

Graual typing

Mid-term exam, MPRI 2-4

2021/12/01 — Duration: 2h45

Answers are judged by their correctness, but also by their clarity, conciseness, and accuracy. You don't have to justify answers unless explicitly required. Although the questions are in English, it is permitted to answer in either French or English—and recommended to answer in French if this is your mother language.

Let \mathcal{S} stand for the simply-typed λ -calculus. In this problem, we study \mathcal{G} , an explicitly-typed extension of \mathcal{S} with *gradual typing*. Gradual typing allows a combination of static and dynamic typing. For that purpose, we first introduce \mathcal{D} , an extension of \mathcal{S} with dynamic typing. The static and dynamic semantics of \mathcal{G} will then be given by elaboration into \mathcal{D} .

We write $\vdash_{\mathcal{L}} M : \tau$ to mean that M is well-typed and has type τ in the language \mathcal{L} , where \mathcal{L} stands for \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{D} , or \mathcal{G} . Similarly, we write $\rightarrow_{\mathcal{L}}$ for reduction in \mathcal{L} . (The indice may however be omitted when it is clear from context.)

Syntax. The syntax of types and expressions of \mathcal{D} is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \tau ::= \text{unit} \mid \tau \rightarrow \tau \mid ? & M ::= V \mid M M \mid \langle M : \tau \bowtie \tau \rangle \\ \zeta ::= \text{unit} \mid ? \rightarrow ? & V ::= () \mid \lambda x : \tau. M \mid \langle V : \zeta \triangleright ? \rangle \\ \bowtie ::= \triangleleft \mid \triangleright & \quad \quad \quad \mid \langle V : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2 \rangle \mid \langle V : \text{unit} \bowtie \text{unit} \rangle \end{array}$$

Types. The letter τ ranges over types, which (recursively) extend simple types with a new primitive type $?$ that stands for an *unknown* type. The letter ζ ranges over a subset of types, called *shapes*, used to describe the topmost structure of types. Notice that the unkown type $?$ is *intentionally* excluded from ζ .

Materialization. The relation \preceq , called *materialization*, is inductively defined by

$$\frac{}{\text{?} \preceq \tau} \quad \frac{}{\text{unit} \preceq \text{unit}} \quad \frac{\tau_1 \preceq \tau'_1 \quad \tau_2 \preceq \tau'_2}{\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \preceq \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2}$$

Materialization is covariant on arrow types: therefore, it is not a form of subtyping. Intuitively, materialization increases precision in types: it replaces some occurrences of the unknown type $?$ by some other type. For example, we have $(? \rightarrow \text{unit}) \preceq (\text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit})$. The reverse relation \succeq decreases precision.

Expressions. The expressions of \mathcal{D} extends those of \mathcal{S} with cast expressions $\langle M : \tau \bowtie \tau' \rangle$. Notice that \bowtie is a meta-variable that can take only two concrete values, namely \triangleleft and \triangleright . That is, there are two dual forms of cast expressions, $\langle M : \tau \triangleleft \tau' \rangle$ and $\langle M : \tau \triangleright \tau' \rangle$. Both of them convert a term M of gradual type τ into one of gradual type τ' , but they have opposite requirements about the relationship between τ and τ' : the first

form requires $\tau \preceq \tau'$, whereas the second form requires $\tau \succeq \tau'$. Thus, a positive cast $\langle M : \tau \triangleright \tau' \rangle$ loses precision, turning a term M of type τ into a term of a less precise type τ' . Conversely, a negative cast $\langle M : \tau \triangleleft \tau' \rangle$ turns a term M of type τ into one of a more precise type τ' .

Values. Values V include constants and functions, as usual, and *delayed casts*. A delayed cast is either:

- a superficial positive cast $\langle V : \zeta \triangleright ? \rangle$.
- a deep cast $\langle V : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2 \rangle$ or $\langle V : \text{unit} \bowtie \text{unit} \rangle$ between types of the same shape.

Notation. To exploit the symmetry between the two dual forms of casts, we introduce the following notation:

- We write \bowtie^\perp for the dual of \bowtie : that is, \triangleleft^\perp is \triangleright , and \triangleright^\perp is \triangleleft . Hence, $(\bowtie^\perp)^\perp$ equals \bowtie .
- We write \preceq^\bowtie for \preceq and \succeq^\bowtie for \succeq , so that \preceq^\bowtie means either \preceq or \succeq according to the value of the meta-variable \bowtie .

Typing. The typing rules of \mathcal{D} are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{VAR} \quad \frac{x : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash_D x : \tau} \quad \text{CONST} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash_D () : \text{unit}}{} \quad \text{APP} \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{CAST} \\ \Gamma \vdash_D M : \tau' \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash_D M' : \tau' \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash_D M M' : \tau} \\
 \text{ABS} \quad \frac{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash_D M : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash_D \lambda x : \tau. M : \tau \rightarrow \tau'} \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{CAST} \\ \Gamma \vdash_D M : \tau \quad \tau \preceq^\bowtie \tau' \end{array}}{\Gamma \vdash_D \langle M : \tau \bowtie \tau' \rangle : \tau'}
 \end{array}$$

Shapes We define an idempotent function \sharp that maps a type τ to either a shape ζ or the unknown type $?$. (Remember that $?$ is not itself a shape and is treated specially.)

$$\sharp \text{unit} = \text{unit} \quad \sharp(\tau \rightarrow \tau') = ? \rightarrow ? \quad \sharp ? = ?$$

Semantics The semantics of \mathcal{D} is given as a small-step, call-by-value reduction relation $\longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}}$ with a left-to-right evaluation order. The shallow evaluation contexts E are:

$$E ::= [] M \mid V [] \mid \langle [] : \tau \bowtie \tau' \rangle$$

The reduction rules are:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (\lambda x : \tau. M) V & \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} & M[x \leftarrow V] & \text{(BETA)} \\
 \langle V : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2 \rangle V' & \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} & \langle (V \langle V' : \tau'_1 \bowtie^\perp \tau_1 \rangle) : \tau_2 \bowtie \tau'_2 \rangle & \text{(CAST-APP)} \\
 \langle V : ? \bowtie ? \rangle & \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} & V & \text{(CAST-ID)} \\
 \langle V : ? \triangleleft \tau \rangle & \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} & \langle \langle V : ? \triangleleft \sharp \tau \rangle : \sharp \tau \triangleleft \tau \rangle & \tau \neq \sharp \tau & \text{(CAST-NEG)} \\
 \langle V : \tau \triangleright ? \rangle & \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} & \langle \langle V : \tau \triangleright \sharp \tau \rangle : \sharp \tau \triangleright ? \rangle & \tau \neq \sharp \tau & \text{(CAST-POS)} \\
 \langle \langle V : \zeta \triangleright ? \rangle : ? \triangleleft \zeta \rangle & \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} & V & & \text{(CAST-CANCEL)} \\
 & & \frac{M \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} M'}{E[M] \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} E[M']} & & \text{(CONTEXT)}
 \end{array}$$

Rules BETA and CONTEXT are as usual. Rule CAST-APP breaks a cast that lies inside an application down into smaller casts that lie outside of the application, possibly allowing a BETA redex to appear. CAST-ID removes trivial casts. Rules CAST-NEG and CAST-POS decompose casts into smaller ones. Rule CAST-CANCEL removes a successful cast, where the expected shape of the negative cast operation agrees with the shape of the “delayed positive cast” value.

1 Warming up

Question 1

Give the full reduction sequence for the term $M_1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle (\lambda x : ? . x) : ? \rightarrow ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle ()$. □

Question 2

Give the full reduction sequence for the term

$$M_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle (\lambda x : ? . \langle x : ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle ()) : ? \rightarrow \text{unit} \triangleleft \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle ()$$

Is the result a value? □

Question 3

Show that $\tau \preceq \tau'$ implies $\sharp\tau \preceq \sharp\tau'$. □

Question 4

Is $(\lambda x : ? . x) ()$ typable in \mathcal{D} ? (Justify, briefly.) □

We write τ^S for a type of S , *i.e.* a type τ where the unknown type $?$ does not occur. We write M^S for a term of S , *i.e.* a term M without casts and where all type annotations are types of the form τ^S .

Question 5

Show that \mathcal{D} is a conservative extension of S , that is:

- (1) $\vdash_S M^S : \tau^S$ iff $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M^S : \tau^S$;
- (2) $M_1^S \longrightarrow_S M_2^S$ iff $M_1^S \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} M_2^S$.

(A brief argument is expected, not detailed proofs by induction.) □

Question 6

Is the definition of the type system syntax-directed? (A yes/no answer expected.) □

We write Ω for the set of untyped λ -terms. We define an erasure function $|\cdot|$ from \mathcal{D} to Ω that removes type annotations on abstractions and casts. It is defined as follows:

$$|()| = () \quad |\lambda x : \tau . M| = \lambda x . |M| \quad |M_1 M_2| = |M_1| |M_2| \quad |\langle M : \tau \bowtie \tau' \rangle| = |M|$$

Question 7

Show that every untyped λ -term is the erasure of some well-typed term in \mathcal{D} . □

2 Soundness

We prove the soundness of \mathcal{D} via subject reduction and progress.

Lemma 1 (Subject reduction) *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M : \tau$ and $M \rightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} M'$, then $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M' : \tau$.*

Question 8

Prove the subject reduction lemma. Please, clearly explain the structure of the proof, list all cases, and provide full detail in the cases of CAST-APP and CAST-NEG; the proofs of the other cases can be omitted. \square

As usual, the proof of progress relies on the following classification lemma:

Lemma 2 (Classification)

- If $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} V : \text{unit}$, then V is either the value $()$ or a delayed cast $\langle V : \text{unit} \triangleright \text{unit} \rangle$.
- If $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} V : \tau \rightarrow \tau'$, then V is ...
- If $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} V : \tau$ is $?$, then V is ...

\square

Question 9

Complete the last two cases in the statement of the classification lemma. \square

A *cast error* is a term of the form $\bar{E}[\langle\langle V : \zeta \triangleright ? \rangle : ? \triangleleft \zeta' \rangle]$ with $\zeta \neq \zeta'$ where \bar{E} stands for a deep evaluation context, defined as usual as: $\bar{E} ::= [] \mid E[\bar{E}]$.

Lemma 3 (Progress) *If $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M : \tau$ then M reduces or M is a value or a cast error.*

The proof is long and a bit involved, so we do not ask you to prove this lemma here.

3 Gradual typing

We write $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ for the *partial erasure* function that removes *negative* casts from \mathcal{D} and is *undefined on positive casts*:

$$\lceil () \rceil = () \quad \lceil \lambda x : \tau. M \rceil = \lambda x : \tau. \lceil M \rceil \quad \lceil M_1 M_2 \rceil = \lceil M_1 \rceil \lceil M_2 \rceil \quad \lceil \langle M : \tau \triangleleft \tau' \rangle \rceil = \lceil M \rceil$$

Notice that the last rule applies only to *negative* casts.

We now introduce \mathcal{G} as a variant of \mathcal{D} , defined as:

$$\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau \iff \exists \tau, M' \in \mathcal{D}, M = \lceil M' \rceil \wedge \Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M' : \tau$$

In other words, a term of \mathcal{G} corresponds to a term of \mathcal{D} with only negative casts $\langle M : \tau \triangleleft \tau' \rangle$, no positive casts $\langle M : \tau \triangleright \tau' \rangle$. The casts are implicit in \mathcal{G} , present in the type derivation but not in the term syntax. Note that the types τ in the function annotations $\lambda x : \tau. M$ are types of \mathcal{D} , including the unknown type $?$.

Below, to show that $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau$, you just need to present a term $M' \in \mathcal{D}$, called a witness, such that $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M' : \tau$ and $\lceil M' \rceil = M$ (no further justification being required).

Question 10

Let M_3 be the term $\lambda x : ?. x x$. Show that $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M_3 : ? \rightarrow \text{unit}$ by giving a witness term M'_3 . Is M'_3 unique? If not, give another witness M''_3 . \square

Question 11

Let M_4 be the term $()()$. Is M_4 well-typed in \mathcal{G} ? If so, give a witness term M'_4 . \square

Question 12

Let M_5 be the term $(\lambda x : ?. x)()$. Is M_5 well-typed in \mathcal{G} ? If so, give a witness M'_5 . \square

We may also express typing directly in \mathcal{G} . This is done by reusing the typing rules of \mathcal{D} , except rule CAST, which is replaced by the materialization rule:

$$\frac{\text{MAT} \quad \Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau \quad \tau \preceq \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau'}$$

Below, you may consider the two definitions equivalent and use either one.

Question 13

Let M_6 be the identity $\lambda x : ?. x$. Describe *all* the types of M_6 , i.e. the types τ such that $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M_6 : \tau$? (Justify.) \square

Question 14

Is it the case that $\vdash_{\mathcal{S}} M^{\mathcal{S}} : \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$ iff $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M^{\mathcal{S}} : \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$? \square

Precision We extend the materialization relation \preceq to typing contexts, point-wise:

$$\Gamma \preceq \Gamma' \iff \text{dom } \Gamma = \text{dom } \Gamma' \wedge \forall x \in \text{dom } \Gamma, \Gamma(x) \preceq \Gamma'(x)$$

We also extend the materialization relation \preceq from types to terms of \mathcal{G} as follows:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{P-VAR} & \text{P-CONST} & \text{P-APP} & \text{P-ABS} \\ x \preceq x & () \preceq () & \frac{M \preceq M' \quad N \preceq N'}{M N \preceq M' N'} & \frac{M \preceq M' \quad \tau \preceq \tau'}{\lambda x : \tau. M \preceq \lambda x : \tau'. M'} \end{array}$$

Lemma 4 (Monotonicity, admitted) If $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau$ and $\Gamma \succeq \Gamma'$ then $\Gamma' \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau$.

Lemma 5 (Static gradual guarantee) A decrease in precision preserves well-typedness: If $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau$ and $M \succeq M'$ then $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M' : \tau$.

Question 15

Prove the static gradual guarantee. \square

Question 16

Show that subject reduction would not hold in \mathcal{G} , if we reduced terms with rules BETA and CONTEXT. \square

We instead give the semantics of \mathcal{G} by elaboration of well-typed terms into \mathcal{D} . We write $\Gamma \vdash M \rightsquigarrow M' : \tau$ to mean that $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M' : \tau$ and $M = \lceil M' \rceil$.

Question 17 (Semantics)

Our proposal is that the semantics of a well-typed term $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau$ be given by the semantics of any term M' such that $\Gamma \vdash M \rightsquigarrow M' : \tau$. Why is this proposal problematic? (Explain the problem but do not solve it.) \square

4 Progress in \mathcal{D}

The following question is optional, as it is long and the case analysis is somewhat involved. Answer it only if you have sufficient time.

Question 18 (Optional)

Prove the progress lemma. □

5 Solutions

Question 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_1 &= \langle (\lambda x : ?. x) : ? \rightarrow ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle () && (\text{CAST-APP}) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\Delta} \langle ((\lambda x : ?. x) \langle () : \text{unit} \triangleright ? \rangle) : ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rangle && (\text{APP}) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\Delta} \langle \langle () : \text{unit} \triangleright ? \rangle : ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rangle && (\text{CAST-CANCEL}) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\Delta} ()
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2

For conciseness we write \mathbf{u} for unit

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_2 &= \langle (\lambda x : ?. \langle x : ? \triangleleft \mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \rangle ()) : ? \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \triangleleft \mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \rangle () && (\text{CAST-APP}) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\Delta} \langle \lambda x : ?. \langle \langle x : ? \triangleleft \mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \rangle () : \mathbf{u} \triangleleft \mathbf{u} \rangle \rangle \langle () : \mathbf{u} \triangleright ? \rangle && (\text{BETA}) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\Delta} \langle \langle \langle () : \mathbf{u} \triangleright ? \rangle : ? \triangleleft \mathbf{u} \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \rangle () : \mathbf{u} \triangleleft \mathbf{u} \rangle \\
 &\not\xrightarrow{\Delta}
 \end{aligned}$$

The result is not a value.

Question 3

We show $\sharp\tau \preceq \sharp\tau'$ (1) by cases on the last rule used in the proof of $\tau \preceq \tau'$.

Case $? \preceq \tau'$. Then $\sharp\tau$ is $?$, hence (1).

Case $\text{unit} \preceq \text{unit}$. Then both $\sharp\tau$ and $\sharp\tau'$ are unit , hence (1).

Case $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \preceq \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2$. Then, both $\sharp\tau$ and $\sharp\tau'$ are $? \rightarrow ?$, hence (1).

Question 4

It is not typable in \mathcal{D} , since the application is ill-typed. The function $\lambda x : \tau. M$, which expects an argument of type $?$ is applied to $()$ of type unit .

Question 5

(1) Typing: A typing derivation in \mathcal{S} is clearly a typing derivation in \mathcal{D} . Conversely, a typing derivation of $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M^{\mathcal{S}} : \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$ cannot mention rule CAST and cannot have any occurrence of $?$. Hence, it is also a derivation in \mathcal{S} .

(2) Reduction: Since reduction in \mathcal{D} never introduces new casts, a reduction sequence starting with a term $M^{\mathcal{S}}$ (hence without casts) cannot contain any CAST- reduction rule. Hence, the possible reduction sequences originating from \mathcal{S} are exactly the same in \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{D} .

Question 6

Yes. (*Besides, not only the shape of typing derivations, but typing derivations themselves, are unique.*)

Question 7

We inductively define an encoding $\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket$ from Ω to \mathcal{D} :

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket = x \quad \llbracket \lambda x. a \rrbracket = \langle \lambda x : ?. \llbracket a \rrbracket : ? \rightarrow ? \triangleright ? \rangle \quad \llbracket a_1 a_2 \rrbracket = \langle \llbracket a_1 \rrbracket : ? \triangleleft ? \rightarrow ? \rangle \llbracket a_2 \rrbracket$$

By construction, for every a in Ω , we have $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} \llbracket a \rrbracket : ?$ and $|\llbracket a \rrbracket| = a$.

Question 8

We assume $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M : \tau$ (1) and $M \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} M'$ and show $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M' : \tau$. As usual, the proof is by induction on $M \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} M'$.

Case CONTEXT. Omitted. (This is the only case that relies on the induction hypothesis.)

Case BETA. Omitted.

Case CAST-APP. The hypothesis is

$$\langle V_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 \bowtie \tau'_2 \rightarrow \tau'_1 \rangle V_2 \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} \langle (V_1 \langle V_2 : \tau'_2 \bowtie^\perp \tau_2 \rangle) : \tau_1 \bowtie \tau'_1 \rangle$$

By inversion of typing (1), τ must be τ'_1 and we have $\Gamma \vdash V_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1$ (2) and $\Gamma \vdash V_2 : \tau'_2$ (3) and $\tau_2 \rightarrow \tau_1 \preceq^\bowtie \tau'_2 \rightarrow \tau'_1$, that is, $\tau_2 \preceq^\bowtie \tau'_2$ (4) and $\tau_1 \preceq^\bowtie \tau'_1$ (5). (4) can equivalently be written $\tau'_2 \preceq^{\bowtie^\perp} \tau_2$ (6). From (3) and (6), we have $\Gamma \vdash \langle V_2 : \tau'_2 \bowtie^\perp \tau_2 \rangle : \tau_2$ by CAST. Hence $\Gamma \vdash V_1 \langle V_2 : \tau'_2 \bowtie^\perp \tau_2 \rangle : \tau_1$ by APP. Finally, by combination with (5), we have $\Gamma \vdash \langle V_1 \langle V_2 : \tau'_2 \bowtie^\perp \tau_2 \rangle : \tau_1 \bowtie \tau'_1 \rangle : \tau'_1$, as expected.

Case CAST-ID. Trivial.

Case CAST-NEG. The hypothesis is

$$\langle V : ? \triangleleft \tau \rangle \longrightarrow_{\mathcal{D}} \langle \langle V : ? \triangleleft \sharp \tau \rangle : \sharp \tau \triangleleft \tau \rangle$$

By inversion of typing (1), we have $\Gamma \vdash V : ?$ and $? \preceq \tau$ (7). Since $? \preceq \sharp \tau$ (8) and $\sharp \tau \preceq \tau$ (by definition of $\sharp \cdot$), we have $\Gamma \vdash \langle \langle V : ? \triangleleft \sharp \tau \rangle : \sharp \tau \triangleleft \tau \rangle : \tau$.

Case CAST-POS. Similar to CAST-NEG.

Case CAST-CANCEL. Trivial.

Question 9

- If $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} V : \tau \rightarrow \tau'$, then V is either a function $\lambda x : \tau. M$ or a delayed functional cast $\langle V' : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau'_1 \bowtie \tau \rightarrow \tau' \rangle$.
- If $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} V : ?$, then V is a cast of the form $\langle V' : \zeta \triangleright ? \rangle$.

Question 10

$$\begin{aligned} M'_3 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x : ?. \langle x : ? \triangleleft ? \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle x \\ M''_3 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x : ?. \langle \langle x : ? \triangleleft ? \rightarrow ? \rangle x : ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rangle \\ M'''_3 &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle \lambda x : ?. \langle x : ? \triangleleft ? \rightarrow ? \rangle x : ? \rightarrow ? \triangleleft ? \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Question 11

M_4 is not typable in \mathcal{G} . (We have an obvious type error; we can only gain information and not lose some to hide the type error within a dynamic check.)

Question 12

Take for M'_5 the term M_2 of question 2, that is:

$$M'_5 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \langle (\lambda x : ?. \langle x : ? \triangleleft \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle ()) : ? \rightarrow \text{unit} \triangleleft \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rangle ()$$

Question 13

They are all arrow types, i.e. types of the form $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$.

Indeed, since $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M_6 : ? \rightarrow ?$ and $? \rightarrow ? \preceq \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ for any τ_1 and τ_2 , we have $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M_6 : \tau$ by rule MAT.

Conversely, Assume $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M_6 : \tau$. We show that τ is an arrow type $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ by induction on the derivation. By inversion of typing, the derivation may end either with rule ABS and the conclusion is an arrow type, or with rule MAT: in this case $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M_6 : \tau'$ and $\tau' \preceq \tau$. By induction hypothesis τ' is an arrow type $\tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau'_2$. By inversion of \preceq , τ must then be an arrow type $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$.

Question 14

Yes, the property holds. The direct implication is obvious, since if $\vdash_{\mathcal{S}} M^{\mathcal{S}} : \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$ then $\vdash_{\mathcal{D}} M^{\mathcal{S}} : \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$ holds and $[M^{\mathcal{S}}] = M^{\mathcal{S}}$.

Conversely, assume $\vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M^{\mathcal{S}} : \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$. We show by induction on the derivation that rule MAT cannot be used except with identity types of the form $\langle M : \tau^{\mathcal{S}} \triangleleft \tau^{\mathcal{S}} \rangle$. Indeed, the premise of CAST is then by induction hypothesis always of the form $\tau^{\mathcal{S}} \preceq \tau'$ which then implies that $\tau' = \tau^{\mathcal{S}}$.

Question 15

We show the stronger property that *if $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M : \tau$ (1) and $M \succeq M'$ (2) then $\Gamma \vdash_{\mathcal{G}} M' : \tau$ (3)*, by simultaneous induction on the typing derivation in \mathcal{G} and of $M \succeq M'$.

Case VAR: M is x or $()$. Then M' is M , hence (3) is just (1).

Case APP: M is $M_1 M_2$. By inversion of typing (1), we have $\Gamma \vdash M_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau$ and $\Gamma \vdash M_2 : \tau_2$. By inversion of (2), we know that M' is of the form $M'_1 M'_2$ with $M_1 \succeq M'_1$ and $M_2 \succeq M'_2$. Hence, by induction hypothesis, we have $\Gamma \vdash M'_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau$ and $\Gamma \vdash M'_2 : \tau_2$. We conclude $\Gamma \vdash M' : \tau$ by rule APP.

Case ABS: M is $\lambda x : \tau_1. N$. By inversion of typing, we know that $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash M_1 : \tau_2$ (4) where τ is $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$. By (2), we know that M' is $\lambda x : \tau'_1. M'_1$ with $\tau_1 \succeq \tau'_1$ (5) and $M_1 \succeq M'_1$. By induction hypothesis applied to (4), we have $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash M'_1 : \tau_2$. By monotonicity and (5), we have $\Gamma, x : \tau'_1 \vdash M'_1 : \tau_2$. By rule ABS, we have $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau'_1. M' : \tau'_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$. By (5), we have $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau'_1. M' : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$, i.e. (3).

Case MAT. By inversion of typing, we have $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau_1$ and $\tau_1 \preceq \tau$ (6). By induction hypothesis, we have $\Gamma \vdash M' : \tau_1$ and we conclude $\Gamma \vdash M' : \tau$ by Rule MAT and (6).

Question 16

Take the term $M_7 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} M_6 () ()$. We have $\vdash M_7 : \tau$ for any τ , since by question 13 $\vdash M_6 : \text{unit} \rightarrow \text{unit} \rightarrow \tau$. We would then have $M_7 \xrightarrow{G}^* () () = M_4$, while $\not\vdash_G M_4 : \tau$, as explained in question 11.

Question 17

Since the elaboration of a term is not unique, the semantics of a term is ill-defined—unless all possible elaborations of the same term would always have the same semantics.

Question 18

The proof is by induction on M . We assume that $\vdash M : \tau$ (1). We assume that M does not reduce and is not a cast error and show that the only remaining case is that M is a value. Notice that cast errors are closed by evaluation contexts. Hence, if M is of the form $E[M']$ then M' does reduce and is not a cast error; since typing is compositional M' is also well-typed and therefore, it must be a value by induction hypothesis (2).

Case M is $()$ or a function $\lambda x : \tau. M'$. Then M is a value, as expected.

Case M is an application $M_1 M_2$. Since $[] M_2$ is an evaluation context, M_1 must be a value by (2). Hence M_2 is also an evaluation context and M_2 must also be a value. By inversion of typing $\vdash M_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau$. By the classification lemma, either M_1 is a function, in which case M reduces by BETA, or M_1 is a functional coercion, in which case M reduces by CAST-APP. Contradiction.

Case M is a coercion $\langle M' : \tau' \bowtie \tau'' \rangle$. By inversion of typing, τ'' must be τ and $\tau' \preceq^\bowtie \tau$ (3). Since $\langle [] : \tau' \bowtie \tau \rangle$ is an evaluation context, M' must be a value V . We reason by cases on $\# \tau' \bowtie \# \tau$:

- Case $? \bowtie ?$. This implies that both τ' and τ are $?$. Then M reduces by CAST-ID. Contradiction.
- Case $? \bowtie \zeta$. This implies τ' is $?$. By (3), \bowtie must be \triangleleft . Moreover, $\#\sigma$ is ζ , since otherwise M would reduce by CAST-NEG. By inversion of typing, we have $\vdash V : ?$. By the classification lemma, V must be of the form $\langle V' : \zeta' \triangleright ? \rangle$. Moreover, $\zeta' = \zeta$, since otherwise, M would be the cast error $\langle \langle V' : \zeta' \triangleright ? \rangle : ? \triangleleft \zeta \rangle$. Then, M reduces by rule CAST-CANCEL. Contradiction.
- Case $\zeta \bowtie ?$. This implies τ' is $?$. By (3), \bowtie must be \triangleright . Moreover, $\#\sigma$ is ζ , since otherwise M would reduce by CAST-POS. Then, M is a superficial positive cast, which is a value.
- Case $\zeta \bowtie \zeta'$. By (3), we have $\zeta = \zeta'$. Then, M is a deep-cast value.