

Subject: Y.Y.O  
Date:

Topic

مختصر درسی

{ Advanced Programming Languages : اولین

{ Advanced Topics in Programming languages

ماهیتی و مفہومیتی Advanced Programming Languages پر مختصہ

(Formal) Formalism پر مختصہ

Language: a medium for expression (communication)

Program: specifying a computation

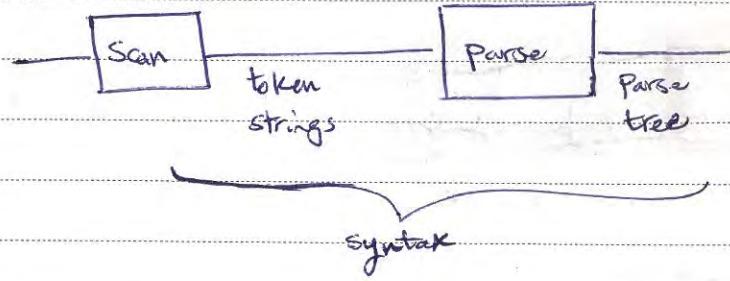
Semantics: دلیلیتی کے لئے ایک ایجاد کردہ مفہوم

to give meaning

to sentences (programs)

وہ کیا ہے؟

Semantics



وہ کیا ہے؟

Context-Free Grammars: سادگی کا نتیجہ

traditional: سنتی

new syntaxes

PARCO

→ new syntaxes: Context-Sensitive

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int i, j;

char c;

j = i + c; → current context  $i, j, c$

variables: int, char, var, etc.

Static Analyzer  $\rightarrow$  parse, scan, infer, deduce types  
(Static Semantics)

Type System  $\rightarrow$  Static Analyzer  $\rightarrow$  type inference

↓  
Type Mismatch (Type Error)

▪ Type is also key concept

static Semantics (Types, Typing)  $\rightarrow$  type inference ②

سؤال این ریس: خط خطا را درین طایفه کوچک متنظر اداه است؟

↓

stack, heap, memory, pointer -

array

initialization -

(Built-in Security)

good, flerror requirement -

memory leak detection -

Subject 94, 95  
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Textbooks:

- Foundations for Programming Languages, John Mitchell,  
MIT Press, 1996.  
(The Bible of Semantics)
- Practical Foundations for Programming Languages, Robert Harper,  
Cambridge University Press, 2013.
- Types and Programming Languages, Benjamin Pierce, MIT Press,  
2003.
- The Formal Semantics of Programming Languages, Glynne Winskel,  
Cambridge University Press, 1993.

Functional programming is a paradigm based on lambda calculus  
In application, function type inference

Haskell :  $\lambda$  or  $\lambda\mu$

Lambda Calculus :  $\lambda$  or  $\lambda\mu$   
 $(\lambda)$

Evaluation : { Final 12  
Midterm 6  
Assignments 2

## Subject

Date 94, 9, 14

## Induction:

## (Inductive Definitions)

(Winkler - physics) (Harper - physics) (Foundations - Mitchell - physics)  
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\* Introduction to Bisimulation and Co-induction, Davide Sangiorgi )

الآن - ملحوظاتي - مراجعة دروسنا

## Cross co-induction

الآن نحن في

0, 1, 2, ...

Programmatical output ← numeral

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cdot p(n)$$

$$\text{e.g. } p(n) \triangleq 0+1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Ferm I)

## Induction Basis

Induction  
Hypothesis

## Induction Conclusion

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cdot p(n) \Leftrightarrow p(0) \wedge \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \cdot p(k) \rightarrow p(k+1).$$

## Induction Step

Since we've got the first proof principle

این سری از پرسش‌ها را در مورد

$P_{k+1}(k+1) \rightarrow P(k)$  owing to the periodicity of  $P$ .

۱۰۰ ریون ویر تنه ها در ریون ویر کسر داشت سور.

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$p(k) \rightarrow p(k+1)$

الآن نحسب  $p(k)$  والآن نحسب  $p(k+1)$

جایت نهاد و حکم زدن ای سردار

A simple generalization:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad p(n) \Leftrightarrow p(m) \wedge \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad p(k) \rightarrow p(k+1).$$

$$Q(n) = P(n+m)$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : Q(n) \Leftrightarrow Q(0) \wedge \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, Q(k) \rightarrow Q(k+1).$$

Form II) (The strong forms of mathematical induction on natural numbers)

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : P(n) \Leftrightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{N} : (\forall k \in \mathbb{N} : k < m \rightarrow P(k)) \rightarrow P(m)$$

$$\text{or } \vdash_{\text{Herm}} p(n) \Leftrightarrow \vdash_{\text{Herm}} (\vdash_{\text{Km}} p(k)) \rightarrow p(m)$$

weak form (Strong form) Form II , (Weak form) Form I 

Emotional strength (individuals)

مکان بحث رہنمائی، جو جنگی

$$P(k-1), P(k-2), \dots, P(0)$$

بے ساتھ رہنے کا ایک نامہ اسکے

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$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \cdot \exists p_1, \dots, p_r \in \text{Primes} \cdot n = p_1 p_2 \dots p_r$  (Unique Factorization) (Ji)

$$P(2) \triangleq \exists p_1, \dots, p_r \in \text{Primes} : 2 = p_1 \cdots p_r \Rightarrow 2 = 2 \vee$$

$$\left( \forall_{k < m} . \ p(k) \right) \rightarrow p(m)$$

( if  $m$  is prime :  $m=m$  ✓

{ if  $m$  is composite:  $m = m_1 \cdot m_2$ ,  $m > m_1, m_2 \geq 2$

$$\text{بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ} \Rightarrow m = (p_1 \dots p_r) \underbrace{(p'_1 \dots p'_{r'})}_{m_1} \underbrace{(p''_1 \dots p''_{s''})}_{m_2}$$

لی خوز م - سرچ ممالک از اسلامیان و اسلامیات

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ أَفَلَا يَرَوْنَ أَنَّمَا يُنَزَّلُ إِلَيْهِمْ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ فِي الْحَقِيقَةِ وَمَا هُمْ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ

Hata. P(A)

! بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

$f: A \rightarrow N$  für  $\exists x \in A \forall y \in N$

<sup>1</sup> total function

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HaoA.

$$Q(n) \triangleq f(a) = n \rightarrow P(a)$$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : Q(n)$



per  $\in$  well-ordering

(proves well-ordering of  $f \in \{\text{left}, \text{right}\}$ )  
A proof

Example - A binary tree is either empty, or an internal node with  
two subtrees.

binary

( $\text{left} \rightarrow \text{right}$ )

$T$ : The set of all binary trees

Prove that  $\forall t \in T : t$  has at most one more leaf than internal

nodes.  
(minus)

height:  $T \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$\text{left} \rightarrow \text{right}$

$p(t)$

$Q(n) : \text{height}(t) = n \rightarrow t$  has at most ...

$p(t)$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : Q(n)$

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$$Q(0) \triangleq \text{height}(t) = 0 \rightarrow P(t)$$

empty

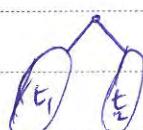
$$\text{leaves}(\text{empty}) = 0 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{leaves}(\text{empty}) \leq \text{nodes}(\text{empty}) + 1$$
$$\text{nodes}(\text{empty}) = 0$$

single

$$\text{leaves} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$
$$\text{nodes} = 0$$

True,  $Q(0)$  ✓

$$Hm\&W. (H K.m. Q(k)) \rightarrow Q(m).$$



$$\text{height}(t_1) \leq m$$

$$\text{height}(t_2) \leq m$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I.H.}} \text{leaves}(t_2) \leq \text{nodes}(t_2) + 1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{I.H.}} \text{leaves}(t_1) \leq \text{nodes}(t_1) + 1$$

$$\underline{P_{APCO}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{leaves}(t_1) + \text{leaves}(t_2)}_{\text{leaves}(t)} \leq \underbrace{\text{nodes}(t_1) + \text{nodes}(t_2) + 1}_{\text{nodes}(t)} + 1$$

root ↗

✓

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العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو العنصر الأدنى في الترتيب (bottom up)

height (أعلى) عنصر في الترتيب (atom) في الترتيب المترافق (well-formed)

العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو العنصر الأدنى في الترتيب (bottom up)

مترافق (well-formed) هو العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) في الترتيب المترافق (bottom up)

العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو العنصر الأدنى في الترتيب المترافق (bottom up)

Induction on Expressions (Structural Induction):

(Induction on the structure of expressions)

لكل عناصر

العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو expression في المترافق (bottom up)

العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو syntactic object في المترافق (bottom up)

(derivation tree) parse tree المترافق (bottom up)

العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو expression المترافق (bottom up)

العنصر المكون من المفردات (atom) هو syntactic object المترافق (bottom up)

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44, v, 1

" is defined to be "

Example -  $e ::= 0 \mid 1 \mid v \mid e + e \mid e * e$

$Q(n) \triangleq \{ t \in \text{Trees} \mid (\text{height}(t) = n \wedge t \text{ is a parse tree of } e)\}$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}. Q(n) \Leftrightarrow \forall e. P(e)$$

(جِئْتُمْ), هـ. p(2) (جِئْتُمْ): جِئْتُمْ مَنْ يَرِيدُ لِيَكُونَ مَنْ يَرِيدُ لِيَكُونَ

Ind. Base:  $p(a), p(1), p(\bar{v})$

Ind. step:

$$\text{Def: } p(e_1) \wedge p(e_2) \Rightarrow p(e_1 + e_2) \quad \text{für } e_1, e_2, e_1 + e_2 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$P(x_1) \wedge P(x_2) \Rightarrow P(x_1 * x_2)$$

میتوانیم اینجا را بخواهیم

(٦٥٦)

نحوی Base - گویا اولیه از اینجا می توانیم بصری expression را در

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ هُمُ الْأَوَّلُونَ مَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ يَرَهُ وَمَا لَهُ بِخَفْيٍ

Structural Induction – To prove that  $P(e)$  is true for every

expressions are generated by some grammar, it is sufficient to prove (P) for every atomic expression and, for any compound

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expressions  $e$  with immediate subexpressions  $e_1, \dots, e_k$ , prove that if  $p(e_i)$  for  $i=1, \dots, k$ , then  $p(e)$ .

Example -

$$e ::= a \mid i \mid v \mid e + e \mid c e$$

prove that every expression given by the grammar above defines

a multi-variate function bounded by a certain form of  
polynomial.

$p(e) \triangleq$  for any list  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  of variables containing all the

variables in  $e$ , there is a polynomial  $c v_1^{k_1} \dots v_n^{k_n}$  such that

for all natural number values of  $v_1, \dots, v_n$  greater than

zero, the value of  $e$  is less than the value of the  
polynomial.

$$p(a), p(i), p(v) : \text{L1}$$

$$p(a) = 0 < v_1 \dots v_n \checkmark \quad (c=k=1)$$

$$p(i) = 1 < 2v_1 \dots v_n \checkmark \quad (c=2, k=1)$$

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$$P(v_i) : v_i < c v_1 \dots v_{i-1} v_{i+1} \dots v_n \quad \checkmark$$

also  $v_i < v_j$  for  $i > j$

: Induction step  $e_1 + e_2 < v_1 \dots v_n$

$$P(e_1) : e_1 < c v_1^k v_2^k \dots v_n^k$$

$$P(e_2) : e_2 < c' v_1^{k'} v_2^{k'} \dots v_n^{k'}$$

$$\Rightarrow e_1 + e_2 < (c+c') v_1^{\max\{k,k'\}} v_2^{\max\{k,k'\}} \dots v_n^{\max\{k,k'\}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(e_1 + e_2) \quad \checkmark$$

by induction

$$\text{I.H. } \Rightarrow e_1 * e_2 < c c' v_1^{(k+k')} v_2^{(k+k')} \dots v_n^{(k+k')} \Rightarrow P(e_1 * e_2) \quad \checkmark$$

also  $e_1 * e_2 < v_1 \dots v_n$

so  $e_1 * e_2 < v_1 \dots v_n$

$$n := 0 \mid \text{succ } n$$

$$\forall n \cdot P(n)$$

Induction on Proofs: (Structural Induction on Proofs)

$\vdash$  Proof system       $\vdash$  Proof

A Hilbert-style proof system consists of 'axioms' and 'proof rules'.

In Hilbert-style  $\vdash$  is a proof system

: equality ( $\equiv$ )

$e = e$  (axiom)

$e_1 = e_2 \quad e_2 = e_3 \quad (e_1 = e_3)$  (proper rule) (inference rule)

$e_1 = e_3$  (proof rule)

( $\vdash$  general style proof rule  $\rightarrow$   $\vdash$  (provable axiom))

$A_1 \dots A_n \vdash$  : proof rule (proper / inference)

B

$\vdash$  (proper)  $\vdash$  (inference)  $\vdash$  (proper)  $\vdash$  (inference)

$\vdash$  B  $\vdash$  (proper) premises  $\vdash$  antecedents  $\vdash$  A<sub>1</sub>  $\vdash$  A<sub>n</sub>

$\vdash$  (proper) Conclusion  $\vdash$  Consequent

$\vdash$  (proper)  $\vdash$  (proper) Rule of axioms,  $\vdash$  (proper) Rule,  $\vdash$  (proper) Rule

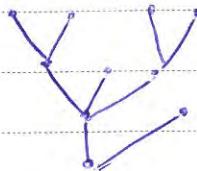
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(Sequence)

Now we can prove (using induction): proof tree of

any finite rule is axiom-like

is finite-like



Structural Induction on Proofs - To prove that  $P(\pi)$  is true for every proof  $\pi$  in some proof system, it is sufficient to show that  $P$  holds for every axiom of the proof system, and then assuming that  $P$  holds for proofs  $\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$ , prove that  $P(\pi)$  for any proof that ends by extending one or more of the proofs

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_k$  with one inference rule.

(We call this soundness of proof rule (new))

Soundness of a proof system (This is based on the idea of

if  $\vdash A \vdash B$  then  $A \vdash B$

PAFCO (parallel closure property)

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Example - (inequality)

$$e ::= \alpha \mid t \mid v \mid e_1 + e_2 \mid e_1 * e_2$$

given: A simple proof system for inequalities  $e \leq e'$ .

Axioms {  $e \leq e$   
 $\alpha \leq e$

$$\frac{e \leq e' \quad e' \leq e''}{e \leq e''} \text{ (Transitivity)}$$

$$e \leq e''$$

$$\frac{e \leq e' \quad e'' \leq e''}{e + e'' \leq e' + e''} \text{ (plus-monotonicity)}$$

$$e_1 + e_2 \leq e'_1 + e'_2$$

$$\frac{e_1 \leq e_2 \quad e_3 \leq e_4}{e_1 * e_3 \leq e'_1 * e'_4} \text{ (Times-monotonicity)}$$

$$e_1 * e_2 \leq e'_1 * e'_2$$

for every  $\pi$ ,  $\vdash \text{soundness over } \pi$

$P(\pi) \triangleq$  if  $\pi$  is a proof of  $e \leq e'$ , then for all values of

variables, the value of  $e$  is less than or equal to the

Value of  $e'$ .

↓  
(arithmetic)

فَلَمَّا حَسِبُوهُ مَوْتًا أَنْجَاهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ

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نیکلوفلکس، فلکس پیتولیکل

$$e \leq e' \quad \checkmark$$

لـ، فـ، مـ، سـ، تـ، حـ، قـ، وـ، يـ.

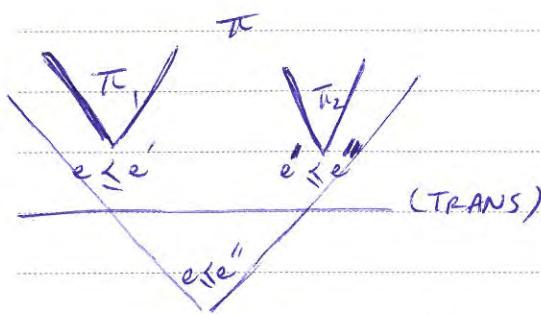
راستک رہنے والے دماغی اسٹر

وَهُوَ أَكْبَرُ مِنْهُ وَأَكْبَرُ مِنْهُ وَأَكْبَرُ مِنْهُ

✓ 20-21st

: large  $\sigma_{ij}$  are

$$(\pi_1, \rho, e_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{C}_n$$



جیسا کہ "کوئی ایک" ، اسے صاف ساندھس سے

جواهر و معدن "کلیو" (Clio) نام دارد.

$$p(\pi_1) \wedge p(\pi_2) \Rightarrow p(\pi)$$

↓ { } } proof of  $e \leq e''$   
proof of  $e' \leq e''$

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## Well-founded Induction:

(visits visited)

A well-founded relation on a set A is a binary relation

$\prec$  on A with the property that there is no infinite

descending sequence  $a_0 \succ a_1 \succ \dots$

example -  $i \prec j \Leftrightarrow j = i + 1$  on natural numbers.

. 2 < 3 < 4

Why ordered? Because order is given by this well-foundedness

\* A well-founded relation is irreflexive.

...  $a \neq a$ : irreflexivity is a property of well-founded relations

Lemma - Let  $\prec$  be a binary relation on set A. Then,  $\prec$  is

well-founded iff every nonempty set of A has a minimal element.

minimal  $x$

$B \subseteq A$ ,  $b \in B$ ,  $\forall z \in B : z \neq b \rightarrow z \not\prec b$ .

( $b$  is a minimal element of  $B$ )

Proof - As an exercise!

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Theorem - (Well-founded Induction).

Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be a well-founded relation on  $A$  and let  $P$  be

Some property on A. If  $P(a)$  holds whenever we have

$P(b)$  for all  $b \in A$ , then  $P(a)$  is true for all  $a \in A$ .

$$\forall a. \left( \left( \forall b. b < a \rightarrow P(b) \right) \rightarrow P(a) \right) \Leftrightarrow \forall a. P(a)$$

(سے بھی عزم کر، استوار ہوئی اعداد ملکہ)

Proof -

أَرْفَادُهُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ (بِآيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ هَامِلُونَ) هَامِلُونَ

از طرف عرب چونست:

proof by contradiction:

If there is some  $x \in A$  with  $\neg p(x)$ , then the set

$B = \{a \in A \mid \neg p(a)\}$  is nonempty. According to the previous

lemma,  $B$  has a minimal element  $a \in B$ . Since we therefore

have:  $\forall b \prec a : P(b)$  (minimal ~~see~~<sup>-1</sup> one) which implies

P(a). A contradiction!

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for well-founded sets (induction principle)

Induction on natural numbers:  $m \leq n$  if  $m+1 = n$   
(Weak)

Induction on natural numbers:  $m \leq n$  if  $m < n$   
(Strong)

Structural Induction on expressions:  $e \leq e'$  if  $e$  is an "immediate" subexpression of  $e'$   
(Form I) (Weak)

Structural Induction on expressions:  $e \leq e'$  if  $e$  is a subexpression of  $e'$   
(Form II) (Strong)

Induction on Proofs:  $\pi \leq \pi'$  if  $\pi$  is the subproof for some antecedents of the last inference rule in proof  $\pi'$ .

Lexicographic ordering

$\frac{1}{0} / \frac{1}{0}$   
 $\vdash \phi_0 \wedge \phi_1$

$(m, n) \leq (m', n')$

iff  $m \leq m'$  or

$(m = m' \text{ and } n \leq n')$

or

well-founded orderings (lexicographical order)

$(0, 0) = \text{the first}$

lexicographical order, well-ordering principle in lexicographical order

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lexicographic induction

(the theorem, the proof)

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example -  $(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k) \leq (n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k)$

iff

$k \leq l \vee (k = l \wedge \exists i \leq k. \forall j < i. m_j = n_j \wedge m_i < n_i)$

سی جو کسی دیگر کا جو ایجاد کرے تو اس کو foundation کہا جاتا ہے اور اس کو Harper کا نام دیا جاتا ہے

Binding Syntax, Abstract Syntax جو syntactic object ہے جو کہ

Tree { Tree }  $\downarrow$  parse Tree of a program

AST کا مفہوم

Scope, Subbinding

Tree

Harper کا نام دیا جاتا ہے

Inductive Definitions:

وہ اسی کو well-founded کہا جاتا ہے جو اس کا معنی ہے کہ اس کا جو

تبلیغاتی بوجا تھا اس کا جو وہ

Judgment (مطابق)

نہیں تھا اس کو declarative sentence کا proposition

PoPCo meaningful ہے اس کا معنی

کوئی کام

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introduction to type theory

Judgment

A proposition is a syntactic object known as Judgment of inference

example -  $n : \text{nat} \rightarrow n$  is a natural number

$n = n_1 + n_2 \rightarrow n$  is the sum of  $n_1$  and  $n_2$

( $\lambda x : T$ )  $\rightarrow T$  type  $\rightarrow T$  is a type

$e : T \rightarrow e : T \rightarrow$  expression  $e$  has type  $T$

$e \Downarrow v \rightarrow$  expression  $e$  evaluates to  $v$ .

Surprisingly

any well-formed expression is a type

in this instance we have a Judgment form

$2 : \text{nat}$

$5 = 3 + 2$

$\vdash$

unary predicate  $n : \text{nat} \rightarrow$   $n$  is a  $\text{nat}$  predicate

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$\vdash b : \text{nat}, c : \text{nat} \rightarrow$

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is true in Judgment

is judgment a previous J.

An inductive definition of a judgment form consists of a collection

of "rules" of the form  
(inference)

$$\frac{J_1 \dots J_k}{J}$$

Conclusion is true in premises what  $J_2 \vdash J_1$ ?

Conclusion is true in premise and next rule inference rule

first conclusion is true in premise

Up to now true premise is called original judgment in case of

{ if  $k=0 \rightarrow$  judgment is an "axiom".  
called

{ if  $k \neq 0 \rightarrow$  judgment is called a "proper rule".

Example: "a nat" judgment form is

(just) a nat (so it is not yet)

(and) (is not) (it is)

PaPCO

zero nat  $\frac{}{\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}}$

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Date 24/11/10

Bisimulation and Co-induction  $\vdash \omega$ )

(Co-induction, co-inductive)

Co-inductive finiteness co-inductive  $\vdash \omega$ )

(Co-inductive  $\vdash \omega$ )

However, co-induction is not co-inductive.

vii. (Finite proof)  $\vdash \omega$  Finite derivation  $\vdash \omega$  judgment  $\vdash \omega$

Finite proof  $\vdash \omega$  judgment  $\vdash \omega$

except assertion  $\vdash \omega$  judgment  $\vdash \omega$

The only thing we can do is Inference Rule  $\vdash \omega$  judgment  $\vdash \omega$

proper rule  $\vdash \omega$  closed axiom  $\vdash \omega$  closed

Rules define the strongest judgment closed under the rules.

in an inductive definition  $\vdash \omega$  forward

Rules in a co-inductive weakest judgment closed backward under the rules

definition  $\vdash \omega$  (largest set)

(closed) (judgment closed)  $\vdash \omega$  judgment  $\vdash \omega$

smallest set  $\vdash \omega$  strongest  $\vdash \omega$

(necessary)

but this is not always the case, it depends on the proof system

if sufficient  $\vdash \omega$  closed  $\vdash \omega$

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sufficient ← closeness  
information necessary → strongest

مکانیزم ایجاد ترتیبی میان عناصر

empty tree

$a_1$  tree  $a_2$  tree

node( $a_1, a_2$ ) tree

The set = {empty, node(empty, empty), node(empty, node(empty, empty))  
of trees}

strongest لیستی پروتکل

ویژگی ایجاد ترتیبی از عناصر برای پردازش

پردازش (judgment) بوسیله این پروتکل

ایجاد ترتیبی از عناصر برای پردازش

PoPCO \_\_\_\_\_

Subject APL

Date 27/1/10

= size dim

zero = zero nat

a = b nat

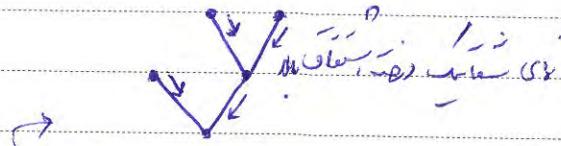
succ(a) = succ(b) nat

in derivation tree      in judgment

empty tree      empty tree  
empty tree      node(empty, empty) tree  
node(empty, node(empty, empty)) tree

$\nabla_1 \dots \nabla_k$        $\nabla_1, \dots, \nabla_k$ : derivations

J



Bottom-up derivation

Top-down  $\rightarrow$  Bottom-up

(Backward chaining) (Forward chaining)

From axiom rule

From rule, previous hypothesis

From judgment

From previous, valid judgment

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in general

semi-decidable  $\leftarrow$   $\exists j \exists i \forall V \exists - \exists / \exists$

Working sub-goal  $\leftarrow$  Goal is Backward  $\rightarrow$

prepositional logic, biconditional

is in general

in general

### Rule Induction:

$\frac{\vdash J_1 \dots J_k}{J}$  is valid, since

$\vdash J_1 \dots J_k \vdash P$  is valid

$P(J)$  whenever  $J$  is derivable (holds)  $\leftarrow$  ( $P$  holds on judgment  $J$ )

proves  $\vdash P$  in  $\vdash$   $J$  judgment form via  $\vdash$   $J$ .

Inductive Hypothesis

Inductive Conclusion

$$\forall J_1, \dots, J_k. P(J_1) \wedge \dots \wedge P(J_k) \Rightarrow P(J).$$

$\vdash P$  in  $\vdash$   $J$ ,  $\vdash$   $J_k \vdash J$ ,  $\vdash$

$\vdash P$  in  $\vdash$   $J$ ,  $\vdash$

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Date 94/1/1.

Propositional Logic - The propositional logic is the same.

1)  $P(\text{zero nat})$

2)  $\forall a \text{ nat} : P(a \text{ nat}) \Rightarrow P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat})$

Structural

(~~Induction~~ Induction on a nat Inference Rules)

Lemma - If  $a$  nat, then  $a = a$  nat.

$P(a \text{ nat}) \triangleq a \text{ nat} \xrightarrow{\text{implies}} a = a \text{ nat}$ .  $\therefore$  of  
Induction Hypothesis

$\forall a \text{ nat} : P(a \text{ nat})$

Thus,  
1)  $P(\text{zero nat})$  : (Propositional Logic). Propositional induction

2)  $\forall a \text{ nat} : (P(a \text{ nat}) \Rightarrow P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}))$

Proof 1)  $P(\text{zero nat}) \triangleq \text{zero nat} \Rightarrow \text{zero} = \text{zero nat}$  ✓  
vacuously holds!

- This is an axiom of  $\mathcal{L}$

Proof 2)  $\forall a \text{ nat} : (\forall b \text{ nat} : P(b \text{ nat}) \Rightarrow P(\text{succ}(b) \text{ nat})) \Rightarrow P(a \text{ nat})$

- Now prove  $\forall b \text{ nat} : P(b \text{ nat}) \Rightarrow P(\text{succ}(b) \text{ nat})$

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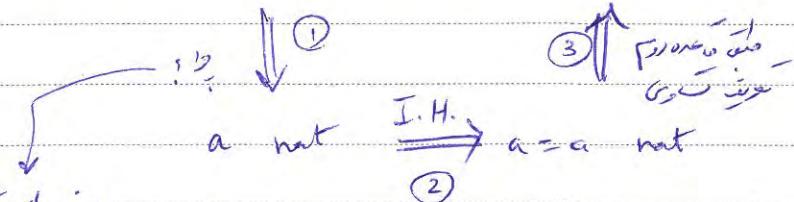
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Inductive Conclusion

(ضروری - مطلوب)

Date

$$P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}) \triangleq \text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \Rightarrow \text{succ}(a) = \text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}$$



(ضروری) Taking apart 1, ① and ②

via Building up 1, ③ here

(ضروری)

$a \text{ nat} \vdash \text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}$

(ضروری)

$\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \vdash \text{succ}(a) \text{ nat}$

(ضروری)

Now, we can use 1, ② and ③ to prove the conclusion.

(ضروری) Now, we can use 1, ② and ③ to prove the conclusion.

### Iterated and Simultaneous Definitions

Definitions involving multiple judgments

Example -

nil list  $\rightarrow$  Iterated definition

PAFCO	$a \text{ nat}$	$b \text{ list}$
	$\text{cons}(a; b) \text{ list}$	

In 1.  $a$  is a nat  
In 2.  $b$  is a list  
Corresponding nat is  $a$

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Date 28/7/18

Exmple -

Simultaneous

zero Even

Even, odd

a Odd

Succ(a) Even

Odd

a Even

Succ(a) Odd

~~البرهان بالاستقراء~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~لما كان a عددي~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~فإن sum(a; b; c) عددي~~

برهان بالتناقض  
نفرض  
 $\neg \exists c \text{nat} \text{ such that } \text{sum}(a; b; c)$

b nat

$\text{sum}(\text{zero}; b; b)$

$\text{sum}(a; b; c)$

$\text{sum}(\text{succ}(a); b; \text{succ}(c))$

Theorem - For every 'a nat' and 'b nat', there exists a unique 'c nat' such that  $\text{sum}(a; b; c)$ .

$\rightarrow$  ~~فأيضاً العددية هي متممة~~

PAPCO 3!

(~~و~~) uniqueness , there exists ~~one or~~  $\exists !$

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सत्याग्रह एवं विजयों की विवरण

Proof - 1) Existence:

By induction on a nat

$P(a \text{ nat}) \triangleq a \text{ nat} \Rightarrow \forall b \text{ nat. } \exists c \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(a; b; c)$ .

$P(\text{zero nat}) \triangleq \text{zero nat} \Rightarrow \forall b \text{ nat. } \exists c \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(\text{zero}; b; c)$

Take  $c = b$ . ✓

$P(a \text{ nat}) \Rightarrow P(\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat})$

$\text{succ}(a) \text{ nat} \Rightarrow \forall b \text{ nat. } \exists c \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(a; b; c)$

(1) ↘ (2) ↗

a nat  $\Rightarrow \forall b \text{ nat. } \exists c' \text{ nat. } \text{sum}(a; b; c')$

J.H.

Take  $c = \text{succ}(c')$

2) Uniqueness:

$P(a \text{ nat}) \triangleq a \text{ nat} \Rightarrow \forall b \text{ nat. } \forall c_1 \text{ nat. } \forall c_2 \text{ nat. }$

$\text{sum}(a; b; c_1) \wedge \text{sum}(a; b; c_2) \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2$

इति संपूर्ण

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Date

2018-10

→ Categorical  
→ Hypothetical

→ Categorical

↳ hypothetical

## Hypothetical Judgments:

• Context  $\rightarrow$  Use via Formalisierung

ii) Conclusion (جواب پرچمتوں کی تعداد)

موقع حكم وعدهما (دائم):

## 1) Derivability

## 2) Admissibility

لخواسته از این نتیجه است - خاتمه - Conclusion

1 1 1 1  
Nov 1, 1900 - W. C. Wright, R. L. Wright

1) Derivability:

$$J_1, J_2, \dots, J_n \vdash_{R^*}^{(v\text{-dash})} K$$

{  
 ↓  
 judgment

## The Form of

P4PCO If a derivability judgment is as above.

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Now we know that  $R$  is a set of axioms  $\{J_1, J_2, \dots\}$

we can write  
 $R[J_1, \dots, J_n]$

$\Gamma \vdash K$  means basic judgment  $\vdash K$  via basic judgment  $\vdash J_i, J_i \vdash K$

$R[\Gamma]$

$\Gamma \vdash_K$  means that  $K$  is derivable from rules  $R[\Gamma]$ .

( $\rightarrow$  Categorical  $\vdash_{\text{set}} \vdash \Gamma = \emptyset$ )

the rule  $J_1 \dots J_n \vdash K$  is derivable.

Now  $R$  is closed under derivation

Example -

zero nat  $\vdash$   $(*)$   
a nat  $\vdash$   
succ(a) nat  $\vdash$  pink lamb

PaPCO  $\frac{\vdash a \text{ nat} \vdash \star \quad \vdash \text{succ}(\text{succ}(a)) \text{ nat}}{\vdash \text{succ}(\text{succ}(a)) \text{ nat}}$

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(Gentzen)

: derivability types (blocks)

Theorem (Stability) - If  $\Gamma \vdash_R J$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash_{RURG} J$ .

- An  $\vdash$  derivability judgment is stable

(i.e. it admits substitutions - it is not subject to change)

Structural Properties:

derivability types for one block  
is stable

- Reflexivity:  $\Gamma, J \vdash_R J$

- Weakening:  $\Gamma \vdash_R J$ , then  $\Gamma, K \vdash_R J$

- Transitivity: If  $\Gamma \vdash_R K$  and  $\Gamma, K \vdash_R J$ , then

(Cut)

$\Gamma \vdash_R J$ .

2) Admissibility Judgments:

(a weaker form)

$\Gamma \vdash_R K \triangleq \vdash_R \Gamma \Rightarrow \vdash_R K$

~~Parikh, R. Admissibility and Stability of Derivability Judgments~~

~~if  $\Gamma$  is derivable, R is admissible, then  $\vdash_R$  judgment~~

(derivability is stronger than admissibility)

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$\vdash j \vdash K$   
will not have a boundary

Theorem -  $\Gamma \vdash_R K$ , then  $\Gamma \models_R K$ .

(derivability, transitivity exercise)

(in an exercise)

$\Gamma = \bar{J}_1, \dots, \bar{J}_n \vdash_R K \wedge \bar{J}_1, \dots, \bar{J}_n \vdash_R J_i \Rightarrow \bar{J}_1, \dots, \bar{J}_n \vdash_R K$

$\vdash_R K \vdash \bar{J}_1, \dots, \bar{J}_n \vdash_R K$  by rule

(Repeated application of the transitivity of derivability shows that if

$\Gamma \vdash_R J$  and  $J \vdash_R \Gamma$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash_R \Gamma$ )

Example -  $\text{succ}(a)$  not  $\models_R$  a net.

not  $\vdash_R$

(stable)  $\vdash_R$  with respect to admissibility, derivability is even stronger

Example -  $\star$  is not  $\vdash_R$

$\vdash \star \vdash \star \vdash \star \vdash \star \vdash \star$  Succ(junk) net

$\text{succ}(a)$  not  $\vdash_R$  a net.  
succ(junk) net

PAPCO  $\text{succ}(junk)$  not,  $\vdash$  junk not in  $\vdash_R$  we choose?

Proof:  $\vdash$  junk not in  $\vdash_R$  because  $\vdash_R$  is closed under  $\vdash$

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(Transitivity, Wakening (Reflexivity)) structural Properties of

## Irregular Admissibility

- Reflexivity:  $R, J \vdash_R J$

- Weakening :  $\Gamma \vdash_{B_1} J \Rightarrow \Gamma, K \vdash_{B_2} J$

- Transitivity:  $(F, K \vdash_R J \wedge F \vdash_R K) \Rightarrow F \vdash_R J$

(Hypothetical Inductive Definitions) : prostasti vijijas, nes uzsaka

$$FF_1 \vdash \overline{J}_1, \dots, FF_n \vdash \overline{J}_n$$

FFJ

global context

## $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_n$ local context

## Context-dependent perception

Refractive index ( $n$ ) is uniform along the fiber.

+ for all forms of violence

Latency, Transitivity, weakening

exist until generic Judgment (x)

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$\lambda | \Gamma + J$

:  $\lambda \varphi$ , Generic Judgment part,  $\varphi$ ?

a sequence of variables (identifiers)

?  $\lambda x_1 \dots x_n J$  for  $x_i$   $\in$   $\Sigma$  (variables)  
(placeholder)

.  $x_i$  is a placeholder  $\lambda$   $\varphi$   $\vdash$   $\varphi$  (value)

( $\lambda x_1 \dots x_n J$   $\vdash$   $J$  (type))

new,  $\lambda$ -variables, new, generic

.  $\lambda x_1 \dots x_n J$  binding  $\lambda$   
Scope,

let  $x$  be  $z$  in  $x+x$

let  $x$  be  $z+x$  in  $x+x$

{ }  $\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$   
let  $x$  be  $z+x$

let  $x$  be  $z$  in let  $x$  be  $z+x$  in  $x+x$

$\alpha$ -renaming  
let  $y$  be  $z$  in let  $x$  be  $y+y$  in  $x+x$

Abstract Syntax Tree

(S)  $\dots$ , sort  $\downarrow$ ,  $\dots$ , sort  $\downarrow$ , sort  $\downarrow$   $x$

$x+2$

plus ( $x + \text{num}[2]$ )

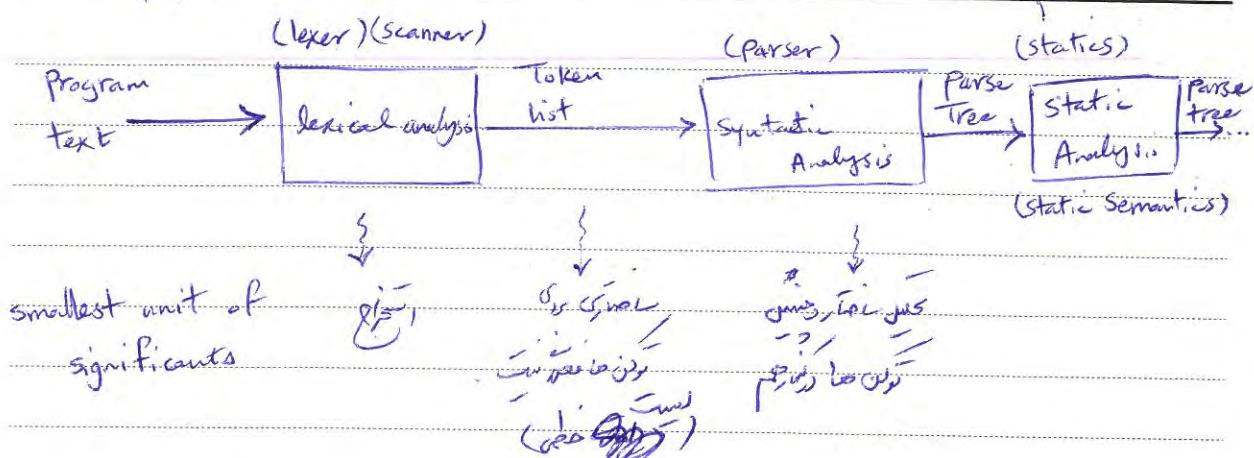
plus

PAFCO

expn, expn, plus, sort

$n$   $\text{num}[2]$   
plus, plus, plus

Well-formed → (good)



physically, right & concrete  
syntax  
abstract, expression ← abstract ←  
ambiguity wider!  
Context-sensitive  
abstract, concrete ← expression

Well-formedness, parsing, division

Well-formedness, Context-Free (languages)

Static Analysis, Context-Sensitive

Well-formedness  
Static phase, static phase, well-formed

Well-formedness, Dynamic Phase, well-formed

Well-formedness, well-formed, well-formed, well-formed

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well-formed is static, i.e., it must have a well-formed structure.

safe is static safety, i.e., it must be well-behaved so

(stack overflow is not) safe is static

well-behaved is well-formed. Enforcing it is called

(Safety)

Well-formed  $\Rightarrow$  Well-behaved

(and so, to prove safety, we prove well-formedness)

(model language) : (of a) running example

L {numstr}

is a syntactic object is sort

EXP  $\rightarrow$  TYP : concrete objects, individuals

TYP I ::=

EXP e ::=

Concrete, abstract can perform

P4PCO

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Sort

Abstract  
Form

Concrete  
Form

TYP T ::=

num  
str

num  
str

EXP e ::=

x

x

num[n]

n

str[s]

"s"

plus(e<sub>1</sub>; e<sub>2</sub>)

e<sub>1</sub> + e<sub>2</sub>

times(e<sub>1</sub>; e<sub>2</sub>)

e<sub>1</sub> \* e<sub>2</sub>

cat(e<sub>1</sub>; e<sub>2</sub>)

e<sub>1</sub> ^ e<sub>2</sub>

len(e<sub>1</sub>)

|e<sub>1</sub>|

let(e<sub>1</sub>; x. e<sub>2</sub>)

let x be e<sub>1</sub> in e<sub>2</sub>

(EXP, EXP(EXP)) :  $\Sigma_{i=1}^n \text{let}(e_i; x. e_i) \text{ sort } \omega$

Bind

Bind

Bind

Bind

Bind

(EXP, EXP)  $\rightarrow$  plus, sort  
times  
cat

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(Type inference) (Type inference type Pierce -)

(Type inference) (Type inference, static Semantics, plus of

introduction phrase, type system of integers  
(impose))

plus ( $n$ ; num [2])

? number in  $\omega$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{N}$ , given  $\Gamma$  is well-formed

most most difficult recursive type system

Ex 11 - 1

recursive type, initial, type prediction, type inference

problem: undecidable, but all types are

recursion rule, type inference, Type System & static Semantics is  
(Typing rules)

$\vdash \Gamma \vdash e : T$

Context

$$\Gamma = \{x : T, y : T, \dots\}$$

$\Gamma$  is a finite set of type annotations

(only once)

(else type annotation) (else type annotation):  $\Gamma \vdash e : T$  (else type annotation)

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1)

$$\Gamma, x:\tau \vdash x:\tau$$

2)

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{str}[s] : \text{str}$$

3)

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{num}[n] : \text{num}$$

4)

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num} \\ \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num} \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$$

5)

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num} \\ \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num} \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{times}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$$

6)

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{str} \\ \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{str} \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{Cat}(e_1; e_2) : \text{str}$$

7)

$$\Gamma \vdash e : \text{str}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{len}(e) : \text{num}$$

8)

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \\ \Gamma, x:\tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x, e_2) : \tau_2$$

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let (num[5]; x. plus(x; num[1])) (d)

Bottom-up

Top-down

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{x: \text{num} \vdash x: \text{num}}{(2) \quad \vdash \text{num}[5]: \text{num}} \quad \frac{x: \text{num} \vdash \text{plus}(x; \text{num}[1]): \text{num}}{(3) \quad x: \text{num} \vdash \text{plus}(x; \text{num}[1]): \text{num}}}{(4) \quad \vdash \text{let}(\text{num}[5]; x. \text{plus}(x; \text{num}[1])) : \text{num}}$$

M = ∅

(guess) via

is well-typed & typable, i.e., its type. This is integer.

String is string, int is integer. Well-behaved of  
in prediction. value is only type is well-behaved of  
(Type Computation) requires this

Well-formedness statics just do check of  
Machinery of Type System of  
PAPCO →  $\vdash \text{let } x \text{ in } x + 1 \text{ in } x + 1$

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Lemma (Unicity of Typing) - For every context  $\Gamma$  and

expression  $e$ , there exists at most one  $T$  such that  $\Gamma \vdash e : T$ .

• Expressions and types must be unique  
• All expressions in a context must have same type  
 $(\forall e \rightarrow \text{type}(e) \text{ is unique in context } \rho \text{ w.r.t. } \Gamma)$

Infix syntax  $\oplus$  is legal in type system, so  $\oplus$  is typeable  
(Syntax Directed)

•  $\oplus$  is type of abstract syntax tree in given typing environment

(Bottom-Up  $\oplus$ )

Lemma (Inversion for Typing) - Suppose that  $\Gamma \vdash e : T$ . If

$e = \text{plus}(e_1; e_2)$  then  $T = \text{num}$ ,  $\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num}$ ,  $\Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num}$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{num} \vdash T$  or  $\vdash \text{num} \vdash T$  implies  $\text{plus} \vdash T$

•  $\text{plus} \vdash T$  implies  $\text{plus} \vdash T$

+ following structural and properties

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Typing rules & monotonic rule

Lemma (Weakening) - If  $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau'$ , then  $\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'$ .

Proof. Induction on the typing judgment  $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau'$ .

Rule

$$P(\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau') \triangleq \Gamma \vdash e : \tau' \Rightarrow \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau' \quad \text{a fresh variable}$$

$$\text{Joints} \quad P(\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau) \triangleq \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau \Rightarrow \text{unit} : \tau \vdash x : \tau.$$

(Axiom)

For any type  $\tau$  and any  $x : \tau$ ,  $\vdash x : \tau$  is a substitution axiom. C.f.  
(Trivially)

plus

plus

$$P(\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num}) \wedge P(\Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num}) \Rightarrow P(\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1, e_2) : \text{num})$$

+

$$\triangleq \Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1, e_2) : \text{num} \Rightarrow \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash \text{plus}(e_1, e_2) : \text{num}$$

Take apart

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num} \wedge \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num}$$

I.H.  $\Downarrow$

I.P.W

$$\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e_1 : \text{num} \quad \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e_2 : \text{num}$$

$$\boxed{\text{plus} \rightarrow \Gamma, x : \tau \vdash \text{plus}(e_1, e_2) : \text{num}}$$

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let as var

$$P(\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1) \wedge P(\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2) \Rightarrow P(\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1, x, e_2) : \tau_2)$$



$$\Delta \vdash \text{let}(e_1, x, e_2) : \tau_2 \Rightarrow \Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash \text{let}(e_1, x, e_2) : \tau_2$$

Taking apart

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \wedge \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2$$

I.H.

I.H.

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1, y : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \\ \xrightarrow{\text{I.H.}} \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{\text{I.H.}} \\ \Gamma, y : \tau_1 \vdash \text{let}(e_1, x, e_2) : \tau_2 \end{array}$$

rule  $\frac{}{\vdash}$   
(Build-up)

Lemma (Substitution) - If  $\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$  and  $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$ , then

so

structural substitution

$$\Gamma \vdash [e/x]e' : \tau'$$

Generic Typing Judgment

give  $e$   $\in$   $\Gamma$ ,  $x$  free in  $e$   $\vdash e' : \tau'$

substitute  $e$  for  $x$  in  $e'$  for every free variable

$\tau'$

Modularity and linking:

PARCO

(abstraction) no longer seen by words, it is  
only the linking is linking

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Substituting in  $\tau$  - does it linking time is now

~~Open~~, we've client value ~~Open~~ ? - no problem

(Over ~~float~~ constraint  $\tau \vdash e : \tau'$  +  $\tau \vdash e' : \tau'$ ) - no implementation

$(x \rightarrow e) e'$ ,  $[e/x] e' : \tau'$  : substitution via environment  $\tau$

Proof - Induction on the derivation of  ~~$\vdash r, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'$~~

(Induction on Proof)

↳ [Environment  $\tau$ ,  $x : \tau$ ]

$$P(r, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau') \triangleq r, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'$$

$$\Rightarrow \vdash [e/x] e' : \tau'$$

Proof - Exercise!

Lemma (Decomposition) - If  $\vdash (e/x) e' : \tau'$ , then for every type  $\tau$

such that  $\vdash e : \tau$ , we have  $\vdash x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$ .

↳ [Environment, for implementation rules (or Substitution rules)]

( $\vdash e : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$ )  
↳  $\vdash x : \tau \vdash e' : \tau'$  (via abstraction)

Subject APL

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eliminatory  $\Rightarrow$  introductory (so far : type all  $\Rightarrow$  value  $\Rightarrow$  of)

values (canonical forms)

higher type value  $\Rightarrow$  value  $\Rightarrow$  of

(values, numbers)

lists, sets, functions

numbers, lists, functions

structures

structures (structural analysis)

numbers, structures

notable apart, now introductory  $\Rightarrow$  value  $\Rightarrow$  eliminatory

Dynamic Semantics: Dynamics  $\Rightarrow$  w. respect to statics (Static Semantics)

Dynamics:

how programs are to be executed

Structural Dynamics  $\Rightarrow$  values  $\Rightarrow$

values  $\Rightarrow$  Transition System  $\Rightarrow$

PARCO

Dynamics  $\Rightarrow$  values  $\Rightarrow$

(PCF<sup>to</sup>) Typing System

An Abstract Machine is a type of Transition System

new Command, program & new state in

Equational, Contextual Dynamics is structural dynamics

new Judgment is a Transition System

- 1) s state
- 2) s final
- 3) s initial
- 4)  $s \rightarrow s'$

Typical transition goes to Final state

$s \text{ final} \Rightarrow \text{not } s' \text{ state. } s \rightarrow s'$

new stuck state

$\text{not } s' \text{ state. } s \rightarrow s'$

$\downarrow$   
 $s'$  is said to be 'stuck'

It means all new final state is stuck to it

Subject APL

Date 99, V, 14

goes to  
↓  
↑

If state  $s \leq^1 s'$  state.  $s \rightarrow s'$

{ Deterministic

otherwise it is non-deterministic

Transition Sequence is a sequence of states

$s_0, s_1, \dots, s_n$

such that

$s_0$  initial and  $s_i \rightarrow s_{i+1}$  for every  $0 \leq i < n$ .

A maximal transition sequence is a transition sequence with

$\nexists$  state  $s$ .  $s \rightarrow s$ .

↓

? stuck (at) state  $s$

maximal one

A complete transition sequence is a ~~transition sequence~~ such that

$s_n$  is a final state.

S. k.: There is a complete transition starting from  $s$ .

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9

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Iteration of transition judgment  $s \xrightarrow{*} s'$

(multi-step transition)

: algorithm

$$s \xrightarrow{*} s$$

$$s \xrightarrow{*} s' \quad s' \xrightarrow{*} s''$$

$$s \xrightarrow{*} s''$$

K-times step transition:

(K-times-iterated transition judgment)

$$s \xrightarrow{0} s$$

$$s \xrightarrow{*} s' \quad s' \xrightarrow{*} s''$$

$$s \xrightarrow{k+1} s''$$

Theorem - For all states  $s$  and  $s'$ ,  $s \xrightarrow{*} s'$  iff  $s \xrightarrow{k} s'$  for some  $k \geq 0$ .

Proof - By induction on Rules.

in Transition System or according to

new wise structural Dynamics is functionality in process

judgment is in wise Transition System

Subject APL  
Date ay, v, rk

free variable  
abstractor binder

1) states: closed expressions

2) final states: (closed) values

$e_1$  open value  $\vdash e_1 \rightarrow v$   
 $e_1$  : numstr  $\vdash e_1 \rightarrow v$

num[n] val

str[s] val

3) initial states: all states

4) Transition:

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2 = n \text{ nat}}{\text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1], \text{num}[n_2]) \mapsto \text{num}[n]} (*)$$

$$e_1 \xrightarrow{} e'_1$$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e'_1; e'_2)$$

$$e_1 \text{ val } e_2 \xrightarrow{} e'_2$$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e_1; e'_2)$$

( Pierce's rule )  
 Subject in typed arithmetic expression  
 Date: 10/10/2023

$\frac{\text{ML: } s_1 \leftarrow \text{parser}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{v1: interpreter,} \\ \text{Cat: } s_1 \wedge s_2 = s \end{array}}$  (cat)  $\frac{s_1 \wedge s_2 = s \text{ str}}{\text{str}[s]}$  (\*)

$$\text{Cat}(\text{str}[s_1], \text{str}[s_2]) \mapsto \text{str}[s]$$

our view:

$$e_1 \mapsto e'_1$$

$$\text{Cat}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{Cat}(e'_1; e'_2)$$

$$\frac{e_1 \text{ val}}{e_2 \mapsto e'_2}$$

$$\text{Cat}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{Cat}(e'_1; e'_2)$$

$$\frac{e_1 \mapsto e'_1}{\quad}$$

$$\text{let}(e_1; x \cdot e_2) \mapsto \text{let}(e'_1; x \cdot e'_2)$$

$$\frac{e_1 \text{ val}}{\quad}$$

(\*)

$$\text{let}(e_1; x \cdot e_2) \mapsto [e_1/x]e'_2$$

invariant, this is significant

Example -

$$\text{let}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]); x \cdot \text{plus}(\text{plus}(x; \text{num}[3]); \text{num}[4]))$$

$$\frac{1+2=3 \text{ nat}}{\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]) \mapsto \text{num}[3]}$$

$$\text{let}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \dots)) \mapsto \text{let}(\text{num}[3]; x \cdot \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\dots))) \mapsto$$

PAPCO  $\text{[num}(3)/x](\text{plus}(\text{plus}(x; \text{num}[3])); \text{num}[4])) \mapsto \text{plus}(\text{num}[6]; \text{num}[4]) \mapsto$

الخطوة الأولى، نلاحظ أننا نصل إلى خطوة

Subject APL

Date 24/11/2023

file contains instruction transition ordered.  $\rightarrow$  (\*)  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$

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let( $e_1, x.e_2$ )  $\mapsto$   $[e_1/x]e_2$

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(Contextual Semantics,  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$ )

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P4PCO

(Untyped Arithmetic Exp) Pierce درفصل سیمین کتاب

(An ML implementation of — ) Pierce درفصل پنجم کتاب

دانش فصل (سیمین) از اینجا شروع شد

لگن دستور  $e_1 \rightarrow e_2$  instruction to transition  
(primitive computation)

برای تابعی که بخواهد که ترتیب را بگیرد باید search transition برای rule بخواهد

by-name dynamics و در اینجا rule از مجموعه  $\{e_1[n]e_2\}$  میباشد

$e_1 \mapsto e'_1$   
plus( $e_1; e_2$ )  $\mapsto$  plus( $e'_1; e_2$ )  $\leftrightarrow$   $e_1 \text{ eval} \rightarrow e'_1 \text{ eval}$

$e_1 \text{ eval} \rightarrow e'_1$   
plus( $e_1; e_2$ )  $\mapsto$  plus( $e_1; e'_2$ )  $\leftrightarrow$   $e_2 \text{ eval} \rightarrow e'_2 \text{ eval}$

Lemma (Finality of values)

For no expression  $e$  do we have

both  $e \text{ eval}$  and  $e \mapsto e'$  for some  $e'$

## Lemma (Determinacy)

If  $e \mapsto e'$  and  $e \mapsto e''$  then  $e'$  and  $e''$  are  $\alpha$ -equivalent.

العنوان  $\sigma$  نام band-variable کنم

مودودی، اے، اے، اے

• *x* *y* *f*<sub>*p*</sub>, *e*

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{let } n \text{ be } z \text{ in } x+z \\ \text{let } y \text{ be } z \text{ in } y+z \end{array} \right. \equiv_{\alpha} (\alpha\text{-equivalent})$

بِارْسَةٍ = قُوَّمَانِ

$$P(e \mapsto e') \triangleq e \mapsto e' \wedge e \mapsto e'' \Rightarrow e' \equiv_{\alpha} e''$$

در مراحل ابتدی لحن استراکچنیست استراورن استراور را در نظر دهید.

$$\forall m, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad P(m, n)$$

$$\forall m \in N \Rightarrow \forall n \in N \quad P_{(0, n)}$$

## Contextual Dynamics (Contextual Operational Semantics)

لئن (۱۰۰) انجام مکرر

Context Semantics (بررسی) Contextual Dynamics ← middle weight Java بـ ( MJ )

• (Cw) 150 document

بنی تبردیم : Contextual dynamic  $\rightarrow$

$$\frac{n_1 + n_2 = n \text{ nat}}{\text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1], \text{num}[n_2]) \rightarrow \text{num}[n]}$$

بنگاردن:

$$\frac{s_1 ^ s_2 = s \text{ str}}{\text{cat}(\text{str}[s_1], \text{str}[s_2]) \rightarrow \text{str}[s]}$$

$$\frac{\text{let}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow (e_1 / n) e_2}{\text{evaluation context} \rightarrow \text{search transition}}$$

عن مکانیزم ارزش بودن این قواعد

با این ارزش بودن این قواعد از اینجا که این ارزش را در اینجا می‌دانیم

$e$  ectxt (evaluation context)

"Hole" ۰

در اینجا چه کسی خواهد امکن (جایی که به پایان نیز نباشد).

$$\frac{\frac{e_1 \text{ ectxt}}{0 \text{ ectxt}} \quad \frac{e_1 \text{ ectxt}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}}$$

$e_1$  val  $e_2$  ectxt

$$\frac{}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ ectxt}}$$

نه آنکه برسی برداشت شوند

لذا اگر کسی از این قواعد می‌خواهد که این را بتواند

$$e' = \mathcal{E}\{e\}$$

The expression  $e'$  is the result of filling the hole in the evaluation context  $\mathcal{E}$  with the expression  $e$ .

$$e = \mathcal{E}\{e\}$$

$$\frac{e_1 = \mathcal{E}_1\{e\}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) = \text{plus}(\mathcal{E}_1; e_2)\{e\}}$$

$$e_1 \text{ val } e_2 = \mathcal{E}_2\{e\}$$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) = \text{plus}(e_1; \mathcal{E}_2)\{e\}$$

The Contextual Dynamics for  $L\{\text{num str}\}$  is defined by a single rule

$$\frac{e = \mathcal{E}\{e_0\} \quad e_0 \rightarrow e'_0 \quad e' = \mathcal{E}\{e'_0\}}{e \mapsto e'}$$

*برهان* (برهان) *برهان* (برهان) *برهان* (برهان)

$$\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{plus}(\text{num}[2]; \text{num}[3])) = \text{①} \quad : L^Q$$

$$\left[ \text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; 0) \{ \text{plus}(\text{num}[2]; \text{num}[3]) \} \right]$$

$$\text{plus}(\text{num}[2]; \text{num}[3]) \xrightarrow{\text{②}} \text{num}[5] \quad \text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[5]) = \text{③}$$

$$\left[ \text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; 0) \{ \text{num}[5] \} \right]$$

↙ judgement بِرْدَةٍ → judgement بِحُكْمٍ وَقْرَاءَةٍ

$$\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{plus}(\text{num}[2]; \text{num}[3])) \mapsto \text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[5])$$

- در آنند (و) مخزن آن Structural let rule ایم Contextual

Central	<u>is</u>	→	ستقرار
Structural	<u>is</u>	→	ستقرار

Theorem:  $e \rightarrow e'$  if and only if  $e \xrightarrow{c} e'$ .

دراجه العالى اى ٢ سينك coincide ، الاندفاعة من مم الـ

-نَاهِمْ فَهَارَسْ، ابْنُ نَزَرْ كِنْمْ خَرْ كِنْرَعْ مَعْنَى لَهْ بَادِيْلَانْ دَهْمْ

{ Domain Theory, Axiomatic (Winskel - $\sqcup$ )  
Denotational Semantics      ↪ jiches

## Equational Dynamics (Definitional Semantics)

عنی رخواست) (عدمی بجز دارند معاوی ؟ حیر است

(سلیمانیہ جیری من)

Subject APL

Date 9/1/1

## Equational Dynamics:

→ right definitional semantics extend, its dynamics into questions

From Operational Semantics to Axiomatic Semantics (continues)

مـعـادـلـةـ زـارـعـهـ مـعـارـكـ وـ حـرـامـهـ اـنـتـ بـسـ مـعـادـلـهـ زـارـعـهـ مـعـارـكـ

الدكتور عبد العليم سعيد

• प्राप्ति प्राप्ति प्राप्ति

structural → non

2

$$\begin{aligned}
 p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow \neg p) &\Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee (q \rightarrow \neg p) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee (\neg q \vee \neg p) \\
 &\Leftrightarrow (\neg p \vee \neg p) \vee \neg q \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \neg p \vee \neg q \\
 &\Leftrightarrow \neg(p \wedge q)
 \end{aligned}$$

Two Equational Dynamic Logic Judgments

$\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e : T$

Water, water, water, water (the water),

we tacitly assume that  $\Gamma \vdash e : T$ ,  $\Gamma \vdash e' : T$ .  
 (implicitly)

Subject APL

Date 28, A/I

W1: Equational Dynamics

W2: Equivalence

Transitivity, Symmetric & Reflexivity

(transitivity, symmetry, reflexivity)

$\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e : \tau$  (ref)

$\Gamma \vdash e' \equiv e : \tau$  (Sym.)

$\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : \tau$

$\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e' \equiv e'' : \tau$  (trans.)

$\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e'' : \tau$

Congruence  
(Equality, Substitution, Object)  $\rightarrow$  Congruence (def)

Congruence: A relation that is compatible with all expression forming constructs.

$\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_1 : \text{num}$     $\Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e_2 : \text{num}$

(addition, multiplication, etc)

$\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \equiv \text{plus}(e'_1; e'_2) : \text{num}$

$\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e_1 : \text{str}$     $\Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e_2 : \text{str}$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{cat}(e_1; e_2) \equiv \text{cat}(e'_1; e'_2) : \text{str}$

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

$x : \tau_1$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e'_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e'_2 : \tau_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x; e_2) \equiv \text{let}(e'_1; x; e'_2) : \tau_2$$

W.r.t Congruence rules in  $\alpha\beta$

: Primitive Constructors (P)

$$n_1 + n_2 = n \quad \text{nat}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1]; \text{num}[n_2]) \equiv \text{num}[n] : \text{num}$$

$$s_1 \wedge s_2 = s \quad \text{str}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{cat}(\text{str}[s_1]; \text{str}[s_2]) \equiv \text{str}[s] : \text{str}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x; e_2) \equiv [e_1/x]e_2 : \tau$$

primitive w.r.t. its own constructor is equational definable, i.e. it is closed under congruence rules.

Ex:

\* The strongest congruence closed under rules of primitive constructs.

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 \equiv e'_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 \equiv e'_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \equiv \text{plus}(e'_1; e'_2)}$

$$\text{let}(\text{plus}(\text{num}[1]; \text{num}[2]); x; \text{plus}(x; \text{plus}(\text{num}[3]; \text{num}[4]))) \equiv \text{num}[10] : \text{num}$$

P4PCO



Subject APL

Date 24/1/1

$$\underline{1+2=3 \text{ nat}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{plus}(\text{num}(1); \text{num}(2)) \equiv \text{num}(3) : \text{num}$$

Context  $\Gamma, x : \text{nat} \vdash$

$$x : \text{nat} \vdash \text{plus}(x; \text{plus}(\text{num}(3); \text{num}(4))) \equiv \text{plus}(x; \text{plus}(\text{num}(3); \dots)) : \text{num} \quad (2)$$

(1)

(2)

$$\text{let } (\text{plus}(\text{num}(1); \text{num}(2)); x : \text{plus}(x; \dots)) = \text{let } (\text{num}(3); x : \text{plus}(x; \dots)) \text{ in } \text{num}$$

Def

:

:

SE (Symbolic Evaluation) Definitional equality is SE

It is more rigorous to say

Theorem  $e \equiv e' : T$  iff there exists  $e_0, \text{val}$  such that  $e \mapsto^* e_0$  and

$e' \mapsto^* e_0$ .

(no. 1 exercise of given book) structural Semantics

Structural semantics - structural assignment - initial state

$e \equiv e'$  if and only if  $e_0 \equiv e'$ ,  $e_0 \equiv e$

for  $\Sigma, \alpha, \beta$

PPCO

If  $x_1 : T_1, \dots, x_n : T_n \vdash e \equiv e' : T$ , then whenever  $e_1 : T_1, \dots, e_n : T_n$ ,

$$[e_1, \dots, e_n / x_1, \dots, x_n] e \equiv [e_1, \dots, e_n / x_1, \dots, x_n] e' : T \Rightarrow$$

Subject (stopper) → Cost semantics  
Date (small step semantics) operational semantics (Big step Semantics)  
Je. Val. [e, e<sub>1</sub>/x<sub>1</sub>, ..., e<sub>n</sub>/x<sub>n</sub>] e' → \* e<sub>o</sub>

[e, ..., e<sub>1</sub>/x<sub>1</sub>, ..., e<sub>n</sub>/x<sub>n</sub>] e' → \* e<sub>o</sub>

In closed type system free in a given context (closed context)

variables free in context (closed context)

closed type system (closed context)

### Type Safety:

Strongly typed type safe safer (less likely to error)

language semantics  
program meaning

language semantics  
program meaning

No type safety at run time type safe with static analysis

Run time Compile time Type Safety

Type Safety

PoPCO

Small ML no safety run-time check

Subject Apr  
Date 04/11/

No Safety concern since it is well-formed

Output function is type safe in high level language

(well-formed)

No type abstraction is type safe via mid-level lang

↓ (for performance) via compiler (OOS)

Compiler does type checking

Abstract Data Type

Set, Queue, Stack, Pair, Cons, ConsPair etc

Programmer uses it to work with abstract data types

abstract data type (ADT)

Implementation

Stack is implemented in low-level lang

(progress.)

↓ ↓ ↓

and stack is an internal representation is type safe

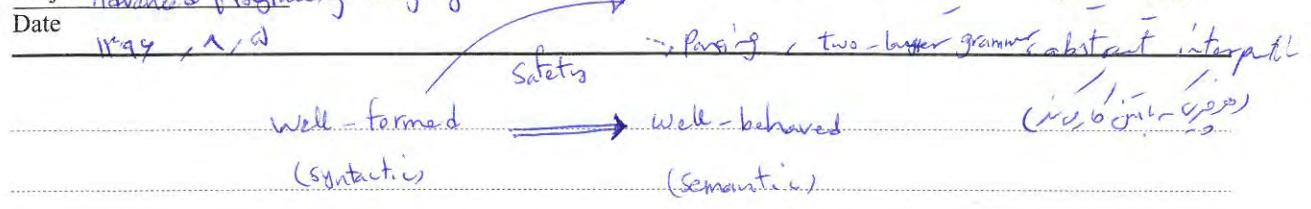
Programmer specifies what is consistent is safe

(Type Safety) well-behaved & well-typed

(well-formed)

Subject Advanced Programming Languages

Date 11/99, 1/00



concat, plus, number, string -  
(illegal operation)

null pointer dereferencing -

multiple threads starting -

function symbols, best life cycle -

non-functional

Fixes out with syntactic issues, lexical, global, static, etc.

statically, type inference, Dynamic, static, etc.

rigid type system, well-formedness, analysis

indefinite, nondeterministic, ambiguous, type inference, etc.

rigid prediction, propagation, type inference, etc.

impossible course-grained type system, propagation, type inference

Subject  
Date

APR

Subject APL Date ٢٤ / ١ / ٢٠٢٣ جامعة دمياط

١٠٢٥ دلاری از این بودجه از جمله

W. J. H. & W. M. M. - all the type material

Modal logic,  $\Box$ ,  $\Diamond$ , Enforcement, verification in type system

"Sir Speedy" light-weight racing jacket

( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$ )<sub>n</sub>stry 5 (62) 64

Type Safety = Preservation + Progress

• First progress, preservation, security and safety in our

preservation: <sup>1</sup> original types 121 (202), 198

Topable (not a problem) Type. and is in state  $\alpha$

$$e:T \wedge e \rightarrow e' \Rightarrow e'.T$$

مکانیزم ایجاد پیشگیری از این اتفاقات

Progress: ~~ambiguities~~ ~~types~~ ~~variables~~ ~~prototypes~~ ~~etc.~~

$e^- + T \rightarrow e^- + \text{val} + \text{Fe}' + \text{He}'$ .  $\text{O}_2^- + \text{H}_2^- + \text{H}_2^+$

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Env  $\vdash$   $e : T$ , where  $e$  is well-typed & typeable

• Mys stack  $\vdash$   $e : T$  typeable  $\vdash$   $e : T$  typeable

state  $\vdash$   $e : T$  value state

Typeable  $\neq$  ill-typed  
(well-typed)

④ Well-typed states do not get stuck.

Theorem: If  $e:T$  and  $e \rightarrow e'$ , then  $e':T$ .  
(Preservation)

Proof. (By induction)

• Transition Rules

$\vdash$

$e_1 \vdash e_1'$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \vdash \text{plus}(e_1'; e_2')$

Assume that  $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2):T \Rightarrow e_1:\text{num} \wedge e_2:\text{num} \wedge T:\text{num}$   
inversion typing lemma

I.H.  
 $\Rightarrow e_1':\text{num}$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1'; e_2'): \text{num}$

PAPCO

Subject APR

Date 2023

$$\text{let } (e_1; x. e_2) \mapsto [e_1/x] e_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } (e_1; x. e_2) : \mathcal{T}_2 &\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{inversion} \\ \text{lemma}}} e_1 : \mathcal{T}_1 \wedge x : \mathcal{T}_1 \wedge e_2 : \mathcal{T}_2 \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{substitution} \\ \text{lemma}}} [e_1/x] e_2 : \mathcal{T}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{eval} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{eval} \\ \text{eval}}} \text{eval}$$

Lemma (Canonical forms) - If  $e$  val and  $e : \mathcal{T}$ , then

1. if  $\mathcal{T} = \text{num}$ , then  $e = \text{num}[n]$  for some number  $n$ .
2. if  $\mathcal{T} = \text{str}$ , then  $e = \text{str}[s]$  for some string  $s$ .

Theorem (Progress) - If  $e : \mathcal{T}$ , then either  $e$  val or there exists  $e'$  such that  $e \rightarrow e'$ .

proof - (By induction on typing derivation  $e : \mathcal{T}$ )

$$P(e : \mathcal{T}) \triangleq e : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow e \text{ val} \vee \exists e'. e \rightarrow e'.$$

$$\frac{e_1 : \text{num} \quad e_2 : \text{num}}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}}$$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$$

PAPCO

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

1  
2023-09-01

Case 1: if  $e_1 \rightarrow e'_1$ , then  $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2)$

Case 2: if  $e_1 \text{ val}$   $\rightarrow$  if  $e_2 \rightarrow e'_2$  then  $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e'_2)$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  if  $e_2 \text{ val}$  then  $e_1 = \text{num}[n]$  and  $e_2 = \text{num}[n_2]$   
and  
Canonical form  $\text{plus}(\text{num}[n], \text{num}[n_2]) \rightarrow \text{num}[n + n_2]$

→ type-safe, & demonstrates progression of

programmatical semantics & operational dynamics

if stuck  $\rightarrow$  untypable situation

but if stuck, then it's type safe, & rules to rule out stuck

→ stuckness type. & stuck for progression

thus, dynamics rule invariant, progress, safety, progress, user

programmatical semantics & operational dynamics

PAPCO

dynamics rule invariant w.r.t. type system context

Subject APL  
Date 44, 1, 0

### Routine Errors

Safety violation

overflow/underflow

$e_1 : \text{num}$

$e_2 : \text{num}$

$\text{div}(e_1; e_2) : \text{num}$

it's stark difference in  $\text{div}(\text{num}[3]; \text{num}[0]).\text{num}$  :  $\text{num}$  is not checked.

so called pre type system

at one time

at one time

at one time

dynamic check

is pre unchecked, checked at run time

type system

evaluation

evaluation

error.c  
Subject: [S12] Specifying error via type system  
Date

(1)  $e_1 \text{ val} \rightarrow \text{error state}$

$\text{div}(e_1; \text{num}[e]) \text{ err}$

(2)  $e_1 \text{ err}$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ err}$

(3)  $e_1 \text{ val} \quad e_2 \text{ err}$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \text{ err}$

type system

( $\vdash$ )

$\Gamma \vdash \text{error} : T$

for dynamics wrt

(4)

$\text{error} \text{ err}$

Theorem (Program with error) -

$e:T \Rightarrow e \text{ val} \vee e \text{ err} \vee \exists e'. e \xrightarrow{*} e'$

dynamics wrt given  $\vdash$  dynamics wrt

Evaluation Dynamics: (Big-step Semantics)

multiple values?  $\vdash$ ?

PAPCO

Subject APL

Date 99/11/1

$e \Downarrow v$

(down bar) (evaluates)

$\vdash e \Downarrow v \quad L\{\text{numstr}\} \quad \text{values of}$

$\text{num}[n] \Downarrow \text{num}(n)$

$\text{str}[s] \Downarrow \text{str}(s)$

$e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}(n_1) \quad e_2 \Downarrow \text{num}(n_2) \quad n_1 + n_2 = n \text{ nat}$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow \text{num}(n)$

$e_1 \Downarrow \text{str}(s_1) \quad e_2 \Downarrow \text{str}(s_2) \quad s_1 \times s_2 = s \text{ str}$

$\text{cat}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow s$

$[e_1/x]e_2 \Downarrow v_2$

$\text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) \Downarrow v_2$

By-name Semantics  
with delayed evaluation

position info  $\rightarrow$  By-value Semantics

P4PCO

$e_1 \Downarrow v_1 \quad [v_1/x]e_2 \Downarrow v_2$

$\text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) \Downarrow v_2$

Subject

Date

~~if  $e \Downarrow v$ , then  $v = \text{val}(e)$~~

Lemma - If  $e \Downarrow v$ , then  $v = \text{val}(e)$ .

Proof - Induction on  $e \Downarrow v$ . (It is clear!)

= Evaluation Dyn., Structural Dynamics induction  
(so far, Sidiq is done)

Theorem - For all closed expressions  $e$  and values  $v$ ,

$e \mapsto^* v$  iff  $e \Downarrow v$ .

Proof - Right-to-left:  $e \Downarrow v \Rightarrow e \mapsto^* v$ .

(Induction on  $e \Downarrow v$ )

As an example:

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow \text{num}[n] \Rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto^* \text{num}[n]$$

$\vdash n_1 + n_2 = n \text{ a.t. } P(e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]), P(e_2 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_2])$   $\text{if } n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{I.H. } P(e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]) \triangleq e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1] \Rightarrow e_1 \mapsto^* \text{num}[n_1]$$

$$P(e_2 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_2]) \triangleq e_2 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_2] \Rightarrow e_2 \mapsto^* \text{num}[n_2]$$

**P<sub>ApCo</sub>**  $\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto^* \text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1]; e_2) \mapsto^* \text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1]; \text{num}[n_2])$   
structural rule:  
 $\mapsto \text{num}[n]$

Subject APL (principles of programming language) assignment  
Date 24/11/18

Left-to-right:  $e \mapsto^* v \Rightarrow e \Downarrow v$

: (→ Transitive, Reflexive  $\Rightarrow ( \mapsto^* )$  is closed)

$P(e \mapsto^* v) \triangleq e \mapsto^* v \Rightarrow e \Downarrow v$

Induction on Ref and Trans closure  $\mapsto ( \mapsto^*)$

Rules

Δ instantiates

$v \mapsto^* v$

$e \mapsto e' \quad e' \mapsto^* v$

$e \mapsto^* v$

1)  $v \mapsto^* v \Rightarrow v \Downarrow v$

Initial holds w/o any assumptions

Wfcs

2)  $e \mapsto e' \wedge P(e' \mapsto^* v) \Rightarrow P(e \mapsto^* v)$

Nxt #

↓ Thus

$e \mapsto e' \wedge e' \Downarrow v \Rightarrow e \Downarrow v$

for each  $e' \Downarrow v$  we have  $e \Downarrow v$   
i.e. if  $e' \Downarrow v$  then  $e \Downarrow v$

$Q(e \mapsto e') \triangleq e \mapsto e' \wedge e' \Downarrow v \Rightarrow e \Downarrow v$

P4PCO

Subject

Date

( $e_1 : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$ ,  $e_2 : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}$ )  $\vdash e_1 + e_2 : \text{int}$

$e_1 \mapsto e'_1$

$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2)$

$\alpha(\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2)) \triangleq (\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2) \wedge$

$\text{plus}(e'_1; e_2) \Downarrow v \Rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow v$

I.H. :  $\alpha(e_1 \mapsto e'_1) \triangleq e_1 \mapsto e'_1 \wedge e'_1 \Downarrow v \Rightarrow e_1 \Downarrow v$

①  $e_1 \mapsto e'_1$

:  $\text{plus}$  inversion  $\frac{e_1 \mapsto e'_1}{\text{plus}(e'_1; e_2) \Downarrow v}$

②  $e'_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]$

:  $\text{plus}$  inversion  $\frac{e'_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]}{\text{plus}(e'_1; e_2) \Downarrow v}$

③  $e_2 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_2]$

④  $\frac{e_1 \mapsto e'_1 \quad e'_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]}{e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]}$  ①

⑤  $\frac{e_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1] \quad e'_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]}{e'_1 \Downarrow \text{num}[n_1]}$  ②

⑥  $n_1 + n_2 = n \text{ nat}$

$v \text{ nat}$

①②③  $\rightarrow \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow \text{num}[n]$

P4PCO ( $\Sigma$  for Building up) !  $\Sigma_{\text{plus}} \circ \omega \cdot \Sigma_{\text{num}} \circ \omega = ? \Rightarrow \omega$

Subject APL

Date

Date

Now Big step Dyn. is also a kind of structural Dyn. or Type Safety

15. 100% higher with smaller microtubes → more type stability

preservation:  $e:T \wedge e \Downarrow v \Rightarrow v:T$

Progress :  $e:T \Rightarrow e \Downarrow v$

(a recursive attempt!)

1. What is called Chemistry

more than required, (in Fig. 6, page 6)

## • My Values

فوجئنا بالله العز وجل عذباً في العذاب

Value:  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$

1. सर्वांगी

## Big Step Semantics

progress) cannot be discussed correctly in the context of Big-step

Principles & Dynamic Type Errors

• proto-Dynamics  $\rightarrow$  (Goes Wrong)  $L = \int \dot{q}_i \dot{q}_i$

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

→ Big-step → program  $\vdash$   $\text{val: } \text{datatype}$   
Program goes wrong at points

Dynamic Type Error ↑  
(Goes wrong)

plus(str[s]; e<sub>2</sub>) ↑  
e<sub>1</sub>. val  
plus(e<sub>1</sub>, str[s]) ↑  
⋮

} Explicit checks for Dynamic Type Errors

Higher Expressiveness  $\Rightarrow$   $\vdash$  ! to runtime type error

Higher Structural Type Inference via Big-Step Safety

(More powerful)

Theorem - If  $e \uparrow$ , then there is no  $T$  such that  $e : T$ .

$$e : T \Rightarrow \neg(e \uparrow)$$

Program is type correct

Subject APL

Date 29/7/17

Writing words & pronouns → writing (i) : Two general methods

1. Gears Writing, not writing using one's own

! In safety one need to

Writing (Small-step) Structural Dyn. (P)

Writing, not Routine type Error must be avoided.

in coll

Show your writing is right or wrong. Evaluation Dynamics

→ writing problem is not writing, writing is not writing

→ Cost Dynamics (focusing on)

Cost Dynamics

→ step by step problem writing Evaluation Dyn.

num[n]  $\Downarrow$  num[n]

str[s]  $\Downarrow$  str[s]

PAPCO

Subject

Date

99 / 8 / 10

$$e_1 \Downarrow^{k_1} \text{num}[n_1] \quad e_2 \Downarrow^{k_2} \text{num}[n_2] \quad n_1 + n_2 = \text{num}$$

$$\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \Downarrow^{k_1+k_2+1} \text{num}[n]$$

:

$$(By\text{-Value}) \quad e_1 \Downarrow^{k_1} v_1 \quad [v_1/x] e_2 \Downarrow^{k_2} v_2$$

let

$$\text{let } (e_1; x. e_2) \Downarrow^{k_1+k_2+1} v_2$$

(Operational Semantics)

Turing Complete (Recursion)

Gödel primitive Function type (System T)

Plotkin

Applicative Order Evaluation

Eval (car, base) (Evaluation Function)

tail, head

Left-to-right tape eval

Recursive User type has infinite loops

Parco  
Nonfunctional, so it's not harder to prove, it's just well?

Subject APL  
Date 99/1/14

(50 pages)

## Function Types:

Function types give us more expressive power for abstraction.

We can specify what we want to calculate. Abstraction function.

Implementation, Implementation approach is to define functions as operations.

Implementation: L numstr { extension } L numstr fun

Implementation, Extension → API

(ABT)

\* Function definition: binding a name to an Abstract Binding Tree to a bound variable that serves as the argument of the function.

## Function application (Substitution):

Abstract substitution (or) bound variables, an expression with its own

Abstract Syntax Tree

Bind to First-order function, all regular

Higher-order functions, imperative style.

Dynamic Binding (var 4)      Imposing functional objects.

Well-established rules

v0

Subject

Date

### Application

L (lambda function) :

Abstract

Concrete

Expressions

$e ::= \text{call } [f](e)$

$f(e)$

definition and

$\text{fun } [\tau_1; \tau_2](x; e; f.e)$

fun  $f(x; \tau_1); \tau_2 = e$  in

Domain

Type

(Argument type)

Range (Result)

Type  $\tau_1$

$\tau_1, \tau_2$  cut  $f(x; \tau_1); \tau_2 = e$  in  $f(x; \tau_1); \tau_2$   $\vdash e : \tau_2$

no extra type checking

$e : \tau$   $\vdash \tau$  judgment

positive expression

$f(\tau_1); \tau_2$

$\tau_2$  result  $\vdash \tau_1$  if  $\tau_2$  is a type

Typing

$\Gamma, x_1 : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2$

$\Gamma, f(\tau_1); \tau_2 \vdash e : \tau$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{fun } [\tau_1; \tau_2](x; e; f.e) : \tau$

$F(\tau_1); \tau_2$  up to  $\vdash \tau$  if  $\tau$  is a type

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Subject APL  
Date 27.7.17

? Sfnumstrfun?, recursion, high-order function  
filter?

$$\Gamma \vdash f : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{call}(f)(e_1) : \tau_2$$

Function Substitution:

$$\boxed{\text{B3022}} \quad [x.e/f]e' \\ x.e \xrightarrow{\text{substitute } e' \text{ for } f} e' \\ \text{call}(f) \xrightarrow{\text{apply } f} e'$$

$$[x.e/f] \text{call}(f)(e') = \text{let}([x.e/f]e'; x.e)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{let } f_1(x) = f_2(f_2(x)) \\ \text{in } f_1(x) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{example: } \text{double}(\text{num}(2)) + \text{double}(\text{num}(3))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{let}([x.x+x/\text{double}]) (\text{num}(2) + \text{double}(\text{num}(3))) \\ &\quad ; x.x+x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{let} \left( \text{let}([x.x+x/\text{double}]) (\text{num}(2) + \text{double}(\text{num}(3)); \right. \\ &\quad \left. x.x+x \right); x.x+x) = \dots \end{aligned}$$

P4PCO

$$\text{call}(f)(e') = \text{let}(e'; x.e)$$

Subject

Date

↳ (dynamics)  
↳ variables semantics is static, variables

$$\text{fun}[\tau_1; \tau_2](x_1, x_2; f, e) \mapsto [x_1, e_1 / f]e$$

↳ App Application is not function

↳ higher order function is not higher order function

( $\lambda$ -calculus) defining function is expression  
function is not function

↳ function is not function

↳ function is not function

$$\text{Typ } \tau ::= \text{arr}(\tau_1; \tau_2) \quad \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$$

↳ definition, abstraction  
↳ application

$$\text{e.g. } \text{ap}(\lambda \text{num} \text{ } (\text{x. plus}(\text{num}(2); \text{x})) \text{ num}(3))$$

Subject APL

Date 27, 7, 10

(. 1 प्र० अंग० व० व० व० व० व० व० व०)

e.g.  $\lambda \text{num}[\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}](x \cdot \text{ap}(x; \text{num}[2]))$

type:  $(\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}) \rightarrow \text{num}$

$\text{ap}(\lambda \text{num}[\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}](x \cdot \text{ap}(x; \text{num}[2]))) ;$

$\lambda \text{num}[\text{num}](x \cdot \text{plus}(x; \text{num}[3])))$

$\mapsto^* \# \text{num}[5]$

↑  
In the type system, the expression is valid.

The type system does not apply if the value is

$f(x) = e \equiv \lambda x. e$

e.g.  $F(x) = x + 1 \equiv \lambda x. x + 1$

application  $F(e') \equiv (\lambda x. e) e' \mapsto [e'/x] e$

Lambda Calculus:

Syntax  $e ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tt$

Semantics  $(\lambda x. e) e' \mapsto [e'/x] e$

PAPCO

पाप्को का यह मेटा-लॉगिक व्याख्या

v9

Subject

Date

1. d.  
1.5. Gödel Syntax Theorem, Turning Completeness

! Expressiveness

no value is derivable by  $\vdash$  in Untyped  $\lambda$ -calculus

$\downarrow$   
 $(x \text{ or } \lambda x . t)$

in stroke semantics

application without  $x$  is  
expressible

$\lambda x . t . e$  : ! closed type error

1. type 1 is overloading Recursion

2. plain  $\lambda$  is overloading Recursion

$\lambda g . g$  is the fixed point of the function.

fixed point combinator

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = 0 \\ f(n) = f(n-1) + n \end{cases}$$

$f$  is the fixed point of:

$\lambda f . \lambda n . \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f(n-1) + n$ .

PqPCO

$\lambda n . \dots$  ~~newest, you're wrong~~ fixed point of

Subject ADL

Date 1994, 1, 10

$y(\lambda f. \lambda n. \dots)$

is given in Lambda calculus, LF gives

$\lambda n. \lambda x. \lambda y. y^n(x)$

$y(\lambda f. \lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * f(n-1))$

↓

$n = 1 \text{ case } F \text{ applies}$

What is the result in type system

is called Fixed point combinator (Y combinator)

Primitive

John B. Joines, PCF, in platinia & 1975, uses Recursive

Not just a normal recursion Gödel in platinia is not

$: s, w - \vdash \lambda x. x \rightarrow x$

$\vdash \lambda x. x \rightarrow x \rightarrow x$

In 1970: System Type System

$\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : \tau_2$

(ABST)

$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x[\tau_1](x.e) : \text{arr}(\tau_1; \tau_2)$

PAPCO

N

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{arr}(\tau_2; \tau) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{ap}(e_1; e_2) : \tau} \text{ (APP.)}$$

Example -  $\lambda x. [\text{str}] . (\text{x} . \text{len}(\text{x}))$

$$\frac{x : \text{str} \vdash \text{len}(x) : \text{num}}{\lambda x. [\text{str}] . (\text{x} . \text{len}(\text{x})) : \text{arr}(\text{str}; \text{num})}$$

: Arrow is Right Associative  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$(\tau_1 \rightarrow (\tau_2 \rightarrow (\tau_3 \rightarrow \dots (\tau_{n-1} \rightarrow \tau_n))))$$

e.g.  $\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num} \rightarrow \text{num} \Leftrightarrow \text{num} \rightarrow (\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num})$

$$\lambda x. [\text{num}] . (\text{x} . \lambda y. [\text{num}] . (\text{y} . \text{plus}(\text{x}, \text{y})))$$

e.g.  $(\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}) \rightarrow \text{num}$

$$\lambda x. [\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}] . (\text{x} . \text{f} . \text{f num}[a])$$

PAPCO  $\frac{\text{D} \vdash i : \text{Type}, \text{z} : \text{Type}, \text{y} : \text{Type}, \text{App} \text{ and } \text{TypeSystem} \text{ is valid}}{i = i}$   $\Leftrightarrow$

Subject Apr  
Date 99/11/10

( $e', x \overset{\text{def}}{\sim} e$ )

CSF 2017

lazy  $\rightarrow$  call-by-value  
call-by-value  $\rightarrow$  call-by-name

Theorem (Substitution) - If  $\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash e : \tau'$  and  $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$ ,

then  $\Gamma \vdash [e/x]e' : \tau'$ .

Proof - By induction.

Semantics:

$\text{lam}[\tau](x.e) \quad \text{val}$

$e_1 \mapsto e'_1$

$\text{ap}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{ap}(e'_1; e_2)$

$$\left[ \frac{e_1 \text{ val} \quad e_2 \mapsto e'_2}{\text{ap}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{ap}(e'_1; e'_2)} \right] \text{ (Call-by-value.)}$$

$[e_2 \text{ val}]$

$\text{ap}(\text{lam}[\tau_2](x.e_1); e_2) \mapsto [e_2/x]e_1$

Call-by-name  $\rightarrow$  Call-by-value  $\rightarrow$  Call-by-name  $\rightarrow$  Call-by-name

(Lazy)  $\leftrightarrow$  (Eager)

Call-by-value

P4PCO

NK

Subject

Date

sub progress, preservation  $\vdash e : \tau$  safe  $\vdash e' : \tau'$

Theorem (Preservation) - If  $e : \tau$  and  $e \rightarrow e'$ , then  $e' : \tau'$ .

Theorem (Progress) - If  $e : \tau$  then either  $e$  val or

there exists  $e'$  such that  $e \rightarrow e'$ .

$(\lambda x. x + x)(\lambda x. x + x) \vdash \text{safe } \star$

$\lambda x. x + x (\lambda x. x + x)$

$\tau = \frac{\tau}{\tau} \rightarrow \tau'$

No free vars,  $\tau'$  contains no arrow  $\rightarrow$

Specified  $\tau'$  is rigid word! No free vars  $\rightarrow$

(Recursive Types)  $\vdash$  Recursion  $\star$

Untyped  $\vdash$  Untyped  $\vdash$  Untyped  $\vdash$  Untyped  $\vdash$

"unit"  $\vdash$  Harper!  $\vdash$   $\vdash$  Recursive Type  $\vdash$

Hungry Function:  $\tau = \mu p. \text{num} \rightarrow p$

PAPCO

(PAPCO)

Subject APL (Incompleteness, Completeness  $\vdash$ , Gödel)  
Date 24/11/10

Plotkin's PCF (2)

Gödel's T (1)

(General Recursion)

(Primitive Recursion)



Partial Function

Partial function  $\rightarrow$  divergence  $\rightarrow$  Turing Complete

(Gödel's T)  $\rightarrow$  Turing  $\rightarrow$  PCF  
Complete

Function  $\rightarrow$  Dynamic Scoping, static Scoping

Generalized Algot 60  $\rightarrow$  Nameless Argument

lambda abstraction, capture  $\rightarrow$  call-by-name

T Gödel  $\rightarrow$  Partial

Subject AP  
Date 99.7.10

logician  
mathematician

## Gödel's T:

$L \{ nat \rightarrow \dots }$  more later, initial definitions

Object recursion with finite times, plus one primitive op.

Primitive recursion is isolated as regular

initial function, addition, multiplication, and so on

Sort	Abstract	Concrete
Form		Form

Typ	$T ::= nat$	nat
	$\text{arr}(T_1; T_2)$	$T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

Exp	$e ::= x$	$x$
	$z$	$z$

$s(e)$  successor

$\text{rec}(e; e_0; x.y.e_1)$   $\text{rec } e \{ z \Rightarrow e_0 | s(x) \text{ with } y \Rightarrow e_1 \}$

$\text{lam}[x](x.e) \Downarrow \lambda x. x.e$

$\text{ap}(e_1; e_2)$   $\text{apply } e_1(e_2)$   
no bound  $e_1$

### primitive recursion

construct:  $\text{rec } e \{ z \Rightarrow e_0 | s(x) \text{ with } y \Rightarrow e_1 \}$

### PAPCO

$\text{rec } e \{ z \Rightarrow e_0 | s(x) \text{ with } y \Rightarrow e_1 \}$   
 $(e=z) \text{ expression, } y \text{ unknown since result}$

Subject APL  
Date 94, 1, 10

$$\bar{n} \triangleq s(s(\cdots s(z)))$$

numeral

(Dynamics, statics, Syntax)

Statics:

$$\Gamma, x:\tau \vdash x:\tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash z:\text{nat}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\text{nat}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash s(e):\text{nat}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e:\text{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_0:\tau \quad \Gamma, x:\text{nat}, y:\tau \vdash e_1:\tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}(e; e_0; x.y.e_1):\tau$$

$$\Gamma, x:\rho \vdash e:\tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{lam}[\rho](x.e):\rho \rightarrow \tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1:\text{arr}(\tau_2;\tau) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2:\tau_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ap}(e_1; e_2):\tau$$

पार्सो

न्य

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dynamics:

S  
W<sup>3</sup> S<sup>1</sup> T<sup>2</sup> P<sup>0</sup> B<sup>1</sup> C<sup>0</sup> D<sup>1</sup> E<sup>0</sup> F<sup>1</sup> G<sup>0</sup> H<sup>1</sup>

z val

[e val]

s(e) val

lam[i](x.e) val

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} e \mapsto e' \\ s(e) \mapsto s(e') \end{array} \right]$

$e_1 \mapsto e'_1$

$ap(e_1; e_2) \mapsto ap(e'_1; e_2)$

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} e_1 \text{ val } e_2 \mapsto e'_2 \\ ap(e_1; e_2) \mapsto ap(e_1; e'_2) \end{array} \right]$

$[e_2 \text{ val}]$

$ap(lam[i](x.e); e_2) \mapsto [e_2/x]e$

Substitution

(Recursive)

$e \mapsto e'$

$rec(e_1; e_2; x.y.e_1) \mapsto rec(e'_1; e'_2; x.y.e_1)$

P4PCO

Number of recursive definitions - less than 1000

Subject APL

Date Aug, 11, X.

( Basis )

$$\text{rec}(z; e_0; x.y.e_1) \mapsto e_0$$

$s(e)$  Val

$$\text{rec}(\text{s}(e); e_0; x.y.e_1) \mapsto [e, \text{rec}(e; e_0; x.y.e_1)]/x.y$$

11/13 11/13  
1985 1985  
1985 1985

Example

$\text{lam}[\text{nat}](\text{u}. \text{rec}(\text{u}; \text{z}, \text{x}. \text{y}. \text{s}(\text{s}(\text{y}))))$

first apply  $\bar{z} = S(S(L))$  we get

$$\text{res}(\bar{z}; z; x \cdot y \cdot s(s(y))) \mapsto \left[ \begin{matrix} \bar{z}, \text{res}(\bar{z}; z; x \cdot y \cdot s(s(y)) / x, y) \\ s(z) \end{matrix} \right] s(s(y))$$

$$\mapsto s\left(s\left(\text{rec } (\_1; \_2; n \mapsto s(s(y)))\right)\right) \mapsto$$

$s(s([z; rec(z; z; x.y.s(s(y)) / x, y] s(s(y))))$

$$\mapsto s(s(s(s(\text{rec}[z;z; \lambda y. s(s(y))))))) \mapsto s(s(s(s(z))))$$

(double no less than one - 1.0)

PAPCO

19

Subject

Date

Observation: Gödel's incompleteness theorem shows that there are true statements in a formal system that cannot be proven within the system. This is a consequence of the Gödel numbering scheme used in the proof.

Definability: A mathematical function  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  is definable

in  $\lambda\text{-nat} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$  iff there exists an expression  $e_f : \overline{\text{nat}} \rightarrow \overline{\text{nat}}$  of type

$\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$  such that for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $e_f(\bar{n}) \equiv f(n) : \text{nat}$ .

example:  $e_f = \text{lam}[\text{nat}](\bar{u}.\text{rec}(\bar{u}; \bar{z}; \bar{n} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \text{s}(\bar{y})))$

thus,  $e_f(\bar{n}) \equiv \overline{2 \times n} : \text{nat}$

defitional equality  $\rightarrow$

$\Gamma \vdash e \equiv e' : \mathbb{I}$   $\downarrow$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ref.} \\ \text{trans.} \\ \text{bfm} \end{array} \right.$

The strongest congruence containing

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ap}(\text{lam}[\tau_1](x.e_2); e_1) \equiv [e_1/x]e_2 : \tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}(z; e_0; x \cdot y \cdot e_1) \equiv e_0 : \tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{rec}(s(e); e_0; x \cdot y \cdot e_1) \equiv [e_1, \text{rec}(e_1; e_0; x \cdot y \cdot e_1)/xy]e_1 : \tau$$

P4PCO

Subject APL

Date 27/Apr

Theorem (Termination) - If  $e : T$  then there exists  $v$  val such that

$$e \equiv v : T.$$

(value)  $\rightarrow$  definitely equal to what  $\rightarrow$   $\text{Total function}$

$$(w : P \rightarrow * w)$$

$P : \text{Total function} \rightarrow P : \text{Total function}$   $\rightarrow$  Total function

$$\vdash a : P \vdash v : P$$

in  $P$  is total  $\rightarrow$   $P$  is total

in  $P$  is total

( $P$  is total  $\rightarrow$   $P$  is total  $\rightarrow$   $P$  is total)

Gödel Numbering:

Given any object, we can diagonalize it into a number

Properties of Gödel numbering: it is one-to-one, many-to-one, many-to-many

of course, it is not many-to-one

P4PCO

( $\Sigma^*$ ,  $\Sigma^{\Sigma^*}$ )  
halting problem  
Gödel

Subject (Midterm, Seminar Topic)

Date 29.11.14 → e.g. monads, monadic Combinatorial Functionals, Protocol Analysis,  
Refinement Typing (what? and Application), Haskell concert  
mapping

29.11

↓ recursion in T Gödel is a total function see of

↓ total concept types with proofs

↓ typed, untyped typed λ-calculus with type system and untyped λ-calculus

↓ normalization etc.

↓ (strict) values → no side effects type error

↓ no value conversion, no safety

↓ recursive partial eval. Calculus is in T Gödel is a primitive recursion

↓ using the Church-Rosser rule

↓ Ackermann example in T Gödel is of

↓ Universal eval by computability uses diagonalization instead

↓

↓ no input no program no eval

↓ (no interpreter, no eval) instead

↓

↓

↓

PAPCO

↓ interpreter part

Subject APL

Date

94/1/15

Writings (in Text) you give representation in Universal form

for a particular format which is Gödel number

representation of a set (val) not for a particular Universal form

In Gödel Numbering for given expression

is abstract syntax tree

ast  $a = o(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

↓

operator  
other asts

$\Gamma_a \rightarrow a^{\text{ast}}$  is included

$a' = 2^{m_1} 3^{n_1} 5^{n_2} \dots p_k^{n_k}$

$m_1, n_1, \dots, n_k$   
kth Prime number

fe = arity of operator

$n_1 = \Gamma_{a_1}, \dots, n_k = \Gamma_{a_k}$

P4PCO

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Example

$$\text{ast } a = \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}), \bar{5})$$

operator plus  $\rightarrow \#2$

?  
Plus

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ & 2 & & 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 & & & 5 \\ \Gamma a \vdash & 2 & . & 3 & . & 5 & \end{array}$$

(Factorization of)  $\vdash \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}), \bar{5})$  in ast is proposed

↳  $\vdash \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}), \bar{5}) \vdash \text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}) \vdash \bar{5}$

↳  $\vdash \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}), \bar{5}) \vdash \text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}) \vdash \bar{5} \vdash \bar{5}$  in ast step by step

↳ cast it

↳ interpreter

$$f_{\text{univ}} : \text{IN} \rightarrow \text{IN} \rightarrow \text{IN}$$

↳ project

for any  $e : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$ ,  $f(\Gamma e \vdash)(m) = n$  iff  $e(m) \equiv_n \text{nat}$

$e \rightarrow \text{IN}$

↳  $\vdash \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}), \bar{5}) \vdash \text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}) \vdash \bar{5}$  in ast,  $f_{\text{univ}}$  gives

↳  $\vdash \text{plus}(\text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}), \bar{5}) \vdash \text{plus}(\bar{2}, \bar{3}) \vdash \bar{5}$  in ast,  $f_{\text{univ}}$  gives

PAPCO

Subject APL

Date

28/1/19

for  $\tilde{e}_d(\tilde{e}_d)$  (diagnatization) d  $\tilde{e}_d$

d:  $\omega \rightarrow \omega$

$$d(m) = f_{univ}(m)(m)$$

$$d(\tilde{e}_d) = f_{univ}(\tilde{e}_d)(\tilde{e}_d) = e(\tilde{e}_d)$$

↓  
applies

using Gödel and conversion

for  $\tilde{e}_d$  is  $\tilde{e}_d$  and  $e(\tilde{e}_d)$  is  $\tilde{e}_d$

$$e_d(\tilde{e}_d) = e(\tilde{e}_d) : \text{nat} \quad \textcircled{I}$$

Let  $e_D = \lambda(x:\text{nat}) s(e_d(x)) : \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Now

$$e_D(\tilde{e}_D) = s(e_d(\tilde{e}_D)) = s(e_D(\tilde{e}_D))$$

↓  
 $\textcircled{I}$  ~~not~~

so  $e_D(\tilde{e}_D)$  value -  
termination -  
conversion -  
 $e_D(\tilde{e}_D)$  -

(Because,  $\tilde{e}_D$  is a value since  $e_d(\tilde{e}_D)$  is a value)

Part of total value and  $e_D(\tilde{e}_D)$  is a value

Subject: universal modern (Siyar) Date: ١٤٣٥ هـ

früheren Schriften? Einmal wiederholte Gödel Tatsächlich

Gödel's proof shows that if a system is total, it is untrue! so it is total.

1. Canopy height  $\text{cm}$   $\text{m}$   $\text{ft}$   $\text{in}$   $\text{?}$

General Recursion  
Fibonacci numbers

injury total projected patients

Ein Gödel-Typus ist interpretierbar in Gödel-T

$\Sigma^*$  is Turing Complete.

pcF plotkin s- (Teman)

General recursive fix point construction

• right

Fixed point iteration method, Just specify  $\lambda \rightarrow$  Fixed Point iteration

$\perp : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

Totally  $\infty$   
undefined

PARCO

$F(f)$  → fixed point functional

$$F(\perp)$$

$$\phi : \text{fixed } \leftarrow \text{fixed}$$

Subject:

Year.

Month.

Date. ٩٤, آذار

infinite loop

ناتئ مراجعة Gödel's T -  
termination Gödel's T -

هذا ناتئ مراجعة Gödel's T -  
total Gödel's T -

Universal Gödel's T -  
بازگشتی بینیج

infinite loop صریح بازگشتی

General Recursion Gödel's T -  
بازگشتی اعم

لعنی به مراعات دوستانه

General Recursion Gödel's T -  
هر زبان که در خود خود را بازگشتی داشته باشد.

همچنان (دلخواست کردن) باستاد از خود زن برای این تعریف نیست؟

ماشین های تورنیت از توانسته تراجع Partial Halt داشتند همچنان

هذا ناتئ مراجعة Gödel's T -  
termination Gödel's T -

Gödel's T is not Turing Complete.

(Plotkin's PCF ) PCF را پیش داد. ( Plotkin ( 70, ۱۹۷۰ ) -

recursion نزدیکی تصور - complete تصور - Turky -

اولی خواست - General recursion خود کشی -

untypes  $\lambda$ -calculus از Plotkin's PCF ایجاد شد - امداد است .

آخر بکو اسیس میل -

بجزای نسل تابع فاکتوریل را در تقریب می دهد :

$$f: N \rightarrow N$$

$$f: n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times f(n-1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

برنامه ریزی Functional می باشد -

تابعیت تابعیت داشت -

$$F(f) = n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times F(f(n-1)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

تابعیت تابعیت داشت -

حال فرض کنید  $f: n \rightarrow n+1$  تابعیت داشت -

$$F(f) = n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times n & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(f) = \{(0,1), (1,1)(2,4), (3,9) \dots\}$$

: (د) دراسیت فریز کن  $g : n \rightarrow 2n+3$

$$F(g) = n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times (2n+1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(g) = \{(0, 1), (1, 3), (2, 10), (3, 21), \dots\}$$

: مث F ≈ λ g

$$g : n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times g(n-1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F(g) = \{ \dots, F(g) = \dots \}$$

$$\bar{F}(g) = n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times g(n-1) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

: درای خود و است F(g) = g نهادی و فیکٹوریل

(مرور بکل کھنیں سنتے)

• مث F باتی Fixed point (g)

The factorial function is the fixed point of  $\bar{F}$ .

(مرور نوشت بزرگ بازگشتنی اسی کم)

• مث Fixed point ایک untyped λ-calculus

$\text{fix } f = \lambda f. (\lambda x. f(x, n))(\lambda x. f(n, x))$  اُسّی را بَدَرِدْ  
fix را بَدَرِدْ کریں

$$\text{fix } F = (\lambda x. F(x, n))(\lambda x. F(n, x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{\text{fix } F} &= \cancel{F} \left( (\lambda x. F(x, n))(\lambda x. F(n, x)) \right) \\ &= F(\text{fix } F) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(\text{fix } F) = \underbrace{\text{fix } F}_{\text{رسیج دفع}} : \text{رسیج دفع}$$

- ایک دلخواہ،  $\lambda f. (\lambda n. f(x, n))(\lambda n. f(n, x))$  کر کر

عنوانیت روود، عنوانیت کا مدعی نہیں زیرداشتبم:

$$\lambda(f:\tau) (\lambda(n:\tau') f(x, n)) (\lambda(x:\tau'). f(n, x))$$

تاریخ صرفت لند، پر تاریخ باشیں

$$\tau, \tau': \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\text{e.g. } \tau, \tau': \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool} \rightarrow \text{bool} \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\emptyset: N \rightarrow N \quad f: N \rightarrow N$$

اگر  $\emptyset \subseteq F$  از

$$\emptyset(m) = n \Rightarrow f(m) = n$$

درست

» partial function نیز بَدَرِدْ کریں

دستوری متریک ایجاد نمایند

$\delta(m) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{(Totally undefined)} \\ 0 & \text{در تقریب جابا نمی‌شود} \end{cases}$

- در اینجا کاملاً تعریف نمی‌شود است.  $\perp : n \rightarrow n$

حالانه برش تعریف را بخواهیم داشت (۴) فاکتوریلیتی

$$F(\phi) = n \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \text{با شرط } \phi(n) = \perp \\ 0 & \text{با شرط } \phi(n) \neq \perp \\ n \times F(\phi(n-1)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

نتیجه عالی جبر ۱ مقدار  $n=0$  را برگرداند (کامپیوتر)

$$F(F(\phi)) = n \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n \times (F(\phi))_{(n-1)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

نتیجه جبر  $n=0, n=1, n=2$  مقداردار (بررسی مقدار ۰، مقدار ۱)

نتیجه تعریف جبر  $F(F(F(\phi)))$  ۲ مقدار خود را برگرداند

نتیجه در نتیجه نقطه ثابت را برگرداند

بنویس Plotkin زیرا نظر داشتیم

Sort

Abstract Form

Concrete Form

Typ

 $\tau ::= \text{nat}$ 

nat

 $\text{par}(\tau_1; \tau_2)$  $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ 

Partial Arrow

partial CWS  
function

Exp

 $e ::= x$ 

x

z

z

 $s(e)$  $s(e)$  $\text{if}_z(e; e_0; n \cdot e_1)$  $\text{if}_z e \{ z \mapsto e_0 \mid s(n) \Rightarrow e_1 \}$  $\text{lam}[\tau](n \cdot e)$  $\lambda(n:\tau)e$  $\text{ap}(e_1; e_2)$  $e_1(e_2)$ in class  $\rightarrow \text{fix } [\tau](n, e)$ fix  $n:\tau$  in  $e$ fixed point  $\tilde{w}$ 

(رسانی کند)

 $(F(F(F(\dots))))$ f type  $\tilde{t}, b \vdash \tilde{c}$ 

with

:  $\tilde{c} : \tilde{t}$ ,  $\tilde{w} : \tilde{b}$  $\Gamma \vdash e : \text{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_0 : \tau \quad \Gamma, x : \text{nat} \vdash e_1 : \tau$  $\Gamma \vdash \text{if}_z (e; e_0; n \cdot e_1) : \tau$  $\Gamma, n : \tau_i \vdash e : \tau_2$  $\Gamma \vdash \text{lam}[\tau_1](n \cdot e) : \text{par}(\tau_1; \tau_2)$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{Par}(\tau_1; \tau_2) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ap}(e_1; e_2) : \tau_2$$

$$\Gamma, n : t \vdash e : t$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } [\tau] (n.e) : \tau$$

$$\frac{}{z \text{ val}} \quad \frac{[e \text{ val}]}{s(e) \text{ val}}$$

$$\text{lam } [\tau] (n.e) \text{ val}$$

$$\text{if}_z(z; e_0; n.e_1) \mapsto e_0$$

$$\frac{sce \text{ val}}{\text{if}_z(sce); e_0; n.e_1) \mapsto [e/n]e_1}$$

• (لیزی، e ای، b، e<sub>1</sub>)  $\rightarrow$  عبارت مورد نظر را با if<sub>z</sub> بدل

racket (رکت) نام کنکسیون، ml . نیز کنکسیون OCaml

• interpreter (اینترپریٹر) (راهنمایی کنکسیون)

• eval typing ، type no me-

Subject APL

Date 27/12/19

we are studying the Gödel's Incompleteness Theorem

$$\phi(m) = n \Rightarrow f(m) = n$$

$$F(L) = F'$$

undefined  $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$

$$F(F(L))$$

undefined  $\vdash$   $\vdash$   $\vdash$

proves consistency of formal system  $\mathcal{L}$

variables fix given observation

Input  $\rightarrow$

(Gödel's recursive function: Gödelization of

Abstract Form

Concrete Form

$$f_2(e; e_0; x; e_1) \quad f_2 e (x \Rightarrow e_0 | s(x) \Rightarrow e_1)$$

fix  $[T](x; e)$

fix  $x; T$  is  $e$

fixed point  $\lambda x. f(x) = x$   
fixed point  $\lambda x. f(x) = x$   
in fixed point  $\lambda x. f(x) = x$

R4PCO

Ay

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

✓ Partial function  $\frac{y}{x}$  will

Dynamics

$$if_2(z; e_0; x; e_1) \mapsto e_0$$

s(e) val

$$if_2(s(e); e_0; x; e_1) \mapsto [e/x]e_1$$

$$\text{fix}(\tau)(x; e) \mapsto [\text{fix}(\tau)(x; e)/x]e$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$

✓ Definitional Equality, ✓ safety

( $\text{PAC}$ ,  $\text{WAP}$ ,  $\text{PAC}$  vs  $\text{PCF}$  safety,  $\text{PCF}$  vs  $\text{PCF}$  Plotkin)

Definability:

function  $(y: \tau_1)_{\tau_2}$  is e  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\rightarrow}$  functional notation

bound variables  $y: \tau_1$  are like  $x: \tau_1$  in original

( $\text{PAC}$ ,  $\text{WAP}$ ,  $\text{PAC}$ )  $x: \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$ ,  $y: \tau_1$ : context

$\rightarrow$  the function itself  $\downarrow$   $\text{PAC}$   $\downarrow$  argument

Subject APL

Date 99/11/99

For  $\lambda$  -  $\lambda$  is a primitive recursive function.

:  $\lambda$  is from primitive

( $\text{fun } x : \tau_1 : \tau_2 \text{ is } e$ ) ( $e$ )  $\mapsto [\text{fun } x : \tau_1 : \tau_2 \text{ is } e, e/x, y]$   $e$

: primitive form PCF  $\lambda$  is not present

Fix  $x : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$  is  $\lambda(y : \tau_1) e$ .

Fix  $[\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2](x. \lambda(y : \tau_1) e)$

where  $\lambda$  is a primitive fixed point operator in Functional

:  $\lambda$  is a primitive recursion

Rec  $e \{ z \Rightarrow e, | s(x) \text{ with } y \Rightarrow z, \}$

$\equiv e'(e)$

where

$e' = \text{fun } f(u : \text{nat}) : \tau \text{ is if } z \notin u \{ z \Rightarrow e, | s(x) \Rightarrow [f(u), y] e \}$

P4PCO

Subject Simply typed, (Gödel, PCF with)  $\star$   
 Date 2023-09-15

Foundations of  
 mitchell p  
 i.e., In PCF per

Theorem - A partial function  $\phi$  on the natural numbers is

definable in  $\mathcal{L}$  that  $\rightarrow$  iff it is partial recursive.

Suppose  $\phi$  is total and  $\mathcal{L}$  is Turing Complete  $\rightarrow$   $\phi$  is PCF by diagonalization

: PCF by diagonalization

$$F(g) = n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ n \times g(n-1) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{fixed point}} \text{Total}$$

$$F(\perp) = n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ \times \text{ undefined} & \text{o.w.} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Total}}$$

$$F(F(\perp)) = n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ n \times (F(\perp))(n-1) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$= n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n=1 \\ \text{undefined} & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$F(F(F(\perp))) = n \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n=1 \\ 2 & \text{if } n=2 \\ \text{undefined} & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

P4PCO ! programming exercise fix observation

Subject APL  
Date 97/1/19

[ $(\lambda x. \text{pierce}) \text{ Pierce} = \text{wirxe-wit}$ ]

Simply Typed  $\lambda$ -calculus:  $\text{pierce}$

Untyped  $\lambda$ :  $x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tt$

Typed  $\lambda$ :  $x \mid \lambda x. t \mid tt$

Untyped fun:  $x \mid \lambda(x=t) e \mid ee$

$\hookrightarrow$   $\text{Untyped } \lambda$  is

Untyped fun  $\hookrightarrow$   $\text{pierce}$   $\hookrightarrow$   $\text{wirxe-wit}$   $\text{X}$

Simply Typed Typing rule  $\text{OK}$

$\Gamma, x:T_1 \vdash t:T_2$

$\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x. T_1. t): T_1 \rightarrow T_2$

Concrete Form  $\text{pierce}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{notation}$   $\text{OK}$

$\text{wirxe-wit}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{concrete notation}$

$\text{pierce} \rightarrow \text{pierce(wit)}$  Simple Extensions on  $\text{pierce} \rightarrow \text{pierce}$   $\text{OK}$

$\text{wirxe-wit} \rightarrow \text{pierce}$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{pierce}$

PAPCO

Subject (विषय)

Date (मिति)

04/01/2023

## The Curry - Howard Correspondence:

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2$$

: फूल गाये हैं

- introduction rule

(abstraction)

जब विवरण

- elimination rule

(application)

$$\Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e : \tau_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : \tau_2$$

- यह इन्हीं नियमों का एक समाप्ति है, प्रत्येक अवधारणा का उपयोग करके, प्रत्येक अवधारणा का उपयोग करके

④ - Propositions as types

- Proofs as programs



प्रमाण और लोगिक

प्रमाण और लोगिक  $\Leftrightarrow$  (intuitionistic logic) विशेषज्ञ

PoPCo (Proof by Contradiction)

प्रमाण और लोगिक (Constructive logic)

Subject APL

Date

AF 9/11

W. F. / Hilbert is used

$\varphi \vee \neg\varphi$  (excluded middle)

constructive

$\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$   $\neg\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$

$\lambda x : \varphi . x$  is a proof of  $\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$

Proof by contradiction

Proof by cases

sum type

$A \rightarrow A \vee B$

$A \rightarrow (A \vee B)$

e:  $A \rightarrow (A \vee B)$

PARCO

(0%)

Subject (Martin Löf) LCF is (programs as proofs  $\vdash$ )  
Date Plotkin logic for computable functions (miner)

## Logic

proposition

## Programming Languages

Types

Proposition  $P \Rightarrow Q$

type  $P \rightarrow Q$

Proposition  $P \wedge Q$

type  $P \times Q$

proof of proposition  $P$  term  $t$  of type  $P$

Proposition  $\& p$  is provable type  $p$  is inhabited (by some term)



inhabit

is it related to ML?

Proof check is just proof search of

e.g.

Proof Carrying Code (PCC)



lets prove  $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R$  with an inhabitant  $t$  of type  $R$

in  $P$  or  $Q$  or  $R$  or  $t$

are given in your own

Erasure and Typability:

~~For a simply typed lambda calculus term, we can always find a type.~~

~~Play around with the types~~

~~From the simply typed lambda calculus, we can always find a type.~~

~~But, we can't just erase ( $x$ ) from  $(x)$ .~~

$$\text{erase}(x) = x$$

$$\text{erase}(\lambda x : T_1 . t_2) = \lambda x . \text{erase}(t_2)$$

$$\text{erase}(t_1 t_2) = \text{erase}(t_1) \text{ erase}(t_2)$$

~~In a simply typed lambda calculus term, we must have:~~

~~For every untyped reduction,  $\text{erase}$  (it) is well-typed.~~

Theorem:

1. If  $t \rightarrow t'$  under the typed evaluation relation,  
(transition like  $\mapsto$ )

then  $\text{erase}(t) \rightarrow \text{erase}(t')$   
(untypes)

2. If  $\text{erase}(t) \rightarrow m'$ , then there is a simply typed  
(untypes)

term  $t'$  such that  $t \rightarrow t'$  and  $\text{erase}(t') = m'$

Subject

Date

↑ "evaluation commutes with erasure"  $\Rightarrow$  no eval.

( $\lambda$ -terms,  $\beta$ -reduction,  $\eta$ -conversion,  $\kappa$ -conversion)

:  $\lambda$ -calculus,  $\lambda$ -terms,  $\lambda$ -conversion

1) Curry-style:

( $\lambda$ -term,  $\beta$ -red.) Syntax,  $\beta$ ,  $\eta$

(Typing,  $\alpha$ -red.) ( $\lambda$ -term,  $\beta$ -red.) Dynamics

(Statics) Type system,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$

2) Church-style:

Syntax,  $\beta$ ,  $\eta$

(well-typed term,  $\beta$ -red.) Statics

(Type, Typing,  $\alpha$ )

Dynamics

$\lambda$ -calculus or  $\lambda$ -calculus (pierce,  $\rightarrow$ -conversion,  $\kappa$ -conversion)

→  $\text{fin-type} \rightarrow \text{str, num}$  &  $\text{fin}$  base type  $\text{base-type}$

PA (Function type)

⇒  $\text{fin-type} \rightarrow \text{fin-type}$   $\Rightarrow$  Turing complete  $\text{int-poly-type}$

Subject APL

Date 27/4/11

(27/4/11)

Simpler Extensions on  $\lambda$ :

new base categories:  $\{ \text{int}, \text{bool}, \text{char}, \dots \}$ ,  $\{\text{function}\}$

$\{\text{function}\}$

protection, for safety:  $\{\text{try}, \text{catch}, \text{finally}, \dots \}$

error function type  $\rightarrow$  base type

Type Computation rule:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A : \text{base type} \quad \text{e.g. int, bool, char, ...} \\ (\text{uninterpreted type}) \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A : \text{base type or } \\ \text{function type} \end{array} \right.$

$\lambda x : A . x$

$\langle \text{fun} \rangle : A \rightarrow A$

$\lambda f : A \rightarrow A . \lambda x : A . f(f(x))$

$\langle \text{fun} \rangle : (A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$

R4PCO

ov

Subject  
Date

The Unit type :

∴ Base type is

(terms)  $t := \dots$   $\leftarrow$  new term  $\neq$

## 1 unit Simply typed λ

(Values)  $v :=$

unit unit ~~is~~ p. unit term

Unit 3, provincial

(typs)  $T_{\perp \perp} =$

# Computer Unit

## Unit 1

W. J. H. & Co. - 1000000000

R# unit : Unit

## fish evaluation 196 196

(S) unit with mostly functional. CSEML by this unit is job of

For side effects assignment will give variables assignment

مکانیزم ترتیب ملحوظ (Sequencing)  $\rightarrow t_1; t_2$

Subject APL

Date 04/09/11

In Java, void is a type. It is a function, it has no side effect, so it is void.

In Java, void has no side effect like procedure.

(In Java, typing void is wrong). In Java, void is a type, void of what is wrong.

$t_1 ; t_2 \rightarrow \text{Sequencing}$

$t_1, t_2$  is a sequencing of  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ .

$t_1 ; t_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x: \text{Unit}. t_2) t_1 \rightarrow \text{in big-value evaluation}$   
where  $x \notin FV(t_2)$

Dynamics:

$$(E\text{-SEQ}) \frac{t_1 \rightarrow t'_1 \quad (E\text{-SEQUEXT})}{t_1; t_2 \rightarrow t'_1; t_2} \quad \frac{\Gamma, x: t_1 \vdash t_2, x \notin FV(t_2) \quad \text{Typing:} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_1: \text{Unit} \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2: T_2}{(T\text{-SEQ}) \quad \Gamma \vdash t_1; t_2 : T_2}$$

Derived Forms: (Syntactic Sugar)

In typing rule, semantics, syntax

Sequencing is a primitive

For example, term is primitive

$t_1 ; t_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x: \text{Unit}. t_2) t_1$

For Syntax rule? In typing Rule, Dynamics of this is interesting.

1.9 For Syntax rule, In typing rule, Dynamics of this is interesting.

Subject

Date 4/9/19

For each type rule, we can prove that  $\alpha$  is derived from  $\beta$ .

From Typing Rules to Semantics of  $\lambda$ -calculus

Using  $\beta$ -reduction, no construct is produced other than a  $\beta$ -normal form.

No syntactic sugar is derived from any construct.

We can use internal type rules, derived from a  $\lambda$ -calculus of (desugaring).

derived form is in  $\beta$ -normal form if and only if it is a  $\beta$ -normal form.

Theorem (Sequencing is a derived form)

Write  $\lambda^E$  for the simply typed  $\lambda$ -calculus with the Unit type, the sequencing construct, and the rules E-SEQ,

E-SEQNEXT, and T-SEQ, and  $\lambda^I$  for the simply typed  $\lambda$ -calculus with the Unit only. Let  $e \in \lambda^E \rightarrow \lambda^I$

be the elaboration function that translates from the external

Subject APL

Date 27/9/14

language to the internal language by replacing every

occurrence of  $t_1, t_2$  with  $(\lambda x: \text{Unit}, t_2)t_1$ , where

$x$  is chosen fresh in each case.

Now, for each term  $t$  of  $\lambda^E$ , we have:

$$t \underset{\in}{\rightarrow} t' \text{ iff } e(t) \underset{\in}{\rightarrow} e(t')$$

$$\Gamma \vdash^E t : T \text{ iff } \Gamma \vdash^I e(t) : T.$$

Very useful since it's derived from  $\lambda$ -calculus.  
Expressiveness.

( $\exists x: t$ )  $\vdash$  (internal)  $t$ , i.e.,  $\exists x: t$   $\vdash$

$$\Gamma \vdash^E \exists x: t \vdash^I \exists x: t$$

safe for  $\lambda^I$ .

wild card pair for syntactic sugar

$$\lambda x: \_ \cdot t \quad (\_ \notin FV\{t\})$$

For example if  $t$  is  $x$ . Then  $\lambda x: \_ \cdot x$  is  $\lambda x: \_ \cdot x$ .

$$\lambda x: \_ \cdot t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda x: S \cdot t \quad \text{where } x \text{ is some variable not occurring in } t.$$

Subject: Introduction to Functional Programming  
Date:

Proposed by: Prof. Dr. R. S. Chakraborty  
Documentation by: Mr. A. K. Bhattacharya

### Ascription:

$t ::= \dots$

$t \text{ as } T \rightarrow \text{Object type of term}$   
( $t$  is typed). ( $t$  is ascribed)

$v ::= \dots$

$v \text{ as } T$

### Evaluation:

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_i \text{ as } T \rightarrow t'_i \text{ as } T$

### Typeing:

$\Gamma \vdash t_i : T$

$\Gamma \vdash t_i \text{ as } T : T$

: principal type is  $T$

### Let Binding:

$t ::= \dots$

let  $x = t_1$  in  $t_2$

"evaluate the expression  $t_1$  and bind the name  $x$  to the

resulting value with evaluating  $t_2$ "

PqPCO

Subject APL

Date

29/11/18

Evaluation:

let  $x = v_1$ , in  $t_2 \rightarrow [x \mapsto v_1] t_2$

↳ Substitution  
[ $v_1$ ] $t_2$

$t_1 \rightarrow t_1'$

let  $x = t_1$ , in  $t_2 \rightarrow$  let  $x = t_1'$ , in  $t_2$

Typing:

$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1$        $\Gamma, x : T_1 \vdash t_2 : T_2$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = t_1 \text{, in } t_2 : T_2$

↳ derived from  $\Gamma$  - Let Binding

let  $x = t_1$ , in  $t_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\lambda x : T_1 . t_2) t_1$  - by-value

↳  $T_1$  is its (elaboration function)

↳  $T_1$  is a type, so it's a function type

↳ typing derivation, then  $\Gamma$   $\vdash$  term elaboration, first just prove

↳ function type  $\Gamma \vdash$  term elaboration  $\star$

P4PCO

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Pairs :

$t ::= \dots$

$\{t, t\}$

$t.1$

$t.2$

} → projections

$v ::= \dots$

$\{v, v\}$

$T ::= \dots$

$T_1 \times T_2$  (product type)

{

is a type constructor

Evaluation:

$\{v_1, v_2\}.1 \rightarrow v_1$  (obj.)

$\{v_1, v_2\}.2 \rightarrow v_2$  (Exp.)

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_i.1 \rightarrow t'_i.1$

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_i.2 \rightarrow t'_i.2$

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$$t_1 \rightarrow t'_1$$

$$\{t_1, t_2\} \rightarrow \{t'_1, t'_2\}$$

$$t_2 \rightarrow t'_2$$

$$\{t'_1, t'_2\} \rightarrow \{\star v, t'_2\}$$

Type:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2}{\Gamma \vdash \{t_1, t_2\} : T_1 \times T_2}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \times T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.i : T_1}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \times T_2}{\Gamma \vdash t_1.2 : T_2}$$

Example

(By - values)

$$(\lambda x : \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat}. \ x \_ 2) \{ \text{pred } 4, \text{ pred } 5 \}$$

$$\rightarrow (\lambda x : \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat}. \ x \_ 2) \{ 3, \text{ pred } 5 \}$$

$$\rightarrow (\lambda x : \text{Nat} \times \text{Nat}. \ x \_ 2) \{ 3, 4 \}$$

$$\rightarrow \{3, 4\} \_ 2 \rightarrow 4$$

P4PCO

Subject APL

Date 9/9/14

tuple  $\leftrightarrow$  pair  $\stackrel{j}{\leftrightarrow}$

Tuples:

$t ::= \dots$

$\{t_i \mid i \in \text{range} \rightarrow \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}\}$

$t.i \rightarrow t_n, \dots, t_1, i$   
 $\downarrow \text{pair}$

$v ::= \dots$

$\{v_i \mid i \in \text{range} \rightarrow \{v_1, \dots, v_n\}\}$

$T ::= \dots$

$\{T_i \mid i \in \text{range} \rightarrow \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n\}\}$

Evaluation:

$\{v_i \mid i \in \text{range}\}.j \rightarrow v_j$

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$t_i.i \rightarrow t'_i.i$

$t_j \rightarrow t'_j$

$\{v_i \mid i \in \text{range}, j-1, t_j, t_k \rightarrow \{v_i \mid i \in \text{range}, k+1, t_j, t_k\}$

PAPCO

Subject AP✓

Date 24/9/18

Typeg:

for each  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$   $\Gamma \vdash t_i : T_i$

$\Gamma \vdash t_i : \{l_i = t_i \mid l_i \in \text{Labels}\}$

$\Gamma \vdash t_i : \{T_i \mid l_i \in \text{Labels}\}$

$\Gamma \vdash t_i : T_i$

Example  $\{2, \text{An}.\text{Nat}.\alpha, 3\} : \{\text{Nat}, \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}, \text{Nat}\}$

Records:

$\langle \text{patient\_id}, \text{name}, \text{age}, \text{gender}, \text{treatment\_method}, \text{previous\_history} \rangle$

labeled tuple

$\langle \text{patient\_id} = 1, \text{name} = \text{John}, \text{age} = 25, \text{gender} = \text{Male}, \text{treatment\_method} = \text{Medicine}, \text{previous\_history} = \text{None} \rangle$

$\langle \text{patient\_id} = 1, \text{name} = \text{John}, \text{age} = 25, \text{gender} = \text{Male}, \text{treatment\_method} = \text{Medicine}, \text{previous\_history} = \text{None} \rangle$

or  $\langle \text{patient\_id} = 1, \text{name} = \text{John}, \text{age} = 25, \text{gender} = \text{Male}, \text{treatment\_method} = \text{Medicine}, \text{previous\_history} = \text{None} \rangle$

or  $\langle \text{patient\_id} = 1, \text{name} = \text{John}, \text{age} = 25, \text{gender} = \text{Male}, \text{treatment\_method} = \text{Medicine}, \text{previous\_history} = \text{None} \rangle$

$t ::=$

$\{l_i = t_i \mid l_i \in \text{Labels}\}$   $l_i \in \text{Labels}$

$t + l \rightarrow \text{Record}$

PqPCO

Subject Apt

Date 24, 9, 14

$v_i :=$

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\}$$

$T_i :=$

$$\{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\}$$

is it a good definition?

Evaluation:

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\} \vdash l_j \rightarrow v_j$$

$$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$$

$$t_i \cdot l \rightarrow t'_i \cdot l$$

$$t_j \rightarrow t'_j$$

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, j-1\}, l_j = t_j, l_k = t'_k \mid \vdash \{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow$$

$$\{l_i = v_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, j-1\}, t_j, l_k = t'_k \mid \vdash \{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\}$$

for each  $i \vdash t_i : T_i$

Typing:

$$\vdash \{l_i = t_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\} : \{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\}$$

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$$\vdash t_i : \{l_i : T_i \mid i \in 1, \dots, n\}$$

$$\vdash t_i \cdot l_j : T_j$$

Subject APL

Date 24/9/18

order by

Sums:

(variant type)

$T_1 + T_2$

(sum type)

$T_2 \sqsubset T_1$  variant type is sum of  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .

variant type is sum of  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .

variant type is sum type of

Pattern matching or inductive type or pattern matching

(tail, head) in cell is concat tail into head

(tail, head) first is sum of variant type in each

Disjoint Union

(product)

$$A \vee B = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$$

union  $\swarrow$   $\nearrow$   $A \cup B = A \cup B$

$$A \uplus B = (\{A\} \times A) \cup (\{B\} \times B)$$

disjoint union  $\swarrow$   $\nearrow$  Tag  $\leftarrow$   $\rightarrow$   
pair disjoint tag and all elements of A and B

pair tag in A or B

Subject APL

Date 24/9/18

Sum type = union of disjoint union types

General treatment is sum type

$T_1 + T_2$  (sum type)

Example -

Physical Address = { FirstLast : string, addr : string }

Record =

Virtual Addr = { name : string, email : string }

type = ! [ 5 '0, 18 '20 ]

Addr = Physical Addr + Virtual Addr

(injection-left)

inl : Physical Addr  $\rightarrow$  Addr

(injection-right) inv : Virtual Addr  $\rightarrow$  Addr

Tag, b, v

for first

Addr injection will be virtual

using op or inj type two b1 [ n, b, v, f ]

Subject: APL

Year: 2018 Month: 9 Date: 18

getName = ~~addr~~

$\lambda a = \text{Addr}$ .

Case a of

int x  $\Rightarrow$  x. firstlast

| int y  $\Rightarrow$  y. name ;

$\frac{a}{x (\text{size of } x) \text{ last } \text{ if } \text{ integer } x}$

t :=

int t

introduction  $\leftarrow \{$

int t

elimination  $\leftarrow$  case t of int x  $\Rightarrow$  t | int x  $\Rightarrow$  t

v :=

int v

int v

T :=

T + T

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Typing:

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{ind } t_1 : T_1 + T_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } t_2 : T_1 + T_2$$

↳ *case analysis*

$$\Gamma \vdash t_0 : T_1 + T_2 \quad \Gamma, x_1 : T_1 \vdash t_1 : T \quad \Gamma, x_2 : T_2 \vdash t_2 : T$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } t_0 \text{ of ind } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 : T$$

Evaluation:

$$\text{Case (ind } v_1 \text{) of ind } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow$$

$$[x_1 \mapsto v_1] t_1$$

$$\text{Case (inr } v_2 \text{) of ind } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow [x_2 \mapsto v_2] t_2$$

$$t_1 \rightarrow t_1'$$

$$\text{ind } t_1 \rightarrow \text{ind } t_1'$$

$$t_2 \rightarrow t_2'$$

$$\text{inr } t_2 \rightarrow \text{inr } t_2'$$

$$t_0 \rightarrow t_0'$$

$$\text{Case } t_0 \text{ of ind } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1 \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2 \rightarrow \text{Case } t_0' \text{ of ind } x_1 \Rightarrow t_1' \mid \text{inr } x_2 \Rightarrow t_2'$$

Subject: APL

Year: 201 Month: 9 Date: 18

↳ uniqueness of type, proof with only one of

↳  $T_1 + T_2$  sum &  $\lambda x$  function type are same

Typing rule

↳  $\lambda x$  is type in line 1

↳ Universal Typing) ↳ Polymorphism (↓↓↓↓↓)

quantification) (↑↑↑↑↑ parametric polymorphism

↳ C++ Template →  $\lambda$  universal type in context taking fine  
instantiation

↳ Type Inference, ML, ↳ Type Reconstruction project

↳ well-type Inference annotation of original ML code

(Verification) ↳ typing rules by context

↳ well-typed! ↳ instance checker (e.g., in Type checker) ↳

↳ well-typedness of Type Reconstruction

↳ original program with free ascription ↳ original

↳ Type Uniqueness of original ↳ original ascription

↳ original ascription

BARAN

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

int t as T, variant t

int r as T, variant r

int x as T, variant x

int r as T, variant r

( $\rightarrow$  Evaluation, Typing, Syntax)

variant type sum intro

↓

variants (right, left) is local

Variants:

projection viewing, projecting, component fields

types

(introduction)  $\langle l = t \rangle$  as T

injection /

assumption for uniqueness

Case t of  $\langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i$

$i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

no variant of component type

Subject: APL

Year: 2017

Month: 9

Date: 16

Example -

Addr = <physical : physical.Addr, Virtual : Virtual.Addr>

a = <physical = pa>

≡ 111  
111 = 000

ML ↗

▷ a : Addr

physical address

physical ↗

getName = λa : Addr .

case a of <physical = x> ⇒ x.first

ML ↗

▷ getName : Addr → String

≡ Functional Case → Variant Variant Typing ↗

(Well known types, ML and variants ↗)

(String, Int, Bool, Variant type with parameter ↗)

(Variant) ↗ Enumeration ↗ Variant ↗ ↗

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

~~Defn~~  $T ::= \dots$   
 $\langle l_i : T_i \rangle_{i=1, \dots, n}$

Type sig:

$\Gamma \vdash t_j : T_j$

$\Gamma \vdash \langle l_i = t_i \rangle \text{ as } \langle l_i : T_i \rangle_{i=1, \dots, n} : \langle l_i : T_i \rangle_{i=1, \dots, n}$

$\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \langle l_i : T_i \rangle_{i=1, \dots, n} \text{ for each } i \quad \Gamma, x_i : T_i \vdash t_i : T$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{Case } t_0 \text{ of } \langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i : T$

Evaluation:

Case  $(\langle l_j = v_j \rangle \text{ as } T)$  of  $\langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i : T$   
 $\rightarrow [x_j \mapsto v_j] t_j$

$t_0 \rightarrow t'_0$

case  $t_0$  of  $\langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t_i : T$   $\rightarrow$  case  $t'_0$  of  $\langle l_i = x_i \rangle \Rightarrow t'_i : T$

$t_i \rightarrow t'_i$

$\langle l_i = t_i \rangle \text{ as } T \rightarrow \langle l_i = t'_i \rangle \text{ as } T$

Subject: APL (Programming Language) Year: 94 Month: 9 Date: 16 (Var, Variant, set, list, guard)

Enumerations: (Enumerated Types) ↗  
↳ list, option, color, priority, ...

Example: Weekday = {Monday : Unit, Tuesday : Unit, Wednesday : Unit, Thursday : Unit, Friday : Unit}

↳ in (Weekday) = {Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday}

<Monday = unit> as Weekday

nextBusinessDay := ? as Weekday

case w. of <Monday = x>  $\Rightarrow$  <Tuesday = unit> as Weekday

| <Tuesday = x>  $\Rightarrow$  <Wednesday = unit> as Weekday

| <Friday = x>  $\Rightarrow$  <Monday = unit> as Weekday

Variants as Data types:

Type  $T = l_1 \text{ of } T_1$   
|  $l_2 \text{ of } T_2$

↳ of type in OCAML  
↳ datatype

$l_n \text{ of } T_n$

$T = \langle l_1 : T_1, \dots, l_n : T_n \rangle$

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

of Unit (or) Type, Number & Information type (or)

Type Weekday = Monday | ... | Friday : (or, or)

Type BinaryTree = Leaf of Node | Node of BinaryTree & BinaryTree

$\lambda \quad \text{myNode}(\text{Leaf}(1), \text{Leaf}(2))$

General Recursion:

$\frac{\text{partial}}{\text{partial}} \frac{\text{fix}}{\text{fix}}$  is even : nat  $\rightarrow$  bool

$\text{ff} = \lambda \text{ie. Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$

$\lambda x : \text{Nat}.$

If iszero  $x$  then true.

else if iszero ( $\text{pred } x$ ) then false

else ie. ( $\text{pred } (\text{pred } x)$ )

$\text{ff} : (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool})$

iszero  $\rightarrow$  calc  $\rightarrow$  pred  $\rightarrow$  iszero

pred  $\rightarrow$

Subject: APL

Year: 201 Month: 9 Date: 10

fixed point is called untyped lambda calculus combinator

tseven = y ff

↳ fixed point combinator

( $\lambda y. y \circ f$  is original)

fixed point combinator is a many combinator

possibly you can make a fixed point combinator by using the

diverging is a recursive combinator, is in

explaining right

$t :=$

fix t

Evaluation:

$$\text{fix } (\lambda x. T_1 \cdot t_2) \rightarrow [x \mapsto (\text{fix } (\lambda x. T_1 \cdot t_2))] t_2$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow t'_1}{\text{fix } t_1 \rightarrow \text{fix } t'_1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{not fixed } t'_1 \\ \text{point} \end{array}$$

Subject: fixed point  
Year: Month: Date: Year:

Typing:

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } t_1 : T_1$$

$\vdash$  via or so  $t_1$  elaborated to  $\text{fix } t_1$  via fix

$\check{t}_1$   $\vdash$  mutual recursion  $\check{t}_1$

$$ff = \lambda ieo : \{ \text{iseven : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}, \text{isodd : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \},$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{iseven} = \lambda x : \text{Nat}.$$

$\quad \quad \quad$  if iszero  $x$  then true

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{else } ieo.\text{isodd } (\text{pred } x),$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{isodd} = \lambda x : \text{Nat}.$$

$\quad \quad \quad$  if iszero  $x$  then false

$$\quad \quad \quad \text{else } ieo.\text{iseven } (\text{pred } x) \},$$

$$ff : \{ \text{iseven : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}, \text{isodd : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \} \longrightarrow$$

$$\{ \text{iseven : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}, \text{isodd : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \}$$

$$r = \text{fix } ff$$

$$r : \{ \text{iseven : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}, \text{isodd : Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \}$$

Subject: APL  
Year: 4Y Month: 8 Date: 20

? is even is odd ?  
 $\text{seven} = \lambda x. \text{iseven } x$

$\vdash \text{iseven } 7 ;$   $\rightarrow$  first fixed point  
D False

$\text{isodd} = \lambda x. \text{isodd } x$

$\vdash \text{isodd } 7 ;$   
D True

( $\text{isodd}$ ,  $\text{iseven}$ ) simultaneous inductive definition

Russell's Paradox

$$A = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$$

a collection of sets that ~~do not~~ belong to themselves.

$$A \in A \Leftrightarrow A \notin A$$

? axiom of non-existence, set theory axiom

{type issue: JSL allows}

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

Classic Set Theory  $\rightsquigarrow$  Untyped  $\lambda$ -calculus

Set Theory  $\rightsquigarrow$  Typed  $\lambda$ -calculus

Typed  $\lambda$  raised  $\gamma$  to fixed point combinator

well-typed

fixed point combinator

well-typed  $\lambda$ -term

$\text{diverg}_T = \lambda : \text{Unit} . \text{fix} (\lambda n : T . x)$

Why is it typeable for  $T$ ?

$\text{diverg}_T : \text{Unit} \rightarrow T$

$\boxed{\text{diverg}_T : \text{Unit} : T}$

$\text{diverg}_T$  gives unit, but  $\text{diverg}_T$  diverges

!!  $\text{diverg}_T$  is false !!  $\text{diverg}_T$  is false !!  
(categ Howard Isomorphism)

Subject: APL

Year: 2015 Month: 9 Date: 15

odd : 1832  $\equiv$  (fixed part combinator)  $\lambda x$   $x^{prov}$  recursive type  $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}$

Mr. P. - 60.      0 0      Mr. 100      1 1  
infinities, 0 0      and 0 0      infinities, 0 0

isoper set + indejins er en nogenl. funkt. til dels +  
med høj

Erstes  
Haus im  
Viertel

( provable  $\vdash$ ,  $\vdash \neg \perp$  false )

b)  $\text{wt } \Sigma_{\infty} = \text{diverges, & fix}$

and last year in safety work

## Lists

List T - original list for v1 type constructor

cons, tail, head, init  
↓                  ↗  
introduction      ↓  
elimination

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

your word is aligned with pair + 1 word

$t ::= \dots$

$\text{nil } [T]$

$\text{cons } [T] \ t$

$\text{cons } [T] \ t$

$\text{head } [T] \ t$

$\text{tail } [T] \ t$

$v ::= \dots$

$\text{nil } [T]$

$\text{cons } [T] \ v \ v \ \dots (\text{cons } 2 \ (\text{cons } 3 \ \text{nil}))$

$T ::= \dots$

$\text{Lit } T$

useless  $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}} \text{ Evaluate, type expression}$

( $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}} \text{ evaluate}$ )

References:

(10 years)

in papers  $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$  environment

when  $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$  expression

( $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$   $\dots$ )

so  $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$   $\dots$  Pure Semantics

BARAN  $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$  impure entity  $\xrightarrow{\text{eval}}$  sequencing, loops, side effects

Subject: APL

Year: 2024 Month: 9 Date: 10

file input / output, mutable variables assignment -> impure entities in load in

-> I/O and continuations / jumps / network connection displaying sync.

position, size, update, write, read, flush, etc.

type coercion w.r.t. pure functional O/I. h/t std. lib. impure o/s

at type level we do it via the impure feature (the arrow)

Monad for mutation expression w.r.t. effect

Haskell

(Magic operations of Standard Computation)

Kleisli, Categorical closure Theory

(Functor)

ML scheme, ML is primarily functional language of

(pure) computation with side effect (impure)

higher statement (w.r.t. Computational effect)

{ side effect → statement

w. thent

BARAN side → expression  
effect. in expression is statement? & ML is pure, not

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

[pointer references in C]

allocation, dereferencing, assignment



introduction

elimination

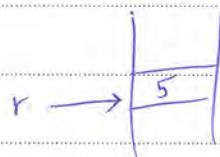
ref initial

ref assign

[~~ref assign~~]

allocation:

r = ref 5; → mutable variable



5 is not final

5 is not final

▷ r : Ref Nat

Dereferencing:

reference cell → 5 is final

!r;

▷ 5 : Nat

(~~5 is final~~)

Subject: APR

Year: 2014 Month: 9 Date: 10

assignment:  $r := \text{succ}(!r)$  is not mutable or is?

$r := (\lambda r) + 1;$

▷ 5: Unit

Unit  $\downarrow$   
Unit  $\downarrow$  ! gives two different results  
Side effect  $\downarrow$  gives two different results

(!r)

▷ 6: Nat

is mutable due to late sequencing of

$(r := \text{succ}(!r); !r);$

▷ 7: Nat

Nat  $\downarrow$  is responding in sequencing of

$\equiv (\lambda r : \text{Unit}. !r) (\text{succ}(!r))$

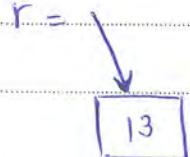
Nat  $\downarrow$  is Unit, ! is Unit, ! is

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

## Aliasing:

$r = \text{ref } 13;$



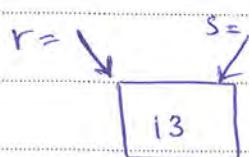
$\text{val } 13 \text{ with } 13 = \text{integer}$

$s = r;$



$\rightarrow$  assignment ini

$\triangleright s : \text{Ref nat}$



$s := 82;$

$!r;$

$\triangleright 82 : \text{nat}$

$r$  and  $s$  are aliases for the same cell

NatArray  $\vdash \text{new } (\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}) \rightarrow \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

$\text{NatArray} = \text{Ref}(\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat})$

$\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}$

Subject: APL

Year: 24 Month: 9 Date: 10

newarray =  $\lambda$  Unit ref (An:Nat, s)

newarray =  $\lambda$  Unit ref (An:Nat, s)

▷ newarray : Unit  $\rightarrow$  ref(Nat  $\rightarrow$  Nat)

or

Unit  $\rightarrow$  NatArray

(initialization)  $\exists$   $\lambda$  (Unit  $\rightarrow$  ref(Nat  $\rightarrow$  Nat))

lookup =  $\lambda$  a:NatArray  $\lambda$  m:Nat. (!a)m

▷ lookup : NatArray  $\rightarrow$  Nat  $\rightarrow$  Nat

$\lambda$  a:NatArray  $\lambda$  m:Nat. (!a)m

lookup b 5 ;  $\rightarrow$  result b after 5

update =  $\lambda$  a:NatArray  $\lambda$  m:Nat.  $\lambda$  v:Nat.

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
oldF newF

let oldF = !a in

a := ( $\lambda$  n:Nat if equal m n then v  
else oldF n);

never  $\mu$  a with J, because it's not closed

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Typing:

( $\alpha \beta \gamma \in \text{LHS}$ )

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{ref } t_1 : \text{ref } T_1}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{ref } T_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash !t_1 : T_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : \text{ref } T_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 := t_2 : \text{Unit}$$

Evaluation:

$\rightarrow \text{ref } \alpha \beta \gamma \text{ initial}$

what should be the values of type  $\text{ref } T$ ?

↳  $t_1$  is a pointer which will allocate storage and return Ref

$\rightarrow t_1$  is a  
pointer

(. w & c. i. p. ref out corresponds to M2 w)

pointer arithmetic → Value is stored in (local) store

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• P. 15

Subject: APL

Year: 94 Month: 9 Date: 90

partial incomplete  
values

References are elements of some uninterpreted set  $L$  of

stored locations.

expanding  
into abstracting

Store is a partial function from locations  $L$  to values.

( $\mu$ )

$\mu : L \rightarrow \text{Values}$

in new state  $\mu$  stores  $v$  in old state  $\mu$  stores  $v$

term  $t$   $\mu$   $\rightarrow t' \mid \mu \rightarrow t'$  just  $t \rightarrow t'$

new  $\mu'$  stores  $t'$  in old state  $\mu$ ,  
not

Evaluation  $\omega$

$(\lambda x. T_1. T_2) v_2 \mid \mu \rightarrow [x \mapsto v_2] T_2 \mid \mu$

(Rishabh)  
Subject: ~~Refresher~~

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$t_1|r \rightarrow t'_1|r'$$

$$t_1t_2|r \rightarrow t'_1t'_2|r'$$

$$t_2|r \rightarrow t'_2|r'$$

$$v_1t_2|r \rightarrow v_1t'_2|r'$$

$t :=$

$\lambda x:T.x$

Unit

$l \rightarrow$  locations are values.

$t := x$

$\lambda x:T.x$

$tt$

unit

ref t

!t

$t_i = t$

$l \rightarrow$  programmer never uses this term!

?  
• Never use it in functional programming

?  
• It's just a placeholder op

Subject: APR

Year: 2014 Month: 9 Date: 18

Evaluation result

$$t_1 | \mu_1 \rightarrow t'_1 | \mu_1$$

$$!t_1 | \mu_1 \rightarrow !t'_1 | \mu_1$$

$$f(e) = v$$

Ref =  $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \mu_i$   $\rightarrow !t_1 | \mu_1 \rightarrow v | \mu$

$$t_1 | \mu \rightarrow t'_1 | \mu_1$$

$$t_1 := t_2 | \mu \rightarrow t'_1 := t'_2 | \mu'$$

$$t_2 | \mu \rightarrow t'_2 | \mu'$$

$$v_1 := t_2 | \mu \rightarrow v'_1 := t'_2 | \mu'$$

$$l := v_2 | f \rightarrow \text{unit} | [e \mapsto v_2] \mu$$

$$t_1 | \mu \rightarrow t'_1 | \mu'$$

$$\text{ref } t_1 | \mu \rightarrow \text{ref } t'_1 | \mu'$$

8

•  $t_1 | \mu$  allocates  $\mu$  since  $\mu \notin \text{dom}(\mu)$

$$\text{ref } v_1 | \mu \rightarrow l | (\mu, l \mapsto v_2) \quad \leftarrow \Rightarrow \text{ref } v_1 | \mu$$

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Type 2 —  
Subject: piece of paper) - Refinement Types

Year: 1995 Month: Date: 10/10/95 - Info Flow See  
Comments about Refinement

97/9/19 (Martin Sosa 2003  
Abadi)

7.7.1.5  
W.W. Engineering

Type 2 —  
Typing of real storage, location & Evaluation of values

• variables, subtypes are present

what is the type of a "location"?

Type 2 —  
Typing of real storage, location & Evaluation of values

• org. safety mechanism

!  $l_1 : \text{Unit}$   
 $l_2 : \text{Unit}$   
real store type + term in  $\Sigma_{\text{Unit}}$

$! l_1 : \text{Unit} \quad f_{l_1} = (l_1 \rightarrow \text{unit}, l_1 \rightarrow \text{unit})$

$! l_2 : \text{Unit} \rightarrow \text{Unit} \quad f_{l_2} = (l_2 \rightarrow \text{unit}, l_2 \rightarrow \lambda x : \text{Unit}. x)$

$\Sigma_{\text{Unit}}$  stores  $\Sigma_{\text{Unit}}$  ref to  $\Sigma_{\text{Unit}}$  terms in  $\Sigma_{\text{Unit}}$

$\Gamma \vdash f(l) : T_1$

$\Gamma \vdash l : \text{ref } T_1$

• Preliminary:  $\Sigma_{\text{Unit}}$  minimal

Subject: APL

Year: 24 Month: 9 Date: PV

$$\Gamma \vdash \mu \vdash t : T_1$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \mu \vdash l : \text{Ref } T_1$$

↳ We have given type rule  $\vdash \Gamma \vdash \mu \vdash t : T$  (in parentheses)  
context store term type  
 $\vdash \mu \vdash l : \text{Ref } T$  (in parentheses)

$$(\Gamma \vdash \mu \vdash l : \text{Ref } T)$$

efficient type checking, global types help to avoid loops

↳ (global) variable with location of term in store

↳ location  $\rightarrow$  location  $\rightarrow$  ... (term in location)

Example -  $(l_1 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } qqq,$

$$l_2 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } (!l_1)_n,$$

$$l_3 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } (!l_2)_n,$$

$$l_4 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } (!l_3)_n,$$

$$l_5 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } (!l_4)_n)$$

↳  $l_1 \mapsto l_2 \mapsto l_3 \mapsto l_4 \mapsto l_5 \mapsto l_1$  loop

↳ If no type checking, cyclic

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$$(l_1 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } (!l_2)_n, l_2 \mapsto \lambda n : \text{nat. } (!l_1)_n)$$

Subject:

Year:

Month:

$\Sigma$ : concrete store  
 $\Gamma$ : store typing

1. Rep. term by up to location  $\rho \in \Sigma$  not necessarily final

!  $\Gamma$  fail type op in  $\Sigma$

Principle: one location  $\rho$  may ref  $\Gamma$  in  $\Sigma$ .

Store typing: a finite function mapping locations to types.

(I)

! In Typing we usually map locations to types but not vice versa

In I,  $\rho$  is  
subject to

$\Gamma : \rho \rightarrow \text{Types}$

↓  
store typing

Concretely,  $\rho$  has type  $\Sigma$  and  
is not  $\Sigma$  itself

$\Gamma(\rho) = T_1$

$\Gamma \mid \Sigma \vdash \rho : \text{Ref } T_1$

$\Gamma \mid \Sigma \vdash t_i : T_1$

$\Gamma \mid \Sigma \vdash \text{ref } t_i : \text{Ref } T_1$

$\Gamma \mid \Sigma \vdash t_i : \text{Ref } T_1$

$\Gamma \mid \Sigma \vdash !t_i : T_1$

Subject: APL

$\vdash \Sigma \vdash t_1 : \text{Ref } T_1$        $\vdash \Sigma \vdash t_2 : T_1$

$\Gamma(I \vdash t, : = t) = \text{Unit}$

Wiederholung → app. rabst mit ←

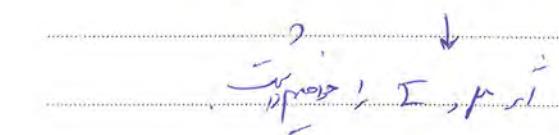
## Safety :-

well-typed terms are not stuck.

## Preservation + Progress



IV preservation, 1. v. 1. (private) final progress



preservation

$$F1\Xi \vdash t:T \wedge t|\mu \rightarrow t'|\mu' \Rightarrow F1\Xi \vdash t':T.$$

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Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

Notes on well-typing in store typing  $\mathcal{I}$

Definition - A store  $\mu$  is said to be well-typed with respect <sup>to</sup> a

typing context  $\Gamma$  and a store typing  $\mathcal{I}$ , written  $\Gamma \vdash \mathcal{I} + \mu$ , if

$\text{dom}(\mu) = \text{dom}(\mathcal{I})$  and  $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{I} + \mu)(l) = \mathcal{I}(l)$  for every  $l \in \text{dom}(\mu)$

( $\mu$  is consistent with  $\mathcal{I}$ )

preservation under update

$\Gamma \vdash t : T \wedge t \mid \mu \rightarrow t' \mid \mu' \wedge \Gamma \vdash \mathcal{I} + \mu$

$\Rightarrow \Gamma \vdash t' : T$

↳ off is  
under or over

(Then wrong!)

Current location is right for update

if  $\mathcal{I}$  has update  $t : T$ , update  $\mathcal{I} + \mu$ ?

Subject: PL

Year: 04 Month: 9 Date: 14

Theorem (Preservation) -

$$\text{Pres} : \Gamma | I \vdash t:T \wedge \Gamma | I \vdash \mu \wedge t | I \rightarrow \mu | I'$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists I' \supseteq I \quad (\Gamma | I' \vdash t':T \wedge \Gamma | I' \vdash \mu')$$

Superset  
↓

$I'$  is a location in  $I$  & preserves  $\mu$

where  $t$  is  $t'$

( $\circlearrowleft$ ) evaluation  
(~~derivation~~,  $\rightarrow$ )

Programmatic interpretation is a preservation relation

Lemma (Substitution) -

$$\Gamma, x:s | I \vdash t:T \wedge \Gamma | I \vdash s:s$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma | I \vdash [x \mapsto s]t:T$$

↑  
and  
↓

Lemma -

$$\Gamma | I \vdash \mu \wedge I(l) = T \wedge \Gamma | I \vdash v:T$$

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$$\Rightarrow \Gamma | I \vdash [l \mapsto v]\mu$$

↓  
where  $(l \mapsto v)$  is  $\mu$

kg

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

→ no free variables

Theorem (Progress) - Suppose  $t$  is a closed, well-typed term.

(i.e.,  $\emptyset \vdash t : T$ ). Then, either  $t$  is a value or else,  
for some  $T$  and  $\Sigma$

for any store  $\rho$  such that  $\emptyset \vdash \Sigma \vdash \rho$ , there is some term  $t'$

and store  $\rho'$  with  $t \rho \rightarrow t' \rho'$ .

(typing derivation  $\emptyset \vdash \Sigma \vdash \rho \vdash t \rightarrow t'$ )

(Reference  $\sim$ )

(int. & exception completion)

(prior  $\sim$  implies)

Subtyping:

(Subtype Polymorphism)

Generalization type  $\sigma$  is orthogonal to record introduction

and export operations, cross-cutting w.r.t. subtyping and abstractions

• In object-oriented programming

Subject: APL

## A Theory of objects, Abzadić, 1996

Year: 24 Month: 9

Date: 1/1

## (Core concepts of object-orientation)

also ill-typed! *Leucostoma* is also not suitable for trapping species.

جامعة الملك عبد الله

: application  $\oplus$   $\ominus$   $\sqcup$   $\sqcap$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_1$$

$$T \vdash t_1 t_2 : T_2$$

Example - (Ar: {x:Nat<sup>2</sup> | r. x}) {x=0, y=1}

↓  
1. Record  $\sigma$  امرار

202. Mr. M. T. O. " application of 45

$\{x:\text{Nat}\} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$  doesn't apply to  $\{x:\text{Nat}, y:\text{Nat}\}$

(Supply function curvatures) Major, minor applications exercises

1st. 5-10% of specimens considered with typing

Lijngwachter was in de nacht van 15 op 16 juli 1944 door de Duitsers neergeschoten en gedood.

Wappenschilderung aus der Zeit um 1500

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Principle of Safe Substitution

Safe substitution principle: If  $\Gamma \vdash t : S$  and  $S \leq T$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash t : T$ .

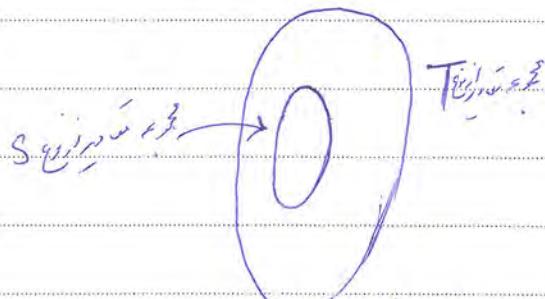
Substitution principle: If  $\Gamma \vdash t : T$  and  $t \in \text{FV}(t)$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash t : T$ .

We say that  $S$  is a subtype of  $T$ , written  $S \leq T$ ,

to mean that any term of type  $S$  can safely be used in

a context where a term of type  $T$  is expected.

e.g.  $\{x:\text{nat}, y:\text{nat}\} \vdash x : \text{nat}$



Graphical representation of subtyping hierarchy.

$A$  subsumes  $B$

$A \vdash t : B$  (A)  
B is a subtype of A

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : S \quad S \leq T}{\Gamma \vdash t : T} \text{ Substitution}$$

Verifiable during execution

Subject: APL

Year: 24 Month: 7 Date: 14

structural

✓ ✓

: global type system

$S \leq : S$  (reflexivity) (S-REFL)

$S \leq : U$   $U \leq : T$  (S-TRANS)

$S \leq : T$

S-REFL (Subsumption)  $\vdash$   $S \leq : T$ , subtyping of types

• type  $S$  is subtype of type  $T$  if  $S$  is contained in  $T$  (S-TRANS).

: record example

$\{l_i : T_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n+k} \leq : \{l_i : T_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n}$  (S-RCDDDEPTH)

• this subtype relation holds if  $T_i$  has width one

for each  $i$   $s_i \leq : T_i$

(S-RCDDDEPTH)

$\{l_i : s_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n} \leq : \{l_i : T_i\}_{i=1, \dots, n}$

• this subtype relation holds if  $s_i$  is

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Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

(S-RED PERM)  $\{k_j : S_j \}_{j \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$  is a permutation of  $\{f_i : T_i \}_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\}}$

$\{k_j : S_j \}_{j \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \leq \{f_i : T_i \}_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\}}$

Major principle: If  $S_1 \leq S_2$ ,  $T_1 \leq T_2$ , then  $S_1 \rightarrow T_1 \leq S_2 \rightarrow T_2$ .

Example -

$\{a : \text{nat}, b : \text{nat}\} \leq \{d : \text{nat}\}$

(S-RED DWDTH.)

(S-REFL)

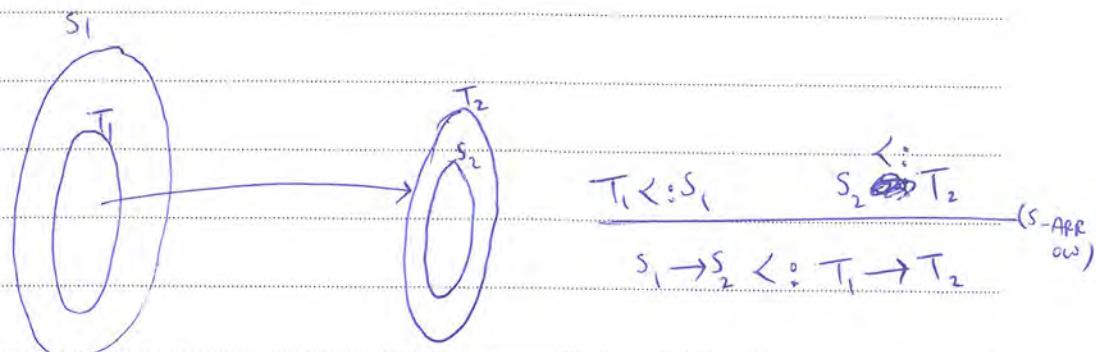
$\{m : \text{nat}\} \leq \{m : \text{nat}\}$

$\{x : \text{distant}, b : \text{nat}\}, y : \{m : \text{Nat}\} \leq \{x : \{\text{distant}\}, y, m : \text{Nat}\}$

(S-RED DEPTH)

Subtyping in Function Types:

e.g.  $\lambda x : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}. \ x \underset{\text{zero}}{\circ} : (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow \text{Bool}$



BARAN  
19  
 $\vdash \text{let } x = \text{zero} \text{ in } \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \text{true} \text{ else } \text{false} : T_1$

$\vdash \text{let } x = \text{zero} \text{ in } \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \text{true} \text{ else } \text{false} : T_2$

is statically safe, dynamically safe  
Subject: APL      Date: 10/10/2019  
Year: 2019 Month: October      downcast is safe (mostly statical)

Subtype relation of arrow is contravariant of the argument types, and covariant of result type.



is antisymmetric, transitive, reflexive, subtyping is

permutation invariant, preorder or partial order  
(S-RCPERM)

Safety:  $\rightarrow$  is safety over in subtyping operation

$\rightarrow$  is well subtyping or example for function  
Simply typed  $\lambda$

$\rightarrow$  is type preservation (Type rules)

Lemma (Inversion of Subtype Relation)

1. IF  $s : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ , then  $s$  has the form  $s_1 \rightarrow s_2$  with

$T_1 \leq s_1$  and  $s_2 \leq T_2$ .

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2. If  $s \in \{l_i : T_i\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$ , then  $s$  has the form

$\{k_j : s_j\}_{j \in \{1, \dots, m\}}$  with at least the labels  $\{l_i\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$

i.e.,  $\{l_i\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \subseteq \{k_j\}_{j \in \{1, \dots, m\}}$  and with  $s_j \leq^* T_i$

For each common label  $l_i = k_j$ .

Lemma 2.

Term:  $\frac{1}{y_1 y_2}$

1. If  $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \{s_1, s_2\} : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ , then  $T_1 \leq^* s_1$  and

$\Gamma, x : s_1 \vdash \frac{s_2}{s_2} : T_2$

2. If  $\Gamma \vdash \{k_a = s_a\} : \{l_i : T_i\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$ , then

$\{l_i\}_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}} \leq^* \{k_a\}_{a \in \{1, \dots, m\}}$  and  $\Gamma \vdash s_a : T_i$  for each common

label  $k_a = l_i$ .

proof - Induction on Typing derivation (+ REF, TRANS, substitution  
---)

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Lemma (Substitution) — If  $\Gamma, x:S \vdash t:T$  and  $\Gamma \vdash s:S$ ,

then  $\Gamma \vdash [x \mapsto s] t:T$ .

proof Induction on typing derivation (which contains variable  $x$ )

Theorem (Preservation) — If  $\Gamma \vdash t:T$  and  $t \rightarrow t'$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash t':T$ .

proof Induction on typing derivation.

Lemma (Canonical Forms)

given type

1. If  $v$  is a closed value of type  $T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ , then

$v$  has the form  $\lambda x:S_1. t_2$

2. If  $v$  is a closed value of type  $\{l_i : T_i\}_{i \in \text{I}}$

then  $v$  has the form  $\{k_j = v_j\}_{j \in \text{J}}$  with

$\{l_i\}_{i \in \text{I}} \subseteq \{k_j\}_{j \in \text{J}}$

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Theorem (Progress) - If  $t$  is a closed well-typed term, then

either  $t$  is a value or else there is some  $t'$  with  $t \rightarrow t'$ .

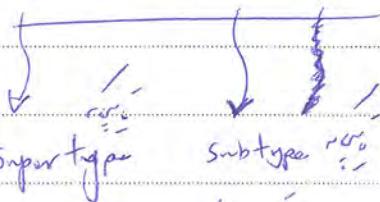
Proof - Induction on typing derivations.

Assume safety and no subtyping by induction.

From [ ] safety and no subtyping by induction.

Induction hypothesis  
Safety and no subtyping by induction.

Top and Bottom Type:



$T ::= \dots$

Top

(maximal)

Safety - no Top for values.

In general we get mixed

(S-Top)

$T <: \text{Top}$

- no Top w/ V (Value) comp

Subject: APL

Year: 2014 Month: 1 Date: 1

Top : m1, b1, Object m1, d1

parametric polymorphism, one class can have multiple types!

Top : Bat, Top : Cat, Bird

Type

↳ Subtype of

Bat

(m1, d1, e1, f1)

(S, Bot)

Bot < T

(S1) ↳ Bat : S1

↳ S1 is a subtype of Bat

t : Bot      Bot < T<sub>1</sub> → T<sub>2</sub>

t : T<sub>1</sub> → T<sub>2</sub>

$t = \lambda n : S_1 . s$       ! join

Inversion

t : Bot      Bot < {a : T}

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t : {a : T}       $t = \{a = 3, \dots\}$       t : S1, Bot

! --> we've got a type error here

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Subject:

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To Bot, what's the term for function call? Bot says

( $\lambda x. \text{void}$ )  $\leftarrow$  interpreting void return Bot said

Unit of void, void, C

Continuation, Invocation, Exception

Unit

Example -

Exception raising term or error goes

done.

if <check that x is reasonable> then

<Compute the result>

else

error

for some reason if ill-typed for or mismatched error will

branch to an error or right position

right result is returned if no exception



Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

dynamic subtyping: ~~dynamic~~ type conversion: upcast - cast from

(!subtyping !var) - describe

dynamic upcast - medium static upcast to

(!invariant type) test - safety no

channel - upcast and reflection is - is

safety no! safety by original or trackoff signal

error

: parameterized types T my number from subtyping as

$\Gamma \vdash t : S \quad S \leq T$

$\Gamma \vdash t : T$

$\Gamma \vdash t : T : T$

descriptive

$(T)t$

(upcast)  $t$  is of type  $T$  supertype of  $t$

$\downarrow$

$t$  is of type  $T$  supertype of  $t$

Subject: APL

Year: 20 Month: 1 Date: E

down-casting and it's subtype (T) is T or T

so it's type is T or T

or down-casting is type feature is also true in APL

so it's type is T or T  
so it's type is T or T

$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : S$

$\Gamma \vdash t_1 \text{ as } T : T$

so T or T  
so T or T

so T or T

$t = \lambda x : \text{Top}. (x \text{ as } \{a : \text{Nat}\}) \cdot a ;$

will type check well

✓

so it's type is T or T

I know (for reasons that are too complex to tell them)

in typing rules),  $\rightarrow$

BARAN ~~is a useful guide for me~~

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

For verify as type [positive example] or [negative example].

Runtime test

1111.  $\rightarrow$  1111  
what expect?  $\rightarrow$  what is suppose

what we see  $\rightarrow$  what is given

safety  $\rightarrow$  runtime test

Standard Dynamic behavior  
(Runtime Systems)

$\vdash v_i : T$

$v_i$  as  $T \rightarrow v_i$

postcription  $\rightarrow$   $T \rightarrow v_i$

Example -

$\vdash \{a=5, b=\text{true}\} : \{a:\text{nat}\}$

$\{a=5, b=\text{true}\} \text{ as } \{a:\text{nat}\} \rightarrow \{a=5, b=\text{true}\}$

Subject: APL

Year: 24 Month: 1 Date: E

Example -

$$H \{b = \text{true}\} : \{a : \text{Nat}\}$$

$$\{b = \text{true}\} \text{ as } \{a : \text{Nat}\} \rightarrow \{b = \text{true}\}$$

in progress 61. type preservation rules of if-then-else

newly typeable functions

raise Exception (1 :  $\{\text{false}\}$ )

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{proj}_1 \text{ and } \text{proj}_2 : (r)$$

Runtime  
(Type Test)

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : S \quad \Gamma, x : T \vdash t_2 : U \quad \Gamma \vdash t_3 : V$$

new Exception

$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : S}{\Gamma \vdash \text{if } t_1 \text{ in } T \text{ then } x \rightarrow t_2 \text{ else } t_3 : U}$

statics

evaluating proj

Project 20 //

$$\vdash v_i : T$$

dynamics

$$(\text{if } v_i \text{ in } T \text{ then } x \rightarrow t_2 \text{ else } t_3) \rightarrow [x \mapsto v_i]t_2$$

evaluates to

$$H v_i : T$$

$$(\text{if } v_i \text{ in } T \text{ then } x \rightarrow t_2 \text{ else } t_3) \rightarrow t_3$$

BARAN exception

Subject:

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For Feature is also safe since no down-cast

Object has no class in general so can't be cast

No down-cast as well is not possible due to interface

Instantiate / new / Create instance of base or  
super class interface

new super (Object) / Top is not safe reflection is not

No down-cast & now reflection & big is not safe

No down-cast also with interface due to interface

Applying reflection abstraction hide ! but is also upcast

Explicit type casting we can write same super type

Runtime exception is safe to implement

Not good idea

Sub Variants of parallel programming, subtyping

Subject: APL

Year: 2014 Month: Jan Date: 14

Variants,

$\langle l_1 : T_1, l_2 : T_2 \rangle \leq \langle l_1 : T_1, l_2 : T_2, l_3 : T_3 \rangle$

$\langle l_1 : T_1, l_2 : T_2 \rangle \leq \langle l_1 : T_1, l_2 : T_2, l_3 : T_3 \rangle$

For  $T_3, T_2, T_1$  elimination

$t := t_1$

$\langle l = t \rangle \rightsquigarrow$  injection on label  $l$

( $l$  is subtyping of  $t$  as  $T_3 \leq T_2 \leq T_1$ )

Typing:

$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1$

$\Gamma \vdash \langle l_1 = t_1 \rangle : \langle l_1 : T_1 \rangle \rightsquigarrow$

was injection

no subtyping

S-VARIANT

WIDTH)

$\langle l_1 : T_1^{i \in n} \rangle \leq \langle l_1 : T_1^{i \in n+k} \rangle$

For record type permutation, depth  $^{out}$  or  
(subtyping)

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4V

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

lists :

S <: T

list[S] <: list[T]

argument type! Covariant , list , Type contract  $\rightarrow$

Covariant p variant , constructor , depth  $\rightarrow$

Contravariant , Covariant p variant , constructor  $\rightarrow$

Covariant p invariant , invariant , constructor , invariant  
(Covariant)

References :

S <: T    T <: S

Ref S <: Ref T

Ref is an invariant type constructor for subtype relation.

Read operator

Write operator

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ref  $\rightarrow$  type

$\rightarrow$  invariant , subtyping  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$

Subject: APL  
Year: 94 Month: 1 Date: 14

Read operator !  $\Rightarrow$  S<:T

Write operator :=  $\Rightarrow$  T<:S

! is general purpose [!] is type conversion

Array[S] <: Array[ET]

With respect to S<:T is covariant with respect to ET

With dynamic, no safety var

Subtyping rules -> boolean, float, int over Base type

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

## Coercion Semantics:

↳ performance issues with coercion vs. subtyping

↳ type checker explores coercion semantics to decide which

↳ can do more precise subtyping than possible with coercion

↳ type check on objects with self compilation as a byproduct

↳ subtyping rule with typing derivation instead of coercion

↳ type graph

↳ type violation with respect to evaluation vs. subtyping

↳ worst performance with basetype conversion

↳ coercion

↳ Type Reconstruction gives warning

Subject: APL

Year: 2021 Month: 10 Date: 4

## Type Reconstruction:

(Type Inference)

• specify type constraints, type inference is type discipline

• type inference is about derivability, not uniqueness

• type inference is NP-hard, Type Inference in ML

• type inference, refinement types, annotations

• type inference, annotations

•

• well-typed expression is derived by type annotations

• annotations are optional, type annotations are optional

• Type Inference in Haskell, ML and Polymorphism

• type inference, universal typing, annotations

• Polymorphism, type inference and annotations

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Subject:

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## Type Variables:

variables for type term

fixed, b, a, i.e.  $\frac{1}{\text{type}} \rightarrow \text{type}$  is uninterpreted base types

placeholder

↓ initial base type (with generalization) and its type

placeholder

↓ original type after substitution  $x$

5: type variables  $\rightarrow$  types

↓  
in base type, substitution  
placeholder

$\lambda \text{Nat} \rightarrow X \quad \lambda \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \quad \lambda \text{Nat} \times X \rightarrow X \quad \lambda X \rightarrow X$

new type

$\overline{\text{BT}}$

↳  $\lambda \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Bool} \quad \lambda \text{Nat} \times X \rightarrow X$

Subject: APL

Year: 2022 Month: 10 Date: 9

Example -  $\Sigma = [x \mapsto \text{Bool}]$

$$\Sigma(x \rightarrow x) = \text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$$

Definition - A Type Substitution  $\Sigma$  is a finite mapping from

type variables to types:  $\text{dom}(\Sigma)$  is the set of type variables

appearing in the left-hand side and  $\text{range}(\Sigma)$  is the

set of types appearing in the right-hand side of pairs in  $\Sigma$

ex 5.

$$\text{dom}(\Sigma) \cap \text{range}(\Sigma) \neq \emptyset \quad : \text{no self-loop}$$

$$x \notin \text{range}(\Sigma) \quad : \text{no free variable}$$

Def: "Σ" for Type Substitution, Term substitution and

Example -  $\Sigma = [x \mapsto \text{Bool}, y \mapsto x \rightarrow x]$

$$\Sigma(x \rightarrow y) = \text{Bool} \rightarrow (x \rightarrow x)$$

BARANG  $\Sigma(x \rightarrow y) = \text{Bool} \rightarrow (\text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Bool})$

Subject:

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$\delta$  is apply of

$$\delta(X) = \begin{cases} T & \text{if } (X, T) \in \delta \\ X & \text{if } X \notin \text{dom}(\delta) \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(\text{Nat}) = \text{Nat} \quad \{\text{primitive type}\}$$

$$\delta(\text{Bool}) = \text{Bool} \quad \{\text{size 1}\}$$

$$\delta(T_1 \rightarrow T_2) = \delta(T_1) \rightarrow \delta(T_2) \quad \text{function type}$$

$$(\delta T_1 \rightarrow \delta T_2, \dots)$$

record type

$$\delta(\{x_1 : T_1, x_2 : T_2, \dots, x_n : T_n\}) = \{x_1 : \delta T_1, x_2 : \delta T_2, \dots, x_n : \delta T_n\}$$

context

$$\delta(x_1 : T_1, x_2 : T_2, \dots, x_n : T_n) = (x_1 : \delta T_1, \dots, x_n : \delta T_n)$$

$$\underbrace{\Gamma}_{\Gamma} \qquad \underbrace{\Gamma'}_{\Gamma'}$$

If  $\delta$  and  $\gamma$  are two substitution,

$$\delta \circ \gamma(x) = \begin{cases} \delta T & \text{if } (x, T) \in \gamma \\ T & \text{if } (x, T) \in \delta \text{ and } x \notin \text{dom}(\gamma) \end{cases}$$

(composition)

Subject: APL

Year: 2014 Month: 10 Date: 9

Theorem (Preservation under Type Substitution)

$$\Gamma \vdash t : T \Rightarrow \sigma \Gamma \vdash \sigma t : \sigma T$$

$\sigma$  is a substitution  
i.e., mapping type variables to types  
General Judgment

$$(\text{view } \sigma) \Gamma \vdash t : T$$

$$(\text{view } \sigma) \Gamma \vdash t : T \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma : \Sigma$$

$\sigma$  is a substitution mapping type variables to types

$t$  is an expression (term) containing type variables, and

$\Gamma$  is a typing context (Possibly containing type variables):

$$\text{View I. } \forall \sigma. \exists T. \sigma \Gamma \vdash \sigma t : T$$

(Judgment is given, type substitution given)

$$\text{View II. } \exists \sigma. \exists T. \sigma \Gamma \vdash \sigma t : T$$

(exists type substitution, exists type, substitution given)

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Example -

$$t_1 = \lambda f : x \rightarrow x. \lambda a : x. f(fa)$$

→ *variable binding for type abstraction*

$$t_1 : (x \rightarrow x) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow x)$$

→ *variable binding for type substitution*

→ *variable binding for type abstraction*

→ Parametric Polymorphism

→ *variable binding for type substitution*

Example -  $t_2 = \lambda f : y. \lambda a : x. f(fa)$

→ *typeable under polymorphic type*

→ *variable binding for type substitution*

$$\sigma = [y \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}, x \mapsto \text{Nat}]$$

$$\delta t_2 = \lambda f : \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}. \lambda a : \text{Nat}. f(fa)$$

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$$\delta t_2 : (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat})$$

(Principal Type) *of type  $\sigma$  in general*  $\sigma = [y \mapsto x \rightarrow x] : \text{C}_\lambda^{\sigma} \vdash \delta t_2$  *Substitution rule*

Subject: Ad

Year: 20

Month: 6

Date: 9

## Girard's System F

( $\forall \tau$ )  $\lambda x : \tau . x$  is a parametric polymorphism

( $\exists \tau$ )  $x : \tau$  is Type Reconstruction problem

Principal Type (Principal Type) Type Reconstruction of

( $\forall \tau$ )  $\lambda x : \tau . x$  is parametric polymorphism

Inference

Type Inference for Parametric Polymorphism, Standard ML

loop

read ( $\lambda x : \tau . x$ ) The most general of  
Substitution

, ( $\forall \tau$ ) principal type

Definition - Let  $\Gamma$  be a context and  $t$  a term. A "solution"

for  $(\Gamma, t)$  is a pair  $(\delta, T)$  such that  $\delta \Gamma \vdash_{\text{tot}} t : T$ .

(Solution is declarative) vs (declarative solution is global)

problem

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Subject:

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but parallel, one will give parallel solution instead of

one solution.

With objects, recursive type and subtyping

Typing with undecidable solution, with objects  
Reconstruction

the best  
one

: (E.g.  $\forall x \exists y$ ) eager constraint-based (idealized)  
Typing

Constraint-Based Typing (CBT):

Let  $\Gamma$  be a type environment,  $t$

new constraint



equations between type expressions

$\Gamma, t$  subject to  $\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_n$  constraints

$\downarrow$   
unify

new equations

Subject: APL

Year: 24 Month: 10 Date: 11

if  $t_1 t_2$  with  $\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1, \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2$ , then

$$\frac{t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow X \quad t_2 : T_2 \rightarrow X}{\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : X}$$

is constraint of

Definition — A constraint set  $C$  is a set of equations

$$\{T'_i = T_i \mid i=1 \dots n\}$$

a substitution  $\sigma$  is said to "unify"

an equation  $T' = T$  if the substitution instances  $\sigma[T']$

and  $\sigma[T]$  are identical. We say that  $\sigma$  unifies (or

satisfies)  $C$  if it unifies every equations in  $C$ .

Definition — A constraint typing relation  $\Gamma \vdash t : T \mid_C X$

replace  $\frac{t_1 : T_1 \rightarrow X}{t : T}$   $\hookrightarrow$   
fresh variables.

is defined by the following rules. Informally,  $\Gamma \vdash t : T \mid_C X$

can be read "term  $t$  has type  $T$  under assumptions  $\Gamma$   
whenever constraints  $C$  are satisfied."

Subject: CSE 303 - Type Checking  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Due Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Assignment No. 5  
Topic: Type Checking (Type Inference)

Instructions:

$$\Gamma, x:T \vdash x:T \mid \phi$$

(CT-VAR)

$$\Gamma, x:T_1 \vdash t_2:T_2 \mid x^C \quad (\text{CT-ABS})$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \lambda x:T_1. t_2:T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \mid x^C$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1:T_1 \mid x^C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2:T_2 \mid x^C_2$$

$$x_1 \cap x_2 = x_1 \cap \text{FV}(T_2) = x_2 \cap \text{FV}(T_1) = \emptyset \rightarrow T_1 \neq T_2$$

$$x \notin x_1, x_2, T_1, T_2, C_1, C_2, \Gamma, t_1, t_2$$

$$C' = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \{T_1 = T_2 \rightarrow x\}$$

(CT-APP)

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : x \mid x^C_1 \cup x^C_2 \cup \{x\}$$

new binding (fresh variable)  $x$  is not in  $\Gamma$

(unify  $x_1, x_2$  with  $t_1, t_2$  for unification)

Subject: APL

Year: 20 Month: 6 Date: 11

$$\Gamma \vdash 0 : \text{Nat} \mid \frac{\emptyset}{\emptyset}$$

$$\underline{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T \mid x^c} \quad c' = c \cup \{T = \text{Nat}\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{succ}(t_1) : \text{Nat} \mid \frac{\emptyset}{x^c}$$

private  $\rightarrow$  public succ

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T \mid x^c \quad c' = c \cup \{T = \text{Nat}\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{pred } t_1 : \text{int} \mid \frac{\emptyset}{x^c}$$

$$\underline{\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T \mid x^c} \quad c' = c \cup \{T = \text{Nat}\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{iszero } t_1 : \text{Bool} \mid \frac{\emptyset}{x^c}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t_1 : T_1 \mid x_1^c \quad \Gamma \vdash t_2 : T_2 \mid x_2^c \quad \Gamma \vdash 5 : T_3 \mid x_3^c \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ nonoverlapping}$$

$$c' = c_1 \cup c_2 \cup c_3 \cup \{T_1 = \text{Bool}, T_2 = T_3\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{if } t_1 \text{ then } t_2 \text{ else } t_3 : T_2 \mid \frac{\emptyset}{x_1 \cup x_2 \cup x_3}^c$$

$$\text{Axiom} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash \text{true} : \text{Bool} \mid \frac{\emptyset}{\emptyset} \{\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{false} : \text{Bool} \mid \frac{\emptyset}{\emptyset} \{\}$$

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Example ..

$$t = \lambda x : x \rightarrow y . x^0$$

$$\Gamma = \emptyset$$

$$\phi \vdash \lambda x : x \rightarrow y . x^0 : T \mid_x C \quad \text{:(justify)} \quad \text{justify}$$

$$x : x \rightarrow y \vdash x : x \rightarrow y \mid_{\emptyset} \{ \} \quad (\text{CT-VAR})$$

$$x : x \rightarrow y \vdash 0 : \text{Nat} \mid_{\emptyset} \{ \}$$

$$\phi \cap \emptyset = \phi \wedge FV(\text{Nat}) = \emptyset \wedge FV(x \rightarrow y) = \emptyset$$

$$I \not\models \phi, \phi, x \rightarrow y, \text{Nat}, \emptyset, \emptyset, x : x \rightarrow y, x, 0$$

$$C' = \alpha \{ \{ u \} \} u : x \rightarrow y = \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$$

(CB-APP)

$$x : x \rightarrow y \vdash x^0 : z \mid_{\{z\}} C'$$

(CB-ABS)

$$\vdash \lambda x : x \rightarrow y . x^0 : (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow z \mid_{\{z\}} C'$$

$$\vdash \lambda x : x \rightarrow y . x^0 : (x \rightarrow y) \rightarrow z \mid_{\{z\}} \Gamma$$

$$\lambda x : x \rightarrow y . x^0 : (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \quad \text{Solve} \quad \Gamma = [x \mapsto \text{Nat}, y \mapsto \text{Nat}]$$

$$\Gamma, t \xrightarrow{(\Gamma, T) \leftarrow \frac{\delta}{\delta}} \Gamma \vdash \delta t : T \quad \text{justify}$$

Subject: APL

Year: 94 Month: 10 Date: 11

: How to find declaration in  $\Gamma \vdash t : T$   $\rightarrow$  Solution  $\sigma$ ? Or is it possible? (R)

$\Gamma, t$  (given)

Approach I

Declarative

$\exists \sigma, T$  s.t.  $\sigma \Gamma \vdash \sigma t : T$

( $\sigma$  is a declaration)

Approach II

Algorithmic

$\Gamma \vdash t : T' \mid c$

Find  $\sigma' \Rightarrow \sigma' T = T'$

$T = T'$ ,  $\sigma = \sigma'$   $\sigma$  is a declaration.  $\sigma$  is a solution for  $\Gamma, t : T \mid c$ .

Definition - Suppose that  $\Gamma \vdash t : T \mid c$ . A solution for

$(\Gamma, t, T, c)$  is a pair  $(\sigma, T')$  such that  $\sigma$  satisfies  $c$  and

$\sigma T = T'$

1. Every solution for  $(\Gamma, t, T', c)$  is also a solution

for  $(\Gamma, t)$ . [Soundness]

2. Every solution for  $(\Gamma, t)$  can be extended to a

solution for  $(\Gamma, t, T', c)$ . [Completeness]

Subject:

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

In type declarative semantics (CBT) parallel to Soundness  
In type declarative semantics parallel to completeness

Theorem (Soundness of constraint typing) - Suppose that

$\Gamma \vdash t : s \mid_x c$ . If  $(\sigma, T)$  is a solution for  $(\Gamma, t, s, c)$ ,

then it is also a solution for  $(\Gamma, t)$ .

Proof - By induction on the given constraint typing derivation for  
 $\Gamma \vdash t : s \mid_x c$ .

Definition - Write  $\sigma \setminus x$  for the substitution that is undefined

for all the variables in  $x$  and otherwise behaves like  $\sigma$ .

Theorem (Completeness of Constraint typing) - Suppose  $\Gamma \vdash t : s \mid_x c$

If  $(\sigma, T)$  is a solution for  $(\Gamma, t)$  and  $\text{dom}(\sigma) \cap x = \emptyset$ ,

then there is some solution  $(\sigma') (\sigma, T)$  for  $(\Gamma, t, s, c)$

such that  $\sigma' \setminus x = \sigma$ .

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Proof - Induction on constraint typing derivation rules.

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(.<sup>for</sup> Template in C++ is parametric Polymorphism)

Incomplete, Sound & Incomplete (with examples)

### Unification:

For FTTT C  $\vdash_{\text{CBT}}^{\text{M1}} \text{incomplete}$

C is unifiable with  $\theta$  by substitution  $\theta$ .

then  $\theta$  is called  $\theta$ 's principal unifier.

$\theta \vdash_{\text{CBT}}^{\text{M1}}$  if  $\theta \vdash_{\text{CBT}}^{\text{M1}}$  and no other principal unifier.

Definition - A substitution  $\theta$  is less specific (or more general)

than  $\theta'$ , written  $\theta \sqsubseteq \theta'$ , if  $\theta' = \gamma \circ \theta$  for some  $\gamma$ .  
 $\downarrow$   
composition

Definition - A principal unifier (or sometimes most general unifier)

for a constraint set C is a substitution  $\theta$  that satisfies

C and such that  $\theta \sqsubseteq \theta'$  for every substitution  $\theta'$  satisfying C.

(most specific)

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Syn  $\leftarrow$  Nucleic type site  $\rightarrow$  not your principal unit in ML of  
Polyorphism

Example -

$$C_1 = \{x = \text{nat}, \quad y = x \rightarrow x\}$$

$$5 = [x \mapsto \text{Nat}, y \mapsto \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat}]$$

W. fin 54

$$c_2 = \{ y = nat \rightarrow y \}$$

(recursive types)  $\vdash \text{let } x = 0 \text{ in } x$   $\vdash \text{let } x = 0 \text{ in } x$

$$C_3 = \{ X \rightarrow Y = Y \rightarrow Z , Z = U \rightarrow W \}$$

$$f_1 = [x \mapsto u \rightarrow w, y \mapsto v \rightarrow w, z \mapsto u \rightarrow w]$$

participate

$$\text{wichtig } \delta_2 = [x \mapsto \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}, y \mapsto \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}, z \mapsto \text{nat} \rightarrow \text{nat}]$$

$$5_2 = [u \mapsto u \cdot t, w \mapsto v \cdot t] \circ 5_1$$

order unification  $\vdash \exists x \forall y \exists z \forall w$

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unify( $c$ ) = if  $c = \emptyset$  then  $[]$

else let  $\{T = T' \cup c' = c\}$  in

if  $T = T'$  then unify( $c'$ )

else if  $T = X$  and  $X \notin Fv(T)$  then

unify( $[X \mapsto T]c'$ )  $\circ [X \mapsto T]$

~~else if  $T = T'$  and  $X \notin Fv(T')$  then~~

~~unify( $[X \mapsto T']c'$ )  $\circ [X \mapsto T']$~~

else if  $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$  and  $T = T_1 \rightarrow T_2$  then

unify( $c' \cup \{T = T_1, T = T_2\}$ )

else FAIL

Theorem - The algorithm unify always terminates, ~~and failing~~ when given a non-unifiable constraint set, and otherwise

(For: expression is over well-founded for unification)

returning a principal unifier.

Subject:

(توضیح مفہومیتیں اور پہلویں ایجاد کے FV میں کیا ہے)

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Example - unify ( $\{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow z, z = u \rightarrow w\}$ )

$$\text{Pb} = \text{unify}([z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w] \{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow z\}) \circ [z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$= \text{unify}(\{x \rightarrow y = y \rightarrow (u \rightarrow w)\}) \circ [z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$= \text{unify}(\emptyset \cup \{x = y, y = u \rightarrow w\}) \circ [z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$= (\text{unify}([y \rightarrow u \rightarrow w], \{x = y\}) \circ [y \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]) \circ [z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$= (\text{unify}(\{x = u \rightarrow w\}) \circ [y \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]) \circ [z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$= [\ ] \circ [x \rightarrow u \rightarrow w] \circ [y \rightarrow u \rightarrow w] \circ [z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$= [x \rightarrow u \rightarrow w, y \rightarrow u \rightarrow w, z \rightarrow u \rightarrow w]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Gamma, t \\ \downarrow \text{CBT} \\ \sigma \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} : \omega \\ ! \text{ Done} \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash t : T |_{\alpha} c$$

↓ unify

$\sigma$  is the principal unifier for  $c$

Then  $\sigma \vdash t$  is the principal type of  $t$  under  $\Gamma$ .

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(!  $\vdash$  ) (Object) (مذکورہ! دلیل، فرمائیں (پرسا))