## **MONOTYPES**

We assume a countable set of *type variables*  $\mathbb{A}$ , ranged over by a, b, c and other lowercase letters from the start of the alphabet. The *monotypes*, written  $\mathbb{T}$  are a set of strings defined inductively by the following rules:

(TyVar) 
$$a \in \mathbb{T}$$
  $a \in \mathbb{A}$  (Arrow)  $A \in \mathbb{T}$   $B \in \mathbb{T}$   $(A \to B) \in \mathbb{T}$ 

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# **TYPE SCHEMES**

The *type schemes* are pairs consisting of a finite set of type variables  $a_1, \ldots, a_m$  and a monotype A, that we write suggestively as:

$$\forall a_1 \dots a_m . A$$

#### FREE TYPE VARIABLES

We define the set of a free type variables for a type (scheme)  $\forall \overline{a}$ . A, written FTV( $\forall \overline{a}$ . A), recursively on the syntax:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathsf{FTV}(a) &=& \{a\} \\ \mathsf{FTV}(A \to B) &=& \mathsf{FTV}(A) \cup \mathsf{FTV}(B) \\ \mathsf{FTV}(\forall a_1 \dots a_m.A) &=& \mathsf{FTV}(A) \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \end{array}$$

### TYPE SUBSTITUTION

A *type substitution* is a total map  $\sigma : \mathbb{A} \to \mathbb{T}$  from type variables to monotypes, with the property that  $\sigma(a) \neq a$  only for finitely many  $a \in \mathbb{A}$ .

We will use  $\sigma$ ,  $\tau$  and  $\theta$  to stand for type substitutions generically.

## TYPE SUBSTITUTION COMPOSITION

We write  $\sigma_1 \sigma_2$  for the substitution obtained by *composing*  $\sigma_2$  after  $\sigma_1$ , defined as the following total function on type variables:

$$(\sigma_1\sigma_2)(a) := (\sigma_1(a))\sigma_2$$