

Advanced Semantics of Programming Languages

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LIP - ENS de Lyon

Course 13
12/11

The Polymorphic Lambda-Calculus

(a.k.a. *System $\mathcal{F}$*)

Introduction

Example (Map).

- Consider a *map* function

$$\begin{array}{llll} \mathbf{map}_{\sigma, \tau} & : & (\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \times \mathbf{list}(\sigma) & \longrightarrow \mathbf{list}(\tau) \\ & & (f, [\mathbf{a}_0; \dots; \mathbf{a}_n]) & \longmapsto [f(\mathbf{a}_0); \dots; f(\mathbf{a}_n)] \end{array} \quad (\sigma, \tau \text{ types})$$

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Main Idea:

Polymorphism allows to express such uniformities using explicit universal quantification over types.

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Typing Rules.

- ▶ Extension of the simply-typed systems with

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \Lambda \alpha. t : \forall \alpha. \tau} \quad (\alpha \text{ not free in } \Gamma)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \forall \alpha. \tau}{\Gamma \vdash t\sigma : \tau[\sigma/\alpha]}$$

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Reduction.

- ▶ We consider the full strong reduction $\triangleright$ defined as

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x : \tau. t)u \triangleright t[u/x]} \quad \frac{t \triangleright u}{tv \triangleright uv} \quad \frac{t \triangleright u}{vt \triangleright vu} \quad \frac{t \triangleright u}{\lambda x : \sigma. t \triangleright \lambda x : \sigma. u}$$

$$\frac{}{(\Lambda \alpha. t)\sigma \triangleright t[\sigma/\alpha]} \quad \frac{t \triangleright u}{t\sigma \triangleright u\sigma} \quad \frac{t \triangleright u}{\Lambda \alpha. t \triangleright \Lambda \alpha. u}$$

- ▶ Let $=_\beta$ be the symmetric-reflexive-transitive closure of $\triangleright$.

Expressive Power

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Identity.

- ▶ Let

$$\text{id} := \Lambda\alpha. \lambda X : \alpha. X : \underbrace{\forall\alpha(\alpha \rightarrow \alpha)}_{\text{Id}}$$

For each τ we have

$$\text{id } \tau \triangleright \text{id}_\tau = \lambda X : \tau. X : \tau \rightarrow \tau$$

In particular

$$\text{id Id} : \text{Id} \rightarrow \text{Id}$$

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- ▶ Let $\perp := \forall\alpha. \alpha$.

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Void Type.

- ▶ Let $\perp := \forall\alpha. \alpha$.

We have

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \perp}{\Gamma \vdash t\tau : \tau}$$

- ▶ *Question.* Is there a closed term of type $\perp$?

Product Types

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Moreover

$$\pi_1(\mathbf{pair} \, t \, u)$$

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$$\pi_1(\mathbf{pair} \, t \, u) \triangleright^* (\Lambda \alpha. \lambda p. p \, t \, u) \, \tau \, (\lambda x y. x)$$

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and similarly

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Remark.

- We can also have polymorphic **pair** and π_i .

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Note that

$$\mathbf{case}(\mathbf{inl} \, t) \, u \, v \triangleright^* u \, t \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{case}(\mathbf{inr} \, t) \, u \, v \triangleright^* v \, t$$

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 \dfrac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{inl} \, t : \tau + \sigma} \qquad \dfrac{\Gamma \vdash u : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{inr} \, u : \tau + \sigma} \\
 \\
 \dfrac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau + \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \tau \rightarrow \kappa \quad \Gamma \vdash v : \sigma \rightarrow \kappa}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{case} \, t \, u \, v : \kappa}
 \end{array}$$

Note that

$$\mathbf{case}(\mathbf{inl} \, t) \, u \, v \triangleright^* u \, t \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{case}(\mathbf{inr} \, t) \, u \, v \triangleright^* v \, t$$

Remark.

- We can also have polymorphic **inl**, **inr**, **case**.

Natural Numbers

Let

$$\mathbf{nat} \quad := \quad \forall \alpha. (\alpha \longrightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha)$$

Natural Numbers

Let

(for $n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{nat} &:= \forall \alpha. (\alpha \longrightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha) \\ \underline{n} &:= \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{n} : \mathbf{nat}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N})$$

Natural Numbers

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(for $n \in \mathbb{N}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{nat} &:= \forall \alpha. (\alpha \longrightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha) \\ \underline{n} &:= \Lambda \alpha. \lambda z : \alpha. \lambda s : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha. s^n z\end{aligned}$$

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so that

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so that

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{n} : \mathbf{nat}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbf{nat}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{st} : \mathbf{nat}}$$

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 \mathbf{st} &:= \Lambda \alpha. \lambda z : \alpha. \lambda s : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha. s(t \alpha z s) \\
 \mathbf{iter} t u v &:=
 \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{n} : \mathbf{nat}} (n \in \mathbb{N}) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbf{nat}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{st} : \mathbf{nat}} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbf{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash v : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{iter} t u v : \sigma}$$

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 \mathbf{iter} t u v &:= t \sigma u v
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so that

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 \mathbf{s} t &:= \Lambda \alpha. \lambda z : \alpha. \lambda s : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha. s(t \alpha z s) \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \underline{n} : \mathbf{nat}} (n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbf{nat}}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{s} t : \mathbf{nat}} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \mathbf{nat} \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash v : \sigma \rightarrow \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{iter} t u v : \sigma}$$

Moreover

$$\mathbf{s} \underline{n} \triangleright^* \underline{n+1}$$

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Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{st} \underline{n} &\triangleright^* \underline{n+1} \\
 \mathbf{iter} \underline{0} u v &\triangleright^* u
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so that

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Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{st} \underline{n} &\triangleright^* \underline{n+1} \\
 \mathbf{iter} \underline{0} u v &\triangleright^* u \\
 \mathbf{iter} (\mathbf{st}) u v &=_{\beta} v(\mathbf{iter} t u v)
 \end{aligned}$$

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 \mathbf{iter} (\mathbf{st}) u v &=_{\beta} v(\mathbf{iter} t u v)
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark.

- ▶ The iterator **iter** can be polymorphic.
- ▶ The computational power of System $\mathcal{F}$ is huge: the definable functions $\mathbf{nat} \rightarrow \mathbf{nat}$ are exactly those provably total in second-order arithmetic !

Lists

Let

$$\mathbf{list}(\tau) \quad := \quad \forall \alpha. (\alpha \longrightarrow (\tau \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha)$$

Lists

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{list}(\tau) &:= \forall \alpha. (\alpha \longrightarrow (\tau \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \longrightarrow \alpha) \\ [t_0; \dots; t_n] &:= \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \tau \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash t_n : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_0; \dots; t_n] : \mathbf{list}(\tau)}$$

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so that

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \tau \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash t_n : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_0; \dots; t_n] : \mathbf{list}(\tau)}$$

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so that

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \tau \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash t_n : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_0; \dots; t_n] : \mathbf{list}(\tau)} \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{nil} : \mathbf{list}(\tau)}$$

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 \mathbf{nil} &:= \Lambda \alpha. \lambda e : \alpha. \lambda c : \tau \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha. e
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \tau \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash t_n : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_0; \dots; t_n] : \mathbf{list}(\tau)} \qquad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{nil} : \mathbf{list}(\tau)}$$

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 \mathbf{nil} &:= \Lambda \alpha. \lambda e : \alpha. \lambda c : \tau \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha. e \\
 \mathbf{const} \ell &:=
 \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \tau \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash t_n : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_0; \dots; t_n] : \mathbf{list}(\tau)}$$

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so that

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 \\
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 \end{array}$$

Moreover

$$\mathbf{cons} t \mathbf{nil} \triangleright^* [t]$$

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so that

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 \end{array}$$

Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{cons} t \mathbf{nil} &\triangleright^* [t] \\
 \mathbf{cons} t [t_0; \dots; t_n] &\triangleright^* [t_0; \dots; t_n; t]
 \end{aligned}$$

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Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{cons} t \mathbf{nil} &\triangleright^* [t] \\
 \mathbf{cons} t [t_0; \dots; t_n] &\triangleright^* [t_0; \dots; t_n; t] \\
 \mathbf{iter} \mathbf{nil} u v &\triangleright^* u
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Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{cons} t \mathbf{nil} &\triangleright^* [t] \\
 \mathbf{cons} t [t_0; \dots; t_n] &\triangleright^* [t_0; \dots; t_n; t] \\
 \mathbf{iter} \mathbf{nil} u v &\triangleright^* u \\
 \mathbf{iter} (\mathbf{cons} t \ell) u v &=_{\beta} v t (\mathbf{iter} \ell u v)
 \end{aligned}$$

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 \end{array}$$

Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{const} \mathbf{nil} &\triangleright^* [t] \\
 \mathbf{const} [t_0; \dots; t_n] &\triangleright^* [t_0; \dots; t_n; t] \\
 \mathbf{iter} \mathbf{nil} u v &\triangleright^* u \\
 \mathbf{iter} (\mathbf{const} \ell) u v &=_{\beta} v t (\mathbf{iter} \ell u v)
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark.

- For polymorphic lists, just take $\mathbf{list} := \forall \alpha. \mathbf{list}(\alpha)$.
It is then easy to define a polymorphic **map** function.

Lists

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 \mathbf{iter} \ell u v &:= \ell \sigma u v
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so that

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash t_0 : \tau \quad \dots \quad \Gamma \vdash t_n : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash [t_0; \dots; t_n] : \mathbf{list}(\tau)} \quad \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{nil} : \mathbf{list}(\tau)} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash \ell : \mathbf{list}(\tau)}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{const} \ell : \mathbf{list}(\tau)} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash \ell : \mathbf{list}(\tau) \quad \Gamma \vdash u : \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash v : \tau \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{iter} \ell u v : \sigma}
 \end{array}$$

Moreover

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{const} \ell \mathbf{nil} &\triangleright^* [t] \\
 \mathbf{const} \ell [t_0; \dots; t_n] &\triangleright^* [t_0; \dots; t_n; t] \\
 \mathbf{iter} \ell \mathbf{nil} u v &\triangleright^* u \\
 \mathbf{iter} (\mathbf{const} \ell) u v &=_{\beta} v t (\mathbf{iter} \ell u v)
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark.

- For polymorphic lists, just take $\mathbf{list} := \forall \alpha. \mathbf{list}(\alpha)$.
It is then easy to define a polymorphic **map** function.
- Any first-order structure over a finite signature is representable (with its iterator).

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If t is typable then $t \in \mathcal{SN}$.

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Remark.

- ▶ There is no (natural) set-theoretic model of System $\mathcal{F}$.

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Undecidability of Typing.

- ▶ It is undecidable whether a term is typable (and whether it has a given type).

The Erasure Map

The erasure map $| - |$ from Church to Curry terms is defined by induction as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 |x| & := x \\
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 |\lambda x : \sigma. t| & := \lambda x. |t|
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Lemma

Consider a (possibly untyped) Church term t . If $|t|$ is S.N., then t is S.N.

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Corollary

If Curry's style System $\mathcal{F}$ is S.N., then Church's style System $\mathcal{F}$ is S.N.