

Recursive Types

$\text{int list} : \text{nil}$ (of unit)
 | cons of int, int list

$$[1; 2; 3] \triangleq \text{cons}(1, \text{cons}(2, \text{cons}(3, \text{nil})))$$

$$\text{int list} \triangleq \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{oops!}}}{\text{int list}}$$

$$\tau ::= \dots | \lambda \alpha. \tau$$

↑
recursive instance of type

$$\text{remember: } \text{fact} \triangleq \text{fix } \lambda n. \dots$$

↑
recursive instance of fact

$$\text{int list} \triangleq \lambda \alpha. \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha$$

So, does $\text{inr}(1, \text{nil}) : \text{int list}$?
 Not quite.

$\text{inr } e : _ + _$ but int list has a λ on the outside
 $\text{inr}(1, \text{nil}) : \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list} \neq \text{int list}$

$$e ::= \dots | \text{fold}_{\tau} e | \text{unfold}_{\tau} e$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash e : (\lambda \alpha. \tau / \alpha) \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \lambda \alpha. \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{unfold}_{\lambda \alpha. \tau} e : (\lambda \alpha. \tau / \alpha) \tau}$$

$$\frac{\cdot i \cdot + \text{inl}(\cdot) : \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list}}{\cdot i \cdot + \text{fold}_{\text{int list}} \text{ inl}(\cdot) : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list} \triangleq \text{int list}}$$

$$nil \triangleq \text{fold}_{\text{int list}} \text{ inl}(\cdot)$$

$$\text{cons } e_1 e_2 \stackrel{\text{int int list}}{\triangleq} \text{fold}_{\text{int list}} \text{ inr}(e_1, e_2)$$

$$\text{hd_or_0} : \text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int}$$

$$\triangleq \lambda l : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha. \text{ case unfold } l \text{ of } \begin{cases} \text{x. 0;} \\ \text{y. fst y} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, l : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha + l : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha}{\Gamma, l : \dots + \text{unfold } l : (\text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha / \alpha)(\text{unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\text{int list} / \alpha)(\text{unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha) \\ &= \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\text{e val}}{\text{fold}_\tau \text{e val}} \quad \frac{\text{e} \hookrightarrow \text{e}'}{\text{fold}_\tau \text{e} \hookrightarrow \text{fold}_\tau \text{e}'} \quad \frac{\text{e} \hookrightarrow \text{e}'}{\text{unfold e} \hookrightarrow \text{unfold e}'} \quad \frac{\text{e val}}{\text{unfold}(\text{fold}_\tau \text{e}) \hookrightarrow \text{e}}$$

$$\text{sum} : \text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int} \quad \text{General Recursion}$$

$$\triangleq \lambda l : \text{int list}. \text{ case unfold } l \text{ of }$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{--. 0;} \\ \text{x. (fst x) + sum (snd x)} \end{cases}$$

oops
need another fixed pt combinator

let's just add it.

$$\text{e} ::= \dots | \text{fix } x. e$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau + e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fix } x. e : \tau} \quad \frac{}{\text{fix } x. e \hookrightarrow [\text{fix } x. e / x] e}$$

$$\text{sum} \triangleq \text{fix } \text{sum}. \lambda l: \text{int list}. \text{case unfold } l \text{ of} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots. 0; \\ x. (\text{fst } x) + \text{sum}(\text{snd } x) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{dbl}: \text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int list}$$

$$\triangleq \text{fix dbl}. \lambda l: \text{int list}. \text{case unfold } l \text{ of} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dots. \text{fold}(\text{inr } ()) \\ x. \text{fold}(\text{inr } (\text{let } f = \text{dbl}(\text{fst } x), \text{dbl}(\text{snd } x))) \end{array} \right\}$$

Can write infinite loops again:

$$\text{fix } x. x \mapsto [\text{fix } x. x/x]x = \text{fix } x. x \mapsto \dots$$

In fact, could do it without fix:

$$D \triangleq \text{ind. } d \rightarrow d \quad \frac{\frac{x:D \vdash e:D}{\vdash \lambda x:D. e : D \rightarrow D}}{\vdash \text{fold}_D(\lambda x:D. e) : D}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x:D \vdash \text{unfold}_D x : D \rightarrow D \quad x:D \vdash x:D}{x:D \vdash (\text{unfold}_D x) x : D}}{\vdash \lambda x:D. (\text{unfold}_D x) x : D \rightarrow D}$$

$$\text{fold}_D(\lambda x:D. (\text{unfold}_D x) x) : D$$

$$(\lambda x:D. (\text{unfold}_D x) x) \underset{\approx}{\sim} \text{fold}_D(\lambda x:D. (\text{unfold}_D x) x) : D$$

$$(\lambda x. x x) \underset{\approx}{\sim} (\lambda x. x x)$$