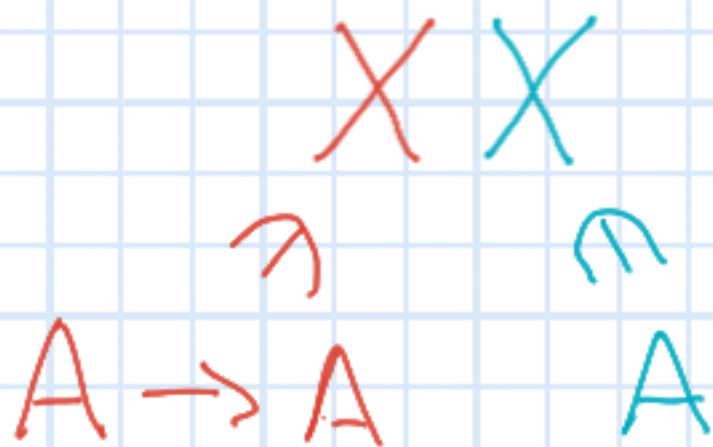


## $\lambda$ -calcolo tipato e PCF

Come si interpreta un termine  $XX$ ?



ma non esiste alcun  $A \neq \{\ast\}$  t.c.

$$A \simeq A \rightarrow A \quad \text{in Set}$$

Tipi semplici:

$$A, B ::= \alpha \mid A \rightarrow B$$

dove  $\alpha \in \{\text{bool}, \text{nat}, \dots\}$  è atomico

finite l'interpretazione  $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket$  (es.  $\llbracket \text{nat} \rrbracket = \mathbb{N}$ )

$$\llbracket A \rightarrow B \rrbracket = \llbracket B \rrbracket^{\llbracket A \rrbracket}$$

$$= \{ f \mid \text{dom}(f) = \llbracket A \rrbracket, \text{cod}(f) = \llbracket B \rrbracket \}$$

Sistema di tipo  $\Gamma \vdash M : A$  "M ha tipo A in  $\Gamma$ "

Contexto  $\Gamma = x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n$  con  $x_i \neq x_j$   $x_i \neq j$

$$\text{ax} \frac{}{\Gamma, x : A \vdash x : A}$$

$$\rightarrow E \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash MN : B} \quad \rightarrow I \frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : A. M : A \rightarrow B}$$

dove  $\Gamma, x : A = \Gamma \cup \{x : A\}$  e  $x \notin \text{Dom}(\Gamma) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

Example:  $S \equiv \lambda x: ? \lambda y: ? \lambda z: ? \quad xz(yz)$

$\Gamma = x: C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A, y: C \rightarrow B, z: C$

<u><math>\Gamma \vdash x: C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A</math></u>	<u><math>\Gamma \vdash z: C</math></u>	<u><math>\Gamma \vdash y: C \rightarrow B</math></u>	<u><math>\Gamma \vdash z: C</math></u>
--	--	--	--

$\Gamma \vdash xz: B \rightarrow A$

$\Gamma \vdash yz: B$

$\Gamma \vdash xz(yz): A$

$\vdash \lambda x: C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A. \lambda y: C \rightarrow B. \lambda z. C :$  (3 rules  $\rightarrow I$ )

$(C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (C \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$

## Interpretazione

$\rho$  è  $\Gamma$ -ambiente e  $\forall x:A \in \Gamma. \rho x \in \llbracket A \rrbracket$

$\llbracket M \rrbracket_\rho$  def.

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket_\rho = \rho x \quad \llbracket MN \rrbracket_\rho = \llbracket M \rrbracket_\rho (\llbracket N \rrbracket_\rho)$$

$$\llbracket \lambda x:A. M \rrbracket_\rho = a \in \llbracket A \rrbracket \mapsto \llbracket M \rrbracket_{\rho[x \mapsto a]}$$

Prop Se  $\Gamma \vdash M:A$  è derivabile,  $\rho$  è  $\Gamma$ -ambiente  
allora  $\llbracket M \rrbracket_\rho$  è def. e  $\llbracket M \rrbracket_\rho \in \llbracket A \rrbracket$   $\square$



## Teorema di risoluzione del $\lambda$ -calcolo

Con  $M \rightarrow N$  si intende l'estensione di  $\rightarrow_\beta$  al caso tipato, ottenuti cambiando i tipi:

$$\beta: (\lambda x:A. M) N \rightarrow M[N/x]$$

Allora

$$\Gamma \vdash M:A \wedge M \rightarrow N \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash N:A$$

### Lemma di sostituzione

$$\Gamma, x:A \vdash M:B \wedge \Gamma \vdash N:A \Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash M[N/x]:B$$

Dim. ind. sulle der. di  $\Gamma, x:A \vdash M:B$

Caso ax:  $M \equiv x$ ,  $B \equiv A$  ma  $x[N/x] \equiv N$   
ovunque  $\Gamma \vdash N:A$  per ipotesi.

## Lemma of subst. (segue)

Caso  $\rightarrow E$ :  $M \equiv PQ$  e he der. termine con

$$\rightarrow E \frac{\Gamma, x:A \vdash P:D \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash Q:D}{\Gamma, x:A \vdash PQ:B}$$

ip. ind.  $\Gamma \vdash P[N/x]:D \rightarrow B$

$$\Gamma \vdash Q[N/x]:D$$

quindi

$$\rightarrow E \frac{\Gamma \vdash P[N/x]:D \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash Q[N/x]:D}{\Gamma \vdash P[N/x]Q[N/x] \equiv (PQ)[N/x]:B}$$



Lemma 3.1. (fine)

Case  $\rightarrow I$ :  $M \equiv \lambda y:A. P$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A, y:C \vdash P:D}{\Gamma, x:A \vdash \lambda y:C. P: C \rightarrow D}$$

quindi:  $x \neq y$ ,  $\Gamma \equiv C \rightarrow D$

Se  $y \notin FV(N)$  allora  $\Gamma \vdash N:A \Rightarrow \Gamma, y:C \vdash N:A$

ip. ind.  $\Gamma, y:C \vdash P[N/x]:D$

$$\rightarrow I \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda y:C. P[N/x] \equiv (\lambda y. P)[N/x]: C \rightarrow D} \quad \square$$

## Conseguenze ed altre proprietà

1. Se  $\Gamma \vdash M:A$ ,  $\Gamma \vdash N:A$  e  $M =_p N$  allora

$$\forall p \text{ } \Gamma\text{-ambiente. } \llbracket M \rrbracket_p = \llbracket N \rrbracket_p$$

2. se  $\Gamma \vdash M:A$  allora non esistono rid. infinite

$$M \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{ovvero } \in SN$$

3. se  $\Gamma \vdash M:A$  e  $\Gamma \vdash N:A$  è decidibile

$$\text{se } M \stackrel{?}{=}_{\mathbb{F}} N \quad (\text{il calcolo } \in CR \text{ e } SN).$$

## Limitazioni

1.  $\vdash \underline{m} : (\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}) \rightarrow \text{nat}$  owl esempio

$\Gamma \equiv x : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}, y : \text{nat}$

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash y : \text{nat}}{\Gamma \vdash x y : \text{nat}}$

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash x y : \text{nat}}{\Gamma \vdash x (x y) : \text{nat}}$

$\Gamma \vdash x (x y) : \text{nat}$

$x : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \vdash \lambda y. x (x y) : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

$\vdash \lambda x y. x (x y) \equiv \underline{2} : (\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}) \rightarrow \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Limitazioni (n.juc)

$$N \equiv (\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}) \rightarrow \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$$

Teorema (Schwichtenberg)

Le funzioni n-arie f ottenibili con un combinator

$$\vdash F : \underbrace{N \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow N}_n \rightarrow N$$

sono esattamente le funzioni polinomiali estese,  
propriamente incluse nelle ric. primitive.