

Higher-ranked Exception Types

Ruud Koot

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1 The λ^U -calculus

Types

$$\begin{array}{lll} \tau \in \mathbf{Ty} & ::= & \mathcal{P} \quad \text{(base type)} \\ & | & \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \text{(function type)} \end{array}$$

Terms

$$\begin{array}{lll} t \in \mathbf{Tm} & ::= & x, y, \dots \quad \text{(variable)} \\ & | & \lambda x : \tau. t \quad \text{(abstraction)} \\ & | & t_1 t_2 \quad \text{(application)} \\ & | & \emptyset \quad \text{(empty)} \\ & | & \{c\} \quad \text{(singleton)} \\ & | & t_1 \cup t_2 \quad \text{(union)} \end{array}$$

Values Values v are terms of the form

$$\lambda x_1 : \tau_1. \dots \lambda x_i : \tau_i. \{c_1\} \cup (\dots \cup (\{c_j\} \cup (x_1 v_{11} \dots v_{1m} \cup (\dots \cup x_k v_{k1} \dots v_{kn}))))$$

Environments

$$\Gamma \in \mathbf{Env} ::= \cdot \quad | \quad \Gamma, x : \tau$$

1.1 Typing relation

$$\begin{array}{lll} \frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau} [\mathbf{T-VAR}] & \frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash t : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau_1. t : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} [\mathbf{T-ABS}] & \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : \tau_2} [\mathbf{T-APP}] \\ \\ \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \emptyset : \mathcal{P}} [\mathbf{T-EMPTY}] & \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \{c\} : \mathcal{P}} [\mathbf{T-CON}] & \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \cup t_2 : \tau} [\mathbf{T-UNION}] \end{array}$$

1.2 Semantics

1.3 Reduction relation

Definition 1. Let \prec be a strict total order on $\mathbf{Con} \cup \mathbf{Var}$, with $c \prec x$ for all $c \in \mathbf{Con}$ and $x \in \mathbf{Var}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(\lambda x : \tau. t_1) \ t_2 &\longrightarrow t_1 [t_2 / x] && (\beta\text{-reduction}) \\
(t_1 \cup t_2) \ t_3 &\longrightarrow t_1 \ t_3 \cup t_2 \ t_3 \\
(\lambda x : \tau. t_1) \cup (\lambda x : \tau. t_2) &\longrightarrow \lambda x : \tau. (t_1 \cup t_2) && (\text{congruences}) \\
x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup x' \ t'_1 \cdots t'_n &\longrightarrow x \ (t_1 \cup t'_1) \cdots (t_n \cup t'_n) \\
(t_1 \cup t_2) \cup t_3 &\longrightarrow t_1 \cup (t_2 \cup t_3) && (\text{associativity}) \\
\emptyset \cup t &\longrightarrow t \\
t \cup \emptyset &\longrightarrow t && (\text{unit}) \\
x \cup x &\longrightarrow x \\
x \cup (x \cup t) &\longrightarrow x \cup t \\
\{c\} \cup \{c\} &\longrightarrow \{c\} && (\text{idempotence}) \\
\{c\} \cup (\{c\} \cup t) &\longrightarrow \{c\} \cup t \\
x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup \{c\} &\longrightarrow \{c\} \cup x \ t_1 \cdots t_n && (1) \\
x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup (\{c\} \cup t) &\longrightarrow \{c\} \cup (x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup t) && (2) \\
x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup x' \ t'_1 \cdots t'_n &\longrightarrow x' \ t'_1 \cdots t'_n \cup x \ t_1 \cdots t_n && \text{if } x' \prec x \quad (3) \\
x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup (x' \ t'_1 \cdots t'_n \cup t) &\longrightarrow x' \ t'_1 \cdots t'_n \cup (x \ t_1 \cdots t_n \cup t) && \text{if } x' \prec x \quad (4) \\
\{c\} \cup \{c'\} &\longrightarrow \{c'\} \cup \{c\} && \text{if } c' \prec c \quad (5) \\
\{c\} \cup (\{c'\} \cup t) &\longrightarrow \{c'\} \cup (\{c\} \cup t) && \text{if } c' \prec c \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

Conjecture 1. The reduction relation \longrightarrow preserves meaning.

Conjecture 2. The reduction relation \longrightarrow is strongly normalizing.

Conjecture 3. The reduction relation \longrightarrow is locally confluent.

Corollary 1. The reduction relation \longrightarrow is confluent.

Proof. Follows from SN, LC and Newman's Lemma. \square

Corollary 2. The λ^\cup -calculus has unique normal forms.

Corollary 3. Equality of λ^\cup -terms can be decided by normalization.

2 Completion

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa \in \mathbf{Kind} & ::= \text{EXN} && (\text{exception}) \\
& | \ \kappa_1 \Rightarrow \kappa_2 && (\text{exception operator})
\end{aligned}$$

$\varphi \in \mathbf{Exn}$	$::=$	e	(exception variables)
		$\lambda e : \kappa. \varphi$	(exception abstraction)
$\hat{\tau} \in \mathbf{ExnTy}$	$::=$	$\forall e :: \kappa. \hat{\tau}$	(exception quantification)
		$\widehat{\mathbf{bool}}$	(boolean type)
		$[\hat{\tau}(\varphi)]$	(list type)
		$\hat{\tau}_1(\varphi_1) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2(\varphi_2)$	(function type)

The completion procedure as a set of inference rules:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\overline{e_i :: \kappa_i} \vdash \mathbf{bool} : \widehat{\mathbf{bool}} \ \& \ e \ \overline{e_i} \triangleright e :: \kappa_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{EXN}} [\mathbf{C-Bool}] \\
\\
\frac{\overline{e_i :: \kappa_i} \vdash \tau : \hat{\tau} \ \& \ \varphi \triangleright \overline{e_j :: \kappa_j}}{\overline{e_i :: \kappa_i} \vdash [\tau] : [\hat{\tau}(\varphi)] \ \& \ e \ \overline{e_i} \triangleright e :: \kappa_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{EXN}, \overline{e_j :: \kappa_j}} [\mathbf{C-List}] \\
\\
\frac{\vdash \tau_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \ \& \ \varphi_1 \triangleright \overline{e_j :: \kappa_j} \quad \overline{e_i :: \kappa_i}, \overline{e_j :: \kappa_j} \vdash \tau_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \ \& \ \varphi_2 \triangleright \overline{e_j :: \kappa_j}}{\overline{e_i :: \kappa_i} \vdash \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 : \forall \overline{e_j :: \kappa_j}. (\hat{\tau}_1(\varphi_1) \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2(\varphi_2)) \ \& \ e \ \overline{e_i} \triangleright e :: \kappa_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{EXN}, \overline{e_k :: \kappa_k}} [\mathbf{C-Arr}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 1: Type completion ($\Gamma \vdash \tau : \hat{\tau} \ \& \ \varphi \triangleright \Gamma'$)

The completion procedure as an algorithm:

```

complete :: Env × Ty → ExnTy × Exn × Env
complete  $\overline{e_i :: \kappa_i} \ \mathbf{bool} =$ 
  let  $e$  be fresh
  in  $\langle \widehat{\mathbf{bool}}; e \ \overline{e_i}; e :: \kappa_i \Rightarrow \mathbf{EXN} \rangle$ 

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3 Type system

3.1 Terms

$t \in \mathbf{Tm}$	$::=$	x	(term variable)
		c_τ	(term constant)
		$\lambda x : \tau. t$	(term abstraction)
		$t_1 t_2$	(term application)
		$t_1 \oplus t_2$	(operator)
		if t_1 then t_2 else t_3	(conditional)
		$\not\downarrow_\tau^\ell$	(exception constant)
		$t_1 \mathbf{seq} t_2$	(forcing)
		fix t	(anonymous fixpoint)
		\square_τ	(nil constructor)
		$t_1 :: t_2$	(cons constructor)
		case t_1 of $\{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\}$	(list eliminator)

3.2 Underlying type system

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau} [\mathbf{T-VAR}] \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash c_\tau : \tau} [\mathbf{T-CON}] \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \not\downarrow_\tau^\ell : \tau} [\mathbf{T-CRASH}] \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash t : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \tau_1. t : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2} [\mathbf{T-ABS}] \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : \tau} [\mathbf{T-APP}] \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau \rightarrow \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{fix} t : \tau} [\mathbf{T-FIX}] \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathbf{int} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \mathbf{int}}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \oplus t_2 : \mathbf{bool}} [\mathbf{T-OP}] \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 \mathbf{seq} t_2 : \tau_2} [\mathbf{T-SEQ}] \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \mathbf{bool} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{if} t_1 \mathbf{then} t_2 \mathbf{else} t_3 : \tau} [\mathbf{T-IF}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \square_\tau : [\tau]} [\mathbf{T-NIL}] \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : [\tau]}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 :: t_2 : [\tau]} [\mathbf{T-CONS}] \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : [\tau_1] \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : \tau \quad \Gamma, x_1 : \tau_1, x_2 : [\tau_1] \vdash t_3 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{case} t_1 \mathbf{of} \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\} : \tau} [\mathbf{T-CASE}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 2: Underlying type system ($\Gamma \vdash t : \tau$)

3.3 Declarative exception type system

- In T-Abs and T-AnnAbs, should the term-level term-abstraction also have an explicit effect annotation?
- In T-AnnAbs, might need a side condition stating that e is not free in Δ .
- In T-App, note the double occurrence of φ when typing t_1 . Is subeffecting sufficient here? Also note that we do *not* expect an exception variable in the left-hand side annotation of the function space constructor.
- In T-AnnApp, note the substitution. We will need a substitution lemma for annotations.
- In T-Fix, the might be some universal quantifiers in our way. Do annotation applications in t take care of this, already? Perhaps we do need to change **fix** t into a binding construct to resolve this? Also, there is some implicit subeffecting going on between the annotations and effect.
- In T-Case, note the use of explicit subeffecting. Can this be done using implicit subeffecting?
- For T-Sub, should we introduce a term-level coercion, as in Dussart–Henglein–Mossin? We now do shape-conformant subtyping, is subeffecting sufficient?
- Do we need additional kinding judgements in some of the rules? Can we merge the kinding judgement with the subtyping and/or -effecting judgement? Kind-preserving substitutions.

3.4 Type elaboration system

- For T-Fix: how would a binding fixpoint construct work?

3.5 Type inference algorithm

- In R-App and R-Fix: check that the fresh variables generated by \mathcal{I} are substituted away by the substitution θ created by \mathcal{M} . Also, we don't need those variables in the algorithm if we don't generate the elaborated term.
- In R-Fix we could get rid of the auxillary underlying type function if the fixpoint construct was replaced with a binding variant with an explicit type annotation.
- For R-Fix, make sure the way we handle fixpoints of exceptional value in a manner that is sound w.r.t. to the operational semantics we are going to give to this.
- Note that we do not construct the elaborated term, as it is not useful other than for metatheoretic purposes.
- Lemma: The algorithm maintains the invariant that exception types and exceptions are in normal form.

3.6 Subtyping

- Possibly useful lemma: $\hat{\tau}_1 = \hat{\tau}_2 \iff \hat{\tau}_1 \leq \hat{\tau}_2 \wedge \hat{\tau}_2 \leq \hat{\tau}_1$.

4 Operational semantics

4.1 Evaluation

- The reduction relation is non-deterministic.
- We do not have a Haskell-style imprecise exception semantics (e.g. E-If).
- We either need to omit the type annotations on $\not\vdash_{\tau}^{\ell}$, or add them to **if then else** and **case of** $\{\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket \mapsto; :: \mapsto\}$.

5 Interesting observations

- Exception types are not invariant under η -reduction.

6 Metatheory

Lemma 1 (Term substitution). *If $\Gamma, x : \hat{\tau}' \& \varphi; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$ and $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t' : \hat{\tau}' \& \varphi'$ then $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t[t'/x] : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$.*

Proof. By induction on the derivation of $\Gamma, x : \hat{\tau}' \& \varphi; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$.

Case T-VAR: We either have $t = x$ or $t = x'$ with $x \neq x'$. In the first case we need to show that $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash x[t'/x] : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$, which by definition of substitution is equal to $\Gamma; \Delta \vdash x : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$, but this is one of our assumptions. In the second case we need to show that $\Gamma, x' : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi; \Delta \vdash x'[t/x] : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$, which by definition of substitution is equal to $\Gamma, x' : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi; \Delta \vdash x' : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$. This follows immediately from [T-VAR].

□

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overline{\Gamma, x : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi; \Delta \vdash x : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-VAR]} \\
\\
\overline{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash c_\tau : \perp_\tau \& \emptyset} \text{ [T-CON]} \quad \overline{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \not\leq_\tau^\ell : \perp_\tau \& \{\ell\}} \text{ [T-CRASH]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \lambda x : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1. t : \hat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2 \langle \varphi_2 \rangle \& \emptyset} \text{ [T-ABS]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta, e : \kappa \vdash t : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \Lambda e : \kappa. t : \forall e : \kappa. \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-ANNAbs]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : \hat{\tau}_2 \langle \varphi_2 \rangle \rightarrow \hat{\tau} \langle \varphi \rangle \& \varphi \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 t_2 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-APP]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : \forall e : \kappa. \hat{\tau} \& \varphi \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi_2 : \kappa}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \langle \varphi_2 \rangle : \hat{\tau} [\varphi_2 / e] \& \varphi} \text{ [T-ANNApP]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau} \langle \varphi' \rangle \rightarrow \hat{\tau} \langle \varphi' \rangle \& \varphi'' \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi' \leq \varphi \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi'' \leq \varphi}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mathbf{fix} \ t : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-FIX]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : \mathbf{\hat{int}} \& \varphi \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 : \mathbf{\hat{int}} \& \varphi}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \oplus t_2 : \mathbf{\widehat{bool}} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-OP]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \mathbf{seq} \ t_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi} \text{ [T-SEQ]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : \mathbf{\widehat{bool}} \& \varphi \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_3 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mathbf{if} \ t_1 \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \mathbf{else} \ t_3 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-IF]} \\
\\
\overline{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash []_\tau : [\perp_\tau \langle \emptyset \rangle] \& \emptyset} \text{ [T-NIL]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 : [\hat{\tau} \langle \varphi_1 \rangle] \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 :: t_2 : [\hat{\tau} \langle \varphi_1 \rangle] \& \varphi_2} \text{ [T-CONS]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 : [\hat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle] \& \varphi' \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi' \leq \varphi \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi \quad \Gamma, x_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1, x_2 : [\hat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle] \& \varphi'; \Delta \vdash t_3 : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mathbf{case} \ t_1 \mathbf{of} \ \{ [] \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3 \} : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-CASE]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi \quad \Delta \vdash \hat{\tau} \leq \hat{\tau}' \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi \leq \varphi'}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau}' \& \varphi'} \text{ [T-SUB]}
\end{array}$$

Figure 3: Declarative type system ($\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$)

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overline{\Gamma, x : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi; \Delta \vdash x \hookrightarrow x : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi} \text{ [T-VAR]} \\
\\
\overline{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash c_\tau \hookrightarrow c_\tau : \tau \& \emptyset} \text{ [T-CON]} \quad \overline{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \not\hookrightarrow_\tau^\ell \hookrightarrow \not\hookrightarrow_\tau^\ell : \perp_\tau \& \{\ell\}} \text{ [T-CRASH]} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta, \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i \vdash \hat{\tau}_1 \triangleright \tau_1 \quad \Delta, \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i \vdash \varphi_1 : \text{EXN} \quad \Gamma, x : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1; \Delta, \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i \vdash t \hookrightarrow t' : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \lambda x : \tau_1. t \hookrightarrow \Lambda \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i. \lambda x : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1. t' : \forall \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i. \hat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \rightarrow \hat{\tau}_2 \langle \varphi_2 \rangle \& \emptyset} \text{ [T-ABS]} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta \vdash \hat{\tau}_2 \leq \hat{\tau} [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi_2 \leq \varphi [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \quad \overline{\Delta \vdash \varphi_i : \kappa_i} \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \hookrightarrow t'_1 : \forall \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i. \hat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \rightarrow \hat{\tau} \langle \varphi \rangle \& \varphi' \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_1 \langle \overline{\varphi_i} \rangle t'_2 : \hat{\tau} [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \& \varphi [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \cup \varphi'} \text{ [T-APP]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t \hookrightarrow t' : \forall \overline{e_i} : \kappa_i. \hat{\tau} \langle \varphi \rangle \rightarrow \hat{\tau}' \langle \varphi' \rangle \& \varphi'' \quad \Delta \vdash \hat{\tau}' [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \leq \hat{\tau} [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi' [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \leq \varphi [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \quad \overline{\Delta \vdash \varphi_i : \kappa_i}}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mathbf{fix} \ t \hookrightarrow \mathbf{fix} \ t' \langle \overline{\varphi_i} \rangle : \hat{\tau} [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \& \varphi [\overline{\varphi_i} / \overline{e_i}] \cup \varphi''} \text{ [T-FIX]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \hookrightarrow t'_1 : \mathbf{int} \& \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_2 : \mathbf{int} \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \oplus t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_1 \oplus t'_2 : \mathbf{bool} \& \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2} \text{ [T-OP]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \hookrightarrow t'_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \mathbf{seq} \ t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_1 \mathbf{seq} \ t'_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2} \text{ [T-SEQ]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \hookrightarrow t'_1 : \mathbf{bool} \& \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_3 \hookrightarrow t'_3 : \hat{\tau}_3 \& \varphi_3}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mathbf{if} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{if} \ t'_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ t'_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t'_3 : \hat{\tau}_2 \sqcup \hat{\tau}_3 \& \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2 \cup \varphi_3} \text{ [T-IF]} \\
\\
\overline{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \square_\tau \hookrightarrow \square_\tau : \perp_\tau \& \emptyset} \text{ [T-NIL]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \hookrightarrow t'_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_2 : [\hat{\tau}'_1 \langle \varphi'_1 \rangle] \& \varphi_2}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 :: t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_1 :: t'_2 : [\hat{\tau}_1 \sqcup \hat{\tau}'_1 \langle \varphi_1 \cup \varphi'_1 \rangle] \& \varphi_2} \text{ [T-CONS]} \\
\\
\frac{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_1 \hookrightarrow t'_1 : [\tau_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle] \& \varphi'_1 \quad \Gamma; \Delta \vdash t_2 \hookrightarrow t'_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \varphi_2 \quad \Gamma, x_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \& \varphi_1, x_2 : [\tau_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle] \& \varphi'_1; \Delta \vdash t_3 \hookrightarrow t'_3 : \hat{\tau}_3 \& \varphi_3}{\Gamma; \Delta \vdash \mathbf{case} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{case} \ t'_1 \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t'_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t'_3\} : \hat{\tau}_2 \sqcup \hat{\tau}_3 \& \varphi'_1 \cup \varphi_2 \cup \varphi_3} \text{ [T-CASE]}
\end{array}$$

Figure 4: Syntax-directed type elaboration system ($\Gamma; \Delta \vdash t \hookrightarrow t' : \hat{\tau} \& \varphi$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{R} : \mathbf{TyEnv} \times \mathbf{KiEnv} \times \mathbf{Tm} &\rightarrow \mathbf{ExnTy} \times \mathbf{Exn} \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta x &= \Gamma_x \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta c_\tau &= \langle \perp_\tau; \emptyset \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta \frac{\ell}{\tau} &= \langle \perp_\tau; \{\ell\} \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (\lambda x : \tau. t) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\tau}_1; e_1; \overline{e_i : \kappa_i} \rangle = \mathcal{C} \oslash \tau \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_2; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} (\Gamma, x : \widehat{\tau}_1 \ \& \ e_1) (\Delta, \overline{e_i : \kappa_i}) t \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \langle \forall \overline{e_i : \kappa_i}. \widehat{\tau}_1 \langle e_1 \rangle \rightarrow \widehat{\tau}_2 \langle \varphi_2 \rangle; \emptyset \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (t_1 \ t_2) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\tau}_1; \varphi_1 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_1 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_2; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_2 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_2' \langle e_2' \rangle \rightarrow \widehat{\tau}' \langle \varphi' \rangle; \overline{e_i : \kappa_i} \rangle = \mathcal{I} \widehat{\tau}_1 \\
&\quad \theta = [e_2' \mapsto \varphi_2] \circ \mathcal{M} \oslash \widehat{\tau}_2 \ \widehat{\tau}_2' \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \langle \llbracket \theta \widehat{\tau}' \rrbracket_\Delta; \llbracket \theta \varphi' \cup \varphi_1 \rrbracket_\Delta \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (\mathbf{fix} \ t) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\tau}; \varphi \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}' \langle e' \rangle \rightarrow \widehat{\tau}'' \langle \varphi'' \rangle; \overline{e_i : \kappa_i} \rangle = \mathcal{I} \widehat{\tau} \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \langle \widehat{\tau}_0; \varphi_0; i \rangle \leftarrow \langle \perp_{[\widehat{\tau}']}; \emptyset; 0 \rangle \\
&\quad \mathbf{do} \ \theta \leftarrow [e' \mapsto \varphi_i] \circ \mathcal{M} \oslash \widehat{\tau}_i \ \widehat{\tau}' \\
&\quad \quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_{i+1}; \varphi_{i+1}; i \rangle \leftarrow \langle \llbracket \theta \widehat{\tau}'' \rrbracket_\Delta; \llbracket \theta \varphi'' \rrbracket_\Delta; i+1 \rangle \\
&\quad \mathbf{until} \ \langle \widehat{\tau}_i; \varphi_i \rangle \equiv \langle \widehat{\tau}_{i-1}; \varphi_{i-1} \rangle \\
&\quad \mathbf{return} \ \langle \widehat{\tau}_i; \llbracket \varphi \cup \varphi_i \rrbracket_\Delta \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (t_1 \oplus t_2) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\mathbf{int}}; \varphi_1 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_1 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\mathbf{int}}; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_2 \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \ \langle \widehat{\mathbf{bool}}; \llbracket \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2 \rrbracket_\Delta \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (t_1 \ \mathbf{seq} \ t_2) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\tau}_1; \varphi_1 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_1 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_2; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_2 \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \ \langle \widehat{\tau}_2; \llbracket \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2 \rrbracket_\Delta \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (\mathbf{if} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\mathbf{bool}}; \varphi_1 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_1 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_2; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_2 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_3; \varphi_3 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_3 \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \ \langle \llbracket \widehat{\tau}_2 \sqcup \widehat{\tau}_3 \rrbracket_\Delta; \llbracket \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2 \cup \varphi_3 \rrbracket_\Delta \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta \llbracket \perp_\tau \rrbracket &= \langle \llbracket \perp_\tau \langle \emptyset \rangle \rrbracket; \emptyset \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (t_1 :: t_2) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \widehat{\tau}_1; \varphi_1 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_1 \\
&\quad \langle \llbracket \widehat{\tau}_2 \langle \varphi_2' \rangle \rrbracket; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_2 \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \ \langle \llbracket (\widehat{\tau}_1 \sqcup \widehat{\tau}_2) \langle \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2' \rangle \rrbracket_\Delta; \varphi_2 \rangle \\
\mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta (\mathbf{case} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{of} \ \{ \llbracket \cdot \rrbracket \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3 \}) &= \mathbf{let} \langle \llbracket \widehat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1' \rangle \rrbracket; \varphi_1 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_1 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_2; \varphi_2 \rangle = \mathcal{R} (\Gamma, x_1 : \widehat{\tau}_1 \ \& \ \varphi_1', x_2 : \llbracket \widehat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1' \rangle \rrbracket \ \& \ \varphi_1) \Delta t_2 \\
&\quad \langle \widehat{\tau}_3; \varphi_3 \rangle = \mathcal{R} \Gamma \Delta t_3 \\
&\quad \mathbf{in} \ \langle \llbracket \widehat{\tau}_2 \sqcup \widehat{\tau}_3 \rrbracket_\Delta; \llbracket \varphi_1 \cup \varphi_2 \cup \varphi_3 \rrbracket_\Delta \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 5: Type inference algorithm

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overline{\Delta \vdash \mathbf{bool} \leq \widehat{\mathbf{bool}}} \text{ [S-Bool]} \quad \overline{\Delta \vdash \mathbf{int} \leq \widehat{\mathbf{int}}} \text{ [S-Int]} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta \vdash \widehat{\tau}_1 \leq \tau_1 \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi'_1 \leq \varphi_1 \quad \Delta \vdash \widehat{\tau}_2 \leq \tau'_2 \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi_2 \leq \varphi'_2}{\Delta \vdash \widehat{\tau}_1 \langle \varphi_1 \rangle \rightarrow \widehat{\tau}_2 \langle \varphi_2 \rangle \leq \widehat{\tau}'_1 \langle \varphi'_1 \rangle \rightarrow \widehat{\tau}'_2 \langle \varphi'_2 \rangle} \text{ [S-ARR]} \\
\\
\frac{\Delta \vdash \widehat{\tau} \leq \tau' \quad \Delta \vdash \varphi \leq \varphi'}{\Delta \vdash [\widehat{\tau} \langle \varphi \rangle] \leq [\widehat{\tau}' \langle \varphi' \rangle]} \text{ [S-LIST]} \quad \frac{\Delta, e : \kappa \vdash \widehat{\tau}_1 \leq \widehat{\tau}_2}{\Delta \vdash \forall e : \kappa. \widehat{\tau}_1 \leq \forall e : \kappa. \widehat{\tau}_2} \text{ [S-FORALL]}
\end{array}$$

Figure 6: Subtyping

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{t \longrightarrow t'}{t \langle \varphi \rangle \longrightarrow t' \langle \varphi \rangle} [\text{E-ANNAPP}] \quad \frac{}{(\Lambda e : \kappa.t) \langle \varphi \rangle \longrightarrow t [\varphi/e]} [\text{E-ANNAbs}] \\
\\
\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \longrightarrow t'_1 t_2} [\text{E-APP}] \quad \frac{}{(\lambda x : \tau.t) t_2 \longrightarrow t_1 [t_2/x]} [\text{E-APPAbs}] \\
\\
\frac{t \longrightarrow t'}{\mathbf{fix} \ t \longrightarrow \mathbf{fix} \ t'} [\text{E-FIX}] \quad \frac{}{\mathbf{fix} \ (\lambda x : \tau.t) \longrightarrow t [\mathbf{fix} \ (\lambda x : \tau.t)/x]} [\text{E-FIXAbs}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\downarrow^\ell t_2 \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-APPEXN}] \quad \frac{}{\mathbf{fix} \ \downarrow^\ell \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-FIXEXN}] \\
\\
\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1 \oplus t_2 \longrightarrow t'_1 \oplus t_2} [\text{E-OP}_1] \quad \frac{t_2 \longrightarrow t'_2}{t_1 \oplus t_2 \longrightarrow t_1 \oplus t'_2} [\text{E-OP}_2] \\
\\
\frac{}{v_1 \oplus v_2 \longrightarrow \llbracket v_1 \oplus v_2 \rrbracket} [\text{E-OP}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\downarrow^\ell \oplus t_2 \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-OPEXN}_1] \quad \frac{}{t_1 \oplus \downarrow^\ell \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-OPEXN}_2] \\
\\
\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{t_1 \mathbf{seq} \ t_2 \longrightarrow t'_1 \mathbf{seq} \ t_2} [\text{E-SEQ}_1] \quad \frac{}{v_1 \mathbf{seq} \ t_2 \longrightarrow t_2} [\text{E-SEQ}_2] \\
\\
\frac{}{\downarrow^\ell \mathbf{seq} \ t_2 \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-SEQEXN}] \\
\\
\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\mathbf{if} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3 \longrightarrow \mathbf{if} \ t'_1 \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3} [\text{E-IF}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathbf{if} \ \mathbf{true} \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3 \longrightarrow t_2} [\text{E-IFTRUE}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathbf{if} \ \mathbf{false} \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3 \longrightarrow t_3} [\text{E-IFFALSE}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathbf{if} \ \downarrow^\ell \ \mathbf{then} \ t_2 \ \mathbf{else} \ t_3 \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-IFEXN}] \\
\\
\frac{t_1 \longrightarrow t'_1}{\mathbf{case} \ t_1 \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\} \longrightarrow \mathbf{case} \ t'_1 \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\}} [\text{E-CASE}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathbf{case} \ \square \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\} \longrightarrow t_2} [\text{E-CASENIL}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathbf{case} \ t_1 :: t'_1 \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\} \longrightarrow t_3 [t_1; t'_1/x_1; x_2]} [\text{E-CASENIL}] \\
\\
\frac{}{\mathbf{case} \ \downarrow^\ell \ \mathbf{of} \ \{\square \mapsto t_2; x_1 :: x_2 \mapsto t_3\} \longrightarrow \downarrow^\ell} [\text{E-CASEEXN}]
\end{array}$$

Figure 7: Operational semantics ($t_1 \longrightarrow t_2$)