# Syntax

# Lambda calculus syntax

```
t,t'::=x \mid \lambda x.t \mid t \ t' variables | functions | function application
```

```
t, t' ::= x | \x -> t | t t' Haskell t, t' ::= x | fun (x) -> t | t t' OCaml t, t' ::= X | fun (X) => t end | t(t') Erlang t, t' ::= x | x -> t | t.apply(t) Java
```

# Typing rules (linear)

## Typing syntax and relation

Church syntax adds a type "signature"

$$t := x \mid \lambda(x : A).t \mid t t$$

Type syntax 
$$A,B::=A\to B$$
 | Int | Bool | . . . . cf Haskell: t -> t'

In a full language we'd want more...

Typing lets us relate expressions to types, e.g.

$$\lambda(x:A).x:A\to A$$

Cf.: id :: a -> a id = 
$$\xspace x -> x$$

#### Quick exercise:



Q: What is the type of this lambda term?

$$\lambda(x:A).\lambda(y:B).x$$

$$\lambda(x:A).\lambda(y:B).x:A\to (B\to A)$$

const :: 
$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$$
  
const x y = x

Q: What is the type of this lambda term?

$$\lambda(x:A).y$$

A: It depends!

## Typing syntax and relation

Typing judgement with assumptions about variable types

$$y: B \vdash \lambda(x:A).y: A \rightarrow B$$

**Assumptions** 

**Term** 

**Type** 

Syntax of assumptions

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

Typing judgement form:  $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ 

# Typing rules

Defined inductively

Base case:

conclusions

Inductive step:

premises (inductive hypotheses)

conclusions

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

A term which is just one variable, takes its type from the context

abs 
$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda(x : A) \cdot t : A \to B}$$

Binds a variable out of the context

app 
$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : A \to B$$
  $\Gamma \vdash t_2 : A$   $\Gamma \vdash t_1 : t_2 : B$ 

Shares the context between two sub terms

# Example

$$\lambda(x:A).\lambda(y:A\to B).y\ x$$
:

# Example

$$\operatorname{abs} \frac{\operatorname{app} \frac{\operatorname{var} \overline{x:A \vdash x:A}}{x:A \vdash x:A} \quad \frac{\operatorname{var} \overline{y:A \to B \vdash y:A \to B}}{x:A,y:A \to B \vdash yx:B}$$

$$\operatorname{abs} \frac{x:A \vdash \lambda(y:A \to B).yx:(A \to B) \to B}{\emptyset \vdash \lambda(x:A).\lambda(y:A \to B).yx:A \to ((A \to B) \to B)}$$