

26-1/

$(\text{let } id = \lambda x. x \text{ in } \dots)$ $X = Bool$
 $if (id true)$ \rightarrow $X = Num$
 $(id 5)$
 $(id 6)$

$\text{let } X = M \text{ in } N = (\lambda X. N) M$

"let-polymorphism"

$\Gamma \vdash N [X \leftarrow M] : T_N ; C_N ; X_N$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } X = M \text{ in } N : T_N ; C_N ; X_N$

\hookrightarrow must be a value if the language has mutation

$T_i = T_i \rightarrow X$

$T = B \mid 1 \mid 0 \mid T + T \mid T \times T$

$T \rightarrow T \mid \mu A. T$

$\vdash x = x$
 \hookrightarrow fixed

$\text{nat} = 1 + \text{nat}$

$\mid \forall A. T \mid A$

$\text{nat} = \mu A. 1 + A$

$\mu A. T = \text{fix } (\forall A. T)$

\hookrightarrow computes the fixed-point

$1 + \text{nat} = \text{nat}?$

$(1 + (\mu A. 1 + A)) = (\mu A. 1 + A) ?$

$\Gamma \vdash M : T_M$

$\Gamma \vdash N : T_N$

$\vdash T_M \leftrightarrow T_N \rightarrow T_A$

$\Gamma \vdash (M N) : T_A$

$\vdash T_A [A \leftarrow C] \leftrightarrow T_B [B \leftarrow C]$

$\vdash T_A [A \leftarrow \mu A. T_A] \leftrightarrow T'$

$\vdash \mu A. T_A \leftrightarrow \mu B. T_B$

$\vdash \mu A. T_A \leftrightarrow T'$

$\vdash T' \leftrightarrow T_A [A \leftarrow \mu A. T_A]$

$\vdash T' \leftrightarrow \mu A. T_A$

26-2 / Equi-recursive types

- A recursive type is equal to its unfolding (infinite)
 - No algorithm for when to use the unfolding rule
 - Type inference is undecidable
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Iso-recursive Types

$$M = \dots \mid (\text{fold } M) \mid (\text{unfold } M)$$

$$V = \dots \mid (\text{fold } V)$$

$$E = \dots \mid (\text{fold } E) \mid (\text{unfold } E)$$

$$E[(\text{unfold } (\text{fold } V))] \rightarrow E[V]$$

$$\Gamma \vdash M : T[A \leftarrow \mu A.T]$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{fold } M : \mu A.T$$

$$\Gamma \vdash M : \mu A.T$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{unfold } M : T[A \leftarrow \mu A.T]$$

$$\text{List } X = M \mid \text{Cons } X (\text{List } X)$$

$$(\text{Cons } 1 (\text{Cons } 2 M))$$

$$\text{Cons} : X, X \rightarrow \text{List } X \rightarrow \text{List } X$$

$$\text{cons} \equiv \forall \alpha. \alpha \rightarrow (\mu L. 1 + (\alpha \times L)) \rightarrow (\mu L. 1 + (\alpha \times L))$$

$$= \lambda \alpha. \lambda a : \alpha. \lambda f : (\mu L. 1 + (\alpha \times L)).$$

$$\text{fold } L (\text{inr } (\text{pair } a \ r))$$

constructors use fold

destructors use unfold

$$\text{firstor} : \forall \alpha. (\mu L. 1 + (\alpha \times L)) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\lambda \alpha. \lambda l : (\mu L. 1 + (\alpha \times L)), \lambda d : \alpha.$$

case (unfold l) with

$$\text{inl unit} \Rightarrow d$$

$$\text{inr } (\text{pair } a \ r) \Rightarrow a$$

26-3/

$\forall A, T$ means ...

the provider doesn't know what A is

map: $\forall A, \forall B, (L A) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow (L B)$

\forall is for servers of general behavior specialized to consumer

data abstraction is when a server of specific behavior hides from the consumer

" $\exists A, T$ " means ...

the consumer doesn't know what A is

server: client \rightarrow client's answer

$\forall \text{ANS. } (\text{client} \rightarrow \text{ANS}) \rightarrow \text{ANS}$

client: server object \times server methods \rightarrow client answer

$\forall \text{SERVER, } (\text{SERVER} \times (\text{SERVER} \rightarrow \text{Num})) \rightarrow \text{ANS}$

$T = \dots \mid \exists A, T \quad M = \dots \mid \text{pack } [A=T] \text{ M as } T'$

$V = \dots \mid \text{pack } [A=T] \text{ V as } T' \quad \mid \text{unpack } [A] \text{ X from M in } M'$

$E = \dots \mid \text{pack } [A=T] \text{ E as } T' \quad \mid \text{unpack } [A] \text{ X from E in } M'$

$E [\text{unpack } [A] \text{ X from } (\text{pack } [A'=T'] \text{ V as } T) \text{ in } M]$

$\mapsto E [M [X \leftarrow V] [A \leftarrow T']]$

$\Gamma \vdash M : T [A \leftarrow T']$

$\Gamma \vdash T'$

$\Gamma, A \vdash T$

$\Gamma \vdash M_1 : \exists A', T'$

$\Gamma, X : T' [A' \leftarrow A] \vdash M_2 : T$

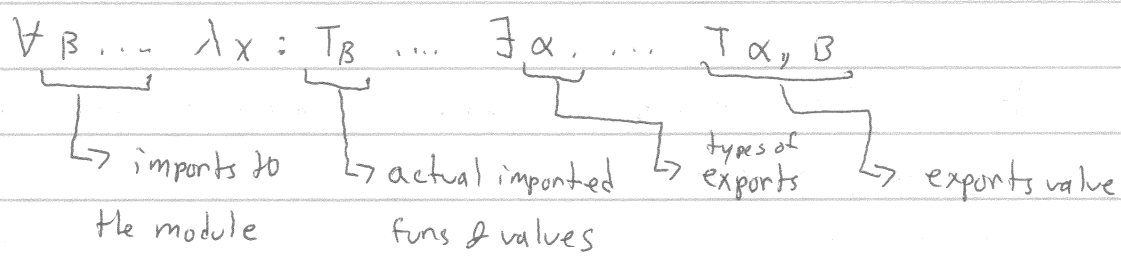
$A \notin \text{FV}(T)$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{pack } [A=T'] \text{ M as } T : \exists A, T$

$\Gamma \vdash \text{unpack } [A] \text{ X from } M_1 \text{ in } M_2 : T$

26-4

Modular Programs



$$M \vdash \lambda x : T_\beta \dots \exists \alpha, \dots T_{\alpha, \beta}$$

$$M \vdash \lambda x : T_\beta \dots \exists \alpha, \dots T_{\alpha, \beta}$$

$$M \vdash \lambda x : T_\beta \dots \exists \alpha, \dots T_{\alpha, \beta}$$

$$M \vdash \lambda x : T_\beta \dots \exists \alpha, \dots T_{\alpha, \beta}$$

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$$M \vdash \lambda x : T_\beta \dots \exists \alpha, \dots T_{\alpha, \beta}$$