$$\begin{array}{lll} e ::= & x \mid (e \ e) \mid \lambda x^{\tau}.e \mid (\mathbf{if} \ e \ e) \mid c \mid \# \mathbf{t} \mid \# \mathbf{f} \mid (\cos s \ e) \mid (vec \ \overrightarrow{e}) \mid n & \text{Expressions} \\ c ::= & + \mid * \mid \leq \mid num? \mid bool? \mid proc? \mid cons? \mid vec? \mid car \mid cdr \mid len \mid ref & \text{Primitive Operations} \\ pe ::= & \mathbf{car} \mid \mathbf{cdr} \mid \mathbf{len} & \text{Path Elements} \\ \hline pe ::= & pe & \text{Paths} \\ \hline z ::= & pe & \text{Paths} \\ \hline z ::= & n \mid \pi(x) \mid n\mathfrak{L} \mid \mathfrak{L} + \mathfrak{L} & \text{Linear Expressions} \\ o ::= & \emptyset \mid \pi(x) \mid \mathfrak{L} & \text{Objects} \\ \hline \phi ::= & \mathfrak{L} \leq \mathfrak{L} & \text{Linear Inequalities} \\ \hline \sigma, \tau ::= & \overline{\tau} \mid \mathbf{N} \mid \{x : \tau \mid \psi\} \mid \mathbf{T} \mid \mathbf{F} \mid (\bigcup \overrightarrow{\tau}) \mid \langle \tau, \tau \rangle \mid [[\tau]] \mid x : \sigma \xrightarrow{\psi} \tau & \text{Types} \\ \hline \psi ::= & \tau_{\pi(x)} \mid \overline{\tau}_{\pi(x)} \mid \psi \supset \psi \mid \psi \land \psi \mid \psi \lor \psi \mid \Phi \mid \mathbb{T} \mid \mathbb{F} \mid \mathbb{U} & \text{Propositions} \\ \hline \Gamma ::= & \overline{\psi} & \text{Environments} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

 \perp is defined as (\bigcup), **B** is defined as (\bigcup **T F**).

Figure 1: Syntax of Types, Propositions, Terms, etc...

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{T-Num} \\ \Gamma \vdash n: \{x: \mathbf{N} \, | \, x=n\} \, ; \, \mathbb{T}; \, n \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{T-Const} \\ \Gamma \vdash c: \delta_{\tau}(c) \, ; \, \mathbb{T}; \, \emptyset \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{T-True} \\ \Gamma \vdash \#t: \mathbf{T}; \, \mathbb{T}; \, \emptyset \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} \text{T-False} \\ \Gamma \vdash \#f: \mathbf{F}; \, \mathbb{F}; \, \emptyset \end{array} \end{array}$$

Figure 2: Typing Rules

Figure 3: Subtyping Rules

Where χ ranges over propositions of the form $\tau_{\pi(x)}$, $\overline{\tau}_{\pi(x)}$, and Φ .

Figure 4: Logic Rules

```
\psi_1 \mid \psi_2[o/x]
                                  = \psi_1[o/x] \mid \psi_2[o/x]
                                   = (\nu[\pi'(y)/x])_{\pi(\pi'(y))}
\nu_{\pi(x)}[\pi'(y)/x]
\nu_{\pi(x)}[\emptyset/x]^+
                                   =\mathbb{T}
\nu_{\pi(x)}[\emptyset/x]^-
                                   =\mathbb{F}
\nu_{\pi(x)}[o/z]
                                   = \nu_{\pi(x)}
                                                                                    x \neq z and z \notin fv(\nu)
\nu_{\pi(x)}[o/z]^{+}
                                   = \mathbb{T}
                                                                                    x \neq z and z \in \text{fv}(\nu)

\begin{array}{c}
\pi(x)[v] \\
\nu_{\pi(x)}[o/z]^{-} \\
\mathbb{T}[o/x]
\end{array}

                                   =\mathbb{F}
                                                                                    x \neq z and z \in \text{fv}(\nu)
                                   = \mathbb{T}
                                   =\mathbb{F}
\mathbb{F}[o/x]
                                   =\psi_1[o/x]^- \supset \psi_2[o/x]^+
(\psi_1 \supset \psi_2)[o/x]^+
                                   =\psi_1[o/x]^+\supset \psi_2[o/x]^-
(\psi_1 \supset \psi_2)[o/x]^-
(\psi_1 \vee \psi_2)[o/x]
                                   = \psi_1[o/x] \vee \psi_2[o/x]
                                   = \psi_1[o/x] \wedge \psi_2[o/x]
(\psi_1 \wedge \psi_2)[o/x]
\Phi[o/x]
                                   =\Phi
                                                                                                              x\not\in\Phi
\Phi[\pi'(y)/x]
                                   =\forall \phi\in\Phi,\;\phi[x\mapsto\pi'(y)]
                                                                                                              x \in \Phi
\Phi[\emptyset/x]^{\pm}
                                   = FMelim(\Phi, x, \pm)
                                                                                                              x \in \Phi
                                   = \pi[\pi'(y)/x](\pi'(y))
\pi(x)[\pi'(y)/x]
                                   =\emptyset
\pi(x)[\emptyset/x]
\pi(x)[o/z]
                                   =\pi[o/z](x)
                                                                                                              x \neq z
                                   = \emptyset
\emptyset[o/x]
```

Figure 5: Substitution

```
\begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{update}(\langle \tau, \sigma \rangle, \nu, \pi :: \mathbf{car}) &= \langle \operatorname{update}(\tau, \nu, \pi), \sigma \rangle \\ \operatorname{update}(\langle \tau, \sigma \rangle, \nu, \pi :: \mathbf{cdr}) &= \langle \tau, \operatorname{update}(\sigma, \nu, \pi) \rangle \end{array}
```