i}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash r : \{\ell_i : A_i\}}{\Gamma \vdash r \equiv \{\ell_i := r.\ell_i\} : \{\ell_i : A_i\}}$$

Additional features – refinement types

For a moment, let's say that types can depend on propositions. This means that we have a well-formed type judgement which depends both on typing contexts and assumption contexts. We can now express refinement types.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ type} \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash P \text{ prop}}{\Gamma \vdash \{x : A \mid P\} \text{ type}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e : A \quad \Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \text{intro } e : \{x : A \mid P\}}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e : \{x : A \mid P\}}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash \text{proj } e : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e : \{x : A \mid P\}}{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash P[x := e]}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \mid \Delta \vdash e : \{x : A \mid P\}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{proj } (\text{intro } e) \equiv e : A}$$

Additional features – more, part 1

- Variant types – this is a feature dual to records. They are basically a first-class version of non-recursive algebraic data types.
- Quotient types – it is a language extension similar to refinement types, but they resemble set-theoretic quotients rather than subsets. They correspond to Athena's structures. They are absent from most varieties of type theory, but I'm not sure whether they won't be possible here.
- Subtyping – some types are now in a subtyping relation $A :< B$ and an $a : A$ can be used in every place where a term of type B is expected.

Additional features – more, part 2

- Parametric polymorphism – a new type former $\forall\alpha.A$. It can be either explicit (need to manage the type arguments manually) or implicit (type arguments are inferred). The implicit approach is the most common, but it's also harder to implement.
- Algebraic data types – adding them in a clean manner is a bit complicated, because we either need to deal with general recursion or manage a plethora of checks, like coverage and termination.
- Module system – this will be a bit harder to model, but we could borrow it from ML and OCaml.

Additional features – alternative presentations

- The system could be presented using a reduction which would cover the “directed” part of computational equality.
- The type system could be presented in a more algorithmic way, which is more amenable to being treated as a reference implementation.
- Is an explicit definition of substitution needed, or nobody cares?