λ-Calculus

Simple Types and their Extensions

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Simply Typed λ-Calculus: Introduction

While λ-calculus is expressive and computationally powerful, it is rather painful to write programs inside λ-calculus.

Function can be applied to an arbitrary term which can represent a Boolean value, a number, or even a function, so as a programming language it is not easy to see the intention of a program.

Therefore, we will consider a formal definition of a typing judgement

$$\Gamma \vdash t : A$$

which specifies the type A of a term t under a list of free (typed) variables, allowing us to *restrict the formation* of a valid term by typing.

Simply Typed λ-Calculus: Statics

Assume $\mathbb{V}$ is a set of type variables different from variables in untyped λ-terms. (And suppress its existence from now on.)

Definition 1

The judgement $A : \mathsf{Type}$ is defined inductively as follows.

$$\frac{}{X : \mathsf{Type}} \text{ if } X \in \mathbb{V} \qquad \frac{A : \mathsf{Type} \qquad B : \mathsf{Type}}{A \to B : \mathsf{Type}}$$

where $A \to B$ represents a function type from A to B.

We say that A is a type if $A : \mathsf{Type}$ is derivable.

The function type is higher-order, because

1. functions can be arguments of another function;
2. functions can be the result of a computation.

For example,

$(A_1 \to A_2) \to B$ a function type whose argument is of type $A_1 \to A_2$;

$A_1 \to (A_2 \to B)$ a function whose return type is $A_2 \to B$.

Following the convention of function application, we introduce the convention for the function type:

Convention

$$A_1 \to A_2 \to \dots A_n \quad := \quad A_1 \to (A_2 \to (\dots \to (A_{n-1} \to A_n) \dots))$$

Definition 2

A *typing context* Γ is a sequence

$$\Gamma \equiv x_1 : A_1,\ x_2 : A_2,\ \dots,\ x_n : A_n$$

of *distinct variables* x_i of type A_i.

Definition 3

The membership judgement $\Gamma \ni (x : A)$ is defined inductively:

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : A \ni x : A} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \ni x : A}{\Gamma, y : B \ni x : A}$$

We say that x of type A occurs in Γ if $\Gamma \ni (x : A)$ if derivable.

The implicit typing system for simply typed λ-calculus is defined by the following typing rules, i.e. inference rules with its conclusion a typing judgement:

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash_i x : A}\ \text{(var)} \quad \text{if } \Gamma \ni (x : A)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash_i t : B}{\Gamma \vdash_i \lambda x.\, t : A \to B}\ \text{(abs)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash_i t : A \to B \qquad \Gamma \vdash_i u : A}{\Gamma \vdash_i t\ u : B}\ \text{(app)}$$

We say that t is a closed term if $\vdash t : A$ is derivable.

N.B. Whether a term t has a typing derivation is a *property* of t.

A typing system is *syntax-directed* if it has *exactly* one typing rule for each term construct.

By being syntax-directed, every typing derivation can be inverted:

Lemma 4 (Typing inversion)

Suppose that $\Gamma \vdash_i t : A$ is derivable. Then,

$t \equiv x$ *implies $x : A$ occurs in Γ.*

$t \equiv \lambda x.\, t'$ *implies $A = B \to C$ and $\Gamma, x : B \vdash_i u' : C$.*

$t \equiv u\ v$ *implies there is some B such that $\Gamma \vdash_i u : B \to A$ and $\Gamma \vdash_i v : B$.*

This lemma is particularly useful when constructing a typing derivation by hand.

For any types A and B, the judgement $\vdash_i \lambda x\, y.\, x : A \to B \to A$ has a derivation

$$\dfrac{\dfrac{\dfrac{}{x : A, y : B \vdash_i x : A}\text{(var)}}{x : A \vdash_i \lambda y.\, x : B \to A}\text{(abs)}}{\vdash_i \lambda x\, y.\, x : A \to B \to A}\text{(abs)}$$

Therefore, $\lambda x\, y.\, x$ is a program of type $A \to B \to A$.

Derive the typing judgement

$$\vdash_i \lambda f\, g\, x.\, f\, x\, (g\, x) : (A \to B \to C) \to (A \to B) \to A \to C$$

for every types A, B and C.

Can we answer the following questions algorithmically?

Type inference Given a context Γ and a term t, is there a type $?$ such that the typing judgement $\Gamma \vdash t : ?$ is derivable?

Type checking Given a context Γ, a type A, and a term t, is the typing judgement $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ derivable?

Typability is reducible to type checking problem of

$$x_0 : A \vdash \texttt{fst}\ x_0\ t : A$$

Theorem 5

Type checking is decidable in simply typed λ-calculus.

Programming in Simply Typed λ-Calculus

The type of natural numbers is of the form

$$\mathtt{nat}_A := (A \to A) \to A \to A$$

for every type A.

Church numerals

$$\mathbf{c}_n := \lambda f\, x.\, f^n x$$

$$\vdash \mathbf{c}_n : \mathtt{nat}_A$$

Successor

$$\mathtt{suc} := \lambda n\, f\, x\, .\ f\ (n\ f\ x)$$

$$\vdash \mathtt{suc} : \mathtt{nat}_A \to \mathtt{nat}_A$$

Addition

$$\texttt{add} := \lambda n\, m\, f\, x.\, (m\ f)\ (n\ f\ x)$$

$$\vdash \texttt{add} : \texttt{nat}_A \to \texttt{nat}_A \to \texttt{nat}_A$$

Muliplication

$$\texttt{mul} := \lambda n\, m\, f\, x.\, (m\ (n\ f))\ x$$

$$\vdash \texttt{mul} : \texttt{nat}_A \to \texttt{nat}_A \to \texttt{nat}_A$$

Conditional

$$\texttt{ifz} := \lambda n\, x\, y.\, n\ (\lambda z.\, x)\ y$$

$$\vdash \texttt{ifz} : ?$$

We can also define the type of Boolean values for each type variable as

$$\mathtt{bool}_A := A \to A \to A$$

Boolean values

$$\mathtt{true} := \lambda x\, y.\, x \quad \textbf{and} \quad \mathtt{false} := \lambda x\, y.\, y$$

Conditional

$$\mathtt{cond} := \lambda b\, x\, y.\, b\, x\, y$$

$$\vdash \mathtt{cond} : \mathtt{bool}_A \to A \to A \to A$$

1. Define conjunction `and`, disjunction `or`, and negation `not` in simply typed λ-calculus.
2. Prove that `and`, `or`, and `not` are well-typed.

Properties of Simply Typed λ-Calculus

> *"Well-typed programs cannot 'go wrong'."*
>
> —*(Milner, 1978)*

Preservation If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is derivable and $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$, then $\Gamma \vdash u : A$.

Progress If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is derivable, then either t is in *normal form* or there is u with $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$.

By combing the above two properties, we can extend the progress theorem to $\twoheadrightarrow_\beta$: if $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ then $t \twoheadrightarrow_\beta u$ for some $\Gamma \vdash u : A$ which is either reducible or in normal form.

The converse of preservation might not hold.

Lemma 6 (Typability of subterms)

Let t be a term with $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ derivable. Then, for every subterm t' of t there exists Γ' such that

$$\Gamma' \vdash t' : A'.$$

Recall that

1. $\mathbf{K}_1 = \lambda x\, y.\, x$
2. $\Omega = (\lambda x.\, x\, x)\,(\lambda x.\, x\, x)$

and $\mathbf{K}_1\ (\lambda x.\, x)\ \Omega \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow_\beta \mathbf{I}$.

Ω is not typable, so $\mathbf{K}_1\, \mathbf{I}\, \Omega$ is not typable.

Weakening If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ and $x \notin \Gamma$, then $\Gamma, x : B \vdash t : A$.

Substitution If $\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B$ and $\Gamma \vdash u : A$ then $\Gamma \vdash t[u/x] : B$.

Corollary 7 (Variable renaming)

If $\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B$ *and* $y \notin \mathrm{dom}(\Gamma)$, *then* $\Gamma, y : A \vdash t[y/x] : B$ *where* $\mathrm{dom}(\Gamma)$ *denotes the set of variables which occur in* Γ.

Theorem 8

For any t *and* u *if* $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ *is derivable and* $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$, *then* $\Gamma \vdash u : A$.

Proof sketch.

By induction on both the derivation of $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ and $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$. $\square$

N.B. The only non-trivial case is $\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x.\, t)\; u : B$ which needs the above results.

Proof of Preservation Theorem

Proof.

By induction on both the derivation of $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ and $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$.

1. Suppose $\Gamma \vdash x : A$. However, $x \not\longrightarrow_\beta u$ for any u. Therefore, it is vacuously true that $\Gamma \vdash u : A$.
2. Suppose $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.\, t : A \to B$ and $\lambda x.\, t \longrightarrow_\beta u$. Then, u must be $\lambda x.\, u'$ for some u'; $\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B$ and $t \longrightarrow_\beta u'$ must be derivable. By induction hypothesis, $\Gamma, x : A \vdash u'$ is derivable, so is $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.\, u' : A \to B$.
3. Suppose $\Gamma \vdash t\ u$. Then ...
4. ...

$\square$

Theorem 9

If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is derivable, then t is in normal form or there is u with $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$.

To prove the theorem, we would like to use induction on $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ again.

However, the fact that t is in normal form does not tell us much what t is. Can we characterise t syntactically?

Definition 10

Define judgements $\texttt{Neutral}\ t$ and $\texttt{Normal}\ u$ mutually by

$$\frac{}{\texttt{Neutral}\ x} \qquad \frac{\texttt{Neutral}\ t}{\texttt{Normal}\ t}$$

$$\frac{\texttt{Neutral}\ t \qquad \texttt{Normal}\ u}{\texttt{Neutral}\ t\ u} \qquad \frac{\texttt{Normal}\ u}{\texttt{Normal}\ \lambda x.\, u}$$

Idea. $\texttt{Neutral}\ u$ and $\texttt{Normal}\ t$ are derivable iff

$$t \equiv x\ u_1 \cdots u_n \quad \text{and} \quad u \equiv \lambda x_1 \cdots x_n.\, x\ u_1 \cdots u_m$$

where β-redex cannot exist in u if u is normal.

A term t has no β-reduction if and only if t is normal:

Lemma 11

Soundness *If* `Normal` t *(resp.* `Neutral` t*) is derivable, then* t *is in normal form.*

Completeness *If* t *is in normal form, then* `Normal` t *is derivable.*

Proof sketch.

Soundness By mutual induction on the derivation of `Normal` t and `Neutral` t.

Completeness By induction on the formation of t.

□

Theorem 12

If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is derivable, then $\texttt{Normal}\ t$ *or there is u with $t \longrightarrow_\beta u$.*

Proof sketch.

By induction on the derivation of $\Gamma \vdash t : A$. $\square$

The statement is trivial in classical logic, as a direct consequence of the Law of Excluded Middle.

Yet, the progress theorem can be proved constructively without LEM. What is the *computational meaning* of this theorem?

Definition 13

t is *weakly normalising* denoted by $t\downarrow$ if

$$\frac{\mathtt{Normal}\ t}{t\downarrow} \qquad\qquad \frac{t \longrightarrow_\beta u \qquad u\downarrow}{t\downarrow}$$

That is, t is weakly normalising if there is a sequence

$$t \longrightarrow_\beta t_1 \longrightarrow_\beta t_2 \longrightarrow_\beta \ldots u \not\longrightarrow_\beta$$

Theorem 14 (Weak normalisation)

Every term t with $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is weakly normalising.

Definition 15

t is *strongly normalising* denoted by $t \Downarrow$ if

$$\frac{\forall u.\, (t \longrightarrow_\beta u \implies u \Downarrow)}{t \Downarrow}$$

Intuitively, *strong normalisation* says every sequence

$$t \longrightarrow_\beta t_1 \longrightarrow_\beta t_2 \cdots$$

terminates, but the definition builds the sequence backwards.

Theorem 16

Every term t with $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ is strongly normalising.

Extensions to Simply Typed λ-Calculus

General Recursion: Static

Self-applicative term cannot be typed in simply typed λ-calculus. E.g.,

$$\lambda x.\, x\, x$$

cannot be typed, since $A \to A$ is not equal to A. Hence, the Y-combinator in untyped λ-calculus cannot be typed.

A construct is introduced explicitly for general recursion:

Let $\Lambda_{\texttt{fix}}(V)$ be the set of terms defined with an additional construct:

fixpoint $\texttt{fix}\, f.\, t$ is a term in $\Lambda_{\texttt{fix}}(V)$, if $t \in \Lambda_{\texttt{fix}}(V)$ and $f \in V$

An additional typing rule is added to simply typed λ-calculus:

$$\frac{\Gamma, f : A \vdash_i t : A}{\Gamma \vdash_i \texttt{fix}\, f.\, t : A}$$

β-reduction for the general recursion `fix` is extended with the relation

$$\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, t \longrightarrow_\beta t[\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, t/x]$$

A term which never terminates can be defined easily.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, x && \longrightarrow_\beta x[\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, x/x] \\
\equiv\ &\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, x && \longrightarrow_\beta x[\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, x/x] \\
\equiv\ &\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, x && \longrightarrow_\beta x[\mathtt{fix}\, x.\, x/x] \\
\equiv\ &\ldots
\end{aligned}$$

Other notions such as $=_\alpha$, $\twoheadrightarrow_\beta$, and $\mathbf{FV}$ are extended similarly.

While Church numerals can have multiple types $\texttt{nat}_A$, for any A, we extend the calculus with a single type of natural numbers instead.

Let $\Lambda_{\texttt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$ be the set of terms defined with additional constructs:

- $\texttt{zero}$ is a term in $\Lambda_{\texttt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$
- $\texttt{suc}(t)$ is a term in $\Lambda_{\texttt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$ if t is
- $\texttt{ifz}(t; x.\, u; v)$ is a term in $\Lambda_{\texttt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$ if $t, u, v \in \Lambda_{\texttt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$ and $x \in V$

with additional typing rules

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{zero} : \mathbb{N}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{suc}(t) : \mathbb{N}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash v : \mathbb{N} \qquad \Gamma \vdash t : A \qquad \Gamma, x : \mathbb{N} \vdash u : A}{\Gamma \vdash \texttt{ifz}(t; x.\, u; v) : A}$$

The third rule is akin to pattern matching on natural numbers.

β-reduction for natural numbers is extended with two rules:

$$\mathtt{ifz}(t; x.\, u; \mathtt{zero}) \longrightarrow_\beta t$$
$$\mathtt{ifz}(t; x.\, u; \mathtt{suc}(n)) \longrightarrow_\beta u[n/x]$$

Define the predecessor of natural numbers as a program

$$\texttt{pred} : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}.$$

Evaluate the following terms to their normal forms.

1. $\texttt{pred}\ \texttt{zero}$
2. $\texttt{pred}\ (\texttt{suc}\ (\texttt{suc}\ (\texttt{suc}\ \texttt{zero})))$

Extend simply typed λ-calculus $\Lambda_{\mathtt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$ further with a type of Boolean values.

1. What term constructs are needed?
2. What typing rules should be added?
3. How β-reduction should be updated?
4. Define Boolean operations, i.e. conjunction, disjunction, and negation, in this extension.

1. (5%) Show the Progress Theorem.
2. (2.5%) Show that if t is in normal form then `Normal` t is derivable.
3. (2.5%) Extend $\Lambda_{\mathtt{fix},\mathsf{N}}(V)$ further with product types $A \times B$, for any A and B where additional constructs should include pairs (t, u) and a construct to pattern match on a pair.