

REFERENCE: SIMPLY-TYPED λ -CALCULUS

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Figure 1: Statics of the simply-typed λ -calculus (with numbers)

$$\begin{array}{c}
\text{VAR} \\
\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash x : \sigma} \\
\\
\text{NUM} \\
\frac{n \in \mathbb{N}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{num}[n] : \text{Num}} \\
\\
\text{PLUS} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{Num} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{Num}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{plus}(e_1; e_2) : \text{Num}} \\
\\
\text{TIMES} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{Num} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{Num}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{times}(e_1; e_2) : \text{Num}} \\
\\
\text{LET} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \sigma_1 \quad \Gamma, x : \sigma_1 \vdash e_2 : \sigma_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) : \sigma_2} \\
\\
\text{UNIT} \\
\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \rangle : \mathbf{1}} \\
\\
\text{PROD} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle : \tau_1 \times \tau_2} \\
\\
\text{PROJ-1} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_1(e) : \tau_1} \\
\\
\text{PROJ-2} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \times \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_2(e) : \tau_2} \\
\\
\text{ABORT} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mathbf{0}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{abort}(e) : \tau} \\
\\
\text{INL} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl}(e) : \tau_1 + \tau_2} \\
\\
\text{INR} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr}(e) : \tau_1 + \tau_2} \\
\\
\text{CASE} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 + \tau_2 \quad \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_1 : \tau \quad \Gamma, y : \tau_2 \vdash e_2 : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case}(e; x. e_1; y. e_2) : \tau} \\
\\
\text{LAM} \\
\frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : \sigma. e : \sigma \rightarrow \tau} \\
\\
\text{APP} \\
\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash e_1(e_2) : \tau}
\end{array}$$

Figure 2: Dynamics of the simply-typed λ -calculus

$\frac{}{\langle \rangle \text{ val}} \text{ VAL-UNIT}$	$\frac{}{\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \text{ val}} \text{ VAL-PAIR}$	$\frac{}{\text{inl}(e) \text{ val}} \text{ VAL-INL}$	$\frac{}{\text{inr}(e) \text{ val}} \text{ VAL-INR}$	$\frac{}{\lambda x : \tau. e \text{ val}} \text{ VAL-LAM}$
$\frac{n \in \mathbb{N}}{\text{num}[n] \text{ val}} \text{ VAL-NUM}$	$\frac{n_1 + n_2 = n}{\text{plus}(\text{num}[n_1]; \text{num}[n_2]) \mapsto \text{num}[n]} \text{ D-PLUS}$		$\frac{e_1 \mapsto e'_1}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e'_1; e_2)} \text{ D-PLUS-1}$	
$\frac{e_1 \text{ val} \quad e_2 \mapsto e'_2}{\text{plus}(e_1; e_2) \mapsto \text{plus}(e_1; e'_2)} \text{ D-PLUS-2}$	$\frac{}{\text{let}(e_1; x. e_2) \mapsto e_2[e_1/x]} \text{ D-LET}$		$\frac{}{\pi_1(\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle) \mapsto e_1} \text{ D-PROJ-TUPLE-1}$	
$\frac{}{\pi_1(\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle) \mapsto e_2} \text{ D-PROJ-TUPLE-2}$	$\frac{e \mapsto e'}{\pi_1(e) \mapsto \pi_1(e')} \text{ D-PROJ-1}$		$\frac{e \mapsto e'}{\pi_2(e) \mapsto \pi_2(e')} \text{ D-PROJ-2}$	
$\frac{e \mapsto e'}{\text{abort}(e) \mapsto \text{abort}(e')} \text{ D-ABORT-1}$		$\frac{}{\text{case}(\text{inl}(e); x. e_1; y. e_2) \mapsto e_1[e/x]} \text{ D-CASE-INL}$		
$\frac{}{\text{case}(\text{inr}(e); x. e_1; y. e_2) \mapsto e_2[e/y]} \text{ D-CASE-INR}$		$\frac{e \mapsto e'}{\text{case}(e; x. e_1; y. e_2) \mapsto \text{case}(e'; x. e_1; y. e_2)} \text{ D-CASE-1}$		
$\frac{e_1 \mapsto e'_1}{e_1(e_2) \mapsto e'_1(e_2)} \text{ D-APP-1}$		$\frac{}{(\lambda x : \tau. e_1)(e_2) \mapsto e_1[e_2/x]} \text{ D-BETA}$		