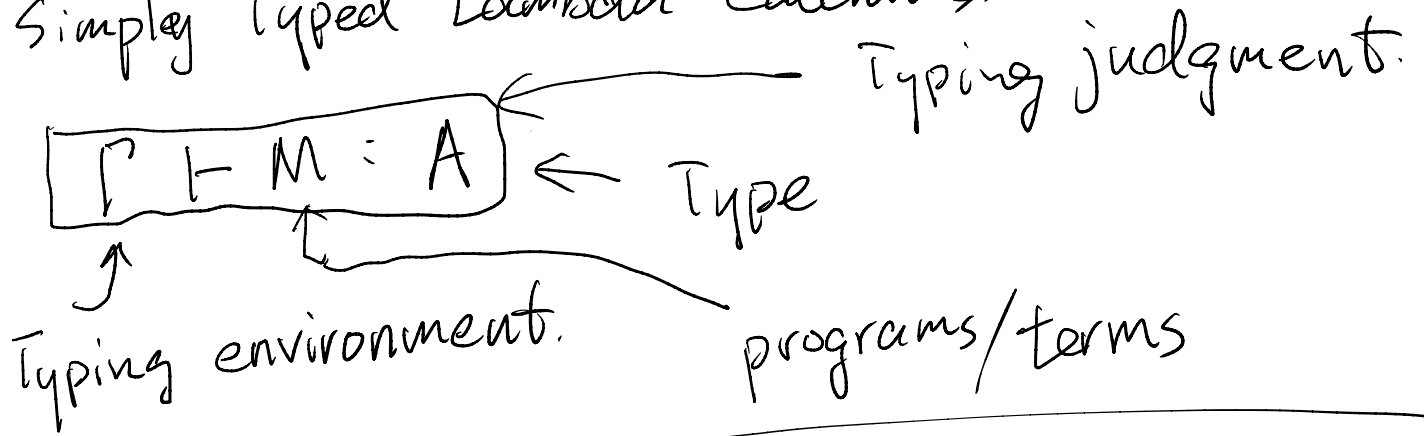




1/30/2025

Simply Typed Lambda Calculus.



Types: $A, B ::= \text{Bool} \mid \text{Nat} \mid A \times B \mid A \rightarrow B$

BNF

"Backus-Naur-Form."

examples of types:

$\text{Bool} \times \text{Nat}$, $\text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Nat}$

$\rightarrow (\text{Bool} \rightarrow \text{Bool}) \rightarrow (\text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat})$

"higher-order types":

$(A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$

* Product is left associative.

Arrow is right associative.

$A \times B \times C = (A \times B) \times C \neq A \times (B \times C)$

$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C = A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \neq (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$

$$(A \rightarrow B) \times (C \rightarrow D)$$

$$(A \times B) \rightarrow (C \times D)$$

lambda term.
"anonymous
function" ↘

Function
application
↓

* Terms. $M ::= x \mid (M, N) \mid \lambda x. M \mid \underline{MN}$

'BNF for terms'

$(c \mid \text{fst } M \mid \text{snd } M)$

↑
"constant"
e.g. true, false.

first/second
projection
of a pair.

examples of terms.

"identity function" → $\lambda x. x = \lambda y. y \neq \lambda y. x$

binder → $\lambda p. (\text{snd } p, \text{fst } p)$

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

* Application is left associative.

i.e. $M N_1 N_2 = (M N_1) N_2$.

* Typing environment $\Gamma = x_1 : A_1, x_2 : A_2, \dots, x_n : A_n$.

* Typing rules.

$$\frac{(x:A) \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x:A} \text{ (var)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A \vdash M:B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.M : A \rightarrow B} \text{ (\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash MN : B} \text{ (app)}$$

↑
body
of the
λ-expression

$$D \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$$

$$= D \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C)$$

$$y:D \vdash M : (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C$$

$$\frac{}{\emptyset \vdash \lambda y.M : D \rightarrow ((A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow C)}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash M : A$$

$$\Gamma \vdash N : B$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (M, N) : A \times B} \text{ (Pair)}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash M : A \times B$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{fst } M : A$$

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd } M : B} \text{ (snd)}$$

* Type checking problem:

Given $\Gamma, M, A,$

do we have $\Gamma \vdash M : A$?
↓
"turnstile"

* Type inference problem:

Given $\Gamma, M,$ what is

the type of M ?

i.e. how can we find a type
 A such that $\Gamma \vdash M : A.$

* Type inhabitation problem:

Given $\Gamma, A,$ can we find

a term M s.t. $\Gamma \vdash M : A.$

*An Example of type checking.

comment: $B? = A$

$$f: A \rightarrow A \in \mathcal{P}$$

$$f: A \rightarrow A \in \mathcal{P}$$

$$(x:A) \in \mathcal{P}$$

$$\mathcal{P} \vdash f: A \rightarrow A$$

$$\mathcal{P} \vdash x:A$$

$$\mathcal{P} = f: A \rightarrow A, x:A \vdash f: A \rightarrow A$$

$$\mathcal{P} = f: A \rightarrow A, x:A \vdash f x: A$$

$$f: A \rightarrow A, x:A \vdash f(f x) : A$$

(λ)

$$f: A \rightarrow A \vdash \lambda x. f(f x) : A \rightarrow A$$

$$\emptyset \vdash \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f x) : (A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow A)$$

(λ)

$$\emptyset \vdash \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f x) : (A \rightarrow A)$$