Assignment 1 Types

Sam Barrett, 1803086

October 19, 2020

1.

 $M ::= \lambda x. M |MM| \texttt{true}| \texttt{false}| \texttt{if} \ M \ \texttt{then} \ M \ \texttt{else} \ M | \\ \langle M, M \rangle | \texttt{spread}(M, M) | \texttt{left}(M)| \texttt{right}(M)$

$$T ::= \mathbb{B}|T \to T|T \times T|T + T$$

(a) Extend call-by-value small-step operational semantics of the Curry-style Simply Typed λ -Calculus

Values, $V ::= \lambda x : T.M | \texttt{true}| \texttt{false}| \langle M, M \rangle | \texttt{left}(M)| \texttt{right}(M)$ Evaluation Contexts

$$C ::= \bullet |CM|VC|$$
if C then M else $M|$ spread $(C,M)|$ case (C,M,M)

Rules:

$$\frac{M \to_v \mathtt{right}(N)}{\mathtt{case}(M,P,Q) \to_v NQ} \operatorname{CR}$$

(b) Prove: Note: unless stated otherwise Π_n stands for the RHS of the bottom of the previous proof tree

$$\mathtt{spread}((\lambda x.\langle x,x\rangle)\mathtt{true},\lambda y.\lambda z.\mathtt{if}\ y\ \mathtt{then}\ \mathtt{left}(z)\ \mathtt{else}\ \mathtt{right}(z))\\ \to_v^*\mathtt{left}(\mathtt{true})$$

$$\frac{\frac{\langle \texttt{true}, \texttt{true} \rangle}{(\lambda x. \langle x, x \rangle) \texttt{true}} \beta}{\Pi_1} \operatorname{spread}(\bullet, M) \qquad (1)$$

Where Π_1 is defined as:

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{spread}((\lambda x.\langle x,x\rangle)\operatorname{true},\lambda y.\lambda z.\operatorname{if}\ y\ \operatorname{then}\ \operatorname{left}(z)\ \operatorname{else}\ \operatorname{right}(z)) \\ \to_v \operatorname{spread}(\langle \operatorname{true},\operatorname{true}\rangle,\operatorname{if}\ y\ \operatorname{then}\ \operatorname{left}(z)\ \operatorname{else}\ \operatorname{right}(z)) \end{split}$$

$$\Pi_1 \to_v (\lambda y. \lambda z. \text{if } y \text{ then } \text{left}(z) \text{ else } \text{right}(z)) \text{true true}$$
 SP (2)

$$\Pi_2 \to_v \lambda z.$$
if true then left (z) else right (z) β (3)

$$\Pi_3 \to_v \text{ if true then left(true) else right(true)} \beta$$
 (4)

$$\Pi_4 \to_v \text{left(true)}$$
 ITET (5)

(c) Typing Rules:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : T \times U \qquad \Gamma \vdash N : T \to U \to Z}{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{spread}(M,N) : Z} \operatorname{SP}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : T}{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{left}(M) : T + U} \operatorname{L}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : U}{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{right}(M) : T + U} \operatorname{R}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : T \qquad \Gamma \vdash P : T \to Z}{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{case}(\operatorname{left}(M), P, Q) : Z} \operatorname{CASEL}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : U \qquad \Gamma \vdash Q : U \to Z}{\Gamma \vdash \operatorname{case}(\operatorname{right}(M), P, Q) : Z} \operatorname{CASER}$$

(d) Prove:

$$spread((\lambda x.\langle x, x\rangle)true, \lambda y.\lambda z.if y then $left(z)$ else $right(z))$$$

has type $\mathbb{B} + \mathbb{B}$

$$\frac{\overline{\mathtt{true}:\mathbb{B}}^{\mathrm{T}}}{\mathtt{left}(\mathtt{true}):\mathbb{B}+U}\mathrm{L}$$

Where U is of any type, \therefore we can say $U \mapsto \mathbb{B}$ giving us $left(true) : \mathbb{B} + \mathbb{B}$

2. Is:

$$(\lambda x.\lambda y.((xy)(x\mathtt{true})$$

typeable within the Simply Typed λ -Calculus?

Wand's Algorithm:

Note: where C = C, C has not changed since the previous line

$$C = \emptyset, G = \langle \cdot; M_0; \alpha_0 \rangle \tag{1}$$

$$C = \{\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2\}, G = \langle x : \alpha_1; \lambda y.((xy)(x\mathtt{true})); \alpha_2 \rangle$$
 (2)

$$C = \{\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2, \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4\}, G = \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; (xy)(x\mathtt{true}); \alpha_4 \rangle$$
 (3)

$$C = C, G = \{ \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; xy; \alpha_5 \rightarrow \alpha_4 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x\mathsf{true}; \alpha_4 \rangle \} \quad (4)$$

$$C = C,$$

$$G = \{ \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x; \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; y; \alpha_6 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x \mathsf{true}; \alpha_4 \rangle \}$$
(5)

$$C = C, G = \{ \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x; \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; y; \alpha_6 \rangle, \\ \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x; \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; \mathsf{true}; \alpha_7 \rangle \}$$
 (6)

$$C = \{\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2, \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1\},$$

$$G = \{\langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; y; \alpha_6 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x; \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; \mathsf{true}; \alpha_7 \rangle\}$$
 (7)

$$C = \{ \alpha_0 = \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2, \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_6 = \alpha_3 \},$$

$$G = \{ \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; x; \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 \rangle, \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; \mathsf{true}; \alpha_7 \rangle \}$$
 (8)

$$C = \{ \alpha_0 = \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2, \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_6 = \alpha_3, \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 \},$$

$$G = \{ \langle x : \alpha_1, y : \alpha_3; \mathsf{true}; \alpha_7 \rangle \} \quad (9)$$

Robinson's Algorithm:

$$\label{eq:alpha_0} \begin{split} \text{unify}(\{\alpha_0 = \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2, \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \\ \alpha_6 = \alpha_3, \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_7 = \mathbb{B}\}) \end{split} \tag{11}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{unify}(\{\alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_6 = \alpha_3, \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_7 = \mathbb{B}\}) \circ \\ & (\alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2) \end{aligned}$$
 (12)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{unify}(\{\alpha_6 \to \alpha_6 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_6 = \alpha_3, \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_1, \alpha_7 = \mathbb{B}\}) \circ \\ (\alpha_2 \mapsto \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2) \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{unify}(\{\alpha_6 = \alpha_3, \alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_7 = \mathbb{B}\}) \circ \\ (\alpha_1 \mapsto \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_2 \mapsto \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2) \end{aligned}$$
 (14)

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathtt{unify}(\{\alpha_7 \to \alpha_4 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4, \alpha_7 = \mathbb{B}\}) \circ \\ & (\alpha_6 \mapsto \alpha_3) \circ (\alpha_1 \mapsto \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_2 \mapsto \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2) \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{unify}(\{\alpha_7 = \mathbb{B}, \alpha_7 = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_5, \alpha_4 = \alpha_4\}) \circ \\ (\alpha_6 \mapsto \alpha_3) \circ (\alpha_1 \mapsto \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_2 \mapsto \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2) \end{aligned}$$
 (16)

$$\operatorname{unify}(\{\mathbb{B} = \alpha_3 \to \alpha_5, \alpha_4 = \alpha_4\}) \circ (\alpha_7 \mapsto \mathbb{B}) \circ (\alpha_6 \mapsto \alpha_3) \\
 \circ (\alpha_1 \mapsto \alpha_6 \to \alpha_5 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_2 \mapsto \alpha_3 \to \alpha_4) \circ (\alpha_0 \mapsto \alpha_1 \to \alpha_2) \quad (17)$$

ERROR: Cannot have constraint of the form $\mathbb{B}=T_1\to T_2$! Therefore term is not typable