

FLP
curs 7

• type inference

găsim context și tip pentru a avea o judecată egală

$$\boxed{? \vdash \bar{M} : ?}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sigma}} : (\lambda z. \lambda u. z) (\lambda y. x)$$

$$\{x:\alpha, y:\alpha \rightarrow \beta\} \rightarrow (\lambda z:\beta. \lambda u.\delta. z) (\lambda y. x) : \delta \rightarrow \beta$$

pt $x \neq y$ nu merge

• Notă: $\lambda \rightarrow$ cu constrângeri = dependențele dintre tipuri

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{context} \rightarrow \Gamma \vdash M : \tau \triangleright C \quad \hookrightarrow \text{constrângeri} \\
 \lambda \rightarrow \quad \lambda \rightarrow \text{cu constr.}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(var)} \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash x : \tau \quad \Gamma \cup \{x : \tau\} \vdash x : \tau \triangleright \{ \sigma \triangleq \tau \}
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{(var*)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma \vdash x : \tau \triangleright M : \tau' \triangleright C' \\
 \Gamma \vdash (\lambda x : \tau. M) : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad C = C' \cup \{ \tau = \tau' \rightarrow \tau' \} \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash (\lambda x : \tau. M) : \tau \triangleright C
 \end{array}
 \quad (\rightarrow;^*)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma \vdash M : \tau_1 \triangleright C_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \tau_2 \triangleright C_2 \\
 C = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \{ \tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \tau \} \quad \text{„ghicire”} \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash MN : \tau \triangleright C
 \end{array}
 \quad (\rightarrow_e^*)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \Gamma \vdash M : \tau \triangleright C \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \tau' \triangleright C' \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash MN : \tau \triangleright C
 \end{array}
 \quad (\rightarrow_c)$$

σ, τ val de tip $\sigma, \tau, \tau', \tau_1, \tau_2$ val-de tip

conjugati: $C = \{ \sigma = \tau \mid \sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{S} \}$

Definiție: O judecată $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau \triangleright C$ din C are soluție.

$$M_1 = (x_2, x_4, z) (y, x)$$

$$\Gamma_M = \{x : x \mid x \in FV(M)\}$$

$$\Gamma_{M_1} = \{x: X, y: Y\}$$

$$\bar{M}_1 = \{x_2: \mathbb{Z}, x_4: \mathbb{U}, z\} (y^2)$$

- dacă $M = X$, $\bar{M} = \bar{M}$
- dacă $M = M_1 \wedge M_2$, $\bar{M} = \bar{M}_1 \vee \bar{M}_2$
- dacă $M = X \vee X$, $\bar{M} = \bar{X} \wedge \bar{X}$
cu X var. de tip nouă

Definitie: Alacă \exists o constr. C_M și o var. de tip nouă \forall a. r.
este legală, termenul este
judicata $\Gamma + M, V \triangleright C_M$
~~legal~~ typable.

Frage (variable) a) *

$$\Gamma_{M_1}, z:Z, u:U \vdash z \sigma \triangleright$$

$$\Gamma_{M_1}, z:Z \vdash \lambda u:U, z: \tau_1 \triangleright c_1$$

$$\Gamma_{M_1}, z:Z \vdash \lambda u:U, z: \tau_1 \triangleright c_1$$

$$c_1 = c_1' \vee \tau_1 = Z \rightarrow \tau_1'$$

$$\Gamma_{M_1} + (x_2 : Z, x_4 : U, z) : \Gamma_1, \text{pc}_1$$

$$CN_1 = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \{T_1 = T_2 \rightarrow \forall\}$$

$$\Gamma_M \vdash y : \tau_1 \triangleright \underline{C_2'} \quad \Gamma_M \vdash x : \tau_2 \triangleright \underline{C_2}$$

$$C_2 = C_2' \cup C_2'' \cup \{ \sqrt{1} \neq \sqrt{2} \rightarrow \underline{C_2} \}$$

$$\Gamma_M \vdash (y x) : \underline{C_2} \triangleright \underline{C_2}$$

$$\{x:x, y:y\} \vdash \frac{(\lambda z:Z, \lambda u.U.z) (yx)}{M} =_{\beta} \frac{(\lambda z:Z, \lambda u.U.z) (yx)}{N}$$

ne opriți, trageți concluzii;

$$C_2' = \{ \top_1 = y \}$$

$$C_2'' = \{ \top_2 = x \}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = \{ \top_1 = y, \top_2 = x, \top_1 = \top_2 \rightarrow \top_2 \}$$

$$(2) \quad \delta = \{ \delta' = z \}$$

$$C_1' = \{ \delta' = z_1, \dots \}$$

Slide 8 \rightarrow De ce $\delta \neq \delta'$ nu e satisfacibil?

$$C_1 = \{ \top_1 = x \}$$

$$C_2 = \{ \top_2 = x \}$$

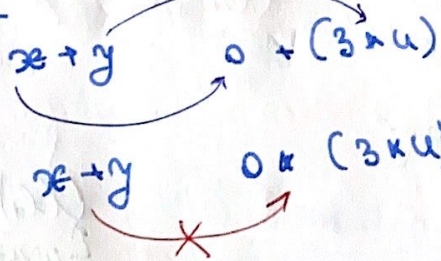
$$C_{M_2} = \{ \top_1 = x \}$$

\Rightarrow nu are sol.

\Rightarrow prob. de unificare (mai târziu)

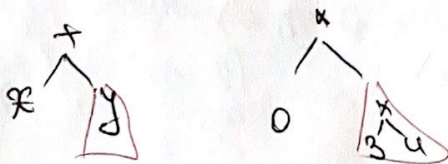
Constrângerile au soluție dacă se pot unifica.

Unificare: ne referim la simboluri, nu la operații (nu le evaluăm)



DA, se poate

NU



\rightarrow ni putem suprapune

\tilde{f} = funcții, \tilde{v} = variabile, \tilde{x}, \tilde{v} distinge

$x ::= x \mid f(t_1 \dots t_n)$

CONSTANTE: val. de aritate zero

ARITATE: $(a, b, c, d, e) \rightarrow 5$ aritate
 $f(a, b, c) \rightarrow 3$
 $g(a, b) \rightarrow 2$

NOTAȚII:	
x, y, z	var
a, b, c	const
f, g, h	funcții
s, t, u	termeni

- $\text{var}(t) = \text{mult. var. care apar în } t$
- ex. $1 = t$ pt. o per. de termen
- $\text{Term } \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \text{mult. termenilor peste } \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V}$

$\mathcal{F} = \{ \rightarrow \}$; $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}$ (var. de tip) ; \mathcal{F} se poate EXTINDE
cu Unit, Void, Bool,
care sunt constante

Exemplu:

$$\theta = \{ x \mapsto f(x, y), y \mapsto g(a) \}$$

$$t = f(g(f(x, f(y, z))))$$

$$\theta(t) = f(f(g(y), g(f(g(x, y), f(g(a)), z))))$$

SUBSTITUTIE : $\{ \theta : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \text{Term}_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{V}} \}$

$\theta = \{ x \mapsto a, y \mapsto g(w), z \mapsto b \} \rightarrow$ restul var. sunt la fel

sau $\theta = \{ x \mapsto a, y \mapsto g(w), z \mapsto b \}$

... substit. se pot COMPUNE :

$$\theta_2 \circ \theta_1 = \theta_1 ; \theta_2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ATENȚIE LA} \\ \text{ORDINE} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A \xrightarrow{f, g} B \xrightarrow{g, h} C$$

$$\theta_2 ; \theta_1 (t) = \theta_1 (\theta_2 (t))$$

$$(\theta_2 \circ \theta_1)(x) = \theta_2(\theta_1(x))$$

$$(\theta_1 ; \theta_2)(x) \neq$$

Soi termenii se unifică dacă \exists o substit. θ a. i. $\theta(t_1) = \theta(t_2)$.
(unificator)

θ NU ESTE UNIC.

θ se c.m.g.u. / m.g.u. $\Leftrightarrow \nexists \theta' \exists$ o substit. $\theta' = \theta ; \delta$.

(cel mai general unificator)
(most general unifier)

(\exists ceva mai puțin general,
ce să mai aibă nev.
de δ pentru a fi c.m.g.u.)

Algoritmul de unificare: SCOTTE, DESCOMPUNE, REZOLVĂ

se obț. c.m.g.u.

ex. $f(x)$ nu se pot unifica.

DACĂ O VAR. APARE ÎN TERM DIN DR. nu se pot unifica.

\rightarrow asta se dă la examen