# Appunti Semantics

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# Anno 2024-2025

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## 1 Lambda Calculus

Modello formale per il calcolo funzionale.

Il "While Language"(?) è più o meno la stessa cosa ma per la programmazione procedurale, che non faremo.

#### 1.1 Sintassi

Sintassi per l'Untyped Lambda Calculus (ULC):

$$\begin{split} t := & n \in \mathbb{N} \\ | t \oplus t \\ | \lambda x.t \\ | x \in X \\ | t \ t \end{split}$$

dove:

- $\bullet \;\; t$ è una metabariabile
- := è "RNF" (?)
- $\oplus$  è +, -, e  $\times$

- $\lambda$  indica una funzione, in questo caso con parametro x e body t.
- Tutto è associativo a sinistra

Questo vuol dire che un termine nel nostro linguaggio è un numero naturale o una somma di termini.

 ${f nb.}$  Possiamo fare delle semplificazioni come usare n per rappresentare i numeri reali invece che preoccuparci della rappresentazione binaria.

example:  $(\lambda x.x + 1)$  3 Questo rappresenta una funzione "successivo" e invoca la funzione sul numero 3.

# 2 SOS - Structural Operational Semantics

$$t ::= n$$

$$|t \oplus t|$$

$$|\lambda x.t|$$

$$|x \in X|$$

$$|t \ t|$$

$$\overbrace{\Omega}^{\text{progrm state}} ::=t \\ |fail|$$

We can divide terms in **redexes** and **values**.

#### Redexes

- $\bullet$   $n \oplus n$
- $(\lambda x.t) v$

#### Values

$$v ::= n$$
$$|\lambda x.t|$$

Redexes change the state of the program according to some rules:

rules

$$\frac{[n \oplus n'] = n''}{n \oplus n' \to n''}$$
 sos-bop 
$$\frac{[\lambda x.t)v \to t[\frac{v}{x}]}{(\lambda x.t)v \to t'[\frac{v}{x}]}$$
 sos-beta 
$$\frac{t \to t''}{t \oplus t' \to t'' \oplus t'}$$
 sos-bop-1 
$$\frac{t \to t'}{n \oplus t \to n \oplus t'}$$
 sos-bop-2 
$$\frac{t \to t''}{t \ t' \to t'' \ t'}$$
 sos-app-1 
$$\frac{t' \to t''}{(\lambda x.t)t' \to (\lambda x.t) \ t''}$$
 sos-app-2

#### substitution

$$n[v/x] = n$$
  
 $x[v/x] = v$   
 $y[v/x] = y$   
 $(t \oplus t')[v/x] = t[v/x] \oplus t'[v/x]$   
 $(t \ t')[v/x] = t[v/x] \ t'[v/x]$   
 $(\lambda y.t)[v/x] = \lambda y.t[v/x]$ 

Ogni regola modifica lo stato del programma, quindi possiamo dire abbiano la forma  $\Omega \to \Omega$ . Un programma corretto risolve a un *valore* dopo una serie di "steps".

**Errori** Programmi come "5 4" o " $0 + (\lambda x.x)$ " sono ben formati dal punto di vista della grammatica indicata. Portano però a delle redex a cui non di può applicare alcuna regola.

Aggiungiamo quindi uno stato "fail" a  $\Omega$ e delle regole per propagare questo fail.

#### **Fails**

$$\frac{(\lambda x.t) \oplus t \to fail}{n \ t \to fail} \ \text{sos-f-L}$$
 
$$\frac{n \ t \to fail}{n \ \oplus \lambda x.t \to fail} \ \text{sos-f-L2}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{t \to t'' \ t'' \to fail}{t \oplus t' \to fail} \ \text{sos-bop-f1} \\ \frac{t \to t' \ t' \to fail}{n \oplus t \to fail} \ \text{sos-bop-f2} \\ \frac{t \to t'' \ t'' \to fail}{t \ t' \to fail} \ \text{sos-app-f1} \\ \frac{t' \to t'' \ t'' \to fail}{(\lambda x.t) \ t' \to fail} \ \text{sos-app-f2} \end{split}$$

## 3 SOS - Call By Name

We don't apply a function to values but to symbols. The symbols are then lazily evaluated when they're used.

$$\Omega \overset{N}{\rightarrow} \Omega$$

Let's see which rules change under these new assumption:

$\overline{n \oplus n' \overset{N}{\rightarrow} n"}$	sos-bop N
$\frac{1}{(\lambda x.t) \ t' \overset{N}{\to} t[\frac{t'}{x}]}$	sos-beta N
untouched	sos-app1N
untouched	sos-bop1N
untouched	sos-bop2N

# 4 Big Step

Una semantica big step ha un judgement del tipo:

$$t \Downarrow v$$

Questo vuol dire che le inverence rules non fatto più pattern matching su  $\Omega \to \Omega$  ma su  $t \Downarrow v$  (il termine t riduce a un valore v). rules:

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \overline{v \downarrow v} & \mathrm{val} \\ \\ \frac{t \Downarrow n \ t' \Downarrow n' \ n \oplus n' = n''}{t \oplus t' \Downarrow n''} & \mathrm{bs\text{-bop}} \\ \\ \frac{t \Downarrow \lambda x.t'' \ t' \Downarrow v \ t''[v/x] \Downarrow v'}{t \ t' \Downarrow v'} & \mathrm{bs\text{-app}} \end{array}$$

## 4.1 Equivalenza con SS

Big Step e Small Step sono equivalenti. Questo vuol dire che ogni termine che riduce a un valore in big step, converge allo stesso valore in small step. Questo è utile per alcune dimostrazioni, in quanto possiamo usare la struttura ad albero di BS nelle dimostrazioni per SS.

## 5 Contextual Operation Semantics

## 5.1 COS, SS, CBV

Chiamiamo E l'evaluation context, così definito.

$$E ::=[]$$

$$|E \ t$$

$$|(\lambda x.t)E$$

$$|E \oplus t$$

$$|n \oplus E$$

Abbiamo poi 2 judgements

$$\Omega \sim \Omega$$
 main reduction  $\Omega \sim^p \Omega$  primitive reduction

$$\frac{t \rightsquigarrow^{\mathbf{p}} t'}{E[t] \rightsquigarrow E[t']} \text{ ctx}$$

$$\frac{1}{n \oplus n' \rightsquigarrow^{\mathbf{p}} n''} \text{ c-bop}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\lambda x. t) v \rightsquigarrow^{\mathbf{p}} t[v/x]} \text{ c-beta}$$

esercizio. 
$$(((\lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. z \ x - y \ x)5)(\lambda v. v))(\lambda w. 2*w)$$

wow. SOS e COS risolvono un'espressione con lo stesso numero di passaggi

# 6 Teorema di equivalenza SOS e COS

$$\forall t, t'.t \to t' \iff t \leadsto t'$$

Per ogni coppia di termini t e t', t fa uno step SOS a t' se e solo se t fa anche uno step COS a t'. Per dimostrare l'iff dimostriamo prima il  $\implies$  e poi l'  $\iff$ .

lem.1 
$$\forall t, t'.t \rightarrow t' \implies t \sim t'$$

### 6.1 Prova per induzione del lemma 1

Usiamo i termini come struttura induttiva. Se vediamo i termini come il loro Abstract Syntax Tree, possiamo partire da termini la cui altezza è zero e costruirne altri più complessi per induzione.

L'altra struttura induttiva che possiamo usare è la derivazione SOS. Anche essa è un albero, quindi lo stresso ragionamento vale.

Iniziamo quindi con i casi base. In questo caso abbiamo solo bop e beta.

• BOP

$$t = n \oplus n' \quad t' = n$$
 TS:  $n \oplus n' \leadsto n$ "  
by ctx with  $E = []$  TS:  $n \oplus n' \leadsto^{p} n$ "  
by c-bop

• BETA

$$t = (\lambda x. t")v \quad t' = t"[v/x]$$
TS:  $(\lambda x. t")v \leadsto t"[v/x]$ 
by ctx with  $E = []$ 
TS:  $(\lambda x. t")v \leadsto^{p} t"[v/x]$ 
by c-beta

Dimostriamo ora il passo induttivo per la prova del della 1: In questo caso avremmo 4 casi induttivi da dimostrare (bop1, bop2, app1, app2) ma ne facciamo uno (app1) solo per brevità.

TH: 
$$\forall t_h, t'_h \ if \ t_h \to t'_h \ then \ t_h \leadsto t'_h$$

• app1:  $t = t_1 \ t_2 \quad t' = t'_1 \ t_2$ 

TH:  $t_1 \ t_2 \leadsto t'_1 \ t_2$ 

HP1:  $t_1 \ t_2 \to t'_1 \ t_2$ 

HP2:  $t_1 \to t'_1$ 

by IH with HP2 wh  $t_1 \leadsto t'_1$  HT1

$$\begin{cases} t_1 \equiv E[t_0] & \text{HE1} \\ t'_1 \equiv E[t'_0] & \text{HE1} \\ t_0 \leadsto^p t'_0 & \text{HPR} \end{cases}$$

by HE1, HE1' TS  $E[t_0] \ t_2 \leadsto E[t'_0] \ t_2$ 

(\*\*)

by ctx with 
$$E'=E$$
  $t_2$  and HPR 
$$E[t_0] \ t_2 \equiv E'[t_0] \leadsto E'[t_0'] \ ^{(*)}$$

### 6.2 Prova per definizione del lemma 2

$$\forall t, t'. t \rightsquigarrow t' \implies t \rightarrow t'$$

lemma a  $\forall t, t'. t \rightarrow t' \implies E[t] \rightarrow E[t']$ 

lemma b  $\forall t, t'. t \rightsquigarrow^{p} t' \implies t \rightarrow t'$ 

by inversion on HP 
$$t \equiv E[t_0]$$
  $HE0$   $t' \equiv E[t'_0]$   $HE0'$   $t_0 \leadsto^{\mathrm{p}} t'_0$   $HPR$  by LB with HPR w.h.  $t_0 \to t'_0$   $HR$  by HE0,HE0' T.S.  $E[t_0] \to E[t'_0]$  by LA with HR the thesis holds

**Proof Lemma B** Proof by case study on  $\sim^p$ 

**Proof Lemma A** Proof by induction on E

• Base

$$E = []$$
$$TSt \to t' \text{by HP}$$

• Induzione.

$$\begin{split} &-\text{ IH: } t \to t' \implies E'[t] \to E'[t'] \\ &- E = E'[t"] \\ &- \text{ by IH with HP.} E' \text{ w.h. } E'[t] \to E'[t'] \\ &- \text{ TS } (E' \ t")[t] \to () \end{split}$$

# 7 Simply Typed Lambda Calculus

I programmi descritti dal STLC sono un subset di tutti i programmi descritti dal ULC.

STLC non descrive però l'insieme di **tutti** i programmi che non falliscono. I *type system* fanno una over-approssimazione, rifiutando alcuni programmi che potrebbero ridurre a un valore.

In fine, un programma STLC può ancora divergere (finire in un loop infinito).

## Progranna ULC non STLC che non fallisce:

$$(\lambda x.0)(\lambda y.3 + \lambda z.z)$$

Il programma, assumendo call by name, riduce correttamente a 0. Questo è un comportamento che si può apprezzare a run time, ma non a compile time (dove vive il  $type\ system$ ).

Tipi

$$\tau := \!\! N$$
 
$$\tau \to \tau$$

Judgment

vedi foto

recap

temini

$$\begin{aligned} t := & n \\ & t \oplus t \\ & \lambda x : \tau. \, t \\ & x \\ & t \ t \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathbf{v}$ 

$$\begin{aligned} v := & n \\ & \lambda x : \tau. \, t \end{aligned}$$

 $_{
m tipi}$ 

$$\tau := \!\! N$$
 
$$\tau \to \tau$$

typing environment

$$\Gamma := \emptyset$$
 
$$\Gamma, x : \tau$$

# 8 Expanding The STLC

## 8.1 Aggiungere tuple

$$\begin{array}{c} t := \dots \\ | < t, t > \\ | t.1 \\ | t.2 \\ \\ \tau := \dots \\ | \tau \times \tau \\ \\ v := \dots \\ | < v, v > \\ \\ E := \dots \\ | < E, t > \\ | < v, E > \\ | E.1 \\ | E.2 \\ \\ \hline < v_1, v_2 > .1 \leadsto^{\mathrm{p}} v_1} p1 \overline{< v_1, v_2 > .2 \leadsto^{\mathrm{p}} v_2} p2 \end{array}$$

## 8.2 Aggiungere inums

$$\begin{array}{l} t := \dots \\ | inl \ t \\ | inr \ t \\ | case \ t \ of \ inl \ x \mapsto t | inr \ x \mapsto t \end{array}$$
 
$$\tau := \dots \\ |\tau_1 \cup +\tau_2$$
 
$$v := \dots \\ | inl \ v \\ | inr \ v \end{array}$$

```
\begin{split} E := \dots & | inl \ E \\ | inr \ E \\ | case \ t \ of \ inl \ x \mapsto t | inr \ x \mapsto t \end{split} \frac{\overline{case \ inl \ v \ of \ inl \ x_1 \mapsto t_1 | inr \ x_2 \mapsto t_2 \leadsto^{\mathbf{p}} t_1 [v/x_1]}}{\overline{case \ inr \ v \ of \ inl \ x_1 \mapsto t_1 | inr \ x_2 \mapsto t_2 \leadsto^{\mathbf{p}} t_2 [v/x_2]}} inR \end{split}
```

#### 8.3 Booleani

Ci sono due modi in cui potremmo aggiungere booleani nel linguaggio.

- true:  $\lambda x.\lambda y.x$
- false:  $\lambda x.\lambda y.y$
- if t then  $t_1$  else  $t_2$  t  $t_1$   $t_2$

Questo fa evaluation sia di  $t_1$  che  $t_2$ . Possiamo risolvere così:

- true:  $\lambda x.\lambda y.x$  0
- false:  $\lambda x.\lambda y.y$  0
- if t then  $t_1$  else  $t_2$  t  $(\lambda_-.t_1)$   $(\lambda_-.t_2)$

Oppure così:

- true:  $\lambda x.\lambda y.x$
- false:  $\lambda x.\lambda y.y$
- if t then  $t_1$  else  $t_2$  (t  $(\lambda_{-}.t_1)$   $(\lambda_{-}.t_2)$ )0

$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash x : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}} \text{val} \quad \frac{\Gamma(y) = \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash y : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(a) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash a : \mathbb{N}} \text{var}}{\Gamma \vdash a : \mathbb{N}} \text{app} \quad \frac{\Gamma(y) = \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash y : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{app} \quad \frac{\Gamma(y) = \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash y : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{app} \quad \frac{\Gamma(y) = \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac{\Gamma(b) = \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash b : \mathbb{N}} \text{var} \quad \frac$$

$$\frac{x: \mathbb{N} \vdash 2*x: \mathbb{N}}{ \emptyset \vdash \lambda x: \mathbb{N}. 2*x: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}} \text{lam} \quad \frac{\emptyset \vdash 5: \mathbb{N}}{\emptyset \vdash (\lambda x: \mathbb{N}. 2*x) 5: \mathbb{N}} \text{app}$$

## 9 If Then Else

Assumiamo questo encoding per true e false:

$$True = inl0$$
  $Bool = \mathbb{N} \uplus \mathbb{N}$   $False = inr1$ 

$$if\ t\ then\ t'=$$

# 10 Properties of STLC

## 10.1 Type soundness

$$if \emptyset \vdash t : \tau \text{ and } t \sim^* t' \text{ then either}$$
  
  $\vdash t.VAL$   
  $or$   
  $\exists t".t' \sim t"$ 

Se abbiamo un termine well typed, prima o poi riduce a un valore o a un termine che può ancora ridurre.

star-step.

$$\frac{t \rightsquigarrow t}{t \rightsquigarrow^* t} \quad \frac{t \rightsquigarrow t" \quad t" \rightsquigarrow^* t'}{t \rightsquigarrow^* t'}$$

### 10.1.1 Progress

$$if \emptyset \vdash t.\tau \ then \ either \\ \vdash t.VAL \ or \\ \exists t'.t \leadsto t'$$

#### 10.1.2 Preservation

if 
$$\emptyset \vdash t.\tau$$
 and  $t \leadsto t'$  then  $\emptyset \vdash t'.\tau$ 

Lem: Canonicity

$$\begin{array}{lll} if \ \Gamma \vdash v.N & then & v = n \\ if \ \Gamma \vdash v.\tau \rightarrow \tau' & then & v = \lambda x:\tau.t' \\ if \ \Gamma \vdash v.\tau \times \tau' & then & v = < v_1, v_2 > \\ if \ \Gamma \vdash v.\tau \uplus \tau' & then & v = \dots \end{array}$$

### 10.2 Normalization

$$if \emptyset \vdash t.\tau \ then \exists v.t \leadsto^* v$$

#### 10.3 proofs

## 10.3.1 Proof of Progress

$$if \emptyset \vdash t.\tau \ then \ either \\ \vdash t.VAL \ or \\ \exists t'.t \leadsto t'$$

Proof by induction on the typing derivation.

#### Base

• t.VAR

$$\frac{\emptyset(x) = \tau}{\emptyset \vdash x.\tau} \text{contradiziona}$$

• t.NAT

$$\overline{\emptyset \vdash n.\mathbb{N}}$$

TS either  $\vdash n.VAL$  or  $\exists \tau'.n \leadsto t'$ 

#### Induction

• T-lam

$$\overline{\emptyset \vdash \lambda x : \tau . t' : \tau \to \tau'}$$

TS either  $\vdash \lambda x : \tau . t. VAL$  or  $\exists ...$ 

• T-app

$$\frac{\emptyset \vdash t' : \tau' \to \tau \quad \emptyset \vdash t" : \tau'}{\emptyset \vdash t' \ t" : \tau}$$

#### 10.3.2 Proof of Preservation

Assumendo  $t \equiv E[t_0]$ , abbiamo il judgment  $\vdash E : \tau \to \tau$ 

$$\begin{array}{l} \overline{\vdash [\cdot] : \tau \to \tau} \text{et-hole} \\ \\ \vdash E : \tau \to (\tau" \to \tau') \quad \emptyset \vdash t : \tau" \\ \\ \vdash E \ t : \tau \to \tau' \end{array} \text{et-app} \\ \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\emptyset \vdash (\lambda x : \tau.t) : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \vdash E : \tau" \rightarrow \tau}_{\vdash (\lambda x : \tau.t)E : \tau" \rightarrow \tau'} \text{et-lam} \\ \underbrace{\vdash E : \tau \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \emptyset \vdash t : \mathbb{N}}_{\vdash E \oplus t : \tau \rightarrow \mathbb{N}} \text{et-bopp} \\ \underbrace{\emptyset \vdash n : \mathbb{N} \quad \vdash E : \tau \rightarrow \mathbb{N}}_{\vdash n \oplus E : \tau \rightarrow \mathbb{N}} \text{et-bopp} \end{array}$$

**Primitive Preservation** if  $\emptyset \vdash t : \tau$  and  $t \leadsto^{p} t'$  then  $\emptyset \vdash t'.\tau$ 

**proof** Casa analisys on  $\sim$ <sup>p</sup>

**Decomposition** if  $\emptyset \vdash E[t] : \tau \text{ then } \exists \tau' . \vdash E : \tau' \to \tau \text{ and } \emptyset \vdash t : \tau'$ 

**Proof** induction on E

**Composition** if  $\vdash E : \tau \to \tau'$  and  $\emptyset \vdash t : \tau$  then  $\emptyset \vdash E[t] : \tau'$ 

**Proof** by induction on  $\vdash E : \tau \to \tau'$ 

$$\begin{aligned} \text{by inversion on HP}t &\equiv E[t_0] & HT0 \\ t' &\equiv E[t_0'] & HT1 \\ t_0 &\sim^{\text{P}} t_0' & HTP \\ \text{by HT0 to HP1 with } \emptyset \vdash E[t_0] : \tau & HP1N \\ \text{by HT1 to TH. TS}\emptyset \vdash E[t_0'] : \tau & HE \\ \emptyset \vdash t_0 : \tau' & HTT0 \\ \text{by prim. pres with HTT0 and HTP w.h}\emptyset \vdash t_0' : \tau' & HTT1 \\ \text{by compos with HE and HTT1 W.h.}\emptyset \vdash E[t_0'] : \tau & HF \\ \text{by HF the thesis holds} \end{aligned}$$

#### 10.3.3 Proof of Normalization

$$if\emptyset \vdash t : \tau \ then \ \exists v.t \leadsto^* v$$

**Proof** by induction on T.D of t

- base
- induction

$$- t = t_1 \ t_2 \quad \frac{\emptyset \vdash t_1 : \tau' \to \tau \quad \emptyset \vdash t_2 : \tau'}{\emptyset \vdash t_1 \ t_2 : \tau}$$

Questo non possiamo provarlo con gli strumenti che abbiamo fin ora. Serve quindi introdurre le relazioni logiche.

## 11 Logical Relationships (and semantic typing)

$$\begin{split} V\left[\tau\right] & \text{Quali valori constituiscono un tipo} \\ & E\left[\tau\right] & \text{Quali termini constituiscono un tipo} \\ & G\left[\Gamma\right] & \text{Sostituzione} \\ & \gamma ::= \emptyset \\ & |\gamma[v/x] \end{split}$$

Def SemTy (semantic typing) :

$$\Gamma \vDash t : \tau \hat{=} \forall \gamma \in G[\tau]. t \gamma \in E[\tau]$$

Semantic soundness

if 
$$\Gamma \vdash t : \tau \ then \ \Gamma \vDash t : \tau$$

Se un programma è well typed in sintactic typing, lo è anche in semantic typing.

#### **AAAH**

$$\begin{split} V[\mathbb{N}] &= \{n\} \\ or \\ V[\mathbb{N}] &= \{v|v \equiv n\} \\ V[\tau' \rightarrow \tau] &= \{v|v \equiv \lambda x : \tau'.t \text{ and } \forall v' \text{ if } v' \in V[\tau'] \text{ then } t[v'/x] \in E[\tau]\} \\ E[\tau] &= \{t|\exists v.t \leadsto^* v \text{ and } v \in V[\tau]\} \\ V[\tau \times \tau'] &= \{v|v \equiv < v_1, v_2 > \text{ and } t \in V[\tau] \text{ and } t' \in V[\tau']\} \\ V[\tau \uplus \tau'] &= \{v|v \equiv v.inlv_1 \text{ and } v_1 \in V[\tau]\} \cup \{v|v \equiv v.inrv_2 \text{ and } v_2 \in V[\tau']\} \end{split}$$

## 12 Proof of Normalization

 $proof\ by\ SS\ w.h\ \emptyset \vDash t.\tau$ 

..

first projection  $t = t_1$ 

$$\Gamma \vDash \tau \times \tau' \ and$$

## 13 lemma: vals in terms

$$\forall t \ if \ t \in V[\tau] \ then \ t \in E[\tau]$$

## 14 Compatibility lemmas

#### 14.1 Application

$$if\Gamma \vDash t_1 : \tau \to \tau' \ and \ \Gamma \vDash t_2 : \tau \ then \ \Gamma \vDash t_1 \ t_2 : \tau'$$

#### proof

by def s.t take 
$$\gamma \in G[\Gamma]$$
 t.s  $(t_1 \ t_2)\gamma \in E[\tau']$   
by def s.t with HP1 wh  $t_1\gamma \in E[\tau \to \tau']$   
by def  $E \exists v_1.(t_1\gamma) \leadsto^* v_1$  and  $v_1 \in V[\tau \to \tau']$   
... by def  $V \ v_1 \equiv \lambda x : \tau . t_1'$  and  $\forall v_1'$  if  $v_1' \in V[\tau]$  then  $t_1'[v_1'/x] \in E[\tau']$   
by def s.t with HP2 wh  $t_2\gamma \in E[\tau]$  by def  $E \exists v_2.(t_2\gamma) \leadsto^* v_2$  and  $v_2 \in V[\tau]$   
 $(t_1 \ t_2)\gamma = (t_1\gamma)(t_2\gamma)$ 

## 15 Introduction and Destruction

Le regole del linguaggio semantico possono essere divise in introduzioni e eliminazioni

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:\tau \vDash t:\tau'}{\Gamma \vDash \tau x:\tau t:\underline{\tau \to \tau'}} \text{introduzione}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vDash t_1 : \underline{\tau \to \tau_1} \quad \Gamma \vDash t_2 : \underline{\tau}}{\Gamma \vDash t_1 \ t_2 : \tau_1} \text{distruzione}$$

#### 15.1 logica

$$\frac{A \quad A \Longrightarrow B}{B} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{E}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{\dot{B}}{A \Longrightarrow B} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{I}$$

$$\frac{A \quad B}{A \land B} \land \mathbf{I}$$

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{A} AE1$$
$$\frac{A \wedge B}{B} AE2$$

# 16 System F

$$t := \!\! \dots \\ |\Lambda \alpha.t| \\ |t[\tau]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \tau := & \dots \\ |\forall \alpha . \tau \\ |\alpha \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} v := \dots \\ |\Lambda \alpha . t \end{array}$$

$$E:=\dots\\|E[\tau]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Delta := \emptyset \\ |\Delta, \alpha \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma := \emptyset \\ |\Gamma, x : \tau \end{array}$$

$$\overline{(\Lambda\alpha t)[\tau]\! \leadsto^{\mathrm{p}}\! t[\tau/\alpha]}big\beta$$

Nuovo typing judgment:

$$\Delta,\Gamma \vdash t:\tau$$

Syntactic type checking:

$$\frac{\Delta}{\Delta,\Gamma \vdash \Delta \alpha t : \forall \alpha.\tau}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\Delta \vdash \mathbb{N}}}{\Delta \vdash \tau \quad \Delta \vdash \tau'}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \tau \quad \Delta \vdash \tau'}{\Delta \vdash \tau \to \tau'}$$

## 16.1 Existential Types

Un record con almeno due label is\_on e is\_off. Definire il tipo Switch e un termine di questo tipo

## 17 free theorem

if

bool

$$\begin{split} \forall \alpha.\alpha \to \alpha \to \alpha \\ T: \Lambda \alpha.\lambda t: \alpha.\lambda f: \alpha.t \\ F: \Lambda \alpha.\lambda t: \alpha.\lambda f: \alpha.f \end{split}$$
 if  $v$  then  $\ v_t \text{ else } v_f \equiv v[\tau] \ v_t \ v_f \end{split}$ 

# 18 altro system F

$$pack \left\langle \mathbb{N}, \left\{ \begin{aligned} val &= 0 \\ ison &= \lambda x : \mathbb{N}. \ x == 0 \\ toggle &= \lambda x : N. \ \text{if} \ x == 0 \ \text{then} \ 1 \ \text{else} \ 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \right\rangle$$