## 1 Rules

1. 
$$\frac{\Gamma(x) = T}{\Gamma \vdash x : T} \text{ var}$$

2. 
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \to T_2 \qquad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash (t_1 t_2)[T_1] : T_2} \operatorname{app}$$

3. 
$$\frac{\Gamma, x: T_1 \vdash t: T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.t: T_1 \to T_2} \lambda$$

4. 
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T_1 \qquad T_1 <: T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t : T_2}$$
 subsumption

5. 
$$T < T$$
 reflexive

6. 
$$\frac{SubBase(b_1, b_2)}{b_1 <: b_2}$$
 subBase

7. 
$$\frac{T_1' <: T_1 \qquad T_2 <: T_2'}{T_1 \to T_2 <: T_{21} \to T_2'}$$
 arrow

8. 
$$\frac{T_1 <: T_2 \qquad T_2 <: T_3}{T_1 <: T_3}$$
 transitive

## 2 Variable terms

## 2.1 Valid

$$x: T \vdash x: T$$
 var

## 2.2 Invalid

$$\overline{\cdot \vdash x : T}$$
 invalid var

# 3 Lambda & application terms

$$\frac{x:(T1 \rightarrow T2),y:T1 \vdash x:(T1 \rightarrow T2)}{x:(T1 \rightarrow T2),y:T1 \vdash (xy)[T1]:T2} \gamma \text{app}$$

$$\frac{x:(T1 \rightarrow T2),y:T1 \vdash (xy)[T1]:T2}{x:(T1 \rightarrow T2) \vdash \lambda y.(xy)[T1]:(T1 \rightarrow T2)} \lambda$$

$$\frac{x:(T1 \rightarrow T2) \vdash \lambda y.(xy)[T1]:(T1 \rightarrow T2)}{\gamma \vdash \lambda x.\lambda y.(xy)[T1]:((T1 \rightarrow T2) \rightarrow (T1 \rightarrow T2))} \lambda$$

# 4 Direct Subtyping

## 4.1 Valid

$$\frac{x:bool \vdash x:bool}{x:bool} \overset{\text{Var}}{\underbrace{\begin{array}{c} \text{SubBase}(bool,int) \\ bool <: int \\ x:bool \vdash x: int \end{array}}} \overset{\text{subBase}}{\text{subsumption}}$$

1

## 4.2 Invalid

$$\frac{x : int \vdash x : int}{x : int \vdash x : bool} \text{var} \qquad \frac{\bot}{int <: bool} \text{invalid}$$

$$x : int \vdash x : bool$$
subsumption

# 5 Transitive Subtyping

$$\frac{|SubBase(bool,int)|}{bool <: int} \quad \text{subBase} \quad \frac{|SubBase(int,double)|}{int <: double} \quad \text{subBase} \quad \text{transitive} \quad \text{transitive} \quad \text{transitive} \quad \text{subBase} \quad \text{transitive} \quad \text{subBase} \quad \text{$$

# 6 Arrow Types

### 6.1 Valid

$$\frac{x:(int \to bool) \vdash x:(int \to bool)}{x:(int \to bool)} \text{ var } \frac{\frac{\text{SubBase}(bool,int)}{bool <: int} \text{ subBase}}{(int \to bool) <: (bool \to int)} \frac{\text{SubBase}(bool,int)}{\text{subSumption}}$$

$$x:(int \to bool) \vdash x:(bool \to int)$$

#### 6.1.1 Reflexive

$$\frac{x:(int \to bool) \vdash x:(int \to bool)}{x:(int \to bool)} \text{ var } \frac{\frac{\text{SubBase}(bool,int)}{bool <: int} \text{ subBase}}{(int \to bool) <: (int \to int)} \text{ subsumption}}{x:(int \to bool) \vdash x:(int \to int)}$$

#### 6.1.2 Nested

$$\frac{SubBase(bool,int)}{bool <: int} \text{ subBase} \frac{1}{T <: T} \text{ reflexive} \\ \frac{bool <: int}{(int \to T), y : bool \vdash x : (int \to T)} \text{ var} \frac{bool <: int}{(int \to T) <: (bool \to T)} \text{ subsumption} \frac{x : (int \to T), y : bool \vdash x : (bool \to T)}{x : (int \to T), y : bool \vdash (x y)[bool] : T} \\ \frac{x : (int \to T) \vdash \lambda y . (x y)[bool] : (bool \to T)}{\cdot \vdash \lambda x . \lambda y . (x y)[bool] : ((int \to T) \to (bool \to T))} \lambda$$

## 6.2 Invalid

$$\frac{\bot}{int <: bool} \text{ invalid } \frac{\text{SubBase}(bool, int)}{bool <: int} \text{ subBase}$$

$$\frac{x : (bool \to bool) \vdash x : (bool \to bool)}{(bool \to bool)} \lor \text{ invalid } \frac{(bool \to bool)}{(bool \to bool)} <: (int \to int) \text{ subsumption}}$$

$$x : (bool \to bool) \vdash x : (int \to int)$$

$$\frac{\bot}{int <: bool} \text{ invalid } \frac{\bot}{T <: T} \text{ reflexive arrow} \text{ arrow } \frac{\bot}{(bool \to T), y : bool \vdash x : (int \to T)} \text{ subsumption}}$$

$$\frac{x : (bool \to T), y : bool \vdash x : (int \to T)}{x : (bool \to T), y : bool \vdash x : (int \to T)} \land \text{ app}$$

$$\frac{x : (bool \to T), y : bool \vdash (x y)[int] : T}{x : (bool \to T) \vdash \lambda y . (x y)[int] : (bool \to T)} \land \text{ app}$$

## 6.3 Delaying applying the subsumption rule

The sumbumption rule can be delayed until the term in the judgment is a just a variable. This simplifies the code since there is only one rule to be applied for application and  $\lambda$  abstraction terms. Here is the correctness proof.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : T \qquad T <: T'}{\Gamma \vdash t : T'} \text{ subsumption}$$

#### **Proof:**

By induction hypothesis on the structure of the term.

1. Case t = x: trivial since t is a variable.

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : T \qquad T <: T'}{\Gamma \vdash x : T'} \text{ subsumption}$$

2. Case  $t = t_1 t_2$ : assume  $T_2 <: T'_2$  and the following derivation:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \to T_2 \qquad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2[T_1] : T_2} \xrightarrow{\text{app}} T_2 <: T_2' \text{subsumption}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2[T_1] : T_2'$$

We can get a different derivation tree where the sumbsumption rule is delayed:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \hline T_1 <: T_1 & T_2 <: T_2' \\ \hline \Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2[T_1] : T_2 & T_1 \rightarrow T_2 <: T_1 \rightarrow T_2' \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2' & \text{subsumption} \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2' & \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1 \\ \hline \hline \Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2[T_1] : T_2' & \end{array}$$

By the induction hypothesis, the subsumption rule can be delayed until variable terms are generated in the derivation of  $\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \to T_2'$  and  $\Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1$ .

3. Case  $t = \lambda x.t'$ : assume  $T_1 \to T_2 <: T'_1 \to T'_2$  and the following derivation:

$$\frac{\Gamma, x: T_1 \vdash t': T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t': T_1 \rightarrow T_2} \stackrel{\lambda}{\sim} \frac{T_1' <: T_1 \qquad T_2 <: T_2'}{T_1 \rightarrow T_2 <: T_1' \rightarrow T_2'} \underset{\text{subsumption}}{\operatorname{arrow}}$$

Alternatively we can derive:

$$\frac{\Gamma, x: T_1' \vdash t': T_2 \qquad T_2 <: T_2'}{\frac{\Gamma, x: T_1' \vdash t': T_2'}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. t': T_1' \rightarrow T_2'}} \text{ subsumption}$$

Since  $T'_1 <: T_1$  then by the subsumption rule:

$$\frac{\overline{\Gamma, x : T_1' \vdash x : T_1'} \quad \text{var}}{\Gamma, x : T_1' \vdash x : T_1} \quad T_1' <: T_1 \text{ subsumption}$$

Therefore if  $\Gamma, x: T_1 \vdash t': T_2$  then  $\Gamma, x: T_1' \vdash t': T_2$  which concludes the proof.

### Note:

If  $\Gamma, x: T_1' \vdash t': T_2$ , it is not always true that  $\Gamma, x: T_1 \vdash t': T_2$  where  $T_1' <: T_1$ . A counter example would be

$$x:bool \vdash x:int \Rightarrow x:double \vdash x:int, bool <: int <: double$$

However

$$x: int \vdash x: double \Rightarrow x: bool \vdash x: double, bool <: int <: double$$

Therefore in the following example, using the subsumption rule first would fail and slow the type checker because it needs to backtrack and check the  $\lambda$  rule. However using the subsumption rule would prove the type checking and is faster.

$$\frac{x: double \vdash x: int}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. x: double \rightarrow int} \lambda \frac{SubBase(bool, double)}{bool <: double} \text{ subBase } \frac{\text{int} <: int}{int <: int} \text{ reflexive arrow } \frac{bool <: double \rightarrow int <: bool \rightarrow int}{double \rightarrow int} \text{ subsumption } \frac{F \vdash \lambda x. x: bool \rightarrow int}{f} \text{ subsumption } \frac{f(x) \vdash \lambda x. x: bool \rightarrow int}{f} = \frac{f(x) \vdash \lambda x. x: bool}{f} = \frac{f(x$$

$$\frac{ \frac{ SubBase(bool,int)}{bool <: int} \text{ subsumption} }{\frac{ \Gamma, x:bool \vdash x:bool \vdash x:int}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.x:bool \rightarrow int}} \text{ subsumption}$$

# 7 System F

## 7.1 Variables

### 7.1.1 Valid

$$\overline{x : \forall X.X \vdash x : \forall X.X} \text{ var}$$

$$\overline{x : \forall X.X \vdash x : \forall Y.Y} \text{ var}$$

$$x : \forall X.(X \to X) \vdash x : \forall Y.(Y \to Y) \text{ var}$$

Y is free in the context and the type:

$$\overline{x: \forall X.(X \to Y) \vdash x: \forall Z.(Z \to Y)} \text{ var}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x: \forall X1.X1} \text{ elimination}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x: \forall X1.X1} \text{ var}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x: \forall X1.X1} \text{ var}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x[(Y \to Y)]: (Y \to Y)} \text{ elimination}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x[(\forall X.X \to \forall X.X)]} \text{ var}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x[(\forall X.X \to \forall X.X)]: (\forall X.X \to \forall X.X)} \text{ elimination}$$

$$\overline{x: \forall X.X \vdash x[((\forall X.X \to \forall X.X)]: (\forall X.X \to \forall X.X)]} \text{ var}$$

$$x: \forall X.X \vdash (x[((\forall X.X \to \forall X.X)]: (\forall X.X): \forall X.X)]$$

## 7.1.2 Invalid

Y is free in the context:

$$x: \forall X.(X \to Y) \vdash x: \forall Y.(Y \to Y)$$
 invalid var

 ${\cal Y}$  is free in the context, and  ${\cal Z}$  is free in the type:

$$x: \forall X.(X \to Y) \vdash x: \forall Y.(Y \to Z)$$
 invalid var