A Gradual Intersection Typed Calculus

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Abstract

Intersection types have the power to type expressions which are all of many different types. Gradual types combine type checking at both compile-time and run-time. Here we combine these two approaches in a new typed calculus that harness both their strengths. We incorporate these two contributions in a single typed calculus and define an operational semantics with type cast annotations. We also prove several crucial properties of the type system, namely that types are preserved during compilation and evaluation, and that the refined criteria for gradual typing holds.

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1 Introduction

Types have been broadly used to verify program properties and reduce or, in some cases, eliminate run-time errors. Programming languages adopt either static typing or dynamic typing to prevent programs from erroneous behaviour. Static typing is useful for compile-time detection of type errors, while dynamic typing is done at run-time and enables rapid software development. Integration of static and dynamic typing has been a quite active subject of research in the last years under the name of *gradual typing* [39, 40, 41, 25, 26, 15, 16].

Intersection types, introduced by [17] in 1980, give a type theoretical characterization of strong normalization. Several other contributions followed, making intersection types a rich area of study [18, 7, 42, 31, 22, 32, 11], also used in practice in programming language design and implementation [37, 20, 43, 14, 8, 23]. Although the type inference problem for intersection types is not decidable in general, it becomes decidable for finite rank fragments of the general system [31]. Rank 2 intersection types [6, 27, 28, 22] are particularly interesting because they type more terms than the Hindley-Milner type system [35, 21], while maintaining the same complexity of the typability problem.

In this paper, we present a new gradually typed calculus with rank 2 intersection types. To gradually shift type checking to run-time, one needs to annotate lambda-abstractions with the dynamic type, *Dyn*, which matches any type. Therefore, gradual type systems have an intrinsic need for explicit type annotations. Standard gradual types enable to declare every occurrence of formal function parameters as dynamically typed. Our system, using intersection types, enables some occurrences of a formal parameter to be declared as dynamically typed while others as statically typed. This gives a new fine-grained definition of dynamicity which is only possible by the use of intersection types. Thus, the main contributions of our paper are:

1. a gradual intersection typed calculus, with rank 2 intersection types, which obeys the usual correctness criteria properties for gradual typing [41] (section 4);

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2. a compilation procedure, which inserts run-time casts into the typed code (section 5);
3. a type safe operational semantics for the whole calculus (section 6).

Intersection types were originally designed as descriptive type assignment systems *à la Curry*, where types are assigned to untyped terms. Prescriptive versions of intersection type systems, supporting terms with type annotations in λ-abstractions, are not trivial [37, 22, 38, 44, 34, 9]. We faced similar problems in our typed calculus to add dynamic type annotations to individual occurrences of formal parameters. As an example consider the following annotated λ-expression, where we need to instantiate σ in order to make the expression well-typed: $(\lambda x : \mathit{Dyn} \wedge (\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int})\ .\ x\ x)\ (\lambda y : \sigma\ .\ y)$. This expression can be typed with Dyn, because $\lambda x : \mathit{Dyn} \wedge (\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int})\ .\ x\ x$ has type $\mathit{Dyn} \wedge (\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \rightarrow \mathit{Dyn}$ and $\lambda y : \sigma\ .\ y$ may have two types: $(\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \rightarrow \mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}$, with σ equal to $\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}$, and $\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}$, with σ equal to Int. The question now is how to choose the right type for σ. One might be tempted to use the term $\lambda y : (\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \wedge \mathit{Int}\ .\ y$, however that would result in the expression being typed as either $(\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \wedge \mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}$ or $(\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \wedge \mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}$, both of which are incorrect. Several solutions have been presented to this problem [37, 38, 44, 34, 9]. Our type system follows the solution of [9], which makes use of parallel terms of the form $M_1 \mid \ldots \mid M_n$, where each M_i, for $i \in 1..n$, is a term with a unique type assigned to it. In the example above, the expression would now be annotated as $(\lambda x : \mathit{Dyn} \wedge (\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int})\ .\ x\ x)\ (\lambda y : \mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}\ .\ y \mid \lambda z : \mathit{Int}\ .\ z)$, where the type of the argument is $((\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \rightarrow \mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \wedge (\mathit{Int} \rightarrow \mathit{Int})$.

Although originally defined in a programming language context, the logical meaning of the dynamic type is an interesting question. This is especially relevant in the context of intersection type systems, due to the apparent similarities with the ω type [19]. Our work can be viewed as a first step towards a proof-theoretical characterization of the dynamic type in the context of intersection types. Note that rank 2 intersection types have a decidable type inference problem [27, 28, 22, 6]. So, it should be possible to adapt the type inference algorithm defined in [5] to output the whole syntactic tree of annotated parallel terms, given a partially annotated lambda term as input. This would also enable the use of our calculus as an intermediate code in a gradually typed programming language, avoiding the extra effort of programmers to write several annotated copies of function arguments.

2 Related Work

In [4] we made a first attempt to define a gradual intersection type system. However, this first system had not the type preservation property, due to a naive definition of type annotations with intersection types. So, our first concern was to redesign the system using an existing intersection type system with proper support for type annotations. Intersection-types à la Church [34] tackled this challenge by dividing the calculus into two. Marked-terms encode λ-calculus terms and connect to proof-terms via a variable mark. Proof-terms carry the logical information in the form of proof trees, in which are included the type annotations. Although technically sound and clean, there's a rather large overhead in carrying two distinct terms. Coupled with the indirection arising from the connection between marked and proof-terms, we find this approach too cumbersome for our specific purpose. The issue is that integration of any approach with gradual typing will mean adding a significant level of extra complexity. Branching Types [44] encode different derivations directly into types, by assigning to types a kind that keeps track of the shapes of each derivation. Although an elegant way of dealing with explicit annotations, we found later approaches to allow a more viable integration with gradual typing. Another typed language with intersection types is

Forsythe [37]. We did not consider this approach because some terms in this system lack correct typings when fully annotated, e.g. there is no annotated version of $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.x))$ with type $(\tau \to \tau \to \tau) \wedge (\rho \to \rho \to \rho)$. A Typed Lambda Calculus with Intersection Types [9], introduces parallel terms, where each component is annotated, resulting in the typing of the parallel term with an intersection type. Besides allowing type annotations, parallel terms also make easier the definition of dynamic type checking of terms typed by an intersection type. Thus, due mainly to this simplicity and elegant design, we chose [9] as the basis upon which we built our system.

There is also previous work dealing with gradual typing in the presence of intersection types following a set-theoretical approach based on semantic subtyping [12, 13]. By using principles of abstract interpretation, [12] introduces a semantic definition of consistent subtyping. This work does not consider a precision relation, which precludes important properties, such as gradual guarantee [41]. Type inference was not approached in this work, but in [13] the authors refine the work of [12], also introducing a type inference algorithm. However, due to the unrestricted rank of intersection types, this algorithm is not complete. In our paper, we restrict gradual intersection types to rank-2, for which there is a complete type inference algorithm [5]. We are now working on an extension of the algorithm described in [5] to the prescriptive type system described here.

Finally, there are contributions on gradual typing with intersection types using contracts which are marginally related and intrinsically different from our work. In [29, 45] contracts are implemented as a library, which differs from our approach which relies on the definition of a gradual type system.

3 Intersection Types and Syntax

In the original system [17], intersections are defined as associative, commutative and idempotent. There has been several succeeding contributions that make use of non-idempotent intersections, usually to obtain quantitative information through type derivations [10, 1, 3, 30]. Here we restrict even more the algebraic properties of intersections, following the definition of [9] of a *sequence* $\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ as an ordered list of base types or arrow types. Therefore, intersections are non-commutative, i.e. the positions of instances cannot be swapped, e.g. $\tau \wedge \rho \neq \rho \wedge \tau$, and non-idempotent, i.e. the duplication or collapsing of instances of the same type is not allowed, e.g. $\tau \wedge \tau \neq \tau$.

Let τ and ρ (possibly with subscripts) range over *monotypes* (where the top level constructor is not the intersection type connective), and σ and υ (possibly with subscripts) range over sequences. Since we allow sequences of size one, σ and υ also range over monotypes. B ranges over base types, such as Int and Bool, and Dyn is the dynamic type. We define the language of types in the following grammar:

$$\begin{array}{lrcl} \text{Monotypes} & \tau & ::= & B \mid \mathit{Dyn} \mid \sigma \to \tau \\ \text{Sequence Types} & \sigma & ::= & \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \quad (\text{with } n \geq 1) \end{array}$$

Given a sequence type $\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$, which we also call sequence, each τ_i is called an *element* of the sequence. When we say type we refer to either monotypes or sequences. Following the original definition in [17], sequences can only appear in the left-hand side (domain) of the arrow type constructor. Therefore, the shape of a (valid) arrow type is $\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \rho$, with $n \geq 1$. The intersection type connective $\wedge$ has higher precedence than the arrow type constructor $\to$, and $\to$ associates to the right. We introduce the following relation: $\tau \in \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ means that $\tau \equiv \tau_i$ for some $i \in 1..n$.

3.1 Syntax

Our language is an explicitly annotated lambda calculus with term constants, i.e. integers and booleans. We include parallel terms from [9], which are annotated by sequences, and form one of the key features in our system. Similarly to intersection, the parallel operator is non-commutative and non-idempotent: $M^\tau \mid N^\rho \neq N^\rho \mid M^\tau$ and $M^\tau \mid M^\tau \neq M^\tau$. Let M and N (possibly with subscripts) range over typed terms, x, y and z (possibly with subscripts) range over term variables, k range over term constants, such as integers and booleans, and i, j, m and n range over positive integers. We use Π and Υ (possibly with subscripts) to range over parallel terms $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$, where $n \geq 1$, and call each $M_i^{\tau_i}$ a *component* of Π^σ. We extend the language with built-in addition; the other arithmetic operations can be defined similarly. We define the syntax of *type-annotated terms*, and supporting definitions [9], below:

$$\begin{array}{rrcl} \text{Monotyped Terms} & M & ::= & k^B \mid c_i^\tau(x) \mid \lambda x : \sigma \;.\; M^\tau \mid M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \mid M^\tau + M^\tau \\ \text{Parallel Terms} & \Pi & ::= & (M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}) \quad (\text{with } n \geq 1) \end{array}$$

Coercions [9], of the form $c_i^\tau(x)$, annotate a term variable with a monotype. Considering the example $\lambda x : ((Int \to Int) \to Int \to Int) \wedge (Int \to Int) \;.\; x\ x$, we have that x is typed by the sequence annotated in the lambda abstraction. However, the type used in the typing derivation for each occurrence of x will be an element of that sequence. Therefore, we annotate the term as follows: $\lambda x : ((Int \to Int) \to Int \to Int) \wedge (Int \to Int) \;.\; c_i^{(Int \to Int) \to Int \to Int}(x)\ c_j^{Int \to Int}(x)$

▶ **Definition 1** (Coercion). *Given a variable x, a* coercion $c_i^\tau(x)$ *assigns type τ and* flow mark *i to x (flow marks are not relevant now, and will be explained in subsection 5.1).*

▶ **Definition 2** (Rank). *The* rank *of a type is defined by the following rules:*
- *rank(τ) = 0, if τ is a simple type i.e. no occurrences of the intersection operator;*
- *rank($\sigma \to \tau$) = max(1 + rank(σ), rank(τ)), if rank(σ) + rank(τ) > 0;*
- *rank($\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$) = max(1, rank($\tau_1$), ..., rank($\tau_n$)) for $n \geq 2$.*

Given a term M^τ, $fv(M^\tau)$ denotes the set of free variables in M^τ. According to the definition of rank restriction [33, 28], a *rank n intersection type* can have no intersection type connective $\wedge$ to the left of n or more arrow type constructors $\to$. We restrict types in our system to be only of up to rank 2, e.g. $((\tau_1 \to \rho_1) \wedge \tau_1 \to \rho_1) \wedge ((\tau_2 \to \rho_2) \wedge \tau_2 \to \rho_2)$ is a valid type; $(((\tau \to \rho) \wedge \tau) \to \rho) \to \tau$ is not. In a λ-abstraction $\lambda x : \sigma \;.\; M^\tau$, type σ is a rank 1 or lower type.

▶ **Definition 3** (Typing Context). *A* typing context *is a finite set, represented by $\{x_1 : \sigma_1, \ldots, x_n : \sigma_n\}$, of (variable, rank 1 σ type) pairs called* type bindings. *We use Γ (possibly with subscripts) to range over typing contexts, and write $\emptyset$ for an empty context. We write $x : \sigma$ for the context $\{x : \sigma\}$ and abbreviate $x : \sigma \equiv \{x : \sigma\}$; and write Γ_1, Γ_2 for the union of contexts Γ_1 and Γ_2, assuming Γ_1 and Γ_2 are disjoint, and abreviate $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2 \equiv \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$.*

▶ **Definition 4** (Joining Typing Contexts). *Let Γ_1 and Γ_2 be two typing contexts. $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$ is a typing context, where $x : \sigma \in \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$ if and only if σ is defined as follows:*

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2, & if\ x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1\ and\ x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_2 \\ \sigma_1, & if\ x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1\ and\ \neg\exists \sigma_2 \;.\; x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_2 \\ \sigma_2, & if\ \neg\exists \sigma_1 \;.\; x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1\ and\ x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_2 \end{cases}$$

4 Gradual Intersection Type System

Before defining our gradual intersection type system, we present some auxiliary definitions.

4.1 Consistency and Precision

The consistency relation $\sim$ [39, 15] forms, along with the *Dyn* type, the key cornerstones of gradual typing. It allows the comparison of gradual types, where two types are consistent if they are equal in the parts where they are static. However, we must adapt consistency to support non-idempotent and non-commutative intersection types. Due to our interpretation of intersection types, which consists in assigning various types to an expression, we consider the *Dyn* type incompatible with sequences. Thus, we restrict *Dyn* to be consistent only with monotypes τ, and so sequences can only be consistent with other sequences. With this design choice, our system stays simple while still keeping the desired expressive power.

▶ **Definition 5** (Consistency). *Given two types σ and υ, the consistency relation between σ and υ is defined by the following set of axioms and rules:*

$$\sigma \sim \sigma \qquad \mathit{Dyn} \sim \tau \qquad \tau \sim \mathit{Dyn} \qquad \frac{\sigma_1 \sim \sigma_2 \qquad \tau_1 \sim \tau_2}{\sigma_1 \to \tau_1 \sim \sigma_2 \to \tau_2} \qquad \frac{\tau_1 \sim \rho_1 \quad \dots \quad \tau_n \sim \rho_n}{\tau_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \tau_n \sim \rho_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \rho_n}$$

We also require a pattern matching relation that retrieves monotypes from dynamically typed functions in applications, or from dynamically typed arguments in additions.

▶ **Definition 6** (Pattern Matching). *Pattern matching captures the notion that the Dyn type can be expanded to another type whenever needed. The definition follows:*

$$\mathit{Dyn} \rhd \mathit{Dyn} \to \mathit{Dyn} \qquad \sigma \to \tau \rhd \sigma \to \tau \qquad \mathit{Dyn} \rhd \mathit{Int} \qquad \mathit{Int} \rhd \mathit{Int}$$

The precision relation (definition 7) between two types, written as $\sigma \sqsubseteq \upsilon$, holds if type υ has less *Dyn* type components than σ. Therefore, the *Dyn* type is less precise ($\sqsubseteq$) than any other monotype τ. We lift the precision relation to contexts (definition 8) and terms (definition 9).

▶ **Definition 7** (Precision). *Given two types σ and υ, the precision relation between σ and υ is defined by the following set of axioms and rules:*

$$\sigma \sqsubseteq \sigma \qquad \mathit{Dyn} \sqsubseteq \tau \qquad \frac{\sigma_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2 \qquad \tau_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_2}{\sigma_1 \to \tau_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2 \to \tau_2} \qquad \frac{\tau_1 \sqsubseteq \rho_1 \quad \dots \quad \tau_n \sqsubseteq \rho_n}{\tau_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \tau_n \sqsubseteq \rho_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \rho_n}$$

▶ **Definition 8** (Precision on Contexts). *Precision between two contexts Γ_1 and Γ_2, where both have type bindings for exactly the same variables, is defined as point-wise precision between bound types: $\Gamma_1, x : \sigma \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2, x : \upsilon \iff \Gamma_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ and $\sigma \sqsubseteq \upsilon$; and $\emptyset \sqsubseteq \emptyset$.*

▶ **Definition 9** (Precision on Terms). *Precision between two terms, $\Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^\upsilon$, means that Π^σ has less precise type annotations than Υ^υ:*

$$[\text{P-CON}]\ \frac{}{k^B \sqsubseteq k^B} \qquad [\text{P-VAR}]\ \frac{\rho \sqsubseteq \tau}{c_i^\rho(x) \sqsubseteq c_i^\tau(x)} \qquad [\text{P-ABS}]\ \frac{\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma \qquad N^\rho \sqsubseteq M^\tau}{\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau}$$

$$[\text{P-APP}]\ \frac{N^\rho \sqsubseteq M^\tau \qquad \Upsilon^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi^\sigma}{N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon \sqsubseteq M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma} \qquad [\text{P-ADD}]\ \frac{N_1^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} \qquad N_2^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq M_2^{\tau_2}}{N_1^{\rho_1} + N_2^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} + M_2^{\tau_2}}$$

$$[\text{P-PAR}]\ \frac{N_1^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} \quad \dots \quad N_n^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_n^{\tau_n}}{N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \dots \mid N_n^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \dots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}}$$

▶ **Proposition 10** (Monotonicity of $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$ w.r.t. Precision). *If* $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ *and* $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ *then* $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$.

4.2 Type System

Components of a parallel term are differently typed versions of the same term, thus equivalent modulo α-conversion. The typed calculus of [9] enforces this restriction by synchronously typing the components of a parallel term. In the parallel application $M_1^{\tau_1}\ \Pi_1^{\sigma_1} \mid M_2^{\tau_2}\ \Pi_2^{\sigma_2}$ both $M_1^{\tau_1}$ and $M_2^{\tau_2}$ are identical terms with different type annotations, and the same is true for $\Pi_1^{\sigma_1}$ and $\Pi_2^{\sigma_2}$. Type checking is simply a matter of checking $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid M_2^{\tau_2}$ and then checking $\Pi_1^{\sigma_1} \mid \Pi_2^{\sigma_2}$, rather than checking individually each component, $M_1^{\tau_1}\ \Pi_1^{\sigma_1}$ and then $M_2^{\tau_2}\ \Pi_2^{\sigma_2}$. With this approach, the generating rules are able to ensure that components of the parallel term are equivalent modulo α-conversion.

This restriction cannot be enforced in our system, because it is not preserved by reduction. In fact, equivalence modulo α-conversion of components must be relaxed because during term reduction some components may gather more run-time checks than others. Our type system provides this necessary flexibility. We present the $\bowtie$ (variant) relation between terms in definition 11, and expand it in section 5 to account for run-time checks and errors. In essence, $\Pi^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon$ (Π^σ is a variant term of Υ^υ) holds if Π^σ and Υ^υ have the same shape of their syntactic trees, while disregarding extra run-time checks and errors. We assume terms are equivalent up to α-reducion, in order to prevent variable capture. For example, $\lambda x\ .\ \lambda y\ .\ x \bowtie \lambda z\ .\ \lambda w\ .\ z$ holds, but $\lambda x\ .\ \lambda y\ .\ x \not\bowtie \lambda z\ .\ \lambda w\ .\ w$.

▶ **Definition 11** (Variant Terms $\bowtie$). *The $\bowtie$ relation is defined by the following rules:*

$$\textit{[V-Con]}\ \frac{}{k^B \bowtie k^B} \qquad \textit{[V-Var]}\ \frac{}{c_i^\tau(x) \bowtie c_i^\rho(x)} \qquad \textit{[V-Abs]}\ \frac{M^\tau \bowtie N^\rho}{\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho}$$

$$\textit{[V-App]}\ \frac{M^\tau \bowtie N^\rho \qquad \Pi^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon}{M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \bowtie N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon} \qquad \textit{[V-Add]}\ \frac{M_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1} \qquad M_2^{\tau_2} \bowtie N_2^{\rho_2}}{M_1^{\tau_1} + M_2^{\tau_2} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1} + N_2^{\rho_2}}$$

$$\textit{[V-Par]}\ \frac{M_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1} \quad \ldots \quad M_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie N_n^{\rho_n}}{M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n}}$$

▶ **Definition 12** (Variant Set). *We define a variant set $\bowtie (M_1, \ldots, M_n)$ as follows:*
$\bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n}) \overset{def}{=} \forall i \in 1..n, j \in 1..n\ .\ M_i^{\tau_i} \bowtie M_j^{\tau_j}$

We define the gradual type system in figure 1, and its counterpart static type system in the appendix, figure 7. The only difference between both type systems is that in the static type system, the lack of the *Dyn* type forces the consistency $\sim$ and pattern matching $\triangleright$ relations to reduce to equality.

Although each term is annotated with its type, we may omit type annotations if they are trivially reconstructed, e.g. $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ instead of $(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau)^{\sigma \to \tau}$. We impose the following restriction on lambda abstractions. If x occurs free in M^ρ, then the occurrences of x in $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\rho$ are in a one-to-one correspondence with the elements of σ. Thus, for each element of the abstraction's annotation, there is a single variable in the body that is typed by that element, and vice-versa. Furthermore, the order of variables in the body matches the order of the related elements in the type annotation. Therefore, lambda abstractions, whose bound variable occurs in the body, have the following form: $\lambda x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n\ .\ \ldots\ c_0^{\tau_1}(x)\ \ldots\ c_0^{\tau_n}(x)\ \ldots$. Also, according to rule [T-App], the condition

$$[\text{T-Con}]\ \frac{\text{k is a constant of base type B}}{\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B\ : B} \qquad [\text{T-Var}]\ \frac{}{x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\tau(x) : \tau}$$

$$[\text{T-AbsI}]\ \frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau \quad x \in fv(M^\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau} \qquad [\text{T-AbsK}]\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau \quad x \notin fv(M^\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau}$$

$$[\text{T-App}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho \quad \rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon : \upsilon \quad \upsilon \sim \sigma}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon : \tau} \qquad [\text{T-Add}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau \quad \tau \rhd Int \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho \quad \rho \rhd Int}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau + N^\rho : Int}$$

$$[\text{T-Par}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1\ \ \ldots\ \ \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n \qquad \bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n})}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1}\ |\ \ldots\ |\ M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n}$$

Figure 1 Gradual Intersection Type System ($\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$)

$\upsilon \sim \sigma$ ensures the order of components in the argument parallel term matches the domain type of the function. Therefore, applications with parallel terms as arguments are of the form: $M^{\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \tau}\ (N_1^{\rho_1}\ |\ \ldots\ |\ N_n^{\rho_n})$, assumming $\upsilon = \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$ and $\sigma = \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$. This restriction ensures the system benefits from important properties, which will be introduced in section 5.

To enforce this restriction, we rely on type system rules and the non-commutativity and non-idempotence of intersection types. Rule [T-Var] inserts into the context the instances assigned to each variable. Then, rules [T-App], [T-Add] and [T-Par] join the contexts, per definition 4, such that types bound to the same variable are joined in a sequence ordered w.r.t. the order of ocurrences of the variable. Finally, rule [T-AbsI] ensures the type bound to the variable in the context equals the type annotation in the abstraction, ensuring the one-to-one correspondence. The exception is when the bound variable does not occur in the body of a lambda abstraction, in which case we apply instead rule [T-AbsK].

▶ **Proposition 13.** *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n\ .\ M^\rho : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \rho$, and $x \in fv(M^\rho)$, then the number of free occurrences of x in M^ρ equals n, and these occurrences are typed with $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n$, considering an order from left to right.*

Rule [T-App] uses the standard relations from gradual typing [15], the $\rhd$ and $\sim$ relations. We also introduce a new rule [T-Par] which individually types terms in a parallel term. Note that components of a parallel term must share the same term structure ($\bowtie$) (this replaces the Local Renaming rule from [9]). Since components share the same free variables, they are typed using a unique context Γ.

We illustrate these concepts in the following examples. We set flow marks to 0 since they don't influence type checking. We use the following abbreviations: Dyn^2 denotes the type $Dyn \to Dyn$; I^2 denotes the type $Int \to Int$; I^4 denotes the type $(Int \to Int) \to Int \to Int$.

Derivation D_1 of $\lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ c_0^{Dyn}(x)\ c_0^{Dyn}(x)$:

- By rule [T-Var] and definition 6, the following holds:

$$x : Dyn \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \qquad Dyn \rhd Dyn \to Dyn$$

By rule [T-Var] and definition 5, the following holds:

$$x : Dyn \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \quad Dyn \sim Dyn$$

- As the previous hold, by rule [T-App], the following holds:

$$x : Dyn \wedge Dyn \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{Dyn}(x)\ c_0^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn$$

- As the previous holds, by rule [T-AbsI], the following holds:

$$\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ c_0^{Dyn}(x)\ c_0^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \wedge Dyn \rightarrow Dyn$$

Derivation D_2 of $\lambda y : Int \rightarrow Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \rightarrow Int}(y) \mid \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z)$:

1. By rule [T-Var], the following holds:

$$y : Int \rightarrow Int \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{Int \rightarrow Int}(y) : Int \rightarrow Int$$

2. As the previous hold, by rule [T-AbsI], the following holds:

$$\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda y : Int \rightarrow Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \rightarrow Int}(t) : (Int \rightarrow Int) \rightarrow Int \rightarrow Int$$

3. By rule [T-Var], the following holds:

$$z : Int \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{Int}(z) : Int$$

4. As the previous hold, by rule [T-AbsI], the following holds:

$$\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z) : Int \rightarrow Int$$

5. As both 2. and 4. hold, and since $\lambda y : Int \rightarrow Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \rightarrow Int}(y) \bowtie \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z)$ holds, by rule [T-Par], the following holds:

$$\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda y : Int \rightarrow Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \rightarrow Int}(y) \mid \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z)) : Int^4 \wedge Int^2$$

By combining both D_1 and D_2 derivations, we form the type derivation for the expression:

$$(\lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ c_0^{Dyn}(x)\ c_0^{Dyn}(x))\ (\lambda y : Int \rightarrow Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \rightarrow Int}(y) \mid \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z))$$

As 3. of derivation D_1 and 3. of derivation D_2 hold, $Dyn \wedge Dyn \rightarrow Dyn \rhd Dyn \wedge Dyn \rightarrow Dyn$ and $((Int \rightarrow Int) \rightarrow Int \rightarrow Int) \wedge (Int \rightarrow Int) \sim Dyn \wedge Dyn$ hold, by rule [T-App], the following holds:

$$\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} (\lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ c_0^{Dyn}(x)\ c_0^{Dyn}(x))\ (\lambda y : Int^2\ .\ c_0^{Int^2}(y) \mid \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z)) : Dyn$$

We show the typed calculus has the following properties, including those from [41]:

▶ **Proposition 14** (Sequence Types and Parallel Terms). *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\sigma \equiv \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$, with $n > 1$, then Π^σ is a parallel term, namely $\Pi^\sigma \equiv M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$ for some $M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n}$.*

▶ **Proposition 15** (Basic Properties). *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then:*

1. *for any $x : \sigma \in \Gamma$ and for any $M_i^{\tau_i}$ $(1 \leq i \leq n)$, each occurrence of x in $M_i^{\tau_i}$ is the argument of a coercion of the shape c_i^τ where $\tau \in \sigma$;*
2. *for any term of the shape $N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_m^{\rho_m}$, where for all i $(1 \leq i \leq m)$ there exists j $(1 \leq j \leq n)$ such that $N_i^{\rho_i} \equiv M_j^{\tau_j}$, the judgement $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_m^{\rho_m} : \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_m$ is derivable. If we can derive a parallel term, we can also derive a permutation of it, a shorter parallel term and a parallel term with copies of some components.*

Gradual Intersection Type System ($\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$) rules and

$$[\text{T-App}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{\sigma\to\tau}\ \Pi^\sigma : \tau} \qquad [\text{T-Add}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{Int} : Int \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{Int} : Int}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{Int} + N^{Int} : Int}$$

$$[\text{T-Cast}]\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau : \tau \qquad \tau \sim \rho}{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho : \rho} \qquad [\text{T-Wrong}]\ \frac{}{\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} wrong^\sigma : \sigma}$$

Figure 2 Gradual Intersection Cast Calculus ($\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$)

▶ **Lemma 16** (Inversion Lemma).

1. *Rule [T-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ then k is a constant of base type B.*
2. *Rule [T-Var]. We have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ holds.*
3. *Rule [T-AbsI]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \in fv(M^\tau)$.*
4. *Rule [T-AbsK]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \notin fv(M^\tau)$.*
5. *Rule [T-App]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon : \tau$ then $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$.*
6. *Rule [T-Add]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau + N^\rho : Int$ then $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $\tau \rhd Int$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd Int$.*
7. *Rule [T-Par]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ and $\bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n})$.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 17** (Conservative Extension of Type System). *If Π^σ is fully static and σ is a static type, then $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma \iff \Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 18** (Monotonicity w.r.t. Precision). *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\Upsilon^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi^\sigma$ then $\exists \Gamma'$ such that $\Gamma' \sqsubseteq \Gamma$ and $\Gamma' \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$. ◀

5 Cast Calculus

In gradual typing, type verification is also delayed to run-time, thus our language must be compiled into a calculus that supports run-time verification. This target language is widely known as the *Cast Calculus* [15], compiled from the typed source language by adding run-time type checks called casts. We define the syntax of this calculus for our system below and its typing rules in figure 2:

$$\begin{array}{llcl} \text{Monotyped Terms} & M & ::= & \ldots \mid M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \mid wrong^\tau \\ \text{Parallel Term} & \Pi & ::= & (M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}) \mid wrong^\sigma \quad (\text{with } n \geq 1) \end{array}$$

Notice that new terms are added to the syntax of section 3. The run-time verification, in the form of the cast $M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$, checks if a term M^τ of source type τ can be treated as having target type ρ. The term $wrong^\sigma$ signals a run-time error, being considered either a monotyped term or a parallel term depending on the type annotation. These terms are adapted from [15], and serve the same purpose. Regarding the type system, new rules for application [T-App] and addition [T-Add] are introduced, as well as for casts [T-Cast] and errors [T-Wrong]. The remaining rules ([T-Con], [T-Var], [T-AbsI], [T-AbsK] and [T-Par]) are obtained from figure 1. We also expand the definition of $\sqsubseteq$ (precision from definition 9) and $\bowtie$ (variant terms from definition 11) on terms, to include casts and errors:

▶ **Definition 19** (Precision on Cast Calculus). *We redefine $\sqsubseteq$ on terms with the rules from definition 9 and the following rules:*

$$\text{[P-Cast]}\ \frac{N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} \qquad \rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1 \qquad \rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_2}{N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2} \qquad \text{[P-Wrong]}\ \frac{\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma}{\Upsilon^\upsilon \sqsubseteq wrong^\sigma}$$

$$\text{[P-CastL]}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c} N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau} \\ \rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau \qquad \rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau \end{array}}{N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M^{\tau}} \qquad \text{[P-CastR]}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c} N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} \\ \rho \sqsubseteq \tau_1 \qquad \rho \sqsubseteq \tau_2 \end{array}}{N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2}$$

▶ **Definition 20** (Variant Terms on Cast Calculus). *We redefine $\bowtie$ on terms with the rules from definition 11 and the following rules:*

$$\text{[V-Cast]}\ \frac{M^{\tau_1} \bowtie N^{\rho_1}}{M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2}$$

$$\text{[V-WrongL]}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c} \sigma = \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \\ \upsilon = \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n \end{array}}{wrong^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon} \qquad \text{[V-WrongR]}\ \frac{\begin{array}{c} \sigma = \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \\ \upsilon = \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n \end{array}}{\Pi^\sigma \bowtie wrong^\upsilon}$$

$$\text{[V-CastL]}\ \frac{M^{\tau_1} \bowtie N^{\rho}}{M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho}} \qquad \text{[V-CastR]}\ \frac{M^{\tau} \bowtie N^{\rho_1}}{M^{\tau} \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2}$$

Casts and errors are not considered syntactic terms of the source language, such as applications or variables. Instead, they denote transformations between types and typed expressions, i.e. their presence in the language comes solely from types and not from terms. So, they play no role in deciding whether an expression is syntactically equivalent to another, and thus are treated as void elements in the above definitions.

5.1 Flow Marking

Before compiling expressions into the cast calculus, we must add annotations that guarantee the correct flow of terms from argument positions to their respective variable occurrences. According to definitions 5 and 6, when applying a function to an argument, the *Dyn* type is thought of a yet unknown static type. In $\lambda x : Dyn\ .\ c_0^{Dyn}(x) + 1^{Int}$, the *Dyn* type can be thought of as being the *Int* type, but with a run-time type verification. In the presence of non-commutative and non-idempotent intersection types, this meaning of the *Dyn* type differs slightly. We can have expressions with several instances of the *Dyn* type:

$$(\lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ c_0^{Dyn}(x)\ c_0^{Dyn}(x))\ (\lambda y : Int \to Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \to Int}(y) \mid \lambda z : Int\ .\ c_0^{Int}(z))$$

These can be thought of as different, yet unknown, static types, with a delayed type verification in run-time. The first occurrence, appearing on the left of the $\wedge$ and also

$$[\text{M-Con}]\ \frac{}{\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B \hookrightarrow k^B} \qquad [\text{M-Var}]\ \frac{}{x : i \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{\tau}(x) \hookrightarrow c_i^{\tau}(x)}$$

$$[\text{M-AbsI}]\ \frac{\Sigma, (x : \sigma)_{\hookrightarrow} \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow N^{\tau} \qquad x \in fv(M^{\tau})}{\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^{\tau}}$$

$$[\text{M-AbsK}]\ \frac{\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow N^{\tau} \qquad x \notin fv(M^{\tau})}{\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^{\tau}}$$

$$[\text{M-App}]\ \frac{\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow N^{\tau} \qquad \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^{\sigma}}{\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau}\ \Pi^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow N^{\tau}\ \Upsilon^{\sigma}}$$

$$[\text{M-Add}]\ \frac{\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau} \qquad \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N_2^{\rho}}{\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau} + M_2^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau} + N_2^{\rho}}$$

$$[\text{M-Par}]\ \frac{\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau_1}\ \ \dots\ \ \Sigma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_n^{\tau_n}}{\Sigma_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \Sigma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \dots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \dots \mid N_n^{\tau_n}}$$

Figure 3 Flow Marking ($\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^{\sigma}$)

on the first coercion, can be thought of as the type $(Int \to Int) \to Int \to Int$. The second occurrence, appearing on the right of the $\wedge$ and also on the second coercion, can be thought of as the type $Int \to Int$. Therefore, since these two *Dyn* occurrences represent two different types, they will correspond to distinct components of the argument parallel term. Operational semantics must distinguish these types, and keep the flow of arguments to their respective occurrences [9] as intended. The first term in the parallel should flow to the first occurrence of x while the second term should flow to the second occurrence. However, since the different occurrences are typed with the same *Dyn* type, it is possible that the first component in the parallel term flows to both of them. This erroneous behavious originates an expression which is not the intention of the programmer and that leads to a *wrong* error: $(\lambda y : Int \to Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \to Int}(y))\ (\lambda y : Int \to Int\ .\ c_0^{Int \to Int}(y))$.

Our solution is to mark coercions with an index, called flow mark, according to the position of its type in the lambda abstraction's type annotation. Having both coercions and parallel term components ordered w.r.t. the order of instances in lambda abstraction annotations facilitates this. So, we effectively link each component in the argument parallel term with its corresponding coercion in the body. We define flow marking in figure 3, and also in definitions 21 and 22. We overload the type connective $\wedge$ to also accept indices, and use $\bar{i}$ (possibly with subscripts) to range over lists of indices. We then overload the $\wedge$ operator from typing contexts, definition 4, to also accept flow contexts, and reuse the definition.

▶ **Definition 21** (Flow Context). *A* flow context *is a finite set, of the form* $\{x_1 : \overline{i_1},\ \dots,\ x_n : \overline{i_n}\}$*, of (variable, list of indices) pairs called* flow bindings*, where* $\overline{i_1} = i_{11} \wedge \dots \wedge i_{1j}$ *and ... and* $\overline{i_n} = i_{n1} \wedge \dots \wedge i_{nm}$*. We use* Σ *(possibly with subscripts) to range over flow contexts, and write* $\emptyset$ *for an empty context. We write* $x : \bar{i}$ *for the context* $\{x : \bar{i}\}$ *and abbreviate* $x : \bar{i} \equiv \{x : \bar{i}\}$*; and write* Σ_1, Σ_2 *for the union of contexts* Σ_1 *and* Σ_2*, assuming* Σ_1 *and* Σ_2 *are disjoint, and abreviate* $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2 \equiv \Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$*.*

▶ **Definition 22** (Flow Marking on Contexts). *We obtain the corresponding flow context from a typing context by replacing the types with indices:* $\Gamma \hookrightarrow \Sigma \iff \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \hookrightarrow \Sigma, x : 1 \wedge \ldots \wedge n$*; and* $\emptyset \hookrightarrow \emptyset$*. We define the abbreviation* $(\Gamma)_{\hookrightarrow}$ *as follows:* $(\Gamma)_{\hookrightarrow} = \Sigma$*, if* $\Gamma \hookrightarrow \Sigma$*.*

$$(\lambda x : \mathit{Dyn} \wedge \mathit{Dyn} \;.\; c_1^{\mathit{Dyn}}(x)\; c_2^{\mathit{Dyn}}(x))\; (\lambda y : \mathit{Int} \to \mathit{Int} \;.\; c_1^{\mathit{Int} \to \mathit{Int}}(y) \mid \lambda z : \mathit{Int} \;.\; c_1^{\mathit{Int}}(z))$$

Consider the previous example after flow marking. Notice that the first coercion in the λ-abstraction, with a mark of 1, will be replaced by the first component in the parallel term. Similarly, the second coercion, with mark 2, will be replaced by the second component. Both coercions in the parallel term are marked with 1 since there is only one instance in the annotation. Flow marking is type-preserving and monotonic w.r.t. precision [41]:

▶ **Theorem 23** (Type Preservation of Flow Marking). *If* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *then* $\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^{\sigma}$ *and* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^{\sigma} : \sigma$*, where* $\Gamma \hookrightarrow \Sigma$*.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 24** (Monotonicity of Flow Marking). *If* $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi_1^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Pi_2^{\sigma}$ *and* $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon_1^{\upsilon} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon_2^{\upsilon}$ *and* $\Upsilon_1^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^{\sigma}$ *then* $\Upsilon_2^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^{\sigma}$*.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi_1^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Pi_2^{\sigma}$. ◀

5.2 Cast Insertion

After applying the marking operation, the expression can be compiled into the cast calculus by the rules defined in figure 4. Most rules are straightforward, recursively inserting casts in the sub-expressions, but rule [C-App] deserves a thorough explanation. Going back to our example in subsection 4.2, we insert casts as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
&((\lambda x : \mathit{Dyn} \wedge \mathit{Dyn} \;.\; (c_1^{\mathit{Dyn}}(x) : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn}^2)\; (c_2^{\mathit{Dyn}}(x) : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn}))\\
&\qquad : \mathit{Dyn} \wedge \mathit{Dyn} \to \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} \wedge \mathit{Dyn} \to \mathit{Dyn})\\
&((\lambda y : I^2 \;.\; c_1^{I^2}(y)) : I^4 \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} \mid (\lambda z : \mathit{Int} \;.\; c_1^{\mathit{Int}}(z)) : I^2 \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn})
\end{aligned}$$

Inserting casts in function terms is simple: make the source type the type of the function, and the target type the result of pattern matching. In the example, an identity cast arises, since the source and target types are the same. Inserting casts in argument terms is not so simple. When type checking, we compare each element of the domain of the function's type with the appropriate element of the type of the argument: $\mathit{Dyn} \sim (\mathit{Int} \to \mathit{Int}) \to \mathit{Int} \to \mathit{Int}$ and $\mathit{Dyn} \sim (\mathit{Int} \to \mathit{Int})$. Therefore, we add casts in each component of the parallel term, from its respective type to the type they are compared with using the $\sim$ relation. In a way, we add a cast from one sequence type to another, with their elements split between the components of the parallel term, according to $\Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon$. Cast insertion is type-preserving and monotonic w.r.t. precision [41]:

▶ **Theorem 25** (Type Preservation of Cast Insertion). *If* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *then* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *and* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma} : \sigma$*.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 26** (Monotonicity of Cast Insertion). *If* $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow \Pi_2^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *and* $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_1^{\upsilon} \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon_2^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ *and* $\Upsilon_1^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^{\sigma}$ *then* $\Upsilon_2^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^{\sigma}$ *and* $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$*.*

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow \Pi_2^{\sigma} : \sigma$. ◀

$$[\text{C-Con}]\ \frac{\text{k is a constant of base type B}}{\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B \rightsquigarrow k^B : B} \qquad [\text{C-Var}]\ \frac{}{x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge CC} c_i^\tau(x) \rightsquigarrow c_i^\tau(x) : \tau}$$

$$[\text{C-AbsI}]\ \frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau \rightsquigarrow N^\tau : \tau \qquad x \in fv(M^\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^\tau : \sigma \to \tau}$$

$$[\text{C-AbsK}]\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau \rightsquigarrow N^\tau : \tau \qquad x \notin fv(M^\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^\tau : \sigma \to \tau}$$

$$[\text{C-App}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\rho \rightsquigarrow N^\rho : \rho \qquad \rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau \qquad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\upsilon \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon \qquad \upsilon \sim \sigma}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon \rightsquigarrow (N^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ (\Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) : \tau}$$

$$[\text{C-Add}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^\tau \rightsquigarrow N_1^\tau : \tau \qquad \tau \rhd Int \qquad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_2^\rho \rightsquigarrow N_2^\rho : \rho \qquad \rho \rhd Int}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^\tau + M_2^\rho \rightsquigarrow (N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Int) + (N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow Int) : Int}$$

$$[\text{C-Par}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \rightsquigarrow N_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1\ \ \ldots\ \ \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_n^{\tau_n} \rightsquigarrow N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \rightsquigarrow N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n}$$

$$\frac{\Pi^\sigma = M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \qquad \sigma = \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \qquad \upsilon = \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n}{\Pi^\sigma : \sigma \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon = M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \rho_1 \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n \Rightarrow \rho_n}$$

Figure 4 Gradual Intersection Cast Insertion ($\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon^\sigma : \sigma$)

6 Operational Semantics

We now introduce our operational semantics, adapted from [16], starting with the definition of normal forms and evaluation contexts:

$$\begin{array}{rcll}
\text{Ground Types} & G & ::= & B \mid Dyn \to Dyn \\
\text{Values} & v & ::= & k^B \mid \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \mid \\
 & & & v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \mid v^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho \\
\text{Results} & r & ::= & v^\tau \mid \mathit{wrong}^\tau \\
\text{Parallel Values} & \pi & ::= & (v_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\tau_n}) \mid \mathit{wrong}^\sigma \quad (\text{with } n \geq 1) \\
\text{Evaluation Contexts} & E & ::= & \square \mid E\ \Pi^\sigma \mid v^\tau\ E \mid E + M^\tau \mid v^\tau + E \mid E : \tau \Rightarrow \rho
\end{array}$$

Ground types are used as a bridge when comparing different gradual types, carrying the information of the type constructor. Besides the standard normal forms of the λ-calculus, we also treat casts as values depending on their types. We consider both casts from a ground type to a *Dyn* type, and casts from a function type to a different function type, as values. In our language, wrong^τ may be a normal form, but its behaviour is different than those of values: it is pushed upwards along the syntactic tree. We distinguish between values and wrong^τ, and consider both as results. Parallel values are either parallel terms composed solely of values, or a wrong^σ. Therefore, if there's a wrong^τ in any component, then it is not considered a parallel value, since the wrong^τ still needs to be pushed upwards. We write $E[\Pi^\sigma]$ for the term obtained by replacing the hole in E by the term Π^σ. We employ weak-head reduction strategy [36, 24], as evidenced by our formulation of evaluation contexts.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
[\text{EC-IDENTITY}] & v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} & \\
[\text{EC-APPLICATION}] & (v^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)\ \pi^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (v^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \rho & \\
[\text{EC-SUCCEED}] & v^{G} : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{G} & \\
[\text{EC-FAIL}] & v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{G_2} & \text{if } G_1 \neq G_2 \\
[\text{EC-GROUND}] & v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} & \\
 & & \text{if } \tau \neq \mathit{Dyn}, \tau \neq G \text{ and } \tau \sim G \\
[\text{EC-EXPAND}] & v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau & \\
 & & \text{if } \tau \neq \mathit{Dyn}, \tau \neq G \text{ and } \tau \sim G
\end{array}
$$

Figure 5 Cast Handler Reduction Rules ($\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma}$)

$$
[\text{E-BETA}]\ \frac{\pi^{\sigma} \neq \mathit{wrong}^{\sigma} \qquad \mathit{for\ all}\ c_i^{\rho}(x)\ \mathit{in}\ M^{\tau}}{(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau})\ \pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^{\sigma} \rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau}}
$$

$$
[\text{E-CTX}]\ \frac{\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma}}{E[\Pi^{\sigma}] \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E[\Upsilon^{\sigma}]} \qquad [\text{E-WRONG}]\ \frac{\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E[\mathit{wrong}^{\sigma}] : \tau}{E[\mathit{wrong}^{\sigma}] \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{\tau}}
$$

$$
[\text{E-ADD}]\ \frac{k_3 \text{ is the sum of } k_1 \text{ and } k_2}{k_1^{\mathit{Int}} + k_2^{\mathit{Int}} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{\mathit{Int}}} \qquad [\text{E-PAR}]\ \frac{M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \ \ldots\ M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} r_n^{\tau_n}}{M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n}}
$$

$$
[\text{E-PUSH}]\ \frac{\sigma = \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \qquad \exists i\ .\ r_i^{\tau_i} = \mathit{wrong}^{\tau_i}}{r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{\sigma}}
$$

Figure 6 Cast Calculus Operational Semantics ($\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma}$)

Casts must be reduced to their normal form according to the rules of figure 5. Rules [EC-Identity] and [EC-Succeed] correspond to a successful cast reduction, i.e. the run-time check succeeded. Rules [EC-Application], [EC-Ground] and [EC-Expand] propagate casts through the expression. Rule [EC-Application] allows the verification of an application (the definition of $\Rightarrow_{\wedge}$ is in figure 4), assuming π^{υ} is not a *wrong*. Rules [EC-Ground] and [EC-Expand] reformulate the types within these checks. Finally, the failure of a run-time check is given by rule [EC-Fail].

We also need reduction rules for lambda expressions, which we introduce in figure 6. The counterpart static operational semantics is defined in the appendix, figure 8. The gradual and the static operational semantics are similar. The difference is that in the static operational semantics, casts and blame are not included, and both cast handler rules and rules [E-Push] and [E-Wrong] are not defined.

Our calculus' reduction strategy is weak-head reduction, i.e. no reduction inside the body of a lambda abstraction, so only closed terms are evaluated. Therefore, term variables cannot be swapped, removed or duplicated, ensuring reduction preserves non-idempotent and non-commutative intersection types. The purpose of the flow marks becomes clear in rule [E-Beta]: the contraction of the beta-redex is performed by replacing each coercion with flow mark i, with the parallel term component in the ith position:

▶ **Definition 27** (Projection on Typed Parallel Values). *If* $\pi^\sigma = v_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\rho_n}$ *is a typed parallel value,* $\sigma = \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$ *and* $\rho \in \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$ *then:* $\langle v_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\rho_n} \rangle_i^\rho \overset{def}{=} v_i^{\rho_i}$ *if* $\rho_i = \rho$

Flow marking, in figure 3, ensures the types of the coercions match the types of the component in the parallel term, and so, the condition $\rho_i = \rho$ always holds.

During reduction, any $wrong^\sigma$ is pushed upwards in the syntactic tree, according to rule [E-Wrong]. However, when reducing a parallel term, each component is individually reduced to a result, via rule [E-Par]. This means $wrong^\tau$ can arise in a component, in which case $wrong^\tau$ is pushed out, via rule [E-Push], effectively substituting the parallel term. If $wrong^\tau$ doesn't arise in any component of a parallel term, then that parallel term is considered a value.

We show the operational semantics has the following properties, including those from [41]:

▶ **Theorem 28** (Conservative Extension of Operational Semantics). *If* Π^σ *is fully static and* σ *is a static type, then* $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_\wedge \Upsilon^\sigma \iff \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$.

Proof. By structural induction on evaluation contexts, for both directions, where the base case is by induction on the length of the reductions using $\longrightarrow_\wedge$ and $\longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 29** (Type Preservation). *If* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ *and* $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$ *then* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma : \sigma$.

Proof. By structural induction on evaluation contexts, where the base case is by induction on the length of the reduction using $\longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 30** (Progress). *If* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ *then either* Π^σ *is a parallel value or* $\exists \Upsilon^\sigma$ *such that* $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$.

Proof. By induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 31** (Gradual Guarantee). *For all* $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^\sigma$ *such that* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma : \sigma$ *and* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_1^\upsilon : \upsilon$*:*
1. *if* $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$ *then* $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^* \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ *and* $\Upsilon_2^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^\sigma$*;*
2. *if* $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ *then either* $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^* \Pi_2^\sigma$ *and* $\Upsilon_2^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^\sigma$*, or* $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^* wrong^\sigma$*.*

Proof. Part 1 follows by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^\sigma$, followed by case analysis on $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$. Part 2 is a corollary of part 1. ◀

In [9], the reduction of terms is synchronized between components of parallel terms since they are equivalent modulo α-conversion. In our language, one component may have more casts than another, or be reduced to a $wrong^\tau$ while the other proceeds reduction. Therefore, each component is independently reduced, as shown in rule [E-Par], until a result is reached. This way, a single reduction step of a parallel term fully reduces all of its components to a normal form. We show that, after reduction, components are all equivalent to each other, under the variant relation $\bowtie$ (definition 20), by showing reduction is confluent modulo $\bowtie$:

▶ **Lemma 32.** *For all* $\Pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_1^\upsilon$ *such that* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma : \sigma$ *and* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_1^\upsilon : \upsilon$*, if* $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$ *then there exists a* Υ_2^υ *such that* $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^* \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ *and* $\Pi_2^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$.

Proof. Proof by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_1^\upsilon$ followed by case analysis on $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$. ◀

▶ **Theorem 33** (Confluency of Operational Semantics). *For all $\Pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \Pi_2^\upsilon$ such that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\upsilon : \upsilon$, we have that $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_1^\sigma$ and $\Pi_2^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_2^\upsilon$ and $\pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \pi_2^\upsilon$.*

Proof. By lemma 32 and induction on the length of the reduction, applying theorem 30, we have that $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_1^\sigma$ and $\Pi_2^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ and $\pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$, or Π_1^σ diverges. We have two possibilities: 1) either Υ_2^υ is a parallel value, so it is proved; or 2) Υ_2^υ is not a parallel value, so by theorem 30 it reduces at least once. Finally by lemma 32 and by induction on the length of the reductions applying theorem 30, we have that $\Upsilon_2^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_2^\upsilon$, $\pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} \pi_1^\sigma$ and $\pi_2^\upsilon \bowtie \pi_1^\sigma$. ◀

Finishing the example presented in subsections 4.2 and 5.2, we start with the compiled expression:

$$\begin{aligned}&((\lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ (c_1^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \Rightarrow Dyn^2)\ (c_2^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \Rightarrow Dyn))\\ &\qquad : Dyn \wedge Dyn \rightarrow Dyn \Rightarrow Dyn \wedge Dyn \rightarrow Dyn)\\ &((\lambda y : I^2\ .\ c_1^{I^2}(y)) : I^4 \Rightarrow Dyn \mid (\lambda z : Int\ .\ c_1^{Int}(z)) : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn)\end{aligned}$$

By rule [EC-Identity] and [EC-Ground], we have:

$$\begin{aligned}&((\lambda x : Dyn \wedge Dyn\ .\ (c_1^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \Rightarrow Dyn^2)\ (c_2^{Dyn}(x) : Dyn \Rightarrow Dyn))\\ &((\lambda y : I^2\ .\ c_1^{I^2}(y)) : I^4 \Rightarrow Dyn^2 : Dyn^2 \Rightarrow Dyn \mid\\ &(\lambda z : Int\ .\ c_1^{Int}(z)) : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn^2 : Dyn^2 \Rightarrow Dyn)\end{aligned}$$

By rule [E-Beta], and after by rule [EC-Succeed] and [EC-Identity], we have

$$((\lambda y : I^2\ .\ c_1^{I^2}(y)) : I^4 \Rightarrow Dyn^2)\ ((\lambda z : Int\ .\ c_1^{Int}(z)) : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn^2 : Dyn^2 \Rightarrow Dyn)$$

By rule [EC-Application], followed by [EC-Expand] and then [EC-Succeed] we have

$$((\lambda y : I^2\ .\ c_1^{I^2}(y))\ ((\lambda z : Int\ .\ c_1^{Int}(z)) : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn^2 : Dyn^2 \Rightarrow I^2)) : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn$$

By rule [E-Beta], and then [EC-Ground] we finally have that

$$(\lambda z : Int\ .\ c_1^{Int}(z)) : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn^2 : Dyn^2 \Rightarrow I^2 : I^2 \Rightarrow Dyn^2 : Dyn^2 \Rightarrow Dyn$$

7 Conclusion and Future Work

In this paper we present a new gradual intersection typed calculus, where dynamic annotations delay type-checking until the evaluation phase. We are now working on a type inference algorithm to automatically infer the static type information used in our calculus. We plan to accomplish this by drawing inspiration from [28] and our previous work in [5]. We also want to enhance the language with blame tracking [2], a feature we have so far disregarded.

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A Proofs (type system)

In this section we present the full proofs for all the properties in section 4:
- Lemma 16 (Inversion Lemma) in A;
- Theorem 17 (Conservative Extension of Operational Semantics) in A;
- Theorem 18 (Monotonicity w.r.t. Precision) in A.

▶ **Proposition 10** (Monotonicity of $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$ w.r.t. Precision). *If $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ then $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$.*

Proof. For all $x : \sigma \in \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$, there are 3 possibilities:
- $x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1$ and $x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_2$. Since $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ then by definition 8, $x : \upsilon_1 \in \Gamma_1'$ and $\upsilon_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1$, and $x : \upsilon_2 \in \Gamma_2'$ and $\upsilon_2 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2$. By definition 7, we have that $\upsilon_1 \wedge \upsilon_2 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2$. By definition 4, we have that $x : \upsilon_1 \wedge \upsilon_2 \in \Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2'$, and $x : \sigma_1 \wedge \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$. Therefore, $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$.
- $x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1$ and $\neg\exists \sigma_2 \,.\, x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_2$. Since $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ then by definition 8, $x : \upsilon_1 \in \Gamma_1'$ and $\upsilon_1 \sqsubseteq \sigma_1$, and $\neg\exists \upsilon_2 \,.\, x : \upsilon_2 \in \Gamma_2'$. By definition 4, we have that $x : \upsilon_1 \in \Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2'$, and $x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$. Therefore, $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$.
- $\neg\exists \sigma_1 \,.\, x : \sigma_1 \in \Gamma_1$ and $x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_2$. Since $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ then by definition 8, $\neg\exists \upsilon_1 \,.\, x : \upsilon_1 \in \Gamma_1'$, and $x : \upsilon_2 \in \Gamma_2'$ and $\upsilon_2 \sqsubseteq \sigma_2$. By definition 4, we have that $x : \upsilon_2 \in \Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2'$, and $x : \sigma_2 \in \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$. Therefore, $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$.

◀

▶ **Proposition 34.** *If $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$, and $x \in fv(\Pi^\sigma)$, then the number of free occurrences of x in Π^σ equals n (the number of instances bound to x in $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$), and these occurrences are typed with $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n$ (instances bound to x in $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$), considering an order from left to right.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on Π^σ.

Base case:
- $\Pi^\sigma = k^B$. According to rule [T-Con], we have $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$, which is vacuously true.
- $\Pi^\sigma = c_0^\tau(x)$. According to rule [T-Var], we have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^\tau(x) : \tau$.

Induction step:
- $\Pi^\sigma = \lambda y : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho'}$. If $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda y : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho'} : \upsilon \to \rho'$, then by rule [T-AbsI] (resp. [T-AbsK]), we have that $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n, y : \upsilon \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'} : \rho'$ (resp. $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'} : \rho'$). By the induction hypothesis, we have that the number of free occurrences of x in $N^{\rho'}$ equals n, and these occurrences are typed with $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n$, considering an order from left to right. Therefore, the same holds for $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda y : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho'} : \upsilon \to \rho'$.
- $\Pi^\sigma = N^{\rho'}\ \Pi^{\upsilon'}$. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'}\ \Pi^{\upsilon'} : \rho$, then by rule [T-App], we have that $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'} : \rho'$, $\rho' \rhd \upsilon \to \rho$, $\Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$ and $\upsilon' \sim \upsilon$, where $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n = \Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2'$. Therefore, by the induction hypothesis, and definition 4, the number of free occurrences of x in $N^{\rho'}$ (resp. $\Pi^{\upsilon'}$) equals the number of instances bound to x in Γ_1' (resp. Γ_2'), and these occurrences are typed with the instances bound to x in Γ_1' (resp. Γ_2'), considering an order from left to right. By definition 4 and rule [T-App], the same property holds for $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'}\ \Pi^{\upsilon'} : \rho$.
- $\Pi^\sigma = N_1^\tau + N_2^\tau$. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^\tau + N_2^\rho : Int$, then by rule [T-Add], we have that $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\tau : \tau$, $\tau \rhd Int$, $\Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} N_2^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd Int$, where $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n = \Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2'$. Therefore, by the induction hypothesis, and definition

4, the number of free occurrences of x in N_1^τ (resp. N_2^ρ) equals the number of instances bound to x in Γ_1' (resp. Γ_2'), and these occurrences are typed with the instances bound to x in Γ_1' (resp. Γ_2'), considering an order from left to right. By definition 4 and rule [T-ADD], the same property holds for $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^\tau + N_2^\rho : Int$.

- $\Pi^\sigma = M_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\rho_n}$. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\rho_n} : \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$, then by rule [T-PAR], we have that $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\rho_1} : \rho_1$ and ... and $\Gamma_n' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\rho_n} : \rho_n$, where $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n = \Gamma_1' \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n'$. Therefore, by the induction hypothesis, and definition 4, the number of free occurrences of x in $M_1^{\rho_1}$ and ... and $M_n^{\rho_n}$ equals the number of instances bound to x in Γ_1' and ... and Γ_n', and these occurrences are typed with the instances bound to x in Γ_1' and ... and Γ_n', considering an order from left to right. By definition 4 and rule [T-PAR], the same property holds for $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\rho_n} : \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$.

◀

▶ **Proposition 13.** *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \,.\, M^\rho : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \rho$, and $x \in fv(M^\rho)$, then the number of free occurrences of x in M^ρ equals n, and these occurrences are typed with $\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n$, considering an order from left to right.*

Proof. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \,.\, M^\rho : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \rho$, then by rule [T-ABSI], we have that $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \rho$. By proposition 34, we have that for $\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$, the property holds. By rule [T-ABSI], the property holds for $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \,.\, M^\rho : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \to \rho$. ◀

▶ **Lemma 16** (Inversion Lemma)**.**

1. *Rule [T-CON]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ then k is a constant of base type B.*
2. *Rule [T-VAR]. We have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ holds.*
3. *Rule [T-ABSI]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \in fv(M^\tau)$.*
4. *Rule [T-ABSK]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \notin fv(M^\tau)$.*
5. *Rule [T-APP]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\, \Pi^\upsilon : \tau$ then $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$.*
6. *Rule [T-ADD]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau + N^\rho : Int$ then $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $\tau \rhd Int$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd Int$.*
7. *Rule [T-PAR]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and ... and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ and $\bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n})$.*

Proof. Proof is trivial. ◀

▶ **Theorem 17** (Conservative Extension of Type System)**.** *If Π^σ is fully static and σ is a static type, then $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma \iff \Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ for the right and left direction of the implication, respectively.

Base cases:

- Rule [T-CON]:
  - If $\emptyset \vdash_\wedge k^B : B$ then by rule [T-CON] we have that k is a constant of base type B. Therefore, by rule [T-CON], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ holds.
  - If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ then by rule [T-CON] we have that k is a constant of base type B. Therefore, by rule [T-CON], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_\wedge k^B : B$ holds.
- Rule [T-VAR]. Both $x : \tau \vdash_\wedge c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ and $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ hold.

$$[\text{T-Con}]\ \frac{\text{k is a constant of base type B}}{\emptyset \vdash_\wedge k^B \ : B} \qquad [\text{T-Var}]\ \frac{}{x : \tau \vdash_\wedge c_i^\tau(x) : \tau}$$

$$[\text{T-AbsI}]\ \frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_\wedge M^\tau : \tau \quad x \in fv(M^\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau} \qquad [\text{T-AbsK}]\ \frac{\Gamma \vdash_\wedge M^\tau : \tau \quad x \notin fv(M^\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau}$$

$$[\text{T-App}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge M^{\sigma\to\tau}\ \Pi^\sigma : \tau} \qquad [\text{T-Add}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M^{Int} : Int \quad \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{Int} : Int}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge M^{Int} + N^{Int} : Int}$$

$$[\text{T-Par}]\ \frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \ \ \ldots\ \ \Gamma_n \vdash_\wedge M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n \qquad \bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n})}{\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_\wedge M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ \ldots\ \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n}$$

Figure 7 Static Intersection Type System ($\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \Pi : \sigma$)

Induction step:

- Rule [T-AbsI]:
  - If $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsI] we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_\wedge M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \in fv(M^\tau)$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ holds. By rule [T-AbsI], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ holds.
  - If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsI] we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \in fv(M^\tau)$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_\wedge M^\tau : \tau$ holds. By rule [T-AbsI], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ holds.
- Rule [T-AbsK]:
  - If $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsK] we have that $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \notin fv(M^\tau)$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ holds. By rule [T-AbsK], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ holds.
  - If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsK] we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \notin fv(M^\tau)$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge M^\tau : \tau$ holds. By rule [T-AbsK], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_\wedge \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ holds.
- Rule [T-App]:
  - If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge M^{\sigma\to\tau}\ \Pi^\sigma : \tau$ then by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ hold. As $\sigma \to \tau \rhd \sigma \to \tau$ holds, and also as $\sigma \sim \sigma$ holds, then by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\sigma\to\tau}\ \Pi^\sigma : \tau$ holds.
  - If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon : \tau$ then by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$, $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$ hold. Since ρ is a static type, then $\rho = \sigma \to \tau$. Also, since both σ and υ are static types, then $\sigma = \upsilon$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ holds. By rule [T-App], we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge M^{\sigma\to\tau}\ \Pi^\sigma : \tau$ holds.
- Rule [T-Add]:
  - If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge M^{Int} + N^{Int} : Int$ then by rule [T-Add] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M^{Int} : Int$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge N^{Int} : Int$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{Int} : Int$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{Int} : Int$ hold. As $Int \rhd Int$ holds, then by rule [T-Add] we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{Int} + N^{Int} : Int$ holds.

  - If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau + N^\rho : Int$ then by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$, $\tau \rhd Int$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd Int$ hold. Since both τ and ρ are static types, then $\tau = Int$ and $\rho = Int$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M^{Int} : Int$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge N^{Int} : Int$ holds. By rule [T-App], we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_\wedge M^{Int} + N^{Int} : Int$ holds.
- Rule [T-Par]:
  - If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_\wedge M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_\wedge M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ and $\bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n})$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$. Then, by rule [T-Par], we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.
  - If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ and $\bowtie (M_1^{\tau_1}, \ldots, M_n^{\tau_n})$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_\wedge M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_\wedge M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$. Then, by rule [T-Par], we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_\wedge M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.

◀

▶ **Theorem 18** (Monotonicity w.r.t. Precision). *If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\Upsilon^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi^\sigma$ then $\exists \Gamma'$ such that $\Gamma' \sqsubseteq \Gamma$ and $\Gamma' \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$.

Base cases:

- Rule [T-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ and $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$ then, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ and $B \sqsubseteq B$.
- Rule [T-Var]. If $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ and $c_i^\rho(x) \sqsubseteq c_i^\tau(x)$ then by rule [P-Con], we have that $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. By rule [T-Var], we have that $x : \rho \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\rho(x) : \rho$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$.

Induction step:

- Rule [T-AbsI]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$, then by rule [T-AbsI], we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and by rule [P-Abs], we have that $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $N^\rho \sqsubseteq M^\tau$. By the induction hypothesis, $\exists \Gamma', x : \upsilon$ such that $\Gamma', x : \upsilon \sqsubseteq \Gamma, x : \sigma$ and $\Gamma', x : \upsilon \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. Therefore, by rule [T-AbsI], we have that $\Gamma' \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and by definition 7, we have that $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [T-AbsK]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$, then by rule [T-AbsK], we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and by rule [P-Abs], we have that $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $N^\rho \sqsubseteq M^\tau$. By the induction hypothesis, $\exists \Gamma'$ such that $\Gamma' \sqsubseteq \Gamma$ and $\Gamma' \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. Therefore, by rule [T-AbsK], we have that $\Gamma' \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and by definition 7, we have that $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [T-App]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon : \tau$ and $N^{\rho'}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon$ then by rule [T-App], we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$, $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$, and by rule [P-App], we have that $N^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M^\rho$ and $\Upsilon^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \Pi^\upsilon$. By the induction hypothesis, $\exists \Gamma_1'$ such that $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'} : \rho'$ and $\rho' \sqsubseteq \rho$, and $\exists \Gamma_2'$ such that $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$ and $\Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$ and $\upsilon' \sqsubseteq \upsilon$. Since $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$ and $\rho' \sqsubseteq \rho$, then by definition 6, we have that $\rho' \rhd \sigma' \to \tau'$, $\sigma' \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $\tau' \sqsubseteq \tau$. Since $\sigma \sim \upsilon$, $\sigma' \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $\upsilon' \sqsubseteq \upsilon$, then by definition 5 we have that $\upsilon' \sim \sigma'$. By proposition 10, $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$. Therefore, by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho'}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon'} : \tau'$.
- Rule [T-Add]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} + M_2^{\tau_2} : Int$ and $N_1^{\rho_1} + N_2^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} + M_2^{\tau_2}$ then by rule [T-Add], we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$, $\tau_1 \rhd Int$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2$ and $\tau_2 \rhd Int$, and by rule [P-Add], we have that $N_1^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1}$ and $N_2^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq M_2^{\tau_2}$. By the induction hypothesis, $\exists \Gamma_1'$ such that $\Gamma_1' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$, and $\exists \Gamma_2'$ such that $\Gamma_2' \sqsubseteq \Gamma_2$

and $\Gamma'_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho_2} : \rho_2$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_2$. By definition 6 and 7, we have that $\rho_1 \rhd Int$ and $\rho_2 \rhd Int$. By proposition 10, $\Gamma'_1 \wedge \Gamma'_2 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2$. Therefore, by rule [T-Add] we have that $\Gamma'_1 \wedge \Gamma'_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\rho_1} + N_2^{\rho_2} : Int$.

- Rule [T-Par]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ and $N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$ then by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ and by rule [P-Par] we have that $N_1^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $N_n^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_n^{\tau_n}$. By the induction hypothesis, $\exists \Gamma'_1$ such that $\Gamma'_1 \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1$ and $\Gamma'_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\rho_1} : \rho_1$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$, and $\ldots$ and $\exists \Gamma'_n$ such that $\Gamma'_n \sqsubseteq \Gamma_n$ and $\Gamma'_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_n^{\rho_n} : \rho_n$ and $\rho_n \sqsubseteq \tau_n$. By proposition 10, $\Gamma'_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma'_n \sqsubseteq \Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n$. Then, by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma'_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma'_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n} : \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$, and by definition 7 we have that $\rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n \sqsubseteq \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.

◀

B Proofs (cast calculus)

In this section we present the full proofs for all the properties in section 5:

- Theorem 23 (Type Preservation of Flow Marking) in B;
- Theorem 24 (Monotonicity of Flow Marking) in B;
- Theorem 25 (Type Preservation of Cast Insertion) in B;
- Theorem 26 (Monotonicity of Cast Insertion) in B.

▶ **Theorem 23** (Type Preservation of Flow Marking). *If* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ *then* $\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^\sigma$ *and* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^\sigma : \sigma$*, where* $\Gamma \hookrightarrow \Sigma$*.*

Proof. This property is easy to verify, since flow marks play no role in type checking, and changing flow marks does not change types. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$.

Base cases:

- Rule [T-Con]. By rule [T-Con], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ holds. By rule [M-Con], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B \hookrightarrow k^B$ holds. By rule [T-Con] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ holds.
- Rule [T-Var]. By rule [T-Var], we have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^\tau(x) : \tau$ holds. By rule [M-Var], we have that $x : i \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^\tau(x) \rightsquigarrow c_i^\tau(x)$ holds. By rule [T-Var], we have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ holds.

Induction step:

- Rule [T-AbsI]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsI], we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \in fv(M^\tau)$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Sigma, (x : \sigma)_{\hookrightarrow} \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau \hookrightarrow N^\tau$ and $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\tau : \tau$ hold. By rule [M-AbsI], we have that $\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ M^\tau \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ N^\tau$, and by rule [T-AbsI], we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ N^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [T-AbsK]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsK], we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau : \tau$ and $x \notin fv(M^\tau)$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\tau \hookrightarrow N^\tau$ and $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\tau : \tau$ hold. By rule [M-AbsK], we have that $\Sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ M^\tau \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ N^\tau$, and by rule [T-AbsK], we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \ .\ N^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [T-App]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\, \Pi^\upsilon : \tau$ then by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho : \rho$, $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$ hold. By the induction hypothesis we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho \hookrightarrow N^\rho$ and $\Sigma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon \hookrightarrow \Upsilon'^\upsilon$ hold, and also that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\rho : \rho$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon'^\upsilon : \upsilon$ hold.

  According to the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \hookrightarrow \Sigma_1$ and $\Gamma_2 \hookrightarrow \Sigma_2'$. Therefore, for each variable x in both Γ_1 and Γ_2, we have that $x : 1 \wedge \ldots \wedge n \in \Sigma_1$ and $x : 1 \wedge \ldots \wedge m \in \Sigma_2'$. We can have a flow context Σ_2, where $\Sigma_2 \backslash \{x : \overline{i_1}\} = \Sigma_2' \backslash \{x : \overline{i_2}\}$, for some $\overline{i_1}$ and $\overline{i_2}$, such that $x : n+1 \wedge \ldots \wedge n+m \in \Sigma_2$. Therefore, we have that $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^\upsilon \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon$ hold.

  By rule [M-App] we then have that $\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^\rho\, \Pi^\upsilon \hookrightarrow N^\rho\, \Upsilon^\upsilon$ holds. By rule [T-App] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^\rho\, \Upsilon^\upsilon : \tau$ holds.
- Rule [T-Add]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^\tau + M_2^\rho : Int$ then by rule [T-Add] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^\tau : \tau$, $\tau \rhd Int$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd Int$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^\tau \hookrightarrow N_1^\tau$ and $\Sigma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^\rho \hookrightarrow N_2'^\rho$ hold, and also that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^\tau : \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_2'^\rho : \rho$ hold.

According to the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \hookrightarrow \Sigma_1$ and $\Gamma_2 \hookrightarrow \Sigma_2'$. Therefore, for each variable x in both Γ_1 and Γ_2, we have that $x : 1 \wedge \ldots \wedge n \in \Sigma_1$ and $x : 1 \wedge \ldots \wedge m \in \Sigma_2'$. We can have a flow context Σ_2, where $\Sigma_2 \backslash \{x : \overline{i_1}\} = \Sigma_2' \backslash \{x : \overline{i_2}\}$, for some $\overline{i_1}$ and $\overline{i_2}$, such that $x : n+1 \wedge \ldots \wedge n+m \in \Sigma_2$. Therefore, we have that $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\upsilon} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ hold.

By rule [M-Add] we then have that $\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau} + M_2^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau} + N_2^{\rho}$ holds. By rule [T-Add] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\tau} + N_2^{\rho}$ holds.

- Rule [T-Par]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Sigma_n' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_n'^{\tau_n}$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_n'^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ hold.

  We now use the same method to obtain Σ_2 from Σ_2' and $\ldots$ and Σ_n from Σ_n', and $N_2^{\tau_2}$ from $N_2'^{\tau_2}$ and $\ldots$ and $N_n^{\tau_n}$ from $N_n'^{\tau_n}$. Therefore, we have that $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^{\tau_2} \hookrightarrow N_2^{\tau_2}$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2$ and $\ldots$ and $\Sigma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_n^{\tau_n}$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ hold.

  By rule [M-Par] we then have that $\Sigma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Sigma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n}$ holds, and by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ holds.

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▶ **Theorem 24** (Monotonicity of Flow Marking). *If $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi_1^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Pi_2^{\sigma}$ and $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Upsilon_1^{\upsilon} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon_2^{\upsilon}$ and $\Upsilon_1^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^{\sigma}$ then $\Upsilon_2^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^{\sigma}$.*

Proof. This property is easy to verify since we mark coercions in the same position in the term with the same flow marks. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi_1^{\sigma} \hookrightarrow \Pi_2^{\sigma}$.

Base cases:

- Rule [M-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B \hookrightarrow k^B$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B \hookrightarrow k^B$ and $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$ then $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$.
- Rule [M-Var]. If $c_0^{\rho}(x) \sqsubseteq c_0^{\tau}(x)$, then we have that $c_0^{\rho}(x)$ and $c_0^{\tau}(x)$ are in the same position in the expression. Since flow marking inserts flow marks according to the position in the expression, then $c_0^{\rho}(x)$ and $c_0^{\tau}(x)$ will have the same flow mark. If $x : i \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{\tau}(x) \hookrightarrow c_i^{\tau}(x)$ and $x : i \vdash_{\wedge G} c_0^{\rho}(x) \hookrightarrow c_i^{\rho}(x)$ and $c_0^{\rho}(x) \sqsubseteq c_0^{\tau}(x)$ then by rule [P-Var] we have that $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. Therefore, we have that $c_i^{\rho}(x) \sqsubseteq c_i^{\tau}(x)$.

Induction step:

- Rule [M-AbsI]. If $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M'^{\tau}$ and $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho} \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N'^{\rho}$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^{\tau}$ then by rule [M-AbsI] we have that $\Sigma_1, (x : \sigma)_{\hookrightarrow} \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow M'^{\tau}$ and $\Sigma_2, (x : \upsilon)_{\hookrightarrow} \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N'^{\rho}$. By rule [P-Abs], we have that $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau}$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau}$. Therefore, by rule [P-Abs], we have that $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M'^{\tau}$.
- Rule [M-AbsK]. If $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M'^{\tau}$ and $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho} \hookrightarrow \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N'^{\rho}$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^{\tau}$ then by rule [M-AbsK] we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} \hookrightarrow M'^{\tau}$ and $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} N^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N'^{\rho}$. By rule [P-Abs], we have that $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau}$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau}$. Therefore, by rule [P-Abs], we have that $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M'^{\tau}$.
- Rule [M-App]. If $\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\rho}\ \Pi^{\upsilon} \hookrightarrow N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$ and $\Sigma_1' \wedge \Sigma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} M'^{\rho'}\ \Pi'^{\upsilon'} \hookrightarrow N'^{\rho'}\ \Upsilon'^{\upsilon'}$ and $M'^{\rho'}\ \Pi'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq M^{\rho}\ \Pi^{\upsilon}$ then by rule [M-App] we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N^{\rho}$ and

$\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\upsilon} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$, and $\Sigma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} M'^{\rho'} \hookrightarrow N'^{\rho'}$ and $\Sigma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi'^{\upsilon'} \hookrightarrow \Upsilon'^{\upsilon'}$. By rule [P-App], we have that $M'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M^{\rho}$ and $\Pi'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \Pi^{\upsilon}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq N^{\rho}$ and $\Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$. By rule [P-App], we have that $N'^{\rho'}\ \Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$.

- Rule [M-Add]. If $\Sigma_1 \wedge \Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau} + M_2^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau} + N_2^{\rho}$ and $\Sigma_1' \wedge \Sigma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1'^{\tau'} + M_2'^{\rho'} \hookrightarrow N_1'^{\tau'} + N_2'^{\rho'}$ and $M_1'^{\tau'} + M_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau} + M_2^{\rho}$ then by rule [M-Add] we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau}$ and $\Sigma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^{\rho} \hookrightarrow N_2^{\rho}$, and $\Sigma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1'^{\tau'} \hookrightarrow N_1'^{\tau'}$ and $\Sigma_2' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2'^{\rho'} \hookrightarrow N_2'^{\rho'}$. By rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau}$ and $M_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M_2^{\rho}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N_1'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\tau}$ and $N_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq N_2^{\rho}$. By rule [P-Add], we have that $N_1'^{\tau'} + N_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\tau} + N_2^{\rho}$.
- Rule [M-Par]. If $\Sigma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Sigma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n}$ and $\Sigma_1' \wedge \ldots \wedge \Sigma_n' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n'^{\rho_n} \hookrightarrow N_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n'^{\rho_n}$ and $M_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$ then by rule [M-Par] we have that $\Sigma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \hookrightarrow N_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $\Sigma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} \hookrightarrow N_n^{\tau_n}$, and $\Sigma_1' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1'^{\rho_1} \hookrightarrow N_1'^{\rho_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $\Sigma_n' \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n'^{\rho_n} \hookrightarrow N_n'^{\rho_n}$. By rules [P-Par], we have that $M_1'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $M_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_n^{\tau_n}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N_1'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $N_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq N_n^{\tau_n}$. By rule [P-Par], we have that $N_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n}$ and by definition 7, we have that $\rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n \sqsubseteq \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.

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▶ **Theorem 25** (Type Preservation of Cast Insertion). *If* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *then* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^{\sigma} \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *and* $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma} : \sigma$.

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$.

Base cases:

- Rule [T-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge G} k^B : B$ then by rule [T-Con] we have that k is a constant of base type B. Then, by rule [C-Con], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B \rightsquigarrow k^B : B$ holds and by rule [T-Con] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B : B$ holds.
- Rule [T-Var]. By rule [T-Var], we have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge G} c_i^{\tau}(x) : \tau$ holds. By rule [C-Var], we have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge CC} c_i^{\tau}(x) \rightsquigarrow c_i^{\tau}(x) : \tau$ holds. By rule [T-Var], we have that $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge CC} c_i^{\tau}(x) : \tau$ holds.

Induction step:

- Rule [T-AbsI]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsI] we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} : \tau$ and $x \in fv(M^{\tau})$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{\tau} \rightsquigarrow N^{\tau} : \tau$ and $\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\tau} : \tau$ hold. By rule [C-AbsI], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^{\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ holds, and by rule [T-AbsI], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^{\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [T-AbsK]. If $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ then by rule [T-AbsK] we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\tau} : \tau$ and $x \notin fv(M^{\tau})$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{\tau} \rightsquigarrow N^{\tau} : \tau$ and $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\tau} : \tau$ hold. By rule [C-AbsK], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^{\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ holds, and by rule [T-AbsK], we then have that $\Gamma \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ N^{\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [T-App]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\rho}\ \Pi^{\upsilon} : \tau$ then by rule [T-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M^{\rho} : \rho$, $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} \Pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$ hold. By the induction hypothesis we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{\rho} \rightsquigarrow N^{\rho} : \rho$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^{\upsilon} \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ hold, and also that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho} : \rho$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ hold. By rule [C-App] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{\rho}\ \Pi^{\upsilon} \rightsquigarrow (N^{\rho} : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ (\Upsilon^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \tau$ holds. By rule [T-Cast] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} (N^{\rho} : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau) : \sigma \to \tau$ holds, and also that $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} (\Upsilon^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \sigma$ holds. By rule [T-App] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} (N^{\rho} : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ (\Upsilon^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \tau$ holds.

- Rule [T-Add]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^\tau + M_2^\rho : Int$ then by rule [T-Add] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^\tau : \tau$, $\tau \rhd Int$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_2^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd Int$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^\tau \rightsquigarrow N_1^\tau : \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_2^\rho \rightsquigarrow N_2^\rho : \rho$ hold, and also that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} N_1^\tau : \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} N_2^\rho : \rho$ hold. By rule [C-Add] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^\tau + M_2^\rho \rightsquigarrow (N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Int) + (N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow Int) : Int$ holds. By rule [T-Cast] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} (N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Int) : Int$ holds, and also that $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} (N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow Int) : Int$ holds. By rule [T-Add] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} (N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Int) + (N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow Int) : Int$ holds.
- Rule [T-Par]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge G} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge G} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ hold. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \rightsquigarrow N_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} N_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_n^{\tau_n} \rightsquigarrow N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$ hold. By rule [C-Par] we then have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \rightsquigarrow N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ holds, and by rule [T-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ holds.

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▶ **Theorem 26** (Monotonicity of Cast Insertion). *If $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma \rightsquigarrow \Pi_2^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_1^\upsilon \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon_2^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^\sigma$ then $\Upsilon_2^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^\sigma$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma \rightsquigarrow \Pi_2^\sigma : \sigma$.

Base cases:
- Rule [C-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B \rightsquigarrow k^B : B$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B \rightsquigarrow k^B : B$ and $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$ then $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$ and $B \sqsubseteq B$.
- Rule [C-Var]. If $x : \tau \vdash_{\wedge CC} c_i^\tau(x) \rightsquigarrow c_i^\tau(x) : \tau$ and $x : \rho \vdash_{\wedge CC} c_i^\rho(x) \rightsquigarrow c_i^\rho(x) : \rho$ and $c_i^\rho(x) \sqsubseteq c_i^\tau(x)$ then by rule [P-Var] we have that $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. Therefore, we have that $c_i^\rho(x) \sqsubseteq c_i^\tau(x)$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$.

Induction step:
- Rule [C-AbsI]. If $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M'^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N'^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ then by rule [C-AbsI] we have that $\Gamma_1, x : \sigma \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau \rightsquigarrow M'^\tau : \tau$ and $\Gamma_2, x : \upsilon \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^\rho \rightsquigarrow N'^\rho : \rho$. By rule [P-Abs], we have that $N^\rho \sqsubseteq M^\tau$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N'^\rho \sqsubseteq M'^\tau$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. Therefore, by rule [P-Abs], we have that $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N'^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M'^\tau$. By definition 7, we have that $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [C-AbsK]. If $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M'^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho \rightsquigarrow \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N'^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ then by rule [C-AbsK] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau \rightsquigarrow M'^\tau : \tau$ and $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^\rho \rightsquigarrow N'^\rho : \rho$. By rule [P-Abs], we have that $N^\rho \sqsubseteq M^\tau$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N'^\rho \sqsubseteq M'^\tau$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. Therefore, by rule [P-Abs], we have that $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N'^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M'^\tau$. By definition 7, we have that $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$.
- Rule [C-App]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon \rightsquigarrow (N^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ (\Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) : \tau$ and $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M'^{\rho'}\ \Pi'^{\upsilon'} \rightsquigarrow (N'^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau')\ (\Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma') : \tau'$ and $M'^{\rho'}\ \Pi'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq M^\rho\ \Pi^\upsilon$ then by rule [C-App] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\rho \rightsquigarrow N^\rho : \rho$, $\rho \rhd \sigma \to \tau$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\upsilon \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \sim \sigma$, and $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M'^{\rho'} \rightsquigarrow N'^{\rho'} : \rho'$, $\rho' \rhd \sigma' \to \tau'$, $\Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi'^{\upsilon'} \rightsquigarrow \Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$ and $\upsilon' \sim \sigma'$. By rule [P-App], we have that $M'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M^\rho$ and $\Pi'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \Pi^\upsilon$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq N^\rho$ and $\Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^\upsilon$, and that $\rho' \sqsubseteq \rho$ and $\upsilon' \sqsubseteq \upsilon$. By definition 7, we have that $\sigma' \to \tau' \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. Therefore, by rule [P-Cast], we have that $(N'^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau') \sqsubseteq (N^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)$ and $(\Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma') \sqsubseteq (\Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma)$. By rule [P-App], we have that $(N'^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow$

$\sigma' \to \tau')\ (\Upsilon'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma') \sqsubseteq (N^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ (\Upsilon^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma)$. By definition 7, we have that $\tau' \sqsubseteq \tau$.

- Rule [C-Add]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^\tau + M_2^\rho \rightsquigarrow (N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) + (N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) : \mathit{Int}$ and $\Gamma_1' \wedge \Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{\tau'} + M_2'^{\rho'} \rightsquigarrow (N_1'^{\tau'} : \tau' \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) + (N_2'^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) : \mathit{Int}$ and $M_1'^{\tau'} + M_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M_1^\tau + M_2^\rho$ then by rule [C-Add] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^\tau \rightsquigarrow N_1^\tau : \tau$, $\tau \rhd \mathit{Int}$, $\Gamma_2 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_2^\rho \rightsquigarrow N_2^\rho : \rho$ and $\rho \rhd \mathit{Int}$, and $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{\tau'} \rightsquigarrow N_1'^{\tau'} : \tau'$, $\tau' \rhd \mathit{Int}$, $\Gamma_2' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_2'^{\rho'} \rightsquigarrow N_2'^{\rho'} : \rho'$ and $\rho' \rhd \mathit{Int}$. By rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq M_1^\tau$ and $M_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq M_2^\rho$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N_1'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq N_1^\tau$ and $N_2'^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq N_2^\rho$, and that $\tau' \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho' \sqsubseteq \rho$. By definition 7, we have that $\mathit{Int} \sqsubseteq \mathit{Int}$. Therefore, by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N_1'^{\tau'} : \tau' \Rightarrow \mathit{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}$ and $N_2'^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \mathit{Int} \sqsubseteq N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}$. By rule [P-Add], we have that $(N_1'^{\tau'} : \tau' \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) + (N_2'^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) \sqsubseteq (N_1^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \mathit{Int}) + (N_2^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \mathit{Int})$.
- Rule [C-Par]. If $\Gamma_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \rightsquigarrow N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ and $\Gamma_1' \wedge \ldots \wedge \Gamma_n' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n'^{\rho_n} \rightsquigarrow N_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n'^{\rho_n} : \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$ and $M_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$ then by rule [C-Par] we have that $\Gamma_1 \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \rightsquigarrow N_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and ... and $\Gamma_n \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_n^{\tau_n} \rightsquigarrow N_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$, and $\Gamma_1' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{\rho_1} \rightsquigarrow N_1'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1$ and ... and $\Gamma_n' \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_n'^{\rho_n} \rightsquigarrow N_n'^{\rho_n} : \rho_n$. By rules [P-Par], we have that $M_1'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M_1^{\tau_1}$ and ... and $M_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq M_n^{\tau_n}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N_1'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\tau_1}$ and ... and $N_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq N_n^{\tau_n}$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and ... and $\rho_n \sqsubseteq \tau_n$. By rule [P-Par], we have that $N_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n'^{\rho_n} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\tau_n}$ and by definition 7, we have that $\rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n \sqsubseteq \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.

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$$[\text{E-BETA}]\ \frac{for\ all\ c_i^{\rho}(x)\ in\ M^{\tau}}{(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau})\ \pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} [c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^{\sigma} \rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau}}$$

$$[\text{E-ADD}]\ \frac{k_3 \text{ is the sum of } k_1 \text{ and } k_2}{k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} k_3^{Int}}$$

$$[\text{E-CTX}]\ \frac{\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} \Upsilon^{\sigma}}{E[\Pi^{\sigma}] \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E[\Upsilon^{\sigma}]} \qquad [\text{E-PAR}]\ \frac{M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge}^{*} v_1^{\tau_1}\ \ldots\ M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge}^{*} v_n^{\tau_n}}{M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\tau_n}}$$

Figure 8 Static Operational Semantics ($\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} \Upsilon^{\sigma}$)

C Proofs (operational semantics)

In this section we present the full proofs for all the properties in section 6:

- Theorem 28 (Conservative Extension of Operational Semantics) in C;
- Theorem 29 (Type Preservation) in C;
- Theorem 30 (Progress) in C;
- Theorem 31 (Gradual Guarantee) in C;
- Lemma 32 (Confluency of Operational Semantics) in C;
- Theorem 33 (Confluency of Operational Semantics) in C.

$$\begin{array}{rrcl}
Values & v & ::= & k^B \mid \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau} \\
Parallel\ Values & \pi & ::= & (v_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\tau_n}) \quad (\text{with } n \geq 1) \\
Evaluation\ Contexts & E & ::= & \square \mid E\ \Pi^{\sigma} \mid v^{\tau}\ E \mid E + M^{\tau} \mid v^{\tau} + E
\end{array}$$

▶ **Lemma 35** (Conservative Extension of Operational Semantics). *If Π^{σ} is fully static and σ is a static type, then $\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} \Upsilon^{\sigma} \iff \Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the reductions using $\longrightarrow_{\wedge}$ and $\longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}$ for the right and left direction of the implication, respectively.

Base case:

- Rule [E-BETA]. As $(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau})\ \pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} [c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^{\sigma} \rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau}$ and $(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau})\ \pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^{\sigma} \rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau}$, it is proven.
- Rule [E-ADD]. As $k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} k_3^{Int}$ and $k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{Int}$, it is proven.

Induction step:

- Rule [E-PAR].
  - If $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\tau_n}$ then by rule [E-PAR], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge}^{*} v_1^{\tau_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge}^{*} v_n^{\tau_n}$. By repeated application of the induction hypothesis, we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^{*} v_1^{\tau_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^{*} v_n^{\tau_n}$. Therefore, by rule [E-PAR], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\tau_n}$.
  - If $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n}$ then by rule [E-PAR], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^{*} r_1^{\tau_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}^{*} r_n^{\tau_n}$. Since $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$ is fully static,

then we have that all results are values: $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_1^{\tau_1}$ and ... and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_n^{\tau_n}$. By repeated application of the induction hypothesis, we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge} v_1^{\tau_1}$ and ... and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge} v_n^{\tau_n}$. Therefore, by rule [E-PAR], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid v_n^{\tau_n}$.

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▶ **Theorem 28** (Conservative Extension of Operational Semantics). *If Π^σ is fully static and σ is a static type, then $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge} \Upsilon^\sigma \iff \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$.*

Proof. We proceed by structural induction on evaluation contexts, for both directions of the implication, and using lemma 35.

Base case: by lemma 35.
Induction step:

- Context $E\ \Pi^\sigma$.
  - If $E\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'\ \Pi^\sigma$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $E\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'\ \Pi^\sigma$.
  - If $E\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'\ \Pi^\sigma$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $E\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'\ \Pi^\sigma$.
- Context $v^\tau\ E$.
  - If $v^\tau\ E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v^\tau\ E'$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $v^\tau\ E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau\ E'$.
  - If $v^\tau\ E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau\ E'$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $v^\tau\ E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v^\tau\ E'$.
- Context $E + M^\tau$.
  - If $E + M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E' + M^\tau$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $E + M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E' + M^\tau$.
  - If $E + M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E' + M^\tau$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $E + M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E' + M^\tau$.
- Context $v^\tau + E$.
  - If $v^\tau + E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v^\tau + E'$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $v^\tau + E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau + E'$.
  - If $v^\tau + E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau + E'$, then by rule [E-CTX], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} E'$. By rule [E-CTX], we have that $v^\tau + E \longrightarrow_{\wedge} v^\tau + E'$.

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▶ **Lemma 36** (Type Preservation). *If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$ then $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma : \sigma$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the reduction using $\longrightarrow_{\wedge CC}$.

Base cases:

- Rule [EC-Identity]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau : \tau$ and $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau}$ then by rule [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau$.
- Rule [EC-Application]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} (v^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)\ \pi^{\upsilon} : \rho$ and $(v^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)\ \pi^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (v^{\sigma\to\tau}\ (\pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$, then by rule [T-App], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$. By rule [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\sigma\to\tau} : \sigma \to \tau$. By rule [T-Par] and [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma : \sigma$. By rule [T-App] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\sigma\to\tau}\ (\pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \tau$. By rule [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} (v^{\sigma\to\tau}\ (\pi^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \rho : \rho$.
- Rule [EC-Succeed]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{G} : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G$ and $v^{G} : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{G}$, then by rule [T-Cast] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{G} : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn}$. By rule [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{G} : G$.
- Rule [EC-Fail]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G_2 : G_2$ and $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{G_2}$ then by rule [T-Wrong], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{G_2} : G_2$.
- Rule [EC-Ground]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn}$ and $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn}$ then we have that $\tau \sim G$ and by rule [T-Cast], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau$. By rule [T-Cast] we have $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G$. By rule [T-Cast] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn}$.
- Rule [EC-Expand]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau : \tau$ and $v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$ then we have that $\tau \sim G$ and by rule [T-Cast], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn}$. By rule [T-Cast] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G$. By rule [T-Cast] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau : \tau$.
- Rule [E-Beta]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} (\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau})\ \pi^{\sigma} : \tau$ and $(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^{\tau})\ \pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^{\sigma}\rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau}$ then $[c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^{\sigma}\rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau}$ is formed by replacing coercions of type ρ by terms of type ρ, according to figure 3 and 27, in the term M^{τ} of type τ. Therefore, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^{\sigma}\rangle_i^{\rho}]\ M^{\tau} : \tau$.
- Rule [E-Add]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k_1^{\mathit{Int}} + k_2^{\mathit{Int}} : \mathit{Int}$ and $k_1^{\mathit{Int}} + k_2^{\mathit{Int}} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{\mathit{Int}}$, by rule [T-Con], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k_3^{\mathit{Int}} : \mathit{Int}$.
- Rule [E-Wrong]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E[\mathit{wrong}^{\sigma}] : \tau$ and $E[\mathit{wrong}^{\sigma}] \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{\tau}$ then, by rule [T-Wrong], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{\tau} : \tau$.
- Rule [E-Push]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ and $r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{\sigma}$ (with $\sigma = \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$) then, by rule [T-Wrong], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \mathit{wrong}^{\sigma} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.

Induction step:

- Rule [E-Par]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ and $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n}$ then by rule [T-Par] we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and … and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$, and by rule [E-Par], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n^{\tau_n}$. By repeated application of the induction hypothesis, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} r_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$. By rule [T-Par], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$.

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▶ **Theorem 29** (Type Preservation). *If* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$ *and* $\Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma}$ *then* $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^{\sigma} : \sigma$.

Proof. We proceed by structural induction on evaluation contexts, and using lemma 36.

Base case: by lemma 36.

Induction step:

- Context $E\ \Pi^{\sigma}$. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E\ \Pi^{\sigma} : \tau$ and $E\ \Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'\ \Pi^{\sigma}$ then by rule [T-App], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^{\sigma} : \sigma$, and by rule [E-Ctx], $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' : \sigma \to \tau$. By rule [T-App], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E'\ \Pi^\sigma : \tau$.

- Context $v^\tau\ E$. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau\ E : \rho$ and $v^\tau\ E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau\ E'$ then by rule [T-App], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau$, with $\tau = \sigma \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E : \sigma$, and by rule [E-Ctx], $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' : \sigma$. By rule [T-App], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau\ E' : \rho$.
- Context $E + M^\tau$. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E + M^{Int} : Int$ and $E + M^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E' + M^{Int}$ then by rule [T-Add], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E : Int$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^{Int} : Int$, and by rule [E-Ctx], $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' : Int$. By rule [T-App], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' + M^{Int} : Int$.
- Context $v^\tau + E$. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{Int} + E : Int$ and $v^{Int} + E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{Int} + E'$ then by rule [T-Add], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{Int} : Int$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E : Int$, and by rule [E-Ctx], $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' : Int$. By rule [T-Add], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{Int} + E' : Int$.
- Context $E : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E : \tau \Rightarrow \rho : \rho$ and $E : \tau \Rightarrow \rho \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E' : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$ then by rule [T-Cast], $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E : \tau$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $E \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} E'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' : \tau$. By rule [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} E' : \tau \Rightarrow \rho : \rho$.

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▶ **Theorem 30** (Progress). *If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$ then either Π^σ is a parallel value or $\exists \Upsilon^\sigma$ such that $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$.

Base cases:

- Rule [T-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B : B$ then k^B is a value.
- Rule [T-Wrong]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} wrong^\sigma : \sigma$ then $wrong^\sigma$ is a parallel value.

Induction step:

- Rule [T-AbsI. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ is a value.
- Rule [T-AbsK]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ then $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ is a value.
- Rule [T-App]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma : \rho$ then by rule [T-App], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau : \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi^\sigma : \sigma$. By the induction hypothesis M^τ is either a value or *wrong* or $\exists N^\tau$ such that $M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N^\tau$, and also by the induction hypothesis Π^σ is either a parallel value or $\exists \Upsilon^\sigma$ such that $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$. There are several possibilities:
  - If M^τ is a value and Π^σ is a parallel value (without any *wrong*), then M^τ must be a λ-abstraction, and we can apply rule [E-Beta], or M^τ is a cast and we can apply rule [EC-Application].
  - If M^τ is a value and Π^σ is a $wrong^\sigma$, by rule [E-Wrong], $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^\rho$.
  - If M^τ is a value and Π^σ is not a parallel value, then since $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$, by context $v^\tau\ E$, $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M^\tau\ \Upsilon^\sigma$.
  - If M^τ is a *wrong*, by rule [E-Wrong], $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^\rho$.
  - If M^τ is not a value or *wrong*, then $M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N^\tau$, and by context $E\,\Pi^\sigma$, $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma$.
- Rule [T-Add]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} : Int$ then by rule [T-Add], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{Int} : Int$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_2^{Int} : Int$. By the induction hypothesis M_1^{Int} is either a value or *wrong* or $\exists N_1^{Int}$ such that $M_1^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_1^{Int}$, and also by the induction hypothesis M_2^{Int} is either a value or *wrong* or $\exists N_2^{Int}$ such that $M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_2^{Int}$. There are several possibilities:

- If M_1^{Int} is a value and M_2^{Int} is also a value, then M_1^{Int} is a constant k_1^{Int} and M_2^{Int} is a constant k_2^{Int} and therefore, by rule [E-ADD], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k^{Int}$.
- If M_1^{Int} is a *wrong*, then by rule [E-WRONG], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{Int}$.
- If M_1^{Int} is neither a value or a *wrong* and M_2^{Int} is not a *wrong* then $M_1^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_1^{Int}$, and by context $E + M_2^{Int}$, $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int}$.
- If M_1^{Int} is not a *wrong* and M_2^{Int} is a *wrong*, then by rule [E-WRONG], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{Int}$.
- If M_1^{Int} is a value and M_2^{Int} is neither a value or a *wrong* then $M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_2^{Int}$, and by context $v^{Int} + E$, $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$.

- Rule [T-PAR]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n$ then by rule [T-PAR], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$ and $\ldots$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M_n^{\tau_n} : \tau_n$. By repeated application of the induction hypothesis, we have that either $M_1^{\tau_1}$ is a value or *wrong* or $\exists r_1^{\tau_1}$ such that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1}$ and ... and we have that either $M_n^{\tau_n}$ is a value or *wrong* or $\exists r_n^{\tau_n}$ such that $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n^{\tau_n}$. If $M_1^{\tau_1}$ and ... and $M_n^{\tau_n}$ are all values, than $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n}$ is a parallel value. If $\exists i \,.\, M_i^{\tau_i} = wrong^{\tau_i}$, by rule [E-PUSH], $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n}$. Otherwise, by rule [E-PAR], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n}$.
- Rule [T-CAST]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho : \rho$ then by rule [T-CAST], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\tau : \tau$. By the induction hypothesis, M^τ is either a value or a *wrong* or $\exists N^\tau$ such that $M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N^\tau$. If M^τ is a value, and $M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$ is of the form $M^\tau : G \Rightarrow Dyn$, or of the form $M^\tau : \sigma_1 \to \tau_1 \Rightarrow \sigma_2 \to \tau_2$, then $M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$ is a value. Otherwise, by rules [EC-IDENTITY], [EC-SUCCEED], [EC-FAIL], [EC-GROUND] or [EC-EXPAND], we have that $M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^\rho$. If M^τ is a *wrong* then by rule [E-WRONG], we have that $M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^\rho$. If M^τ is not a value or a *wrong*, then by context $E : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$, $M^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$.

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▶ **Lemma 37** (Extra Cast on the Left). *If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2$, $v_2^{\tau_2} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\tau_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\tau_3 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then $v_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau_3 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_3^{\tau_3}$ and $v_3^{\tau_3} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.*

Proof. We proceed by case analysis on τ_2 and τ_3:

- Both τ_2 and τ_3 are the same. If $v_2^{\tau_2} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\tau_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\tau_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then by rule [EC-IDENTITY], $v_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau_2}$ and $v_2^{\tau_2} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.
- τ_2 is a base type B and $\tau_3 = Dyn$. If $v_2^B \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $B \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $Dyn \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then $v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn$ is a value, so $v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn$ and by rule [P-CASTL], $v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.
- $\tau_2 = Dyn$ and τ_3 is a base type B. If $v_2^{Dyn} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $Dyn \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $B \sqsubseteq \tau_1$, by definition 7, $\tau_1 = B$. If $\tau_1 = B$ and $v_1^{\tau_1}$ is a value, then $v_1^{\tau_1}$ must be a constant k^B, according to the definition of values in section 6. By rule [P-CASTL] and [P-CON], we have that $v_2^{Dyn} = v_2'^B : B \to Dyn$, and $v_2'^B \sqsubseteq r_1^B$. By rule [EC-SUCCEED], we have that $v_2'^B : B \to Dyn : Dyn \to B \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2'^B$.
- $\tau_2 = \tau_2' \to \tau_2''$ and $\tau_3 = Dyn$. If $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $Dyn \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then there are two possibilities:
  - $\tau_2' \to \tau_2'' = G$. Then $v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$ is a value and therefore $v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$ and by rule [P-CASTL], $v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.
  - $\tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \neq G$. Then by rule [EC-GROUND], $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$. As $\tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then $G \sqsubseteq \tau_1$, and by rule [P-CASTL], we have that $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow G \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$. By rule [P-CASTL], we have that $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.

- $\tau_2 = \mathit{Dyn}$ and $\tau_3 = \tau_3' \to \tau_3''$. If $v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\mathit{Dyn} \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then there are two possibilities:
  - $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' = G$. By definition 7, we have that τ_1 is an arrow type. By the definition of values in section 6, $v_1^{\tau_1}$ is a λ-abstraction, possibly with several casts. Therefore, since $v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$, v_2^{Dyn} is also a λ-abstraction, possibly with several casts. Then, according to the definition of values in section 6, we have that $v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} = v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn}$. There are three possibilities:
    * By rule [P-Cast], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} = v_1'^{\tau_1'} : \tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_1$ such that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} \sqsubseteq v_1'^{\tau_1'}$, where $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1'$ and $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$. By rule [EC-Succeed], we have that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''}$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} \sqsubseteq v_1'^{\tau_1'} : \tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_1$.
    * By rule [P-CastL], $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$. By rule [EC-Succeed], we have that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''}$.
    * By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} = v_1'^{\tau_1'} : \tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_1$ such that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} \sqsubseteq v_1'^{\tau_1'}$ and $\mathit{Dyn} \sqsubseteq \tau_1'$ and $\mathit{Dyn} \sqsubseteq \tau_1$. Since we have that $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$, and in order for $v_1'^{\tau_1'} : \tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_1$ to be a value, we have that $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1'$. By rule [EC-Succeed], we have that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \Rightarrow \mathit{Dyn} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''}$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \to \tau_3''} \sqsubseteq v_1'^{\tau_1'} : \tau_1' \Rightarrow \tau_1$.
  - $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \neq G$. Then by rule [EC-Expand], $v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3''$. As $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then $G \sqsubseteq \tau_1$, and by rule [P-CastL], we have that $v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$. By rule [P-CastL], we have that $v_2^{\mathit{Dyn}} : \mathit{Dyn} \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.
- $\tau_2 = \tau_2' \to \tau_2''$ and $\tau_3 = \tau_3' \to \tau_3''$. If $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ then $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3''$ is a value, and therefore $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3''$. By rule [P-CastL], we have that $v_2^{\tau_2' \to \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \to \tau_2'' \Rightarrow \tau_3' \to \tau_3'' \sqsubseteq v_1^{\tau_1}$.

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▶ **Lemma 38** (Catchup to Value on the Right). *If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M^\rho : \rho$ and $M^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau$ then $M^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\rho$ and $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $M^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau$.

Base cases:

- Rule [P-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B : B$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B : B$ and $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$ then, since k^B is a value, $k^B \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} k^B$ and $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$.
- Rule [P-Abs]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$ then, since $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ is a value, $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ and $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$.

Induction step:

- Rule [P-Cast]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 : \tau_2$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 : \rho_2$ and $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1}$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_2$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \tau \Rightarrow \rho$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [P-Cast], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. Since $v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ is a value, then either $\tau_1 = G$ and $\tau_2 = \mathit{Dyn}$ or $\tau_1 = \tau_1' \to \tau_1''$ and $\tau_2 = \tau_2' \to \tau_2''$. If $\tau_1 = G$ and $\tau_2 = \mathit{Dyn}$ then there are two possibilities:

- Both ρ_1 and ρ_2 are *Dyn*. Then, we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and by rule [P-CastL], $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.
- $\rho_1 = G$ and $\rho_2 = Dyn$. Therefore, $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ is a value.

If $\tau_1 = \tau_1' \to \tau_1''$ and $\tau_2 = \tau_2' \to \tau_2''$ then there are four possibilities:

- Both ρ_1 and ρ_2 are the same. Then, we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and by rule [P-CastL], $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.
- $\rho_1 = \rho_1' \to \rho_1''$ and $\rho_2 = Dyn$, with $\rho_1' \to \rho_1'' \neq G$. Therefore, by rule [E-Ground], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow G \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1}$ and by rule [P-Cast], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.
- $\rho_1 = Dyn$ and $\rho_2 = \rho_2' \to \rho_2''$, with $\rho_2' \to \rho_2'' \neq G$. Therefore, by rule [E-Expand], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [P-Cast], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow G \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ and by rule [P-CastL], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.
- $\rho_1 = \rho_1' \to \rho_1''$ and $\rho_2 = \rho_2' \to \rho_2''$. Therefore, $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ is a value.

- Rule [P-CastL]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 : \rho_2$ and $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^\tau$ then by rule [P-CastL], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^\tau$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^\tau$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, and by rule [P-CastL], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^\tau$. By lemma 37, we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v''^{\rho_2}$ and $v''^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq v^\tau$.
- Rule [P-CastR]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 : \tau_2$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^\rho : \rho$ and $N^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $N^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1}$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau_2$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\rho$ and $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1}$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.

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▶ **Lemma 39** (Simulation of Function Application). *Assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^\sigma : \sigma$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $v'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$ and $\pi'^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \pi^\sigma$ then $v'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^\rho$, $M'^\rho \sqsubseteq [c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\sigma \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\, M^\tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} M'^\rho : \rho$.* [1]

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $v'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$.

Base cases:

- Rule [P-Abs]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^\sigma : \sigma$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$ and $\pi'^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \pi^\sigma$, then by rule [E-Beta], we have that $(\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho)\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi'^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho'}]\, N^\rho$, and $[c_i^{\rho'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi'^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho'}]\, N^\rho \sqsubseteq [c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\sigma \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\, M^\tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi'^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho'}]\, N^\rho : \rho$.

Induction step:

- Rule [P-CastL]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^\sigma : \sigma$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $v'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$ and $\pi'^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \pi^\sigma$, then by rule [P-CastL], we have that $v'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau$ and $\upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$, and by definition 7, we have that $\upsilon' \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$ and $\rho' \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. By rule [EC-Application], we

[1] This lemma is used in Theorem 31, in rule [T-App], case rule [E-Beta]. According to rule [E-Beta], π^σ is not *wrong*, and since $\pi'^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \pi^\sigma$, π'^υ is also not *wrong*.

have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)\ \pi'^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon')) : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$. By rule [P-Par] and rule [P-CastL], we have that $\pi'^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon' \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon')) \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho'}$ and $N^{\rho'} \sqsubseteq [c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^{\sigma} \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^{\tau}$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho'} : \rho'$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$, we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon} : \upsilon \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon')) : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$. By rule [P-CastL], we have that $N^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho \sqsubseteq [c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^{\sigma} \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^{\tau}$ and by rule [T-Cast], we have that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho : \rho$.

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▶ **Lemma 40** (Simulation of Unwrapping). *Assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\pi'^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'}$ then $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} M^{\rho}$ and $M^{\rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau'$.* [2]

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$.

Base cases:

- Rule [P-Cast]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho' : \upsilon' \to \rho'$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$ and $\upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\pi'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'}$ then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$ and $\upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \sigma' \to \tau'$. By rule [EC-Application], we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho')\ \pi'^{\upsilon'} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$. Since $\upsilon' \sqsubseteq \sigma'$ and $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$, by rules [P-Par] and [P-Cast] we have that $\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma$. Since $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}$, by rule [P-App], we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon) \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)$. Since $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho' \sqsubseteq \tau'$, by rule [P-Cast], we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho' \sqsubseteq (\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau'$.
- Rule [P-CastR]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\pi'^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'}$ then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma' \to \tau'$. Since $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$ and π'^{υ} are values, we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{0}_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^{\upsilon}$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $\pi'^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma$. By rule [P-App], we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq (\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau'$.

Induction step:

- Rule [P-CastL]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho' : \upsilon' \to \rho'$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$ and $\upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \sigma \to \tau$. If $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\pi'^{\upsilon'} \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'}$ then by rule [P-CastL], we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\upsilon \to \rho \sqsubseteq \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\upsilon' \to \rho' \sqsubseteq \sigma' \to \tau'$. By rule [EC-Application], we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho')\ \pi'^{\upsilon'} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$. Since $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau'$ and $\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'}$, by the induction hypothesis, we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon) \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} M^{\rho}$ and $M^{\rho} \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau'$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$, we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho' \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} M^{\rho} : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$. By rule [P-CastL], we have that $M^{\rho} : \rho \Rightarrow \rho' \sqsubseteq \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau'$.

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[2] This lemma is used in Theorem 31, in rule [T-App], case rule [EC-Application]. According to rule [EC-Application], $\pi^{\sigma'}$ is not *wrong*, and since $\pi'^{\upsilon} \sqsubseteq \pi^{\sigma'}$, π'^{υ} is also not *wrong*.

▶ **Theorem 31** (Gradual Guarantee). *For all $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^\sigma$ such that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_1^\upsilon : \upsilon$:*

1. *if $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$ then $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ and $\Upsilon_2^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^\sigma$;*
2. *if $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ then either $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$ and $\Upsilon_2^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^\sigma$, or $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC}$ wrong$^\sigma$.*

Proof. Proof for part 1: we proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \sqsubseteq \Pi_1^\sigma$, followed by case analysis on $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$, and using lemmas 37, 38, 39 and 40, and theorems 29 and 30.

Base cases:

- Rule [P-Con]. If $k^B \sqsubseteq k^B$, and since k^B is a value, then it is proved.
- Rule [P-Wrong]. If $\Pi^\upsilon \sqsubseteq wrong^\sigma$ and $wrong^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^\sigma$, then by rule [P-Wrong], we have that $\upsilon \sqsubseteq \sigma$. By theorems 29 and 30, any amount of evaluation steps, say $\Pi^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\upsilon$, yields an expression Υ^υ with type υ. By rule [P-Wrong], we have that $\Upsilon^\upsilon \sqsubseteq wrong^\sigma$.

Induction step:

- Rule [P-Abs]. If $\lambda x : \sigma \ . \ M^\tau \sqsubseteq \lambda x : \upsilon \ . \ N^\rho$, and since both $\lambda x : \sigma \ . \ M^\tau$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon \ . \ N^\rho$ are values, then it is proved.
- Rule [P-App]. There are six possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Beta]. If $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq (\lambda x : \upsilon \ . \ N'^{\rho'})^\rho \ \pi^\upsilon$ and $(\lambda x : \upsilon \ . \ N'^{\rho'})^\rho \ \pi^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho''}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho''}] \ N'^{\rho'}$, then by rule [P-App], we have that $M^\tau \sqsubseteq (\lambda x : \upsilon \ . \ N'^{\rho'})^\rho$ and $\Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq \pi^\upsilon$. By lemma 38, we have that $M^\tau \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\tau$ and $v'^\tau \sqsubseteq (\lambda x : \upsilon \ . \ N'^{\rho'})^\rho$. By applying lemma 38 to each component of Π^σ, and then by rule [E-Par], we have that $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\sigma$ and $\pi'^\sigma \sqsubseteq \pi^\upsilon$. By applying rule [E-Ctx] with context $E \ \Pi^\sigma$ and then with context $v'^\tau \ E$, we have that $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma$, and $v'^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\tau \ \pi'^\sigma$. By lemma 39, we have that $v'^\tau \ \pi'^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau'}$ and $M'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq [c_i^{\rho''}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho''}] \ N'^{\rho'}$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$. If $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq N^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $N^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N'^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$, then by rule [P-App], we have that $M^\tau \sqsubseteq N^\rho$ and $\Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^\upsilon$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N^\rho \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N'^\rho$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $M^\tau \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^\tau$ and $M'^\tau \sqsubseteq N'^\rho$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma$, and by rule [P-App], we have that $M'^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq N'^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $v^\rho \ E$. If $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq N^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $N^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N^\rho \ \Upsilon'^\upsilon$, then by rule [P-App], we have that $M^\tau \sqsubseteq N^\rho$ and $\Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $\Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon'^\upsilon$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Pi'^\sigma$ and $\Pi'^\sigma \sqsubseteq \Upsilon'^\upsilon$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M^\tau \ \Pi'^\sigma$, and by rule [P-App], we have that $M^\tau \ \Pi'^\sigma \sqsubseteq N^\rho \ \Upsilon'^\upsilon$.
  - Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ or $v^\rho \ E$. If $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq N^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $N^\rho \ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\rho'}$, by rule [P-App], we have that $M^\tau \sqsubseteq N^\rho$ and $\Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq \Upsilon^\upsilon$. By definition 19, we have that $\tau \sqsubseteq \rho$, where $\rho = \upsilon \to \rho'$ and $\tau = \sigma \to \tau'$, and therefore $\tau' \sqsubseteq \rho'$. By theorems 29 and 30, $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau'}$, and by rule [P-Wrong], $M'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq wrong^{\rho'}$.
  - Rule [EC-Application]. If $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq (v^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho) \ \pi^\upsilon$ and $(v^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho) \ \pi^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (v^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} \ (\pi^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon')) : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$, then by rule [P-App], we have that $M^\tau \sqsubseteq (v^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)$ and $\Pi^\sigma \sqsubseteq \pi^\upsilon$. By lemma 38, we have that $M^\tau \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\tau$ and $v'^\tau \sqsubseteq (v^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)$. By applying lemma 38 to each component of Π^σ, and then by rule [E-Par], we have that $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\sigma$ and $\pi'^\sigma \sqsubseteq \pi^\upsilon$. By applying rule [E-Ctx] with context $E \ \Pi^\sigma$ and then with context $v'^\tau \ E$, we have that $M^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma$, and $v'^\tau \ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\tau \ \pi'^\sigma$. By lemma 40, we have that $v'^\tau \ \pi'^\sigma \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau'}$ and $M'^{\tau'} \sqsubseteq (v^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} \ (\pi^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon')) : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$.
- Rule [P-Add]. There are five possibilities:

  - Rule [E-Add]. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int}$ and $k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{Int}$ then by rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1^{Int} \sqsubseteq k_1^{Int}$ and $M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq k_2^{Int}$. By lemma 38, we have that $M_1^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_1^{Int}$ and $v_1^{Int} \sqsubseteq k_1^{Int}$ and $M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_2^{Int}$ and $v_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq k_2^{Int}$. By definitions 7 and 19, we have that v_1^{Int} is a constant k_4^{Int} and v_2^{Int} is a constant k_5^{Int}. By rule [E-Ctx], and contexts $E + M^\tau$ and $v^\tau + E$, we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} k_4^{Int} + M_2^{Int}$ and $k_4^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} k_4^{Int} + k_5^{Int}$. By rule [E-Add], we have that $k_4^{Int} + k_5^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{Int}$. By rule [P-Con], we have that $k_3^{Int} \sqsubseteq k_3^{Int}$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E + M^\tau$. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and $N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_1'^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$, then by rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^{Int}$ and $M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_2^{Int}$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N_1^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_1'^{Int}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $M_1^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{Int}$ and $M_1'^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1'^{Int}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{Int} + M_2^{Int}$ and by rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1'^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1'^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $v^\tau + E$. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and $N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_1^{Int} + N_2'^{Int}$, then by rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^{Int}$ and $M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_2^{Int}$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N_2'^{Int}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M_2'^{Int}$ and $M_2'^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_2'^{Int}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M_1^{Int} + M_2'^{Int}$ and by rule [P-Add], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2'^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^{Int} + N_2'^{Int}$.
  - Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E + M^\tau$ or $v^\tau + E$. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \sqsubseteq N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and $N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{Int}$, then by theorems 29 and 30, $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M^{Int}$, and by rule [P-Wrong], $M^{Int} \sqsubseteq wrong^{Int}$.
- Rule [P-Par]. There are two possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Par]. If $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n}$ and $N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\rho_n}$, then by rule [P-Par], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \sqsubseteq N_1^{\rho_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \sqsubseteq N_n^{\rho_n}$ and by rule [E-Par], we have that $N_1^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\rho_1}$ and … and $N_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n^{\rho_n}$. By repeated application of the induction hypothesis and by theorem 30, we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\tau_1}$ and $r_1'^{\tau_1} \sqsubseteq r_1^{\rho_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n'^{\tau_n}$ and $r_n'^{\tau_n} \sqsubseteq r_n^{\rho_n}$. By rule [E-Par], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\tau_n}$ and by rule [P-Par], we have that $r_1'^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\tau_n} \sqsubseteq r_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\rho_n}$.
  - Rule [E-Push]. If $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \sqsubseteq r_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\rho_n}$ and $r_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n}$, then by theorems 29 and 30, we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\tau_1}$ and … and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n'^{\tau_n}$, and by definition 19, we have that $\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n \sqsubseteq \rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n$. By rule [E-Par], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\tau_n}$ and by rule [P-Wrong], we have that $r_1'^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\tau_n} \sqsubseteq wrong^{\rho_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \rho_n}$.
- Rule [P-Cast]. There are seven possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1}$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_2$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1}$ and $N'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, and by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.
  - Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_2}$ then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1}$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau_2$. By theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_2}$, and by rule [P-Wrong], $N'^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq wrong^{\tau_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Identity]. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \tau$ and $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau$ then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^\tau$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau$. By

rule [P-CastL], we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau}$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_2}$ and $v'^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau}$.

  - Rule [EC-Succeed]. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G$ and $v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^G$ then by rule [P-Cast], $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq Dyn$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq G$. Since $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq Dyn$ then $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq G$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$. By rule [P-CastR], $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^G$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [P-CastL], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^G$.
  - Rule [EC-Fail]. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2$ and $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{G_2}$ then by rule [P-Cast], $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq Dyn$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq G_2$. By theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_2}$, and by rule [P-Wrong], $N'^{\rho_2} \sqsubseteq wrong^{G_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Ground]. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn$ and $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$, then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau}$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq Dyn$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. Since $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq Dyn$ then $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq G$. By rule [P-Cast], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G$, and by rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$.
  - Rule [EC-Expand]. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau$ and $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$, then by rule [P-Cast], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn}$ and $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq Dyn$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1}$ and $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G$. Since $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq Dyn$ then $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq G$, and by rule [P-Cast], we have that $v'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$.

- Rule [P-CastL]. If $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M^{\tau}$ and $M^{\tau} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau}$ then by rule [P-CastL], we have that $N^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau}$, $\rho_1 \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho_2 \sqsubseteq \tau$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1}$ and $N'^{\rho_1} \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, and by rule [P-CastL], we have that $N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau}$.
- Rule [P-CastR]. There are seven possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1}$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau_2$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho}$ and $N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau_1}$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.
  - Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_2}$ then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq M^{\tau_1}$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau_1$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau_2$. By theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho}$, and by rule [P-Wrong], $N'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq wrong^{\tau_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Identity]. If $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau$ and $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau}$ then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau}$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho}$ and $v'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^{\tau}$.
  - Rule [EC-Succeed]. If $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G$ and $v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^G$ then by rule [P-CastR], $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq Dyn$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq G$. By rule [P-CastR], $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^G$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq G$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq Dyn$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho}$ and $v'^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^G$.
  - Rule [EC-Fail]. If $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2$ and $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{G_2}$ then by rule [P-CastR], $N^{\rho} \sqsubseteq v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq Dyn$

and $\rho \sqsubseteq G_2$. By theorems 29 and 30, $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^\rho$, and by rule [P-Wrong], $N'^\rho \sqsubseteq wrong^{G_2}$.

- Rule [EC-Ground]. If $N^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn$ and $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$, then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $N^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq Dyn$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\rho$ and $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow G$, and by rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$.
- Rule [EC-Expand]. If $N^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau$ and $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$, then by rule [P-CastR], we have that $N^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn}$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq Dyn$ and $\rho \sqsubseteq \tau$. By lemma 38, we have that $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v'^\rho$ and $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn}$. By rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G$, and by rule [P-CastR], we have that $v'^\rho \sqsubseteq v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$.

Proof for part 2: assuming $\Upsilon_1^v \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^v$, because Π_1^σ is well-typed, by theorem 30, either Π_1^σ evaluates to a value or to a *wrong*. If Π_1^σ evaluates to a value, by part 1 of this theorem, we have that $\Upsilon_2^v \sqsubseteq \Pi_2^\sigma$. If Π_1^σ evaluates to a *wrong*, we also prove the property. ◀

▶ **Lemma 41** (Extra Cast on the Right (Confluency)). *If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v_1^{\tau_1} : \tau_1$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} r_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2$, $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie r_2^{\tau_2}$ then $r_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau_3 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_3^{\tau_3}$ and $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie r_3^{\tau_3}$.*

Proof. We divide this proof into 2 parts: either $r_2^{\tau_2} = wrong^{\tau_2}$; or $r_2^{\tau_2}$ is a value $v_2^{\tau_2}$, in which case we proceed by case analysis on τ_2 and τ_3.

Proof for $r_2^{\tau_2} = wrong^{\tau_2}$. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie wrong^{\tau_2}$ then by rule [E-Wrong], $wrong^{\tau_2} : \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau_3 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_3}$ and by rule [V-WrongR], $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie wrong^{\tau_3}$.

Proof for $r_2^{\tau_2} = v_2^{\tau_2}$:

- Both τ_2 and τ_3 are the same. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau_2}$ then by rule [EC-Identity], $v_2^{\tau_2} : \tau_2 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau_2}$ and $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau_2}$.
- τ_2 is a base type B and $\tau_3 = Dyn$. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^B$ then $v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn$ is a value, so $v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn$ and by rule [V-CastR], $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn$.
- $\tau_2 = Dyn$ and τ_3 is a base type B. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{Dyn}$ then there are two possibilities:
  - $v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow B \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_2'^B$, so we have that $v_2^{Dyn} = v_2'^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn$ and by rule [V-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2'^{\tau_2}$. By rule [EC-Succeed], we have that $v_2'^B : B \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow B \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2'^B$.
  - $v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow B \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} wrong^B$, so by rule [V-WrongR], $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie wrong^B$.
- $\tau_2 = \tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2''$ and $\tau_3 = Dyn$. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2''}$ then there are two possibilities:
  - $\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2'' = G$. Then $v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$ is a value and therefore $v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$ and by rule [V-CastR], $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$.
  - $\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2'' \neq G$. Then by rule [EC-Ground], $v_2^{\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2'' \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2'' \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2'' \Rightarrow G$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2''} : \tau_2' \rightarrow \tau_2'' \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$.
- $\tau_2 = Dyn$ and $\tau_3 = \tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''$. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{Dyn}$ then there are two possibilities:
  - $\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3'' = G$. There are two possibilities:
    * $v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3'' \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} v_2'^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''}$, so we have that $v_2^{Dyn} = v_2'^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3'' \Rightarrow Dyn$. By rule [V-CastR], $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2'^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''}$. By rule [EC-Succeed], we have that $v_2'^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''} : \tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3'' \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3'' \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2'^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''}$.
    * $v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3'' \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''}$, by rule [V-WrongR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie wrong^{\tau_3' \rightarrow \tau_3''}$.

- $\tau'_3 \to \tau''_3 \neq G$. Then by rule [EC-Expand], $v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3$.

- $\tau_2 = \tau'_2 \to \tau''_2$ and $\tau_3 = \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3$. If $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau'_2 \to \tau''_2}$ then $v_2^{\tau'_2 \to \tau''_2} : \tau'_2 \to \tau''_2 \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3$ is a value, and therefore $v_2^{\tau'_2 \to \tau''_2} : \tau'_2 \to \tau''_2 \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3 \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} v_2^{\tau'_2 \to \tau''_2} : \tau'_2 \to \tau''_2 \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie v_2^{\tau'_2 \to \tau''_2} : \tau'_2 \to \tau''_2 \Rightarrow \tau'_3 \to \tau''_3$.

◀

▶ **Lemma 42** (Catchup to Value on the Left (Confluency)). *If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^\rho : \rho$ and $v^\tau \bowtie N^\rho$ then $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^\rho$ and $v^\tau \bowtie r^\rho$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $v^\tau \bowtie N^\rho$.

Base cases:

- Rule [V-Con]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B : B$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} k^B : B$ and $k^B \bowtie k^B$ then, since k^B is a value, $k^B \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} k^B$ and $k^B \bowtie k^B$.
- Rule [V-Abs]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$ then, since $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$ is a value, $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$ and $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$.
- Rule [V-WrongR]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} wrong^\rho : \rho$ and $v^\tau \bowtie wrong^\rho$, then since $wrong^\rho$ is already a result, $wrong^\rho \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} wrong^\rho$ and $v^\tau \bowtie wrong^\rho$.

Induction step:

- Rule [V-Cast]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 : \tau_2$ and $\vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 : \rho_2$ and $v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ then by rule [V-Cast], we have that $v^{\tau_1} \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1}$ and $v^{\tau_1} \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By lemma 41, $r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r'^{\rho_2}$ and $v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie r'^{\rho_2}$.
- Rule [V-CastL]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 : \tau_2$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^\rho : \rho$ and $v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^\rho$ then by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau_1} \bowtie N^\rho$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^\rho$ and $v^{\tau_1} \bowtie r^\rho$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie r^\rho$.
- Rule [V-CastR]. If $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 : \rho_2$ and $v^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ then by rule [V-CastR], we have that $v^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1}$ and $v^\tau \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By lemma 41, we have that $r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r'^{\rho_2}$ and $v^\tau \bowtie r'^{\rho_2}$.

◀

▶ **Lemma 43** (Simulation of Function Application (Confluency)). *Assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^\sigma : \sigma$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} v'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$. If $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie v'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$ and $\pi^\sigma \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon$ then $v'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M'^\rho$, $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\sigma \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie M'^\rho$.* [3]

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie v'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$.

Base cases:

[3] This lemma is used in Lemma 32, in rule [V-App], case rule [E-Beta]. According to rule [E-Beta], π^σ is not *wrong*. In the specific case we use the lemma, we assume π'^υ is not *wrong*.

- Rule [V-Abs]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^\sigma : \sigma$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$. If $\lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau \bowtie \lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho$ and $\pi^\sigma \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon$, then by rule [E-Beta], we have that $(\lambda x : \upsilon \,.\, N^\rho)\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\rho'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi'^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho'}]\ N^\rho$, and $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\sigma \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie [c_i^{\rho'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi'^\upsilon \rangle_i^{\rho'}]\ N^\rho$.

Induction step:

- Rule [V-CastR]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^\sigma : \sigma$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$. If $\lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\pi^\sigma \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon$, then by rule [V-CastR], we have that $\lambda x : \sigma \,.\, M^\tau \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}$. By rule [EC-Application], we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'} : \upsilon' \to \rho' \Rightarrow \upsilon \to \rho)\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}\ (\pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon')) : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$. By rule [V-Par] and rule [V-CastR], we have that $\pi^\sigma \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}\ (\pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon')) \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho'}$ and $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\sigma \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho'}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$, we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon' \to \rho'}\ (\pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon')) : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle \pi^\sigma \rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho'} : \rho' \Rightarrow \rho$. ◀

▶ **Lemma 44** (Simulation of Unwrapping (Confluency)). *Assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$. If $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$ and $\pi^{\sigma'} \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon$ then $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M^\rho$ and $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau' \bowtie M^\rho$.* [4]

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$.

Base cases:

- Rule [V-Cast]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho' : \upsilon' \to \rho'$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$. If $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho'$ and $\pi^{\sigma'} \bowtie \pi'^{\upsilon'}$ then by rule [V-Cast], we have that $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$. By rule [EC-Application], we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho')\ \pi'^{\upsilon'} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$. By rules [V-Par] and [V-Cast] we have that $\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma \bowtie \pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon$. By rule [V-App], we have that $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon)$. By rule [V-Cast], we have that $(\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau' \bowtie (\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$.
- Rule [V-CastL]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^\upsilon : \upsilon$. If $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$ and $\pi^{\sigma'} \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon$ then by rule [V-CastL], we have that $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$. Since $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$ and π'^υ are values, we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma \bowtie \pi'^\upsilon$. By rule [V-App], we have that $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $(\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau}\ (\pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma)) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ \pi'^\upsilon$.

Induction step:

- Rule [V-CastR]. We assume $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi^{\sigma'} : \sigma'$, $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho' : \upsilon' \to \rho'$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon'$. If $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho'$ and $\pi^{\sigma'} \bowtie \pi'^{\upsilon'}$ then by rule [V-CastR], we have that $\upsilon^{\sigma \to \tau} : \sigma \to \tau \Rightarrow \sigma' \to \tau' \bowtie \upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}$, and by rule [V-CastR], we have that $\pi^{\sigma'} \bowtie \pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon$. By rule [EC-Application], we have that $(\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho} : \upsilon \to \rho \Rightarrow \upsilon' \to \rho')\ \pi'^{\upsilon'} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $\upsilon'^{\upsilon \to \rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge$

[4] This lemma is used in Lemma 32, in rule [V-App], case rule [EC-Application]. According to rule [EC-Application], π^σ is not *wrong*. In the specific case we use the lemma, we assume π'^υ is not *wrong*.

$\upsilon) \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M^\rho$ and $v^{\sigma\to\tau}\ (\pi^\sigma : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau' \bowtie M^\rho$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$, we have that $(v'^{\upsilon\to\rho}\ (\pi'^{\upsilon'} : \upsilon' \Rightarrow_\wedge \upsilon)) : \rho \Rightarrow \rho' \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} M^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v^{\sigma\to\tau}\ (\pi^\sigma : \sigma' \Rightarrow_\wedge \sigma) : \tau \Rightarrow \tau' \bowtie M^\rho : \rho \Rightarrow \rho'$.

◀

▶ **Lemma 32.** *For all $\Pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_1^\upsilon$ such that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^\sigma : \sigma$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_1^\upsilon : \upsilon$, if $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$ then there exists a Υ_2^υ such that $\Upsilon_1^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$ and $\Pi_2^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_2^\upsilon$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on the length of the derivation tree of $\Pi_1^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon_1^\upsilon$ (definition 20) followed by case analysis on $\Pi_1^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^\sigma$, and using lemmas 41, 42, 43 and 44, and theorems 29 and 30.

Base cases:

- Rule [V-Con]. If $k^B \bowtie k^B$ and since k^B is a value, then it is proved.
- Rule [V-WrongL]. If $wrong^\sigma \bowtie \Pi^\upsilon$ and $wrong^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^\sigma$, then by theorem 30, any amount of evaluation steps, say $\Pi^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\upsilon$, yields an expression Υ^υ. By rule [V-WrongL], we have that $wrong^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon$.
- Rule [V-WrongR]. If $\Pi^\sigma \bowtie wrong^\upsilon$ and $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon^\sigma$, then we have that $wrong^\upsilon \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} wrong^\upsilon$ and by rule [V-WrongR], we have that $\Upsilon^\sigma \bowtie wrong^\sigma$.

Induction Step

- Rule [V-Abs]. If $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie \lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$, and since both $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau$ and $\lambda x : \upsilon\ .\ N^\rho$ are values, then it is proved.
- Rule [V-App]. There are six possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Beta]. If $(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau)\ \pi^\sigma \bowtie N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $(\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau)\ \pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} [c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^\sigma\rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau$, then by rule [V-App], we have that $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie N^\rho$ and $\pi^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^\rho$ and $\lambda x : \sigma\ .\ M^\tau \bowtie r^\rho$. By applying lemma 42 to each derivation of rule [E-Par], we have that $\Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon'^\upsilon$ and $\pi^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon'^\upsilon$, such that components in Υ'^υ are all results. By applying rule [E-Ctx] with context $E\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$, we have that $N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$.

    If $r^\rho = wrong^\rho$, then by rule [E-Wrong], we have that $r^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\rho'}$, and by rule [V-WrongR], $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^\sigma\rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie wrong^{\rho'}$.

    If $r^\rho \neq wrong^\rho$, then by rule [E-Ctx] with context $v^\rho\ E$, we have that $v^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\rho\ \Upsilon'^\upsilon$. If there exists a component of Υ'^υ that is *wrong*, then by rule [E-Push], $\Upsilon'^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^\upsilon$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $v^\rho\ \Upsilon'^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\rho\ wrong^\upsilon$ and by rule [E-Wrong], $v^\rho\ wrong^\upsilon \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\rho'}$, and by rule [V-WrongR], $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^\sigma\rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie wrong^{\rho'}$.

    If $\Upsilon'^\upsilon = \pi'^\upsilon$, then by lemma 43, we have that $v^\rho\ \pi'^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho'}$ and $[c_i^{\tau'}(x) \mapsto \langle\pi^\sigma\rangle_i^{\tau'}]\ M^\tau \bowtie N'^{\rho'}$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E\ \Pi^\sigma$. If $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \bowtie N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma$, then by rule [V-App], we have that $M^\tau \bowtie N^\rho$ and $\Pi^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^\tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^\tau$. By the induction hypothesis there exists a N'^ρ such that $N^\rho \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^\rho$ and $M'^\tau \bowtie N'^\rho$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$, and by rule [V-App], we have that $M'^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \bowtie N'^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $v^\tau\ E$. If $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \bowtie N^\rho\ \Upsilon^\upsilon$ and $M^\tau\ \Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M^\tau\ \Pi'^\sigma$, then by rule [V-App], we have that $M^\tau \bowtie N^\rho$ and $\Pi^\sigma \bowtie \Upsilon^\upsilon$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $\Pi^\sigma \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} \Pi'^\sigma$. By the induction hypothesis there exists a Υ'^υ such that

$\Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$ and $\Pi'^{\sigma} \bowtie \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$, and by rule [V-App], we have that $M^{\tau}\ \Pi'^{\sigma} \bowtie N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$.

- Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$ or $v^{\rho}\ E$. If $M^{\tau}\ \Pi^{\sigma} \bowtie N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$ and $M^{\tau}\ \Pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau'}$, for $\tau = \sigma \to \tau'$ and $\rho = \upsilon \to \rho'$, then by theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho'}$, and by rule [V-WrongL], $wrong^{\tau'} \bowtie N'^{\rho'}$.
- Rule [EC-Application]. If $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'} : \sigma' \to \tau' \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ \pi^{\sigma} \bowtie N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$ and $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'} : \sigma' \to \tau' \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau)\ \pi^{\sigma} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} (v^{\sigma' \to \tau'}\ (\pi^{\sigma} : \sigma \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma')) : \tau' \Rightarrow \tau$, then by rule [V-App], we have that $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'} : \sigma' \to \tau' \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau) \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $\pi^{\sigma} \bowtie \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho}$ and $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'} : \sigma' \to \tau' \Rightarrow \sigma \to \tau) \bowtie r^{\rho}$. By applying lemma 42 to each derivation of rule [E-Par], we have that $\Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$ and $\pi^{\sigma} \bowtie \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$, such that components in Υ'^{υ} are all results. By applying rule [E-Ctx] with context $E\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$, we have that $N^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon}$.

  If $r^{\rho} = wrong^{\rho}$, then by rule [E-Wrong], we have that $r^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\rho'}$, and by rule [V-WrongR], $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'}\ (\pi^{\sigma} : \sigma \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma')) : \tau' \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie wrong^{\rho'}$.

  If $r^{\rho} \neq wrong^{\rho}$, then by rule [E-Ctx] with context $v'^{\rho}\ E$, we have that $v'^{\rho}\ \Upsilon^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho}\ \Upsilon'^{\upsilon}$. If there exists a component of Υ'^{υ} that is *wrong*, then by rule [E-Push], $\Upsilon'^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\upsilon}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $v'^{\rho}\ \Upsilon'^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v'^{\rho}\ wrong^{\upsilon}$ and by rule [E-Wrong], $v'^{\rho}\ wrong^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\rho'}$, and by rule [V-WrongR], $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'}\ (\pi^{\sigma} : \sigma \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma')) : \tau' \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie wrong^{\rho'}$.

  If $\Upsilon'^{\upsilon} = \pi'^{\upsilon}$, then by lemma 44, we have that $v'^{\rho}\ \pi'^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho'}$ and $(v^{\sigma' \to \tau'}\ (\pi^{\sigma} : \sigma \Rightarrow_{\wedge} \sigma')) : \tau' \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie N'^{\rho'}$.

- Rule [V-Add]. There are five possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Add]. If $k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int} \bowtie M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int}$ and $k_1^{Int} + k_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{Int}$ then by rule [V-Add], we have that $k_1^{Int} \bowtie M_1^{Int}$ and $k_2^{Int} \bowtie M_2^{Int}$. By lemma 42, we have that $M_1^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} r_1^{Int}$ and $k_1^{Int} \bowtie r_1^{Int}$ and $M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} r_2^{Int}$ and $k_2^{Int} \bowtie r_2^{Int}$.

    If either r_1^{Int} or r_2^{Int} is a *wrong*, then by rule [E-Wrong] and contexts $E + M_2^{Int}$ or $v^{Int} + E$, $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} wrong^{Int}$ and by rule [V-WrongR], $k_3^{Int} \bowtie wrong^{Int}$.

    Otherwise, we have that r_1^{Int} is a constant k_4^{Int} and r_2^{Int} is a constant k_5^{Int}. By rule [E-Ctx], and contexts $E + M^{\tau}$ and $v^{\tau} + E$, we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} k_4^{Int} + M_2^{Int}$ and $k_4^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} k_4^{Int} + k_5^{Int}$. By rule [E-Add], we have that $k_4^{Int} + k_5^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} k_3^{Int}$. By rule [V-Con], we have that $k_3^{Int} \bowtie k_3^{Int}$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E + M^{\tau}$. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \bowtie N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{Int} + M_2^{Int}$, then by rule [V-Add], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1}$ and $M_2^{\tau_2} \bowtie N_2^{\rho_2}$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M_1^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M_1'^{Int}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N_1^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N_1'^{Int}$ and $M_1'^{Int} \bowtie N_1'^{Int}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N_1'^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and by rule [V-Add], we have that $M_1'^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \bowtie N_1'^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$.
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $v^{\tau} + E$. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \bowtie N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M_1^{Int} + M_2'^{Int}$, then by rule [V-Add], we have that $M_1^{Int} \bowtie N_1^{Int}$ and $M_2^{Int} \bowtie N_2^{Int}$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M_2'^{Int}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N_2'^{Int}$ and $M_2'^{Int} \bowtie N_2'^{Int}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^{*}_{\wedge CC} N_1^{Int} + N_2'^{Int}$ and by rule [V-Add], we have that $M_1^{Int} + M_2'^{Int} \bowtie N_1^{Int} + N_2'^{Int}$.

- Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E + M^\tau$ or $v^\tau + E$. If $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \bowtie N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int}$ and $M_1^{Int} + M_2^{Int} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{Int}$, then by theorems 29 and 30, $N_1^{Int} + N_2^{Int} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N^{Int}$, and by rule [V-WrongL], $wrong^{Int} \bowtie N^{Int}$.

- Rule [V-Par]. There are two possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Par]. If $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n}$ and $M_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n}$, then by rule [V-Par], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie N_1^{\rho_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $M_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie N_n^{\rho_n}$ and by rule [E-Par], we have that $M_1^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1^{\tau_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $M_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n^{\tau_n}$. By repeated application of the induction hypothesis and by theorem 30, we have that $N_1^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\rho_1}$ and $r_1^{\tau_1} \bowtie r_1'^{\rho_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $N_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n'^{\rho_n}$ and $r_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie r_n'^{\rho_n}$. By rule [E-Par], we have that $N_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid N_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\rho_n}$ and by rule [V-Par], we have that $r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie r_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\rho_n}$.
  - Rule [E-Push]. If $r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} \bowtie M_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\rho_n}$ and $r_1^{\tau_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n^{\tau_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n}$ then by theorems 29 and 30, we have that $M_1^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\rho_1}$ and $\ldots$ and $M_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r_n'^{\rho_n}$. By rule [E-Par], we have that $M_1^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid M_n^{\rho_n} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} r_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\rho_n}$ and by rule [V-WrongL], we have that $wrong^{\tau_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge \tau_n} \bowtie r_1'^{\rho_1} \mid \ldots \mid r_n'^{\rho_n}$.

- Rule [V-Cast]. There are seven possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ then by rule [V-Cast], we have that $M^{\tau_1} \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$, and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1}$ and $M'^{\tau_1} \bowtie N'^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx], we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, and by rule [V-Cast], we have that $M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$.
  - Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_2}$ then by theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_2}$, and by rule [V-WrongL], $wrong^{\tau_2} \bowtie N'^{\rho_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Identity]. If $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau$ then by rule [V-Cast], we have that $v^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By rule [V-CastR], we have that $v^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_2}$ and $v^\tau \bowtie r^{\rho_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Succeed]. If $v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^G$ then by rule [V-Cast], $v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1}$ and $v^G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By rule [V-CastL], $v^G \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By lemma 41, $r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r'^{\rho_2}$ and $v^G \bowtie r'^{\rho_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Fail]. If $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2 \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{G_2}$ then by theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_2}$, and by rule [V-WrongL], $wrong^{G_2} \bowtie N'^{\rho_2}$.
  - Rule [EC-Ground]. If $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$, then by rule [V-Cast], we have that $v^\tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1}$ and $v^\tau \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [V-Cast], we have that $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow G \bowtie r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, and by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^\tau : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$.
  - Rule [EC-Expand]. If $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$, then by rule [V-Cast], we have that $v^{Dyn} \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1}$ and $v^{Dyn} \bowtie r^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [V-Cast], we

have that $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G \bowtie r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie r^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$.

- Rule [V-CastL]. There are seven possibilities:
  - Rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$ then by rule [V-CastL], we have that $M^{\tau_1} \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and by rule [E-Ctx], we have that $M^{\tau_1} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho}$ and $M'^{\tau_1} \bowtie N'^{\rho}$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $M'^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N'^{\rho}$.
  - Rule [E-Wrong] and context $E : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$. If $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $M^{\tau_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{\tau_2}$ then by theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho}$, and by rule [V-WrongL], $wrong^{\tau_2} \bowtie N'^{\rho}$.
  - Rule [EC-Identity]. If $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau}$ then by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau} \bowtie N^{\rho}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho}$ and $v^{\tau} \bowtie r^{\rho}$.
  - Rule [EC-Succeed]. If $v^{G} : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $v^{G} : G \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{G}$ then by rule [V-CastL], $v^{G} : G \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie N^{\rho}$. By rule [V-CastL], $v^{G} \bowtie N^{\rho}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho}$ and $v^{G} \bowtie r^{\rho}$.
  - Rule [EC-Fail]. If $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2 \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $v^{G_1} : G_1 \Rightarrow Dyn : Dyn \Rightarrow G_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} wrong^{G_2}$ then by theorems 29 and 30, $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho}$, and by rule [V-WrongL], $wrong^{G_2} \bowtie N'^{\rho}$.
  - Rule [EC-Ground]. If $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow Dyn \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn$, then by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau} \bowtie N^{\rho}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho}$ and $v^{\tau} \bowtie r^{\rho}$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G \bowtie r^{\rho}$, and by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{\tau} : \tau \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow Dyn \bowtie r^{\rho}$.
  - Rule [EC-Expand]. If $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie N^{\rho}$ and $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow \tau \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau$, then by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{Dyn} \bowtie N^{\rho}$. By lemma 42, we have that $N^{\rho} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} r^{\rho}$ and $v^{Dyn} \bowtie r^{\rho}$. By rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G \bowtie r^{\rho}$, and by rule [V-CastL], we have that $v^{Dyn} : Dyn \Rightarrow G : G \Rightarrow \tau \bowtie r^{\rho}$.
- Rule [V-CastR]. If $M^{\tau} \bowtie N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$ and $M^{\tau} \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} M'^{\tau}$ then by rule [V-CastR], we have that $M^{\tau} \bowtie N^{\rho_1}$. By the induction hypothesis, we have that $N^{\rho_1} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1}$ and $M'^{\tau} \bowtie N'^{\rho_1}$. By rule [E-Ctx] and context $E : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, we have that $N^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2 \longrightarrow_{\wedge CC} N'^{\rho_1} : \rho_1 \Rightarrow \rho_2$, and by rule [V-CastR], we have that $M'^{\tau} \bowtie N'^{\rho_1} : \tau_1 \Rightarrow \tau_2$.

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▶ **Theorem 33** (Confluency of Operational Semantics). *For all $\Pi_1^{\sigma} \bowtie \Pi_2^{\upsilon}$ such that $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_1^{\sigma} : \sigma$ and $\emptyset \vdash_{\wedge CC} \Pi_2^{\upsilon} : \upsilon$, we have that $\Pi_1^{\sigma} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_1^{\sigma}$ and $\Pi_2^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_2^{\upsilon}$ and $\pi_1^{\sigma} \bowtie \pi_2^{\upsilon}$.*

Proof. By lemma 32 and induction on the length of the reduction applying theorem 30, we have that $\Pi_1^{\sigma} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_1^{\sigma}$ and $\Pi_2^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \Upsilon_2^{\upsilon}$ and $\pi_1^{\sigma} \bowtie \Upsilon_2^{\upsilon}$, or Π_1^{σ} diverges. We have two possibilities: 1) either Υ_2^{υ} is a parallel value, so it is proved; or 2) Υ_2^{υ} is not a parallel value, so by theorem 30 it reduces at least once. Finally by lemma 32 and by induction on the length of the reductions applying theorem 30, we have that $\Upsilon_2^{\upsilon} \longrightarrow^*_{\wedge CC} \pi_2^{\upsilon}$ and $\pi_1^{\sigma} \longrightarrow^0_{\wedge CC} \pi_1^{\sigma}$ and $\pi_2^{\upsilon} \bowtie \pi_1^{\sigma}$. ◀