

Syntax

Value	$v ::= c \mid \lambda x.e$
Expressions	$e ::= v \mid x \mid e e$
Basic Types	$b ::= \text{int} \mid \text{bool}$
Types	$\tau ::= \{v:b \mid e\} \mid x:\tau \rightarrow \tau$
Environment	$\Gamma ::= \emptyset \mid x:\tau, \Gamma$

Erasing

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \{v:b \mid e\} \rrbracket &= b \\ \llbracket x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket &= \llbracket \tau_x \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

Interpretations

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \{v:b \mid e_v\} \rrbracket &= \{e \mid e:b \wedge \text{Fin}(e) \wedge (\forall i. \text{Fin}_i(e) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(e_v[e/v]))\} \\ \llbracket x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau \rrbracket &= \{e \mid e:\llbracket \tau_x \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \wedge \forall e_x \in \llbracket \tau_x \rrbracket. e e_x \in \llbracket \tau[e_x/x] \rrbracket\} \end{aligned}$$

Typing

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash e:\tau \\[10pt] \frac{(x, \{v:b \mid e\}) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x: \{v:b \mid v = x\}} \text{ T-VAR-BASE} \quad \frac{(x, \tau) \in \Gamma \quad \tau \equiv x':\tau'_x \rightarrow \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash x:\tau} \text{ T-VAR} \\[10pt] \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash c:\text{ty}(c)} \text{ T-CONST} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e:\tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau' \preceq \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau}{\Gamma \vdash e:\tau} \text{ T-SUB} \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma, x:\tau_x \vdash e:\tau \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau_x}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.e:(x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau)} \text{ T-FUN} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1:(x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2:\tau_x}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2:\tau[e_2/x]} \text{ T-APP} \\[10pt] \Gamma \vdash \tau \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma, v:b \vdash e:\text{bool}}{\Gamma \vdash \{v:b \mid e\}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau_x \quad \Gamma, x:\tau_x \vdash \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau} \\[10pt] \Gamma \vdash \tau \preceq \tau \\[10pt] \frac{\Gamma, v:b \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow e_2}{\Gamma \vdash \{v:b \mid e_1\} \preceq \{v:b \mid e_2\}} \preceq\text{-BASE} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash \tau'_x \preceq \tau_x \quad \Gamma, x:\tau'_x \vdash \tau \preceq \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau \preceq x:\tau'_x \rightarrow \tau'} \preceq\text{-FUN} \\[10pt] \Gamma \vdash e \Rightarrow e \\[10pt] \frac{\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \wedge \forall i. \text{Valid}_i(\theta e_1) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(\theta e_2)}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow e_2} \Rightarrow\text{-BASE} \\[10pt] \Gamma \vdash \theta \\[10pt] \frac{\forall x \in \text{Dom}(\Gamma). \theta(x) \in \llbracket \theta \Gamma(x) \rrbracket}{\Gamma \vdash \theta} \end{array}$$

Constants

For each constant c ,

1. $\emptyset \vdash c:\text{ty}(c)$
2. If $\text{ty}(c) = x:\tau_x \rightarrow \tau$, then for each v such that $\emptyset \vdash v:\tau_x$ $\llbracket c \rrbracket(v)$ is defined and $\vdash \llbracket c \rrbracket(v):\tau[v/x]$
3. If $\text{ty}(c) = \{v:b \mid e\}$, then $\text{Fin}(c) \wedge (\forall i. \text{Fin}_i(c) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(e[c/v]))$ and $\forall c' \ c' \neq c. \neg(\text{Fin}(c) \wedge (\forall i. \text{Fin}_i(c) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(e[c'/v])))$

Moreover, $=$ is a constant and for any expression e we have

$$\forall i. \text{Valid}_i(e = e)$$

Semantic Typing

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma \vdash e \in \tau &\doteq \forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \theta \ e \in \llbracket \theta \ \tau \rrbracket \\ \Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \subseteq \tau_2 &\doteq \forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \llbracket \theta \ \tau_1 \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket \theta \ \tau_2 \rrbracket \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 1. .

1. If $\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \preceq \tau_2$ then $\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \subseteq \tau_2$
2. If $\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$ then $\Gamma \vdash e \in \tau$

Proof. 1. Assume $\Gamma \vdash \tau_1 \preceq \tau_2$ We will prove it by induction on the derivation tree:

- \preceq -BASE. We have

$$\Gamma \vdash \{v:b \mid e_1\} \preceq \{v:b \mid e_2\}$$

By inversion we get

$$\Gamma, v:b \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow e_2$$

By inversion of \Rightarrow -BASE we have

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma, v:b \vdash \theta \wedge \forall i. \text{Valid}_i(\theta \ e_1) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(\theta \ e_2) \quad (1)$$

We want to prove

$$\Gamma \vdash \{v:b \mid e_1\} \subseteq \{v:b \mid e_2\}$$

Equivalently

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \llbracket \theta \ \{v:b \mid e_1\} \rrbracket \subseteq \llbracket \theta \ \{v:b \mid e_2\} \rrbracket$$

Equivalently

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \{e \mid \vdash e:b \wedge \text{Fin}(e) \wedge (\forall i. \text{Fin}_i(e) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(\theta \ e_1[e/v]))\} \\ &\subseteq \{e \mid \vdash e:b \wedge \text{Fin}(e) \wedge (\forall i. \text{Fin}_i(e) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(\theta \ e_2[e/v]))\} \end{aligned}$$

Since $e \in \llbracket b \rrbracket$, we have $\Gamma, v:b \vdash \theta, [e/v]$. So, from (1) for $\theta := \theta, [e/v]$ we have

$$\forall i. \text{Valid}_i(\theta \ e_1[e/v]) \Rightarrow \text{Valid}_i(\theta \ e_2[e/v])$$

- \preceq -FUN Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_x \rightarrow \tau \preceq x : \tau'_x \rightarrow \tau'$$

By inversion we have

$$\Gamma \vdash \tau'_x \preceq \tau_x \quad \Gamma, x:\tau'_x \vdash \tau \preceq \tau'$$

By IH

$$\Gamma \vdash \tau'_x \subseteq \tau_x(1) \quad \Gamma, x:\tau'_x \vdash \tau \subseteq \tau'(2)$$

We want to show that

$$\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_x \rightarrow \tau \subseteq x : \tau'_x \rightarrow \tau'$$

Equivalently

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow [\![\theta \ x : \tau_x \rightarrow \tau]\!] \subseteq [\![\theta \ x : \tau'_x \rightarrow \tau']]\!]$$

Equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \\ & \Rightarrow \{e \mid e : [\tau_x] \rightarrow [\tau] \wedge \forall e_x \in [\![\tau_x]\!]. e \ e_x \in [\![\tau \ [e_x/x]]]\} \\ & \subseteq \{e \mid e : [\tau'_x] \rightarrow [\tau'] \wedge \forall e_x \in [\![\tau'_x]\!]. e \ e_x \in [\![\tau' \ [e_x/x]]]\} \end{aligned}$$

The above holds, as for any e, e_x if $e_x \in [\![\tau']]\!$ then by (1) $e_x \in [\![\tau]\!]$.

Also, by (2) if $e \ e_x \in [\![\tau \ [e_x/x]]]\!$ then $e \ e_x \in [\![\tau' \ [e_x/x]]]\!$.

2. Assume $\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$. We will prove it by induction on the derivation tree.

- T-VAR Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$$

where $e \equiv x$ By inversion we have

$$(x, \tau) \in \Gamma$$

We need to show that

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \theta \ x \in [\![\theta \ \tau]\!]$$

Which holds by the definition of well-formed substitutions

- T-VAR-BASE Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$$

where $e \equiv x$ and $\tau \equiv \{v:b \mid v = x\}$. By inversion

$$(x, \{v:b \mid e_r\}) \in \Gamma$$

We need to show that

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \theta \ x \in [\![\theta \ \tau]\!]$$

Equivalently that

$$\forall e. e \in [\![\{v:b \mid e_r\}]\!] \Rightarrow e \in [\![\{v:b \mid v = e\}]\!]$$

which holds, as by the definition of $=$

$$\forall i. \text{Valid}_i (e = e)$$

- T-CONST Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$$

where $e \equiv c$ and $\tau \equiv \text{ty}(c)$. Then $\Gamma \vdash e \in \tau$ holds by the definition of constants.

- T-SUB Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$$

By inversion

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau' \quad (1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau' \preceq \tau \quad (2) \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau \quad (3)$$

By IH on (1) we have

$$\Gamma \vdash e \in \tau' \quad (4)$$

By 1 on (2) we have

$$\Gamma \vdash \tau' \subseteq \tau \quad (5)$$

By (4) and (5) we get

$$\Gamma \vdash e \in \tau$$

- T-FUN Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$$

where $e \equiv \lambda x.e'$ and $\tau \equiv x:\tau'_x \rightarrow \tau'$. By inversion we get

$$\Gamma, x:\tau'_x \vdash e':\tau' \quad (1) \quad \Gamma \vdash \tau'_x \quad (2)$$

By IH on (1) we have

$$\Gamma, x:\tau'_x \vdash e' \in \tau' \quad (3)$$

Equivalently

$$\forall \theta. (\Gamma, x:\tau'_x) \vdash (\theta[e_x/x]) \Rightarrow (\theta[e_x/x]) e' \in [(\theta[e_x/x]) \tau']$$

Or

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \forall e_x. e_x \in [(\tau'_x)] \Rightarrow \theta e e_x \in [(\theta (\tau' [e_x/x]))]$$

Moreover, $e \vdash [\tau'_x] \rightarrow [\tau]$. So,

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \theta e \in [(\theta \tau)]$$

Or,

$$\Gamma \vdash e \in \tau$$

- T-APP Assume

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\tau$$

where $e \equiv e_1 e_2$ and $\tau \equiv \tau' [e_2/x]$. By inversion:

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1:(x:\tau'_x \rightarrow \tau') \quad (1) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2:\tau'_x \quad (2)$$

By IH we get

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 \in (x:\tau'_x \rightarrow \tau') \quad (3) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \in \tau'_x \quad (4)$$

So

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \forall e_x \in [\![\theta \ \tau'_x]\!] \Rightarrow (\theta e_1) \ e_x \in [\![\theta \ \tau' [e_x/x]]\!] \quad (5)$$

and

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \theta \ e_2 \in [\![\theta \ \tau'_x]\!] \quad (6)$$

From (5) and (6), we get

$$\forall \theta. \Gamma \vdash \theta \Rightarrow \theta \ e \in [\![\theta \ \tau]\!]$$

Or

$$\Gamma \vdash e \in \tau$$

□

Lemma 2 (Substitution). *If $\Gamma \vdash e_x : \tau_x$, then*

1. *If $\Gamma, x : \tau_x, \Gamma' \vdash \tau_1 \preceq \tau_2$ then $\Gamma, [e_x/x] \Gamma' \vdash [e_x/x] \tau_1 \preceq [e_x/x] \tau_2$*

2. *If $\Gamma, x : \tau_x, \Gamma' \vdash e : \tau$ then $\Gamma, [e_x/x] \Gamma' \vdash [e_x/x] e : [e_x/x] \tau$*

3. *If $\Gamma, x : \tau_x, \Gamma' \vdash \tau$ then $\Gamma, [e_x/x] \Gamma' \vdash [e_x/x] \tau$*

Lemma 3. *If $e \hookrightarrow e'$ then $\Gamma \vdash \tau [e'/x] \preceq \tau [e/x]$*

Lemma 4 (Preservation). *If $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$ and $e \hookrightarrow e'$ then $\Gamma \vdash e' : \tau$.*

Lemma 5 (Progress). *If $\emptyset \vdash e : \tau$ and $e \neq v$ then there exists an e' such that $e \hookrightarrow e'$.*

Interpretations

$$\text{Fin}(e) \doteq \exists v. e \hookrightarrow^* v$$

$$[\![x]\!] = x$$

$$[\![c]\!] = c$$

$$[\![\lambda x. e]\!] = f$$

$$[\![e_1 \ e_2]\!] = [\![e_1]\!]([\![e_2]\!])$$

Operational Semantic

$$e_1 \ e_2 \hookrightarrow e'_1 \ e_2 \quad \text{if } e_1 \hookrightarrow e'_1$$

$$\lambda x. e \ e_x \hookrightarrow e [e_x/x]$$

$$c \ e \hookrightarrow c \ e' \quad \text{if } e \hookrightarrow e'$$

$$c \ v \hookrightarrow [\![c]\!](v)$$

Interpretations

$$\text{Valid}(e) \Leftrightarrow e \hookrightarrow^* v \Rightarrow e \hookrightarrow^* \text{true}$$

Claim 1.

$$\left\{ \bigwedge_{(x, \{b:v|e\}) \in \Gamma} (\text{Fin}(x) \Rightarrow [\![e [x/v]]\!] \Rightarrow [\![e_1]\!] \Rightarrow [\![e_2]\!]) \right\} \Rightarrow \{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow e_2\}$$