

# Programming language Theory

\* Simply typed lambda calculus.

$$\Gamma \vdash M : A$$

The term/program  $M$  has type  $A$  under the environment  $\Gamma$ .

What is a type?

$$A ::= C \mid A \rightarrow B \mid A \times B \mid \text{Unit}$$

where  $C$  denotes a built-in type:

~~set~~ e.g. Boolean, Integer.

What is a typing environment?

$\Gamma$  is a list of <sup>distinct</sup> variables and their types.

e.g.  $[x_1 : A_1, \dots, x_n : A_n]$

What is a term/program?

$$M ::= x \mid \underbrace{\lambda x. M}_{\text{lambda abstraction}} \mid \underbrace{M M'}_{\text{function application}} \mid \underbrace{(M, M')}_{\text{pair.}} \mid \underbrace{\text{fst } M}_{\text{fst } M} \mid \underbrace{\text{snd } M}_{\text{snd } M} \mid ()$$

convention:

1. We assume function application is left-associative,  
i.e.,  $((MN)N_2)N_3$  can be written as  $MN_1N_2N_3$ .

2. We assume the scope of  $\lambda$  extends to the end  
i.e.  $\lambda z. \lambda x. x y z$  denotes  $\lambda z. (\lambda x. x y z)$

3. In " $\lambda x. M$ ", we call ' $x$ ' a "bound variable".

4. In " $\lambda x. y$ ", we call ' $y$ ' a "free variable".

5. We can always rename a bound variable to a fresh variable. e.g.

$$\lambda x. x \equiv \lambda y. y \equiv \lambda z. z \dots$$

~~fst M | snd M. | ()~~

How do we determine  $\Gamma \vdash M : A$  ?

$$\frac{x:A \in \Gamma}{\Gamma \vdash x:A.}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash MN : B}$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst } M : A}$$

$\Gamma \vdash () : \text{Unit}$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd } M : B}$$

So to check  $\Gamma \vdash M : A$ , we can use the above rules.

eg.

$$\vdash \lambda x. (\text{snd } x, \text{fst } x) : A \times B \rightarrow B \times A$$
$$\vdash \lambda x. x : A \rightarrow A, \quad \vdash \lambda x. () : A \rightarrow \text{Unit.}$$
$$\vdash \lambda x. x (\lambda y. y) :$$

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

$$\vdash \lambda x. (x, x) : A \rightarrow A \times A.$$

$$\vdash \lambda x. \lambda y. y : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B.$$

Evaluation: left-to-right, call-by-value.

$$\text{values: } V ::= \lambda x. M \mid (V, V') \mid x \mid ()$$

$$\hline (\lambda x. M) V \rightsquigarrow [V/x]M.$$

$$\hline \text{fst}(V_1, V_2) \rightsquigarrow V_1$$

$$\hline \text{snd}(V_1, V_2) \rightsquigarrow V_2$$

$$\hline M \rightsquigarrow M'$$

$$M N \rightsquigarrow M' N$$

$$\hline M \rightsquigarrow M'$$

$$V_1 M \rightsquigarrow V_1 M'$$

$$\hline M \rightsquigarrow M'$$

$$\text{fst } M \rightsquigarrow \text{fst } M'$$

$$\hline M \rightsquigarrow M'$$

$$(M, N) \rightsquigarrow (M', N)$$

$$\hline N \rightsquigarrow N'$$

$$(V_1, N) \rightsquigarrow (V_1, N')$$

$$\hline M \rightsquigarrow M'$$

$$\text{snd } M \rightsquigarrow \text{snd } M'$$

Notation, we write  $M \rightsquigarrow^* V$ , if  $M \rightsquigarrow M_1 \rightsquigarrow M_2 \dots \rightsquigarrow V$   
} finite steps