

The following slides have been adapted from the material of the course

Principles for Software Composition

<http://didawiki.di.unipi.it/doku.php/magistraleinformatica/psc/start>

by

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Previously on MaSC

- IMP: a core language for imperative programming; syntax, op. semantics, rule induction..
- Lambda-notation
- Today we look at HOFL: a core language for typed functional programming

HOFL Syntax

$$\begin{array}{lcl} t & ::= & x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \\ & \mid & (t_0, t_1) \mid \text{fst}(t) \mid \text{snd}(t) \\ & \mid & \lambda x. t \mid t_0 \ t_1 \\ & \mid & \text{rec } x. t \end{array}$$

HOFL Syntax

$$t ::= x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \quad \text{ordinary ops}$$
$$\mid (t_0, t_1) \mid \mathbf{fst}(t) \mid \mathbf{snd}(t)$$
$$\mid \lambda x. t \mid t_0 \ t_1$$
$$\mid \mathbf{rec} \ x. t$$

HOFL Syntax

$x \in Ide$

$$t ::= x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \mid (t_0, t_1) \mid \text{fst}(t) \mid \text{snd}(t) \mid \lambda x. t \mid t_0 \ t_1 \mid \text{rec } x. t$$

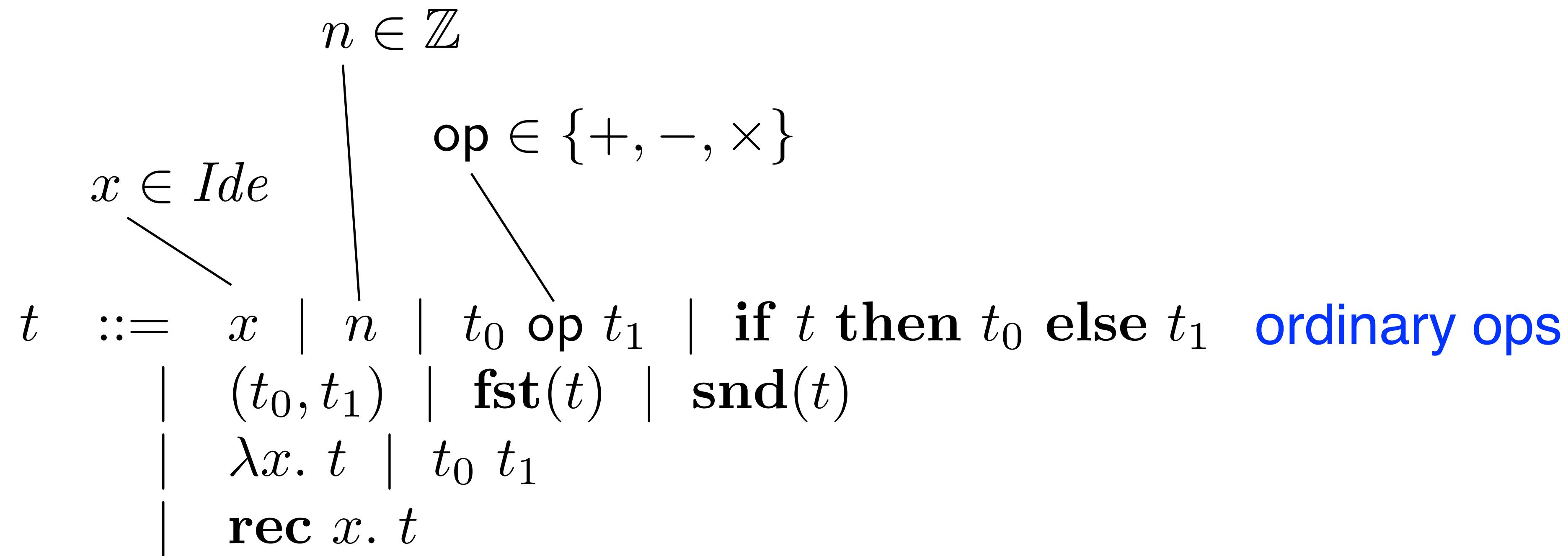
ordinary ops

HOFL Syntax

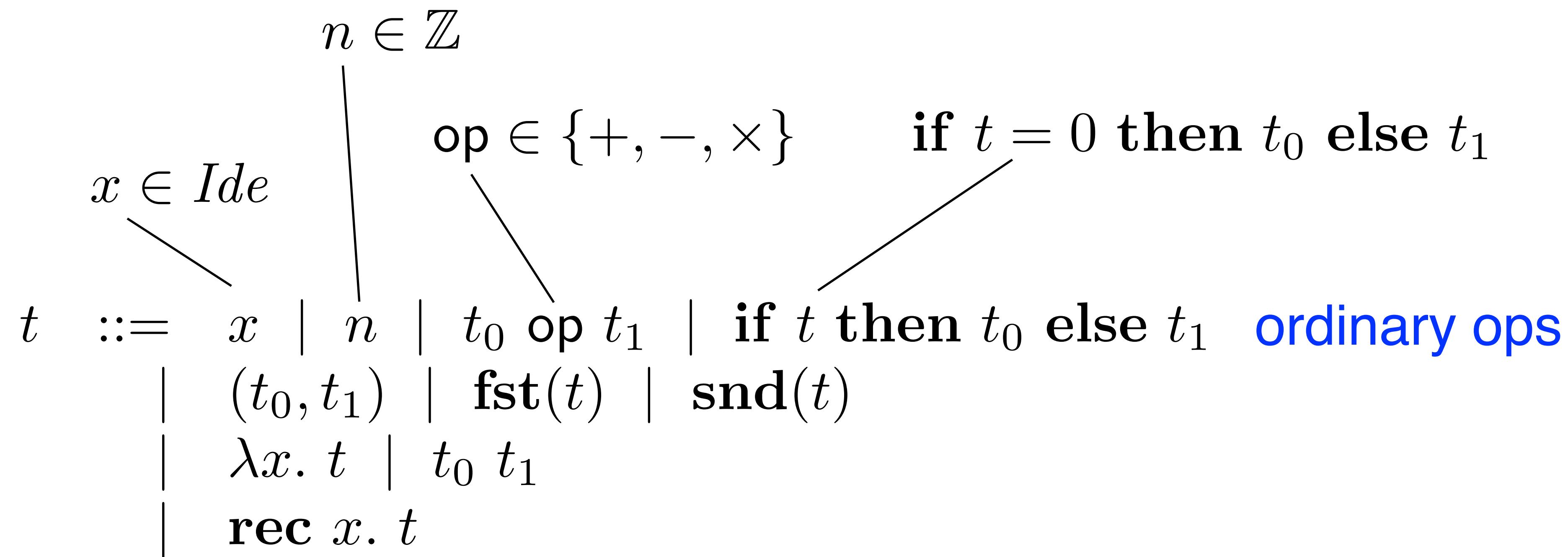
$t ::= \begin{array}{c} x \in Ide \\ | \\ n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ | \\ t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \\ | \\ (t_0, t_1) \\ | \\ \lambda x. t \\ | \\ \text{rec } x. t \\ | \\ \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \\ | \\ \text{fst}(t) \\ | \\ \text{snd}(t) \end{array}$

ordinary ops

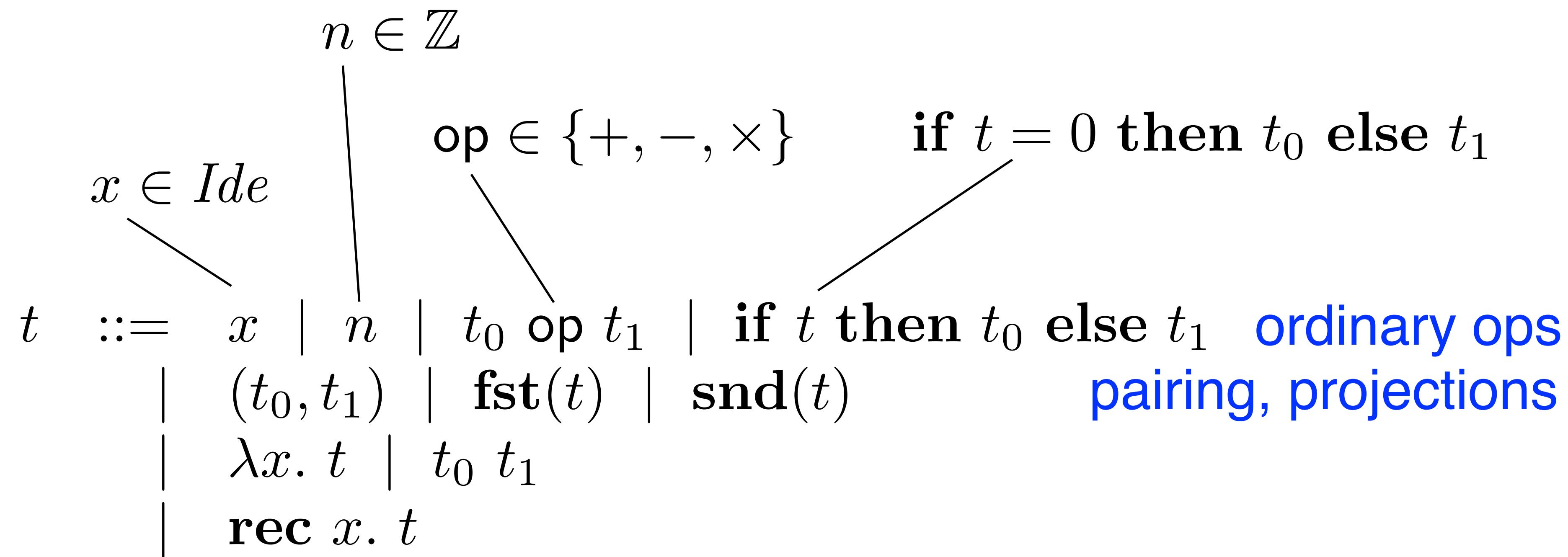
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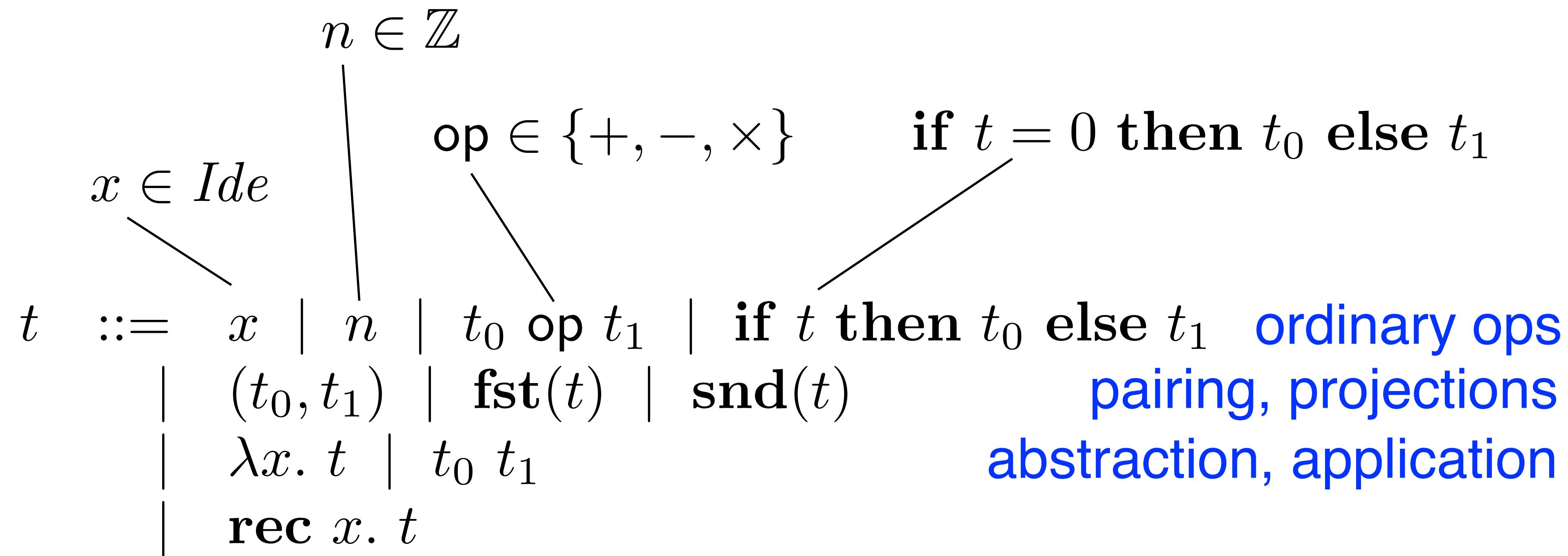
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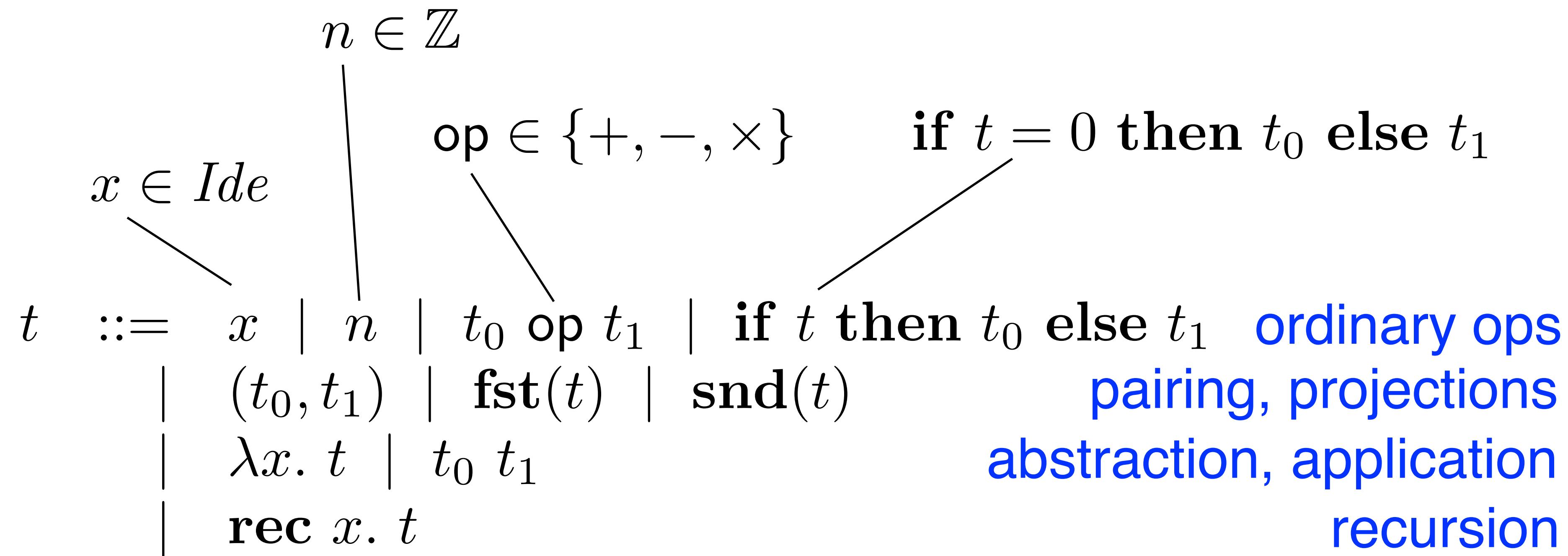
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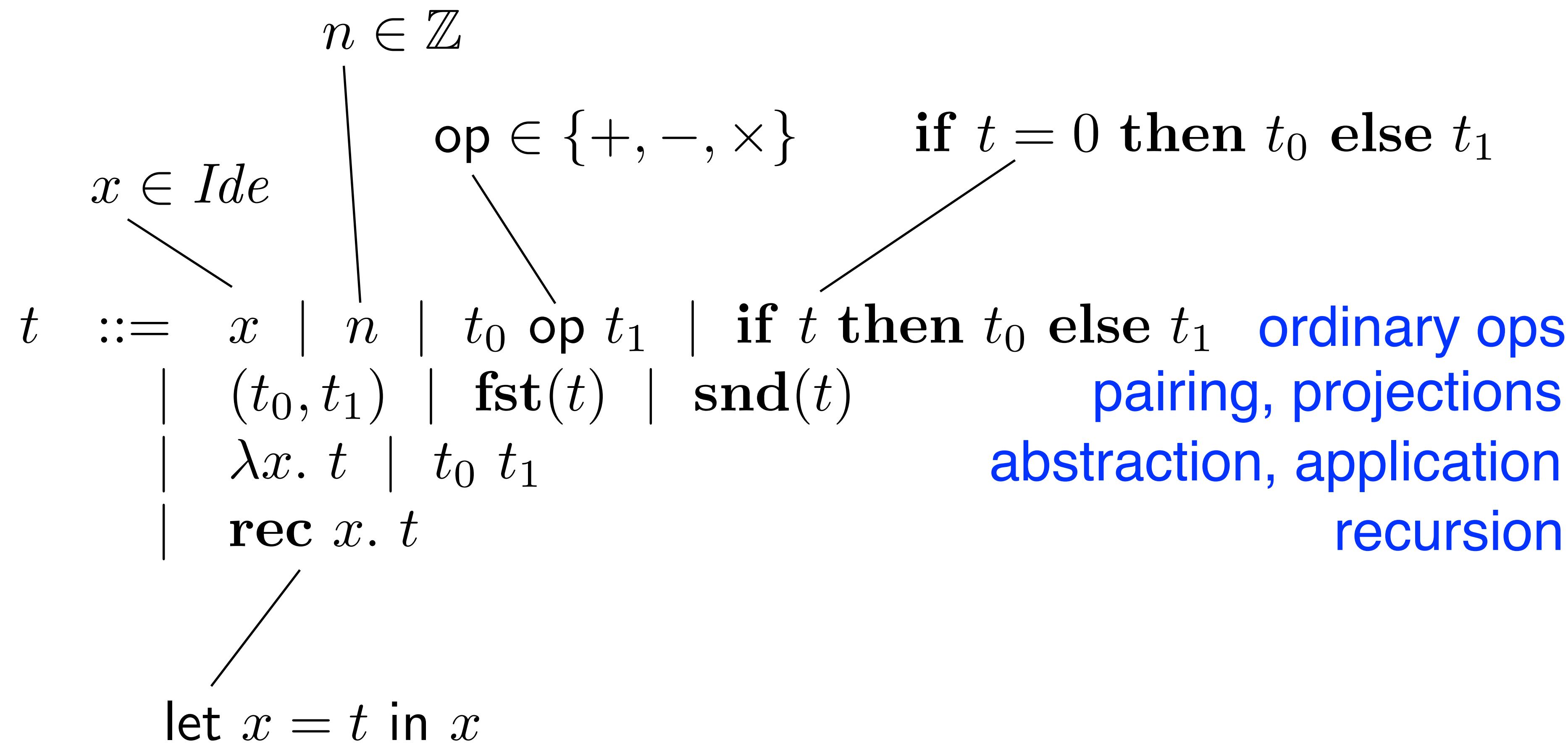
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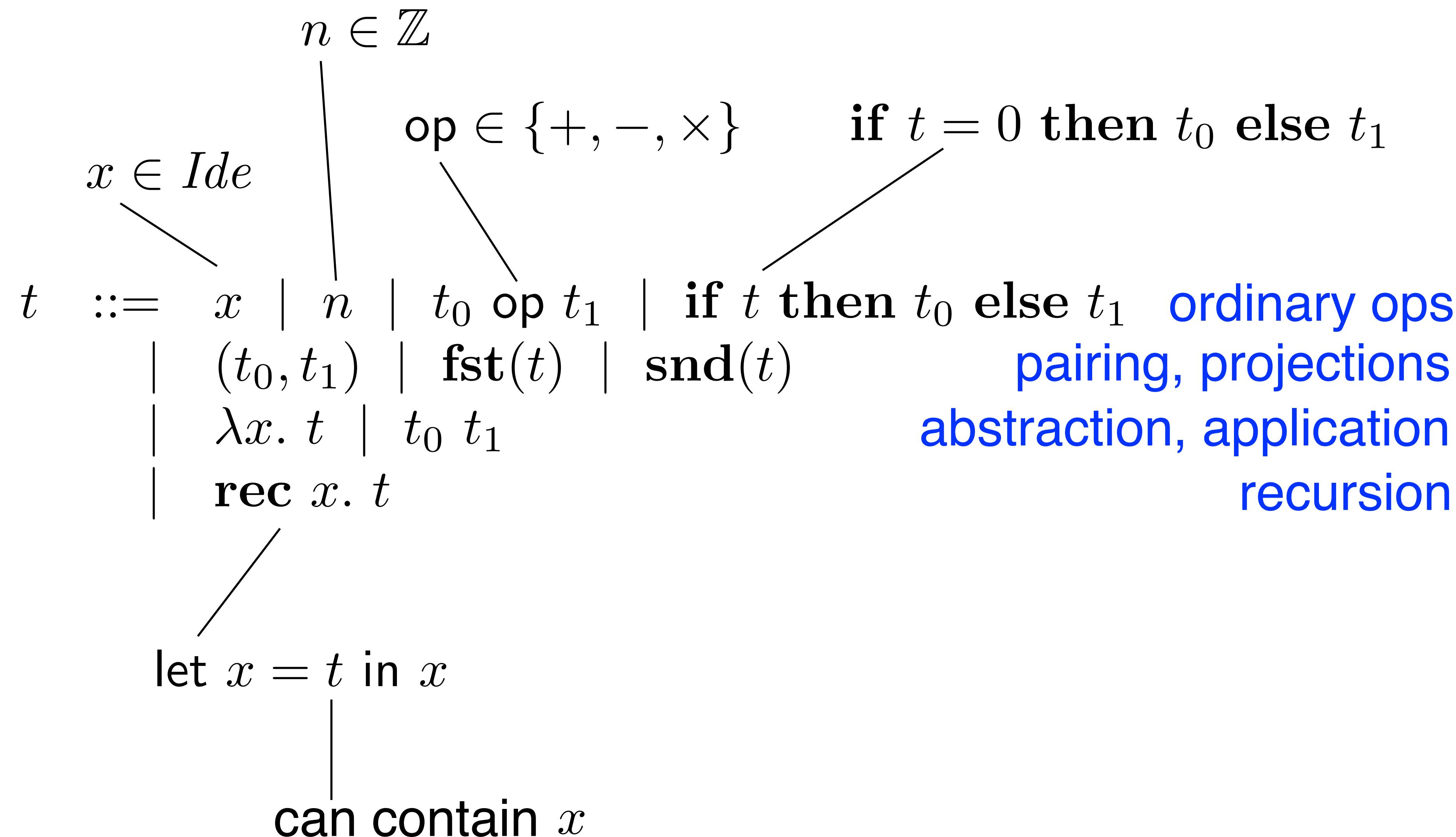
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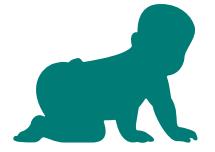


HOFL Syntax



HOFL Syntax





Exercise

`rec f. $\lambda x.$ if x then 1 else $x \times (f\ (x - 1))$`

guess the meaning of the above pre-term

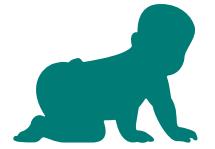


Exercise

`rec f. $\lambda x.$ if x then 1 else $x \times (f\ (x - 1))$`

guess the meaning of the above pre-term

factorial



Exercise

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guess the meaning of the above pre-term

factorial

`fact x = if x then 1
else x * (fact (x-1))`



Exercise

```
rec rep. λn. λf. λx. if n then x  
else f (rep (n - 1) f x)
```

guess the meaning of the above pre-term



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rep n f x = if n then x  
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Pre-terms

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they are called pre-terms, why?

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$x + 1$

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we need a
type system

HOFL types

Types Syntax

$$\tau ::= \text{int} \mid \tau_0 * \tau_1 \mid \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1$$

\mathcal{T} set of all types

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example types:

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assume variables are typed

$$Ide = \{Ide_\tau\}_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}}$$

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$$\widehat{\cdot} : Ide \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$$

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\widehat{x} denotes the type of x

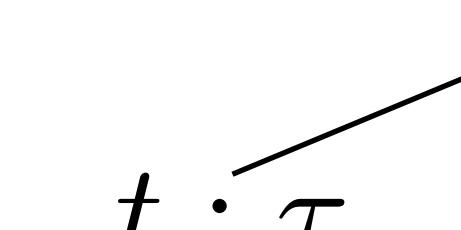
Type judgements

reads “has type”

formulas: $t : \tau$

types are assigned to pre-terms
using a set of inference rules
(structural induction of HOFL syntax)

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Type system

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$$\overline{x : \widehat{x}}$$

Type system

$$\frac{}{x : \widehat{x}} \quad \frac{}{n : \textit{int}}$$

Type system

$$\frac{}{x : \widehat{x}} \quad \frac{}{n : int} \quad \frac{}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 :}$$

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$$\overline{\lambda x. \ t : }$$

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rec $x.$ $t :$

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$$\frac{x : \tau \quad t : \tau}{\mathbf{rec } \ x. \ t : \tau}$$

Well-formed terms

$$t ::= x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \\ \mid (t_0, t_1) \mid \text{fst}(t) \mid \text{snd}(t) \\ \mid \lambda x. t \mid t_0 t_1 \\ \mid \text{rec } x. t$$
$$\tau ::= \text{int} \mid \tau_0 * \tau_1 \mid \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1$$

\mathcal{T} set of all types

a pre-term t is *well formed* if $\exists \tau \in \mathcal{T}. t : \tau$

i.e. if we can assign a type to it
also called *well-typed* or *typeable*

T_τ set of all well-formed terms of type τ

Type checking

Example

variables are tagged with (declared) types
we deduce the type of terms by structural recursion

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f (x - 1))$

$fact : int \rightarrow int$

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$$f : int \rightarrow int \quad \lambda x. \mathbf{if} \ x \ \mathbf{then} \ 1 \ \mathbf{else} \ (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \rightarrow int$$

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$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \widehat{f} = int \rightarrow int \\ \hline f : int \rightarrow int \end{array}}{fact : int \rightarrow int} \quad \frac{x : int \quad \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int}{\lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \rightarrow int}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \widehat{x} = int \quad x : int \quad 1 : int \quad (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \\ \hline \widehat{f} = int \rightarrow int \quad x : int \quad \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \\ \hline f : int \rightarrow int \quad \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \rightarrow int \\ \hline fact : int \rightarrow int \end{array}$$

Example

variables are tagged with (declared) types
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$$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \widehat{x} = int \\ \hline \widehat{x} = int \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x : int \\ \hline x : int \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 : int \\ \hline 1 : int \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} x : int \\ f(x - 1) : int \\ \hline (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \widehat{f} = int \rightarrow int \\ \hline f : int \rightarrow int \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \\ \hline \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \rightarrow int \end{array}$$

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 \widehat{x} = int \\
 \widehat{f} = int \rightarrow int \quad \dfrac{\widehat{x} = int}{x : int} \quad \dfrac{}{1 : int} \\
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 \widehat{x} = int \quad \dfrac{}{x : int} \quad \dfrac{}{f(x - 1) : int} \\
 \widehat{x} = int \quad x : int \quad 1 : int \quad \dfrac{(x \times (f(x - 1))) : int}{(x \times (f(x - 1))) : int} \\
 \widehat{f} = int \rightarrow int \quad \dfrac{\widehat{x} = int \quad 1 : int}{x : int \quad \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int} \\
 f : int \rightarrow int \quad \dfrac{x : int \quad \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int}{\lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (x \times (f(x - 1))) : int \rightarrow int} \\
 \hline
 fact : int \rightarrow int
 \end{array}$$

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$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

more concisely

$fact \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{rec } \underset{int \rightarrow int}{f} . \lambda \underset{int}{x} . \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

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$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{\text{int}}$

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$int \rightarrow int \quad int \quad int \quad int \quad int \rightarrow int \quad int \quad int$

$int \quad int \quad int \quad int \quad int$

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more concisely

Type inference

Example

types of variables are not given

type rules are used to derive type constraints (type equations)

whose solutions (via unification) define the principal type

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intuitively

$$t \ 0 \equiv (0, (t \ 2)) \equiv (0, (2, (t \ 4))) \equiv \cdots \equiv (0, (2, (4, \ldots)))$$

sequence of all even numbers

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intuitively

$$t \ 0 \equiv (0, (t \ 2)) \equiv (0, (2, (t \ 4))) \equiv \dots \equiv (0, (2, (4, \dots)))$$

sequence of all even numbers

we can type sequence of integers of fixed length

we have no type for sequences of any/infinite length

Example

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$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

Haskell

```
Prelude> let p x = (x, p (x+2))
```

```
<interactive>:...:5: error:
```

- Occurs check: cannot construct the infinite type: $b \sim (t, b)$
Expected type: $t \rightarrow b$
Actual type: $t \rightarrow (t, b)$
- Relevant bindings include
 $p :: t \rightarrow b$ (bound at <interactive>:...:5)

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

more concisely

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \quad \lambda x . \ (x, (p \underset{\textit{int}}{\underline{(x + 2)}}))$$

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

more concisely

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \quad \lambda x . \ (x, (\underset{int}{p} \underset{int}{(} \underset{x}{\underline{x}} + \underset{2}{\underline{2}} \underset{int}{)}))$$

Example

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more concisely

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Example

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Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

more concisely

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \quad \lambda \underset{\textit{int}}{x}. \underset{\textit{int}}{(x, (\underset{\textit{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p} \underset{\textit{int}}{(\underset{\textit{int}}{x} + \underset{\textit{int}}{2})})))}$$

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$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\mathit{int}}$

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The diagram illustrates the type annotations for the term t . The variable p is annotated with $\mathit{int} \rightarrow \tau_4$. The variable x is annotated with int . The expression $(x, (p \ (x + 2)))$ is annotated with int . A bracket under the entire term t is labeled τ_4 , indicating its overall type.

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

more concisely

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \underset{\mathit{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p}. \quad \lambda \underset{\mathit{int}}{x}. \underset{\mathit{int}}{(x, (\underset{\mathit{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p} \underset{\mathit{int}}{(x + 2)})))}$$

The diagram illustrates the type annotations for the term t . The type of p is $\mathit{int} \rightarrow \tau_4$. The type of x is int . The type of the inner p application is $\mathit{int} \rightarrow \tau_4$. The type of the argument to the inner p application is int . The type of the result of the inner p application is int . The type of the entire term t is $\mathit{int} * \tau_4$.

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

more concisely

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \underset{\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p}. \ \lambda \underset{\text{int}}{x}. \ (\underset{\text{int}}{x}, (\underset{\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p} \underset{\text{int}}{(}\underset{\text{int}}{x} + \underset{\text{int}}{2}))\underset{\text{int}}{)}$$

The diagram illustrates the type annotations for the expression. It shows three levels of brackets corresponding to the type annotations:

- Innermost: x is annotated with int .
- Middle: The application $p(x)$ is annotated with $\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4$. The argument x is also annotated with int , and the result $p(x)$ is annotated with int .
- Outermost: The entire expression $(x, p(x))$ is annotated with $\text{int} * \tau_4$.

Below the expression, a long horizontal bracket spans the entire term, labeled τ_4 . This indicates that the type τ_4 is the expected type for the whole expression.

$(\text{int} \rightarrow (\text{int} * \tau_4)) = (\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4) \Rightarrow \tau_4 = (\text{int} * \tau_4)$

fail (occur check)

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec}~p.~\lambda x.~(x, (p~(x + 2)))$$

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \quad \nwarrow_{\widehat{p}=\tau} \quad \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau$$

Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \quad \begin{matrix} \swarrow_{\widehat{p}=\tau} & \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \\ \swarrow_{\tau=\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2, \ \widehat{x}=\tau_1} & (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau_2 \end{matrix}$$

Example

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Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau & \nearrow_{\widehat{p}=\tau} & \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \\ & \nearrow_{\tau=\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2, \ \widehat{x}=\tau_1} & (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau_2 \\ & \nearrow_{\tau_2=\tau_3 * \tau_4} & x : \tau_3, \ (p \ (x + 2)) : \tau_4 \\ & \nearrow_{\widehat{x}=\tau_3} & (p \ (x + 2)) : \tau_4 \end{array}$$

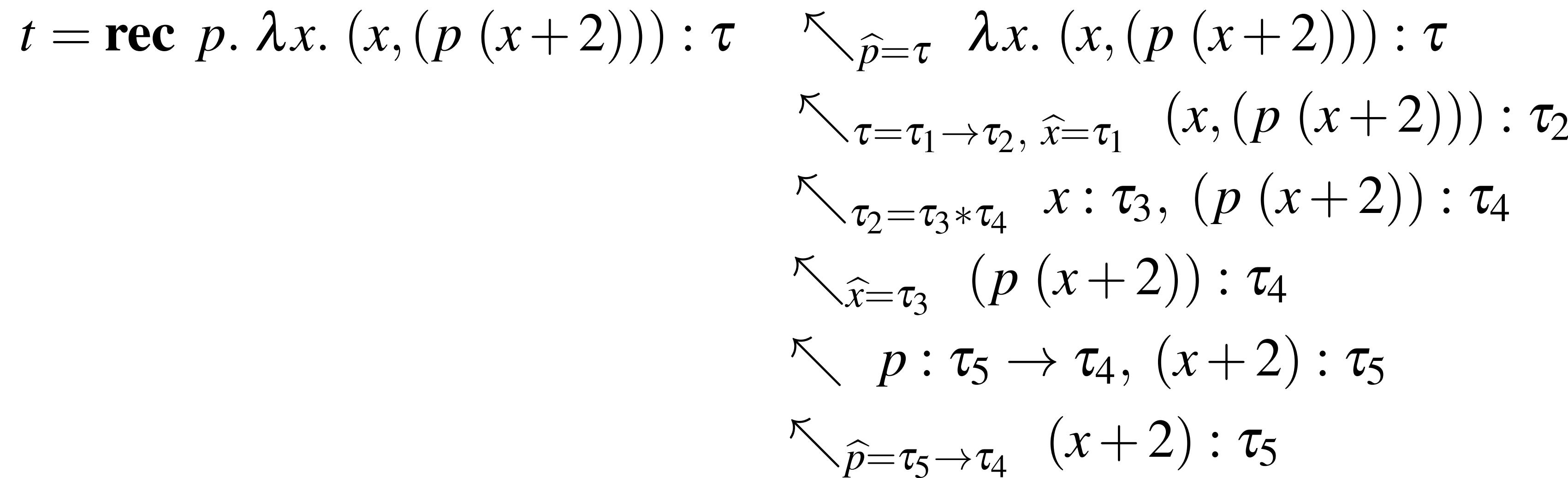
Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

$$\begin{array}{c} t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \\ \swarrow_{\widehat{p} = \tau} \quad \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \\ \swarrow_{\tau = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2, \ \widehat{x} = \tau_1} \quad (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau_2 \\ \swarrow_{\tau_2 = \tau_3 * \tau_4} \quad x : \tau_3, \ (p \ (x + 2)) : \tau_4 \\ \swarrow_{\widehat{x} = \tau_3} \quad (p \ (x + 2)) : \tau_4 \\ \swarrow \quad p : \tau_5 \rightarrow \tau_4, \ (x + 2) : \tau_5 \end{array}$$

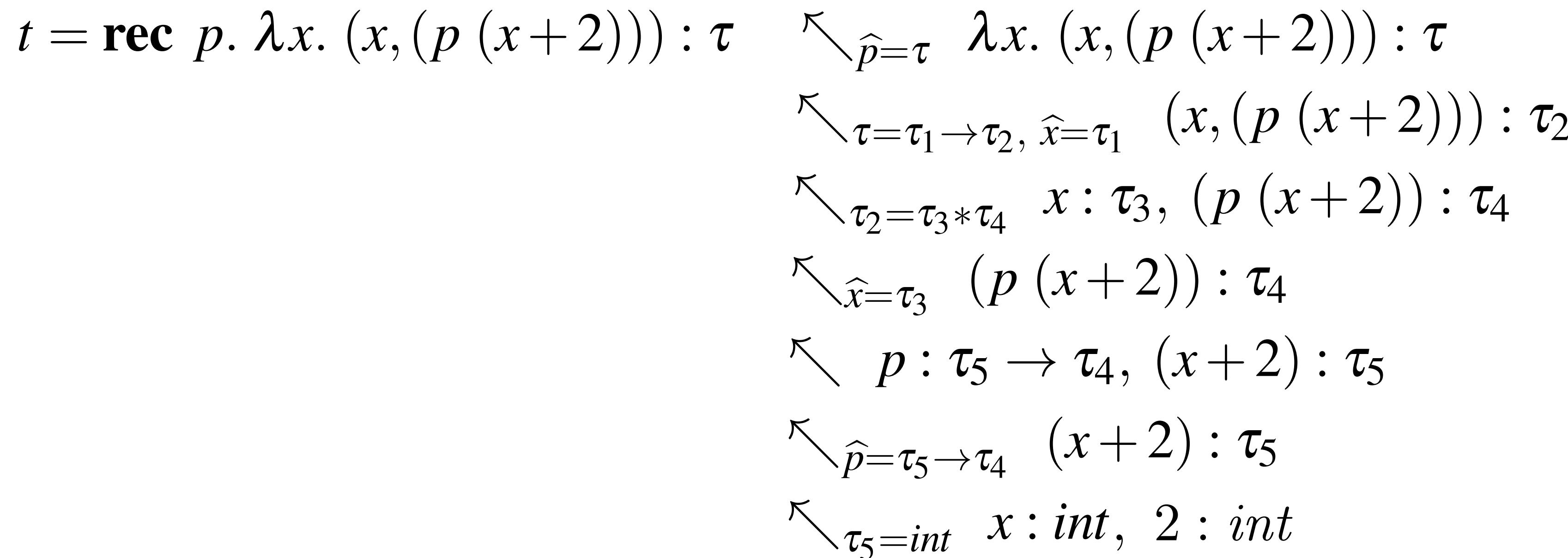
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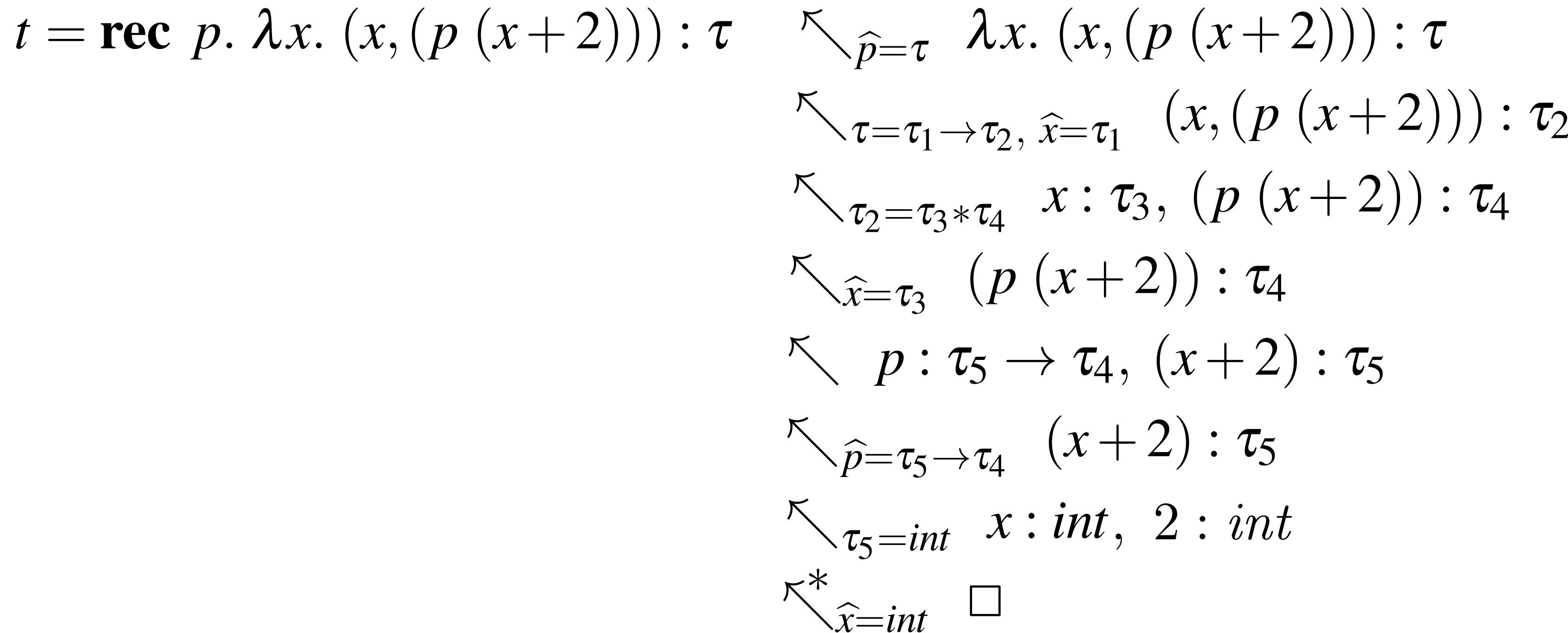
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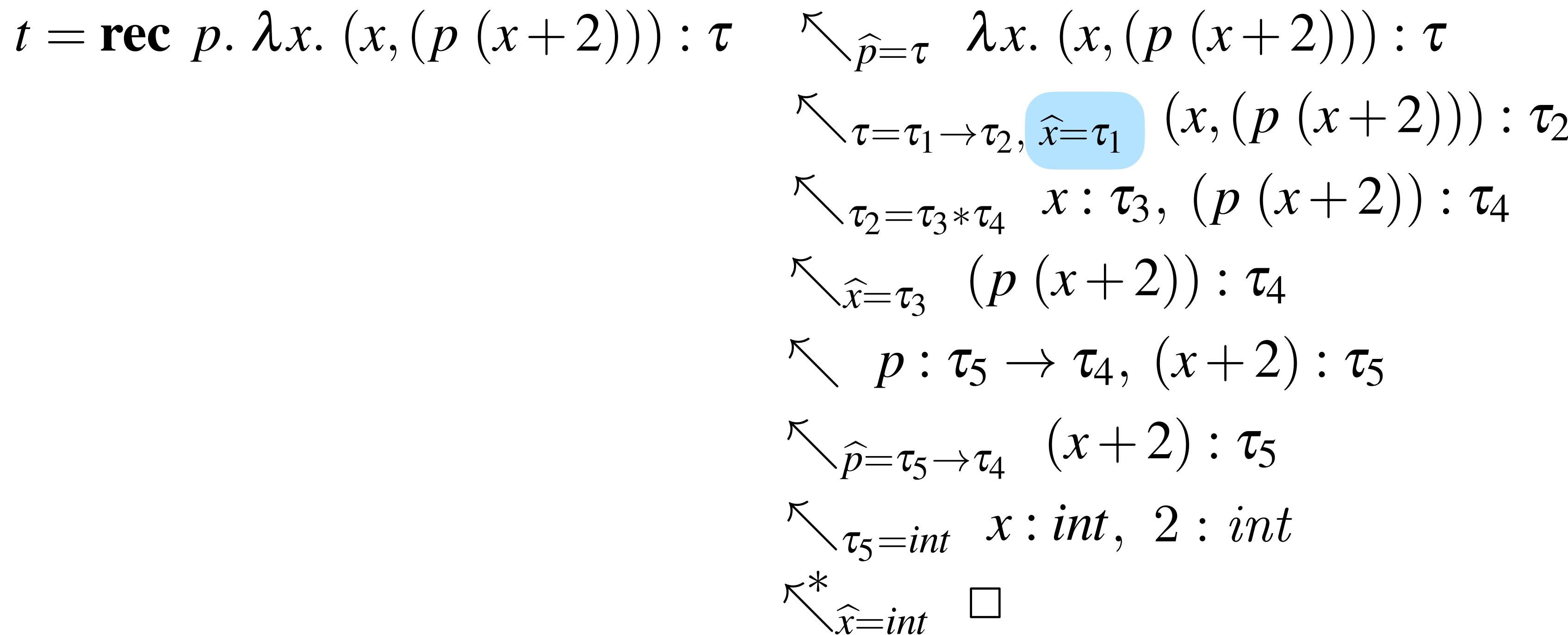
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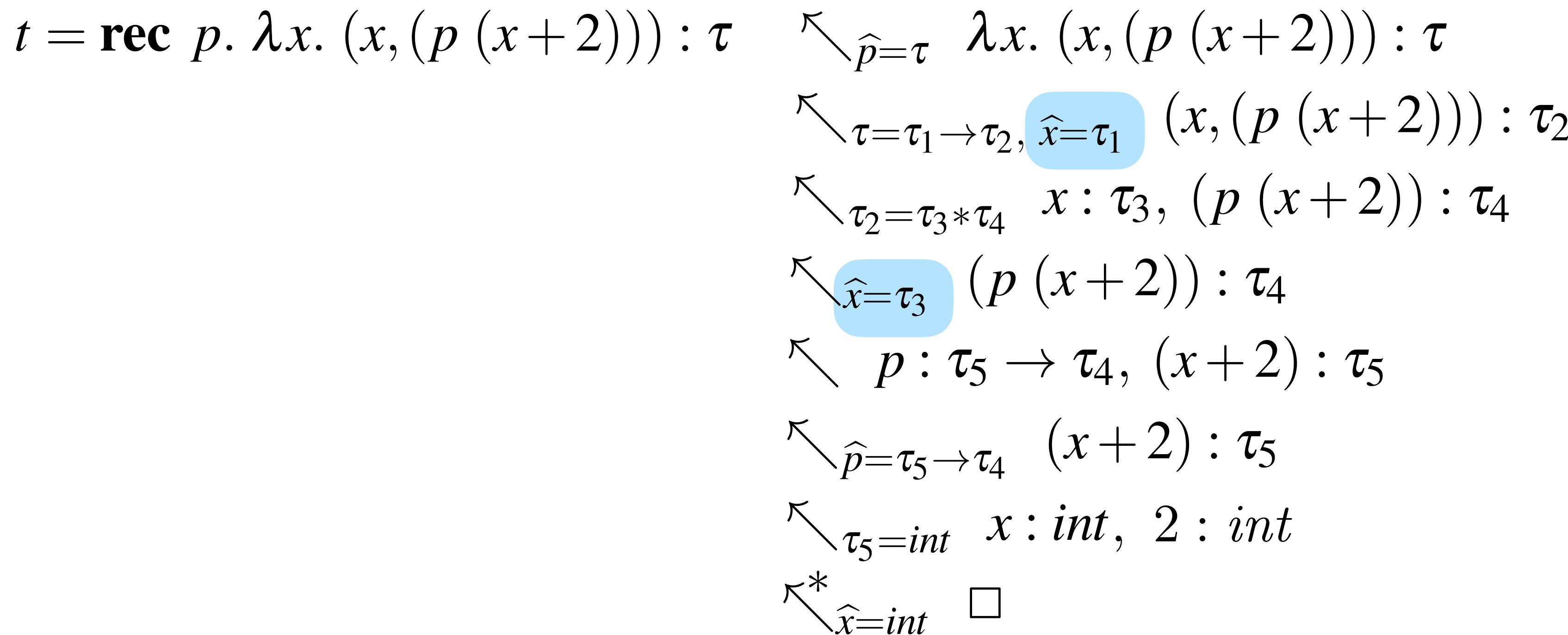
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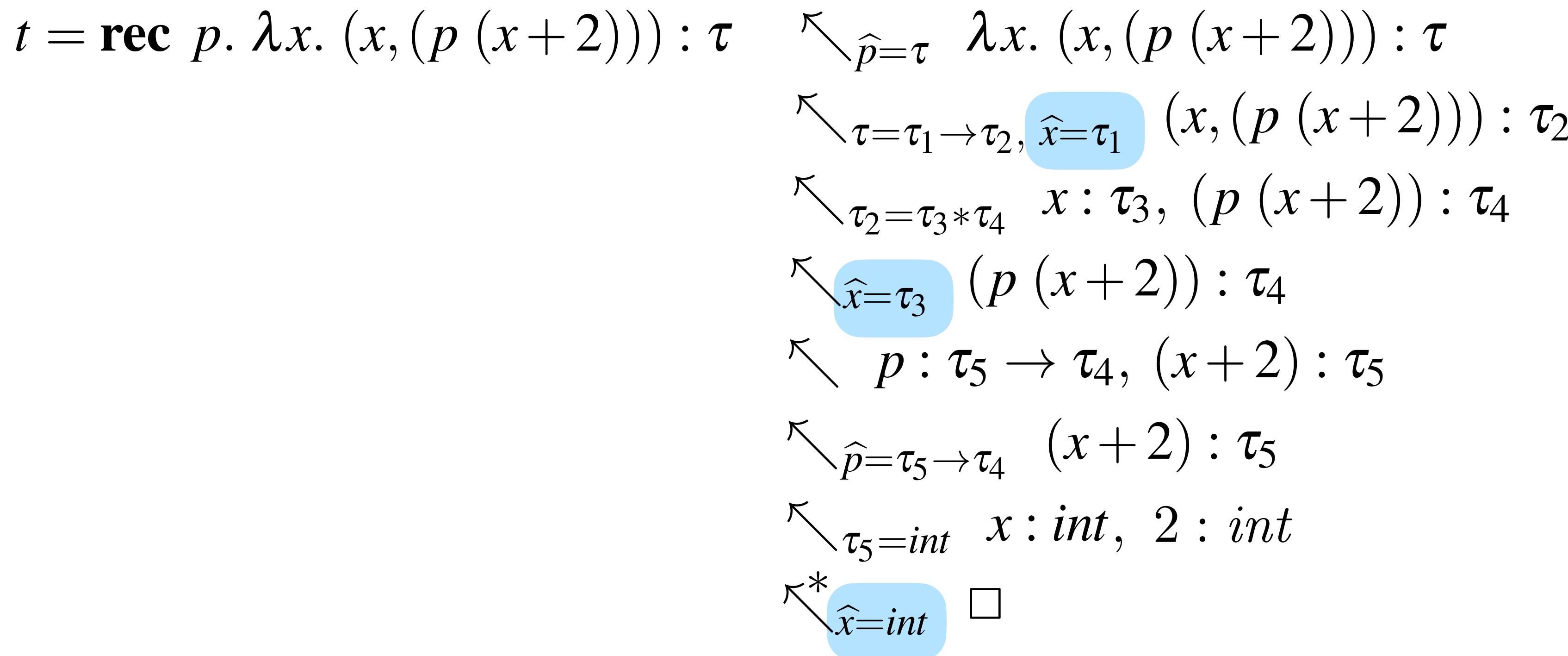
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Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow_{\widehat{p}=\tau} & \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau \\ \nearrow_{\tau=\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2, \widehat{x}=\tau_1} & (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau_2 \\ \nearrow_{\tau_2=\tau_3 * \tau_4} & x : \tau_3, (p \ (x + 2)) : \tau_4 \\ \nearrow_{\widehat{x}=\tau_3} & (p \ (x + 2)) : \tau_4 \\ \nearrow & p : \tau_5 \rightarrow \tau_4, (x + 2) : \tau_5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \widehat{x} = \tau_1 \\ \widehat{x} = \tau_3 \\ \widehat{x} = \text{int} \end{array} \right\} \tau_1 = \tau_3 = \text{int}$$

$\nearrow^*_{\widehat{x}=\text{int}} \square$

Example

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Example

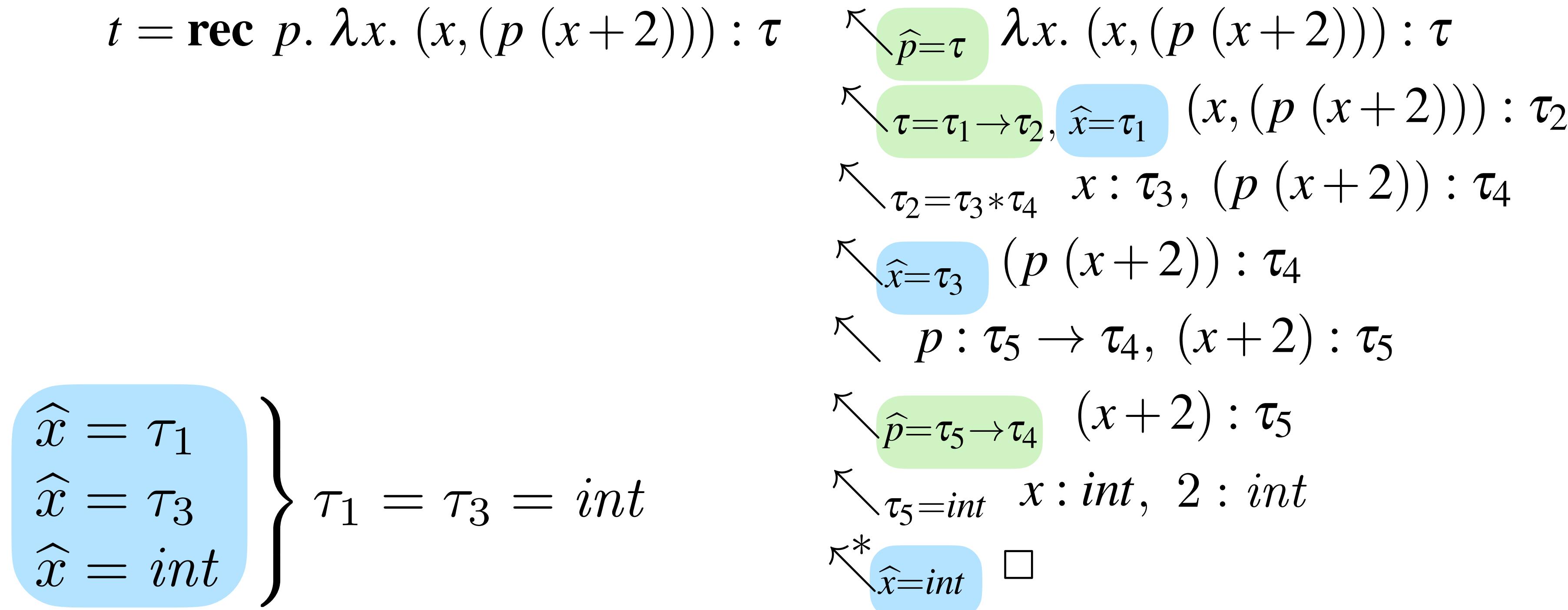
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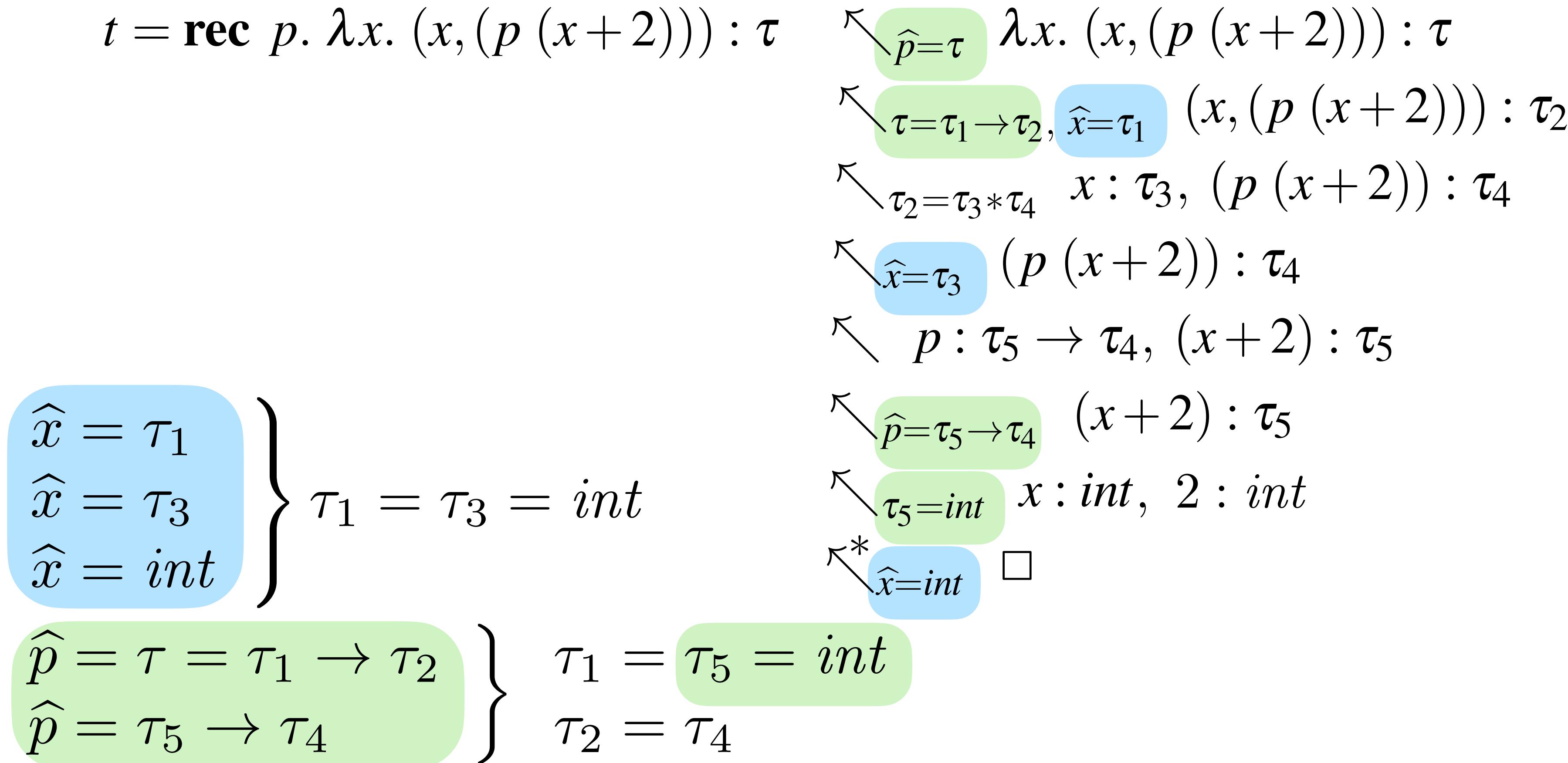
Example

$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{rec } p. \lambda x. (x, (p\ (x + 2)))$

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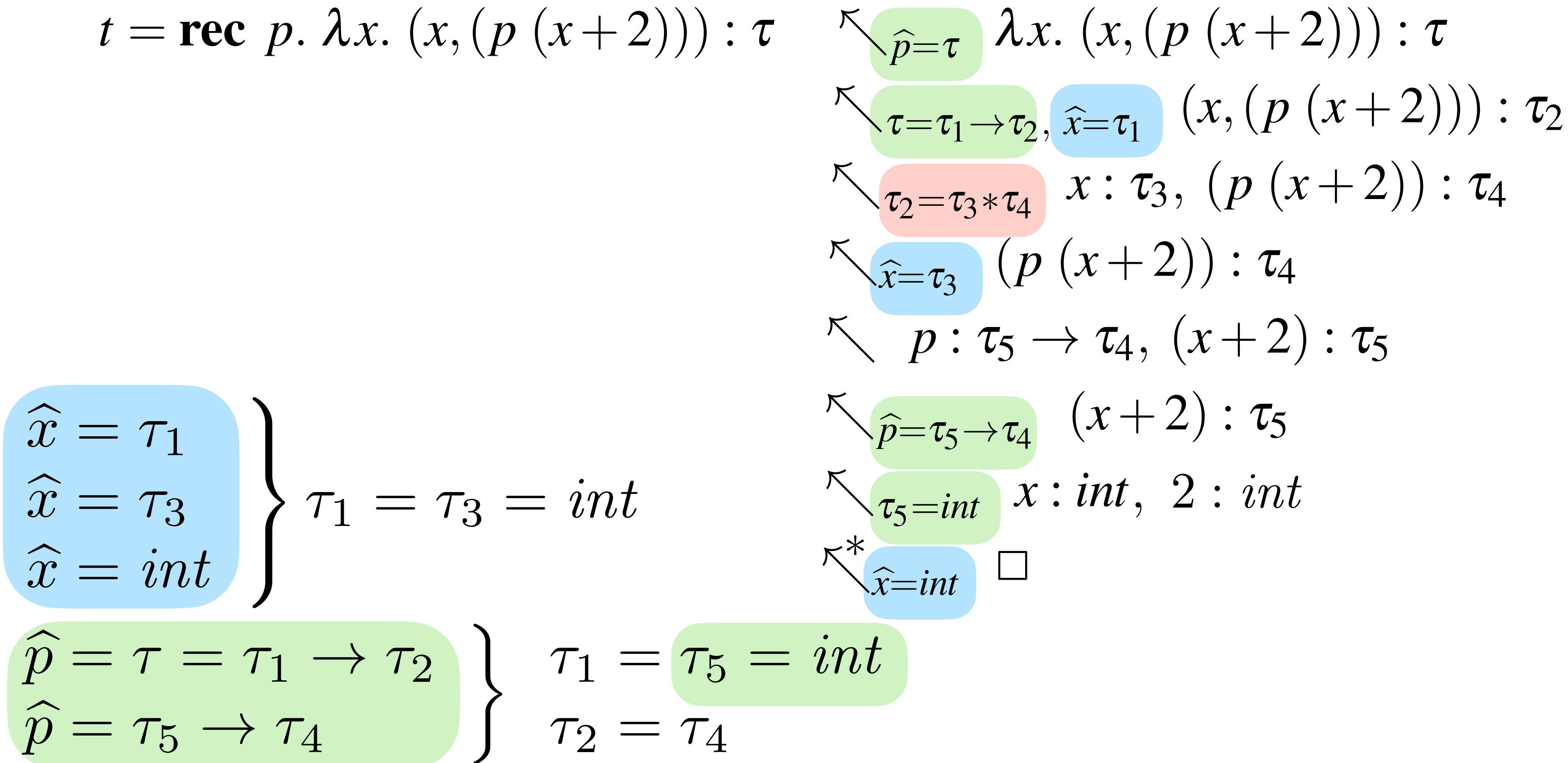
Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec}~p.~\lambda x.~(x, (p~(x+2)))$$



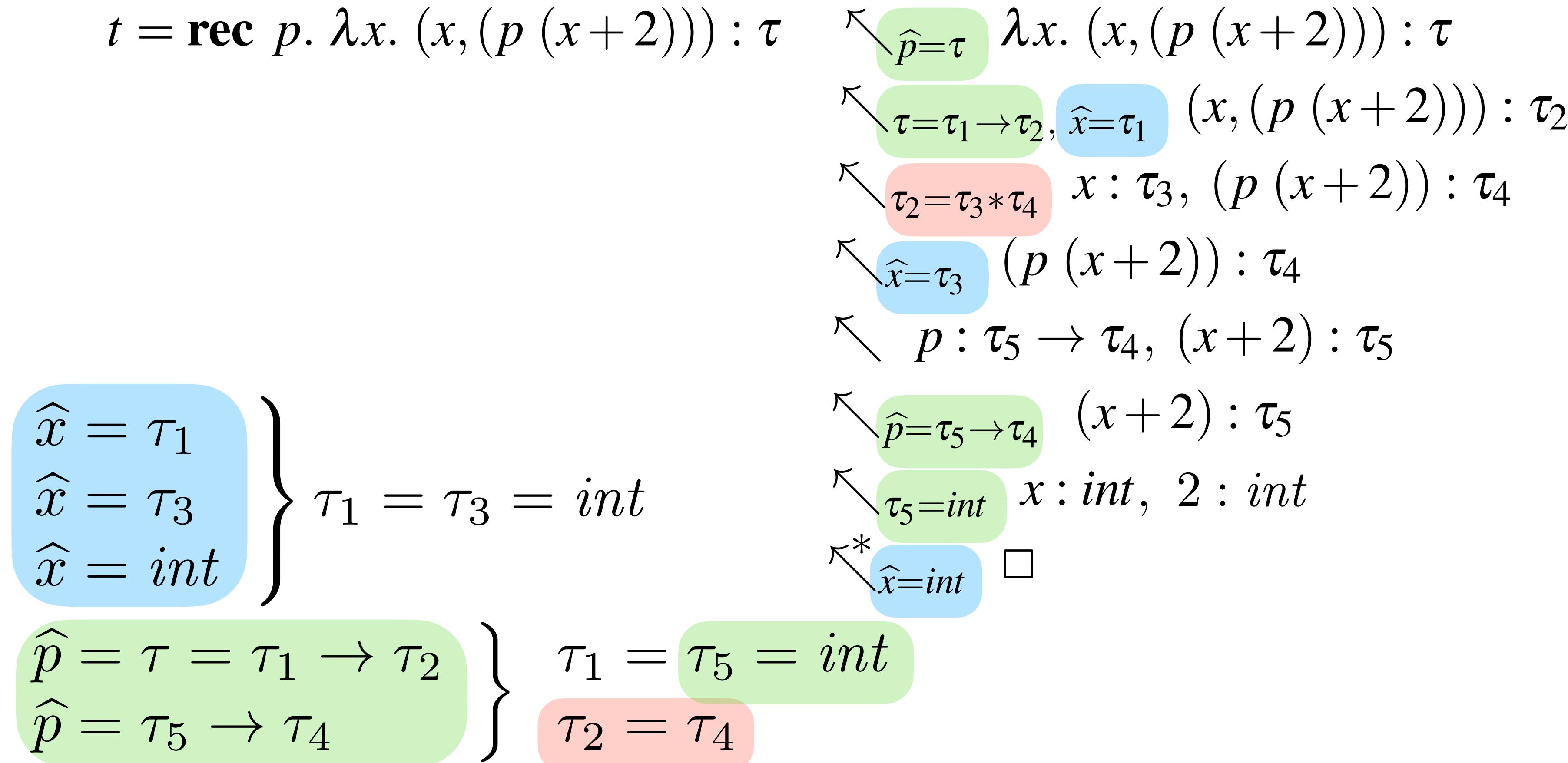
Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$



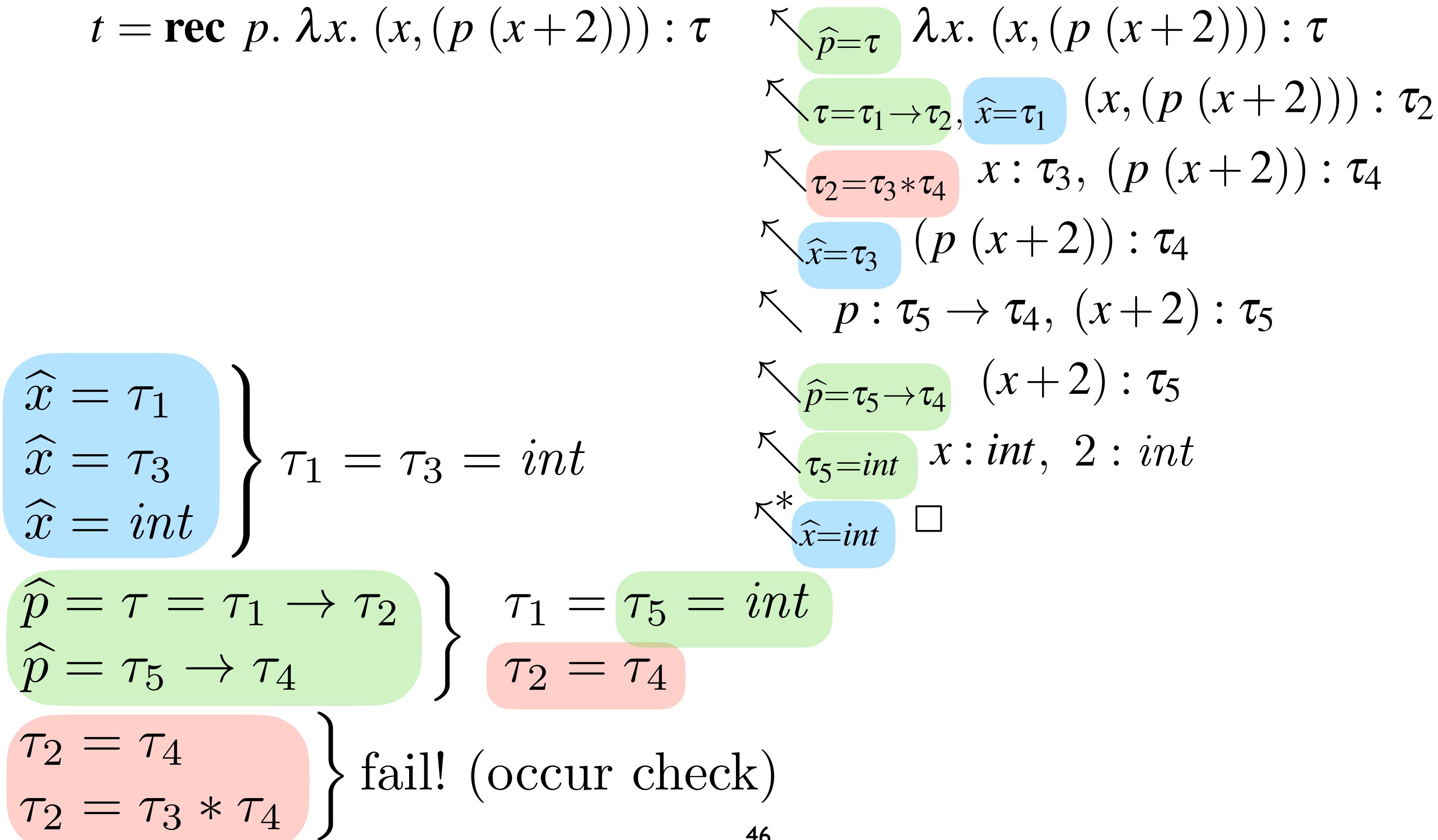
Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \lambda x. (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$



Example

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec}~p.~\lambda x.~(x, (p~(x+2)))$$



HOFL semantics

**But first... capture-avoiding
substitution**

Free variables

$$\text{fv}(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\text{fv}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x\}$$

$$\text{fv}(t_0 \text{ op } t_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t) \cup \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}((t_0, t_1)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{fst}(t)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{snd}(t)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t)$$

$$\text{fv}(\lambda x. t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t) \setminus \{x\}$$

$$\text{fv}((t_0 \ t_1)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{rec } x. t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t) \setminus \{x\}$$

Substitutions

$$n[t/x] = n$$

$$y[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} t & \text{if } y = x \\ y & \text{if } y \neq x \end{cases}$$

$$(t_0 \text{ op } t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t_0[t/x] \text{ op } t_1[t/x] \quad \text{with op} \in \{+, -, \times\}$$

$$(\mathbf{if } t' \mathbf{ then } t_0 \mathbf{ else } t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{if } t'[t/x] \mathbf{ then } t_0[t/x] \mathbf{ else } t_1[t/x]$$

$$(t_0, t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (t_0[t/x], t_1[t/x])$$

$$\mathbf{fst}(t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{fst}(t'[t/x])$$

$$\mathbf{snd}(t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{snd}(t'[t/x])$$

$$(t_0 \ t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (t_0[t/x] \ t_1[t/x])$$

$$(\lambda y. t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda z. (t'[z/y][t/x]) \quad \text{for } z \notin \text{fv}(\lambda y. t') \cup \text{fv}(t) \cup \{x\}$$

$$(\mathbf{rec } y. t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec } z. (t'[z/y][t/x]) \quad \text{for } z \notin \text{fv}(\mathbf{rec } y. t') \cup \text{fv}(t) \cup \{x\}$$

Types are respected

$$\text{TH. } \begin{array}{c} x_0 : \tau_0 \\ t_0 : \tau_0 \end{array} \quad t : \tau \quad \Rightarrow \quad t[t_0/x_0] : \tau$$

proof omitted
(by structural induction
of the stronger assertion $t[\tilde{t}/\tilde{x}] : \tau$)

Big-step operational semantics

Statements

Big step operational semantics

Statements

$$t \rightarrow c$$

Big step operational semantics

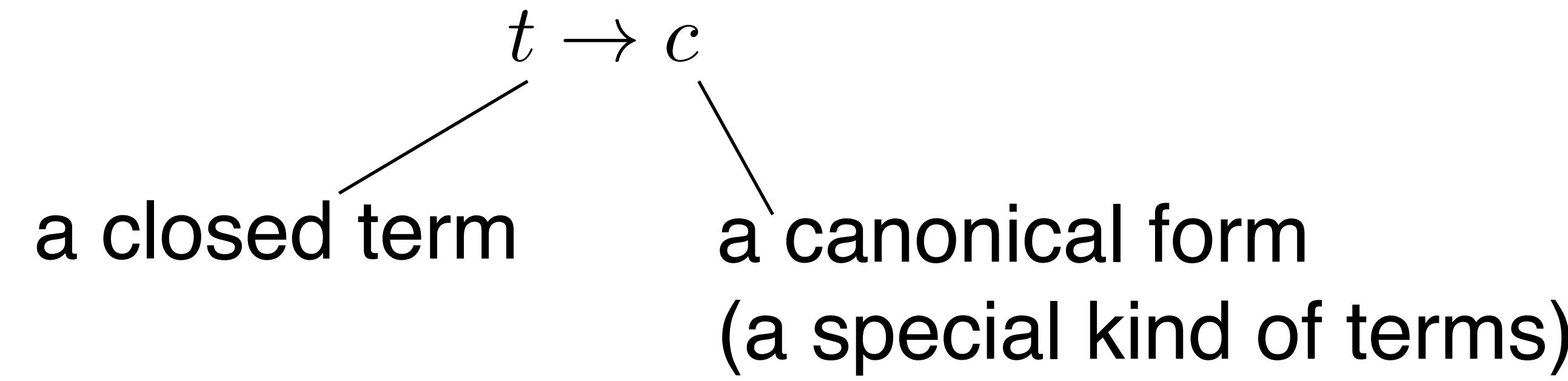
Statements

a closed term

$$t \rightarrow c$$

Big step operational semantics

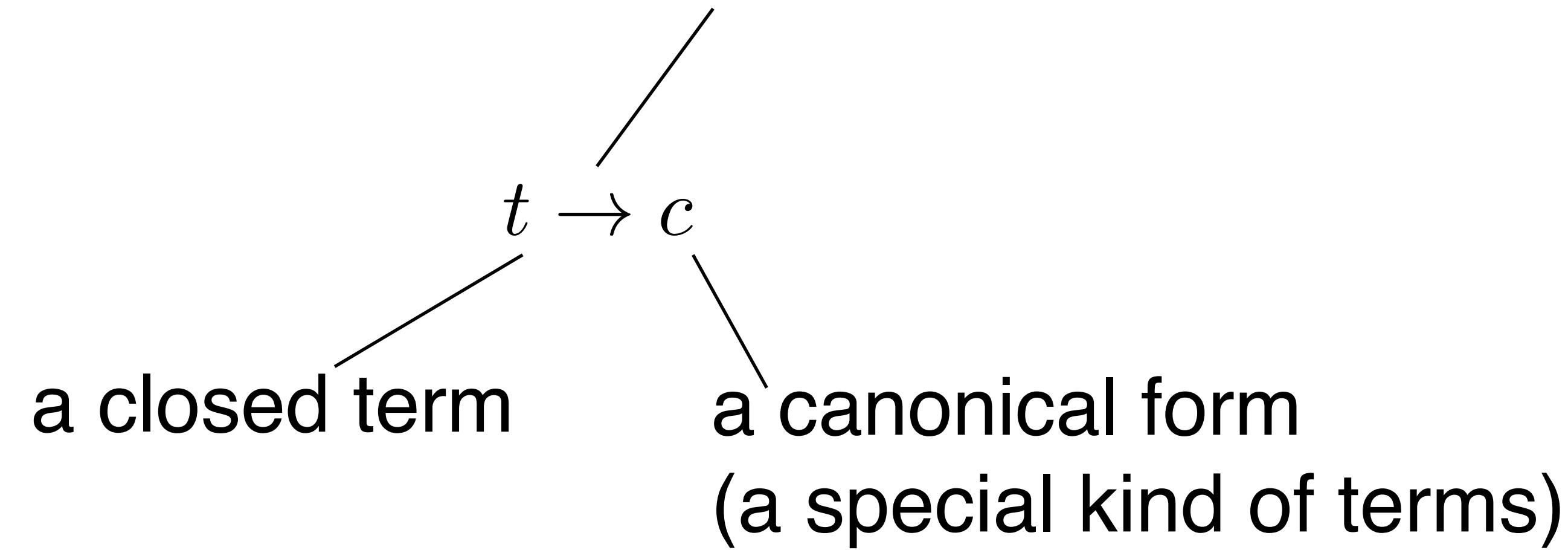
Statements



Big step operational semantics

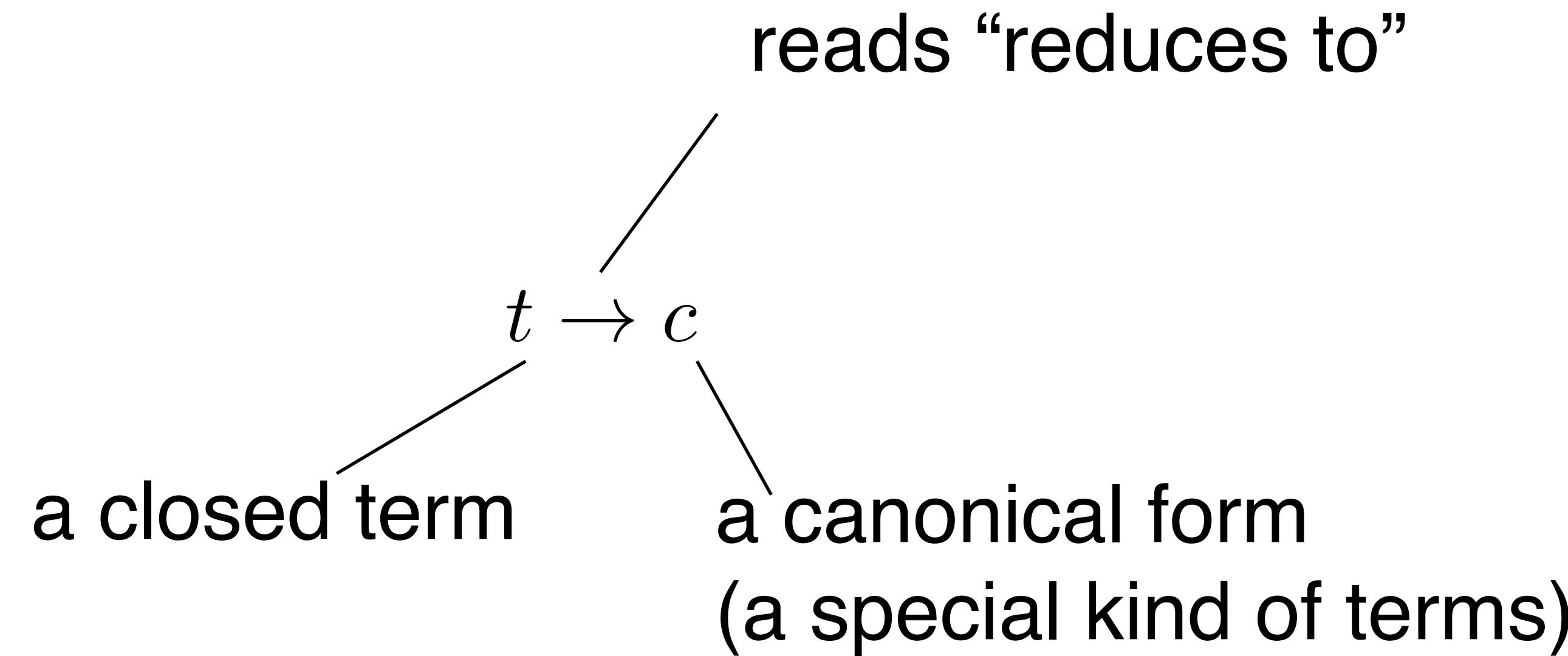
Statements

reads “reduces to”



Big step operational semantics

Statements



Big step operational semantics

computation of canonical form
(by term manipulation)

Canonical forms

set of canonical forms $C_\tau \subseteq T_\tau$
with type τ

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$$n \in C_{int}$$

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$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed} \\ \hline n \in C_{int} \end{array}}{(t_0, t_1) \in C_{\tau_0 * \tau_1}}$$

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set of canonical forms $C_\tau \subseteq T_\tau$
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(laziness)
not required to be
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t not necessarily
a closed term

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed} \\ \diagup \end{array}}{\lambda x. t \in C_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1}}$$

Canonical forms?

$$\frac{\frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \in C_{\tau_0 * \tau_1}} \quad \lambda x. \, t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. \, t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. \, t \in C_{\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1}}$$

$$1 + 2 \times 3$$

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1 + 2 × 3 

(1, 2)

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$1 + 2 \times 3$ 

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$(1 + 2, 2 - 1)$

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$\text{fst}(1, 2)$

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if 0 then 0 else 0

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$\lambda x. \, 1$

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Operational semantics: axioms

$$\frac{c \in C_\tau}{c \rightarrow c}$$

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i.e., expanding the various cases

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$$n \rightarrow n$$

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$$\frac{c \in C_\tau}{c \rightarrow c}$$

i.e., expanding the various cases

$$\frac{\rule{0pt}{1.5ex} t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{n \rightarrow n \qquad \qquad (t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)}$$

Operational semantics: axioms

$$\frac{c \in C_\tau}{c \rightarrow c}$$

i.e., expanding the various cases

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integers, pairs and abstractions
are already in canonical form

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed} \\ \hline n \rightarrow n \end{array}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \qquad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{\frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)}}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$

$t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow$

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \quad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$
$$\frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{\frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)}}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$
$$\frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1 \quad \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \quad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$
$$\frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow 0 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_0}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \quad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$
$$\frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow 0 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_0}$$
$$\frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_1}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\frac{}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \quad \frac{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. t \rightarrow \lambda x. t}$$
$$\frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow 0 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\mathbf{if } \ t \ \mathbf{then } \ t_0 \ \mathbf{else } \ t_1 \rightarrow c_0} \quad \mathbf{fst}(t) \rightarrow$$
$$\frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\mathbf{if } \ t \ \mathbf{then } \ t_0 \ \mathbf{else } \ t_1 \rightarrow c_1}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \quad \frac{\lambda x. \, t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. \, t \rightarrow \lambda x. \, t} \\
 \\[10pt]
 \frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow 0 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_0} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\mathbf{fst}(t) \rightarrow c_0} \\
 \\[10pt]
 \frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_1}
 \end{array}$$

Lazy op semantics

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{}{n \rightarrow n} \quad \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \quad \frac{\lambda x. \, t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. \, t \rightarrow \lambda x. \, t} \\
 \\[10pt]
 \frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow 0 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_0} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\mathbf{fst}(t) \rightarrow c_0} \\
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 \frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\mathbf{snd}(t) \rightarrow c_1}
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 \\[10pt]
 \frac{}{\mathbf{rec} \ x. \, t \rightarrow} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\mathbf{snd}(t) \rightarrow c_1}
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 \\
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 \\
 \frac{t[\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ t/x] \rightarrow c}{\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ t \rightarrow c} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\mathbf{snd}(t) \rightarrow c_1}
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 \end{array}$$

$(t_1 \ t_0) \rightarrow$

Lazy op semantics

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 \frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1 \quad t_0, t_1 \text{ closed}}{(t_0, t_1) \rightarrow (t_0, t_1)} \qquad \frac{\lambda x. \, t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \lambda x. t \text{ closed}}{\lambda x. \, t \rightarrow \lambda x. \, t} \\
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 \frac{t_0 \rightarrow n_0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow n_1}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \rightarrow n_0 \text{ op } n_1} \quad \frac{t \rightarrow 0 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_0} \qquad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0}{\mathbf{fst}(t) \rightarrow c_0} \\
 \\[10pt]
 \frac{t[\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ t/x] \rightarrow c}{\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ t \rightarrow c} \qquad \frac{t \rightarrow n \quad n \neq 0 \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 \rightarrow c_1} \qquad \frac{t \rightarrow (t_0, t_1) \quad t_1 \rightarrow c_1}{\mathbf{snd}(t) \rightarrow c_1} \\
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 \frac{t_1 \rightarrow \lambda x. \ t'_1 \quad t'_1[t_0/x] \rightarrow c}{(t_1 \ t_0) \rightarrow c}
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Lazy op semantics

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 \\[10pt]
 \frac{t_1 \rightarrow \lambda x. \ t'_1 \quad t'_1[t_0/x] \rightarrow c}{(t_1 \ t_0) \rightarrow c} \quad (\text{lazy})
 \end{array}$$

Example

$t \triangleq \lambda x. \text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x) : (\text{int} * \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int}$

$t (1, 2) \rightarrow c \leftarrow t \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[(^{(1,2)} /_{x'})] \rightarrow c$

Example

$t \triangleq \lambda x. \text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x) : (\text{int} * \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int}$

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$$\leftarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (n_1, n_2) , n_1 \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

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$$\leftarrow \text{fst}(1, 2) \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (n_1, n_2) , n_1 \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow_{n_1=1, n_2=2, n=1}^* \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \lambda x. \text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x) : (\text{int} * \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int}$$

$$t (1, 2) \rightarrow c \leftarrow t \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[(^{(1,2)} /_{x'})] \rightarrow c$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leftarrow_{x'=x, t'=\text{if } \dots} (\text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x))[(^{(1,2)} /_x)] \rightarrow c \\ &= \text{if } \text{fst}(1, 2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{fst}(1, 2) \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (n_1, n_2) , n_1 \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow_{n_1=1, n_2=2, n=1}^* \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (n_3, n_4) , n_4 \rightarrow c$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \lambda x. \text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x) : (\text{int} * \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int}$$

$$t (1, 2) \rightarrow c \leftarrow t \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[(^{(1,2)} /_{x'})] \rightarrow c$$

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$$\leftarrow_{n_1=1, n_2=2, n=1}^* \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (n_3, n_4) , n_4 \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow_{n_3=1, n_4=2, c=2}^* \square$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \lambda x. \text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x) : (\text{int} * \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int}$$

$$t (1, 2) \rightarrow c \leftarrow t \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[(^{(1,2)} /_{x'})] \rightarrow c$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \leftarrow_{x'=x, t'=\text{if } \dots} (\text{if } \text{fst}(x) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(x))[(^{(1,2)} /_{x'})] \rightarrow c \\ & = \text{if } \text{fst}(1, 2) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{snd}(1, 2) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

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$$\leftarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (n_3, n_4) , n_4 \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow_{n_3=1, n_4=2, c=2}^* \square$$

$$t (1, 2) \rightarrow 2$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec}~x.~x$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \ x. \ \underline{x}$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \frac{x}{\underline{\tau}} \frac{x}{\underline{\tau}}$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{x. \ x}_{\tau} \underbrace{}_{\tau}$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{x.}_{\tau} \underbrace{x}_{\tau} : \tau$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{x.}_{\tau} \underbrace{x}_{\tau} : \tau$$

$$\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x \rightarrow c \quad \leftarrow \quad x[x[\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x / x] \rightarrow c]$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{x.}_{\tau} \underbrace{x}_{\tau} : \tau$$

$$\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x \rightarrow c \quad \leftarrow \quad x[x[\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x / x] \rightarrow c]$$

$$= \mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x \rightarrow c$$

Example

$$t \triangleq \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{x.}_{\tau} \underbrace{x}_{\tau} : \tau$$

$$\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x \rightarrow c \leftarrow x[\mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x / x] \rightarrow c$$

$$= \mathbf{rec} \ x. \ x \rightarrow c$$

same goal from which we started
no other option to explore:
divergence!

Example

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

Example

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

$fact \rightarrow c \leftarrow (\lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1)))^{[fact/f]} \rightarrow c$

Example

$$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

$$\begin{aligned} fact \rightarrow c &\leftarrow (\lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1)))^{[fact/f]} \rightarrow c \\ &= \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (\overbrace{(\text{rec } f. \dots)}^{\text{fact}}(x - 1)) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

Example

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$$\begin{aligned} fact \rightarrow c &\leftarrow (\lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1)))^{[fact/f]} \rightarrow c \\ &= \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (\overbrace{(\text{rec } f. \dots)}^{fact}(x - 1)) \rightarrow c \\ &\leftarrow_{c=\lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (fact(x - 1))} \square \end{aligned}$$

Example

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

Example

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

$(fact \ 1) \rightarrow c \leftarrow fact \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \ t'[^1/x'] \rightarrow c$

Example

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

$(fact \ 1) \rightarrow c \leftarrow fact \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \ t'[^1/x'] \rightarrow c$
 $\leftarrow_{x'=x, t'=\text{if...}}^* (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (fact(x - 1)))[^1/x] \rightarrow c$

Example

$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$

$$\begin{aligned} (fact\ 1) \rightarrow c &\leftarrow fact \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' ,\ t'[^1/x'] \rightarrow c \\ \xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=\text{if...}} & (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (fact\ (x - 1)))[^1/x] \rightarrow c \\ &= \text{if } 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1 \times (fact\ (1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

Example

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Example

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Example

$$\text{fact} \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{fact } 1) \rightarrow c &\leftarrow \text{fact} \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1/x'] \rightarrow c \\ &\xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (\text{fact } (x - 1))) [1/x] \rightarrow c \\ &\quad = \text{if } 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1 \times (\text{fact } (1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\ &\leftarrow 1 \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , 1 \times (\text{fact } (1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\ &\xleftarrow{n=1, c=n_1 \times n_2} 1 \rightarrow n_1 , (\text{fact } (1 - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \\ &\xleftarrow{n_1=1} \text{fact} \rightarrow \lambda x''. t'' , t''[1^{-1}/x''] \rightarrow n_2 \\ &\xleftarrow{x''=x, t''=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (\text{fact } (x - 1))) [1^{-1}/x] \rightarrow n_2 \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (fact \ 1) \rightarrow c \leftarrow fact \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \ t'[1/x'] \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (fact(x - 1)))^{[1/x]} \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \quad = \text{if } 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1 \times (fact(1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow n , \ n \neq 0 , \ 1 \times (fact(1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \xleftarrow{n=1, c=n_1 \times n_2} 1 \rightarrow n_1 , \ (fact(1 - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \leftarrow_{n_1=1} fact \rightarrow \lambda x''. t'' , \ t''[1^{-1}/x''] \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \xleftarrow{x''=x, t''=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (fact(x - 1)))^{[1^{-1}/x]} \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \quad = \text{if } 1 - 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (1 - 1) \times (fact((1 - 1) - 1)) \rightarrow n_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$\text{fact} \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{fact } 1) \rightarrow c \leftarrow \text{fact} \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1/x'] \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (\text{fact } (x - 1))) [1/x] \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \quad = \text{if } 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1 \times (\text{fact } (1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow n , n \neq 0 , 1 \times (\text{fact } (1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\
 & \quad \xleftarrow{n=1, c=n_1 \times n_2} 1 \rightarrow n_1 , (\text{fact } (1 - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \leftarrow_{n_1=1} \text{fact} \rightarrow \lambda x''. t'' , t''[1^{-1}/x''] \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \xleftarrow{x''=x, t''=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (\text{fact } (x - 1))) [1^{-1}/x] \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \quad = \text{if } 1 - 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (1 - 1) \times (\text{fact } ((1 - 1) - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \\
 & \quad \leftarrow 1 - 1 \rightarrow 0 , 1 \rightarrow n_2
 \end{aligned}$$

Example

$$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (fact \ 1) \rightarrow c \leftarrow fact \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \ t'[1/x'] \rightarrow c \\
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& \quad \leftarrow 1 - 1 \rightarrow 0 , \ 1 \rightarrow n_2 \\
& \quad \xleftarrow{n_2=1} \square
\end{aligned}$$

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$$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

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& \quad \quad = \text{if } 1 - 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (1 - 1) \times (fact((1 - 1) - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \\
& \quad \leftarrow 1 - 1 \rightarrow 0 , \ 1 \rightarrow n_2 \\
& \quad \leftarrow_{n_2=1} \square \quad \quad \quad c = n_1 \underline{\times} n_2 = 1 \underline{\times} 1 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

Example

$$fact \triangleq \text{rec } f. \lambda x. \text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (f(x - 1))$$

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& \quad \leftarrow 1 \rightarrow n , \ n \neq 0 , \ 1 \times (fact(1 - 1)) \rightarrow c \\
& \quad \xleftarrow{n=1,c=n_1 \times n_2} 1 \rightarrow n_1 , \ (fact(1 - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \quad \text{laziness} \\
& \quad \leftarrow_{n_1=1} fact \rightarrow \lambda x''. t'' , \ t''[1^{-1}/\overline{x''}] \rightarrow n_2 \quad \text{evident here} \\
& \quad \xleftarrow{x''=x,t''=\text{if...}} (\text{if } x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } x \times (fact(x - 1)))^{[1^{-1}/x]} \rightarrow n_2 \\
& \quad \quad = \text{if } 1 - 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (1 - 1) \times (fact((1 - 1) - 1)) \rightarrow n_2 \\
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& \quad \leftarrow_{n_2=1} \square \quad c = n_1 \underline{\times} n_2 = 1 \underline{\times} 1 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

Properties of the semantics

Termination

termination?

Termination

termination? $\forall t. \exists c. t \rightarrow c?$

Termination

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Termination

termination?

$\forall t. \exists c. t \rightarrow c?$ 

rec $x.$ x

Determinacy?

determinacy?

Determinacy?

determinacy? $\forall t. \forall c_1, c_2. t \rightarrow c_1 \wedge t \rightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 ?$

Determinacy?

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Determinacy?

determinacy? $\forall t. \forall c_1, c_2. t \rightarrow c_1 \wedge t \rightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2$? 

$$P(t \rightarrow c) \triangleq \forall c_1. t \rightarrow c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = c$$

Determinacy?

determinacy? $\forall t. \forall c_1, c_2. t \rightarrow c_1 \wedge t \rightarrow c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2$? 

$$P(t \rightarrow c) \triangleq \forall c_1. t \rightarrow c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = c$$

by rule induction (try by yourself)

Subject reduction

subject reduction?

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subject reduction? $\forall t. \forall c. \forall \tau. t \rightarrow c \wedge t : \tau \Rightarrow c : \tau ?$

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Subject reduction

(statically assigned types do not change at runtime)

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$$P(t \rightarrow c) \triangleq \forall \tau. t : \tau \Rightarrow c : \tau$$

Subject reduction

(statically assigned types do not change at runtime)

subject reduction? $\forall t. \forall c. \forall \tau. t \rightarrow c \wedge t : \tau \Rightarrow c : \tau ?$ 

$$P(t \rightarrow c) \triangleq \forall \tau. t : \tau \Rightarrow c : \tau$$

by rule induction (try by yourself)

Congruence?

$t_1 \equiv_{\text{op}} t_2 \quad \text{iff} \quad \forall c. (t_1 \rightarrow c \Leftrightarrow t_2 \rightarrow c)$

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is it a congruence? 

$$2 \equiv_{\text{op}} 1 + 1$$

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$$\lambda x. 1 + 1 \rightarrow \lambda x. 1 + 1$$

Lazy vs Eager semantics

Lazy vs Eager

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow \lambda x. t'_1 \quad t'_1[t^0/x] \rightarrow c}{(t_1\ t_0) \rightarrow c} \quad (\text{lazy})$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow \lambda x. t'_1 \quad t_0 \rightarrow c_0 \quad t'_1[c_0/x] \rightarrow c}{(t_1\ t_0) \rightarrow c} \quad (\text{eager})$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. 1) (\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y) : int$$

$x : \tau$
 $y : \tau$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. 1) (\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y) : int$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x : \tau \\ y : \tau \end{array}$$

$$t \rightarrow c \quad \nwarrow \quad \lambda x. 1 \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y/x'] \rightarrow c$$

lazy

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. 1) (\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y) : int$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x : \tau \\ y : \tau \end{array}$$

$$t \rightarrow c \quad \leftarrow \quad \lambda x. 1 \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y/x'] \rightarrow c$$

lazy

$$\leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=1} \quad 1[\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y/x] \rightarrow c$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. 1) (\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y) : int$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x : \tau \\ y : \tau \end{array}$$

$$t \rightarrow c \quad \leftarrow \quad \lambda x. 1 \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y/x'] \rightarrow c$$

lazy

$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=1} \quad 1[\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y/x] \rightarrow c \\ = 1 \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

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$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. 1) (\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y) : int$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=1} \quad 1[\mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y/x] \rightarrow c \\ = 1 \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

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$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. 1 \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \ \mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y \rightarrow c' , \ t'[{c'}/x'] \rightarrow c$$

eager

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eager

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eager

$$\begin{array}{c} \leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=1} \mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y \rightarrow c' , \ 1[{c'}/x] \rightarrow c \end{array}$$

$$\leftarrow \mathbf{rec} \ y. \ y \rightarrow c' , \ 1[{c'}/x] \rightarrow c$$

divergence!

Lazy vs Eager

$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int$ $x : int$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

lazy

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \quad \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

$$\text{lazy} \quad \xleftarrow{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} \quad (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \quad \leftarrow \quad \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lazy} \quad & \leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\ & = (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \quad \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

$$\text{lazy} \quad \leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\ = (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , \ (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

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$$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\leftarrow_{c_1=2, c_2=2}^* \square$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

$$\text{lazy} \leftarrow_{x'=x, t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\ = (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c$$

$$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2$$

$$\leftarrow_{c_1=2, c_2=2}^* \square \quad c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

lazy $\leftarrow_{x'=x, t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c$

$$= (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c$$

evaluated
twice

$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} [(1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2]$

$\leftarrow_{c_1=2, c_2=2}^* \square$

$$c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

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evaluated twice

$$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} \boxed{(1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2}$$

$$\leftarrow_{c_1=2, c_2=2}^* \square \quad c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , t'[c'/x'] \rightarrow c$$

eager

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\ & = (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

evaluated twice

$$\xleftarrow{c=c_1 \pm c_2} \boxed{(1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2}$$

$$\xleftarrow[c_1=2, c_2=2]{*} \square \quad c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , t'[c'/x'] \rightarrow c$$

eager

$$\xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=x+x} 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , (x + x)[c'/x] \rightarrow c$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

lazy

$$\begin{aligned}
 t \rightarrow c &\leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c \\
 &\leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\
 &= (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c
 \end{aligned}$$

evaluated
twice

$$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} \boxed{(1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , \ (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2}$$

$$\leftarrow_{c_1=2, c_2=2}^* \square \quad c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

eager

$$\begin{aligned}
 t \rightarrow c &\leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , \quad t'[c'/x'] \rightarrow c \\
 &\leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , \quad (x + x)[c'/x] \rightarrow c \\
 &\leftarrow_{c'=2}^* (x + x)[2/x] \rightarrow c
 \end{aligned}$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

lazy

$$\begin{aligned}
 t \rightarrow c &\leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c \\
 &\leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\
 &= (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c
 \end{aligned}$$

evaluated
twice

$$\leftarrow_{c=c_1 \pm c_2} \boxed{(1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , \ (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2}$$

$$\leftarrow_{c_1=2, c_2=2}^* \square \quad c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

eager

$$\begin{aligned}
 t \rightarrow c &\leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , \quad 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , \quad t'[c'/x'] \rightarrow c \\
 &\leftarrow_{x'=x, \ t'=x+x} 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , \quad (x + x)[c'/x] \rightarrow c \\
 &\leftarrow_{c'=2}^* (x + x)[2/x] \rightarrow c \\
 &= 2 + 2 \rightarrow c
 \end{aligned}$$

Lazy vs Eager

$$t \triangleq (\lambda x. x + x) (1 \times 2) : int \quad x : int$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , t'[1 \times 2/x'] \rightarrow c$$

lazy

$$\begin{aligned} & \xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=x+x} (x + x)[1 \times 2/x] \rightarrow c \\ & = (1 \times 2) + (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c \end{aligned}$$

evaluated twice

$$\xleftarrow{c=c_1 \pm c_2} \boxed{(1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_1 , (1 \times 2) \rightarrow c_2}$$

$$\xleftarrow[c_1=2, c_2=2]{*} \square \quad c = c_1 \pm c_2 = 2 \pm 2 = 4$$

$$t \rightarrow c \leftarrow \lambda x. x + x \rightarrow \lambda x'. t' , 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , t'[c'/x'] \rightarrow c$$

eager

$$\begin{aligned} & \xleftarrow{x'=x, t'=x+x} 1 \times 2 \rightarrow c' , (x + x)[c'/x] \rightarrow c \\ & \xleftarrow[c'=2]{*} (x + x)[2/x] \rightarrow c \\ & = 2 + 2 \rightarrow c \\ & \xleftarrow[c=4]{*} \square \end{aligned}$$