

Naturaaldeduktsioon ($ND(\rightarrow \wedge \vee)$)

Tuletusreeglid

$$\frac{\overline{\gamma^{(i)}}}{\gamma \rightarrow \varphi^{(i)}} \rightarrow I$$

$$\frac{\overline{\gamma} \rightarrow \varphi \quad \overline{\gamma}}{\varphi} \rightarrow E$$

$$\frac{\overline{\varphi_1} \quad \overline{\varphi_2}}{\overline{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2}} \wedge I$$

$$\frac{\overline{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2}}{\overline{\varphi_1}} \wedge E_L$$

$$\frac{\overline{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2}}{\overline{\varphi_2}} \wedge E_R$$

$$\frac{\overline{\varphi_1}}{\overline{\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2}} \vee I_L \quad \frac{\overline{\varphi_2}}{\overline{\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2}} \vee I_R$$

$$\frac{\overline{\varphi_1} \vee \varphi_2 \quad \overline{\gamma} \quad \overline{\varphi_2} \quad \overline{\gamma}}{\overline{\gamma^{(i)}}} \vee E$$

Naturaaldeduktsioon ($ND(\rightarrow \wedge \vee)$)

Näide

$$\frac{\varphi^{(2)}}{\psi} \frac{(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\varphi \rightarrow \rho)^{(1)}}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi} \rightarrow E \quad \frac{\varphi^{(2)}}{\rho} \frac{(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\varphi \rightarrow \rho)^{(1)}}{\varphi \rightarrow \rho} \rightarrow E$$
$$\frac{}{\psi \wedge \rho} \wedge I$$
$$\frac{\psi \wedge \rho}{\varphi \rightarrow \psi \wedge \rho^{(2)}} \rightarrow I$$
$$(\varphi \rightarrow \psi) \wedge (\varphi \rightarrow \rho) \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \psi \wedge \rho^{(1)} \rightarrow I$$

Naturaaldeduktsioon ($ND(\rightarrow \wedge \vee)$)

Normaalkujud

$$\frac{\overline{\varphi^{(1)}}}{\varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(1)} \rightarrow I} \quad \frac{\overline{\varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(2)}}}{\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(3)} \rightarrow I} \quad \frac{\overline{\varphi^{(1)}} \rightarrow I}{\varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(1)} \rightarrow I}$$
$$\frac{\overline{(\varphi \rightarrow \varphi) \rightarrow \psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(2)}}}{\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(2)} \rightarrow E} \rightarrow E$$
$$\frac{\overline{\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(2)}}}{\psi \rightarrow \varphi \rightarrow \varphi^{(2)} \rightarrow I}$$

Teoreem

Iga tõestatava valemi korral leidub normaalkujuline tõestus.

Naturaaldeduktsioon ($ND(\rightarrow \wedge \vee)$)

Normaliseerimisreeglid

$$\frac{\vdots \Sigma \vdots \Pi}{\varphi_1 \varphi_2} \quad \frac{\varphi_1 \varphi_2}{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2} \quad \frac{\varphi_1 \wedge \varphi_2}{\varphi_1}$$

→

$$\frac{\vdots \Theta \vdots \varphi_1 \vdots \varphi_2 \vdots \Pi}{\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \gamma \gamma} \quad \frac{\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2 \gamma \gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{\vdots \Theta \vdots \varphi_1 \vdots \varphi_2 \vdots \Pi}{\varphi_1 \Sigma} \quad \frac{\varphi_1 \Sigma}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{\vdots \Sigma \vdots \Pi}{\psi} \quad \frac{\psi \varphi}{\psi \rightarrow \varphi} \quad \frac{\psi \rightarrow \varphi}{\varphi}$$

→

$$\frac{\vdots \Sigma \vdots \Pi}{\psi} \quad \frac{\psi}{\varphi}$$

Curry-Howard isomorfism

Teoreem

- (i) Kui $\Gamma \vdash M : \varphi$, siis $|\Gamma| \vdash_{ND(\rightarrow)} \varphi$, kus
 $|\Gamma| = \{\varphi \mid (x : \varphi) \in \Gamma\}$.
- (ii) Kui $\Gamma \vdash_{ND(\rightarrow)} \varphi$, siis leidub term M selline et $\Delta \vdash M : \varphi$,
kus $\Delta = \{x_\varphi : \varphi \mid \varphi \in \Gamma\}$.

Curry-Howard vastavus

$\lambda \rightarrow$	$ND(\rightarrow)$
tüüp	valem
tüübimuutuja	lausemuutuja
term	tõestus
termimuutuja	eeldus
tüübikonstruktor	loogiline konnektiiv
asustatavus	tõestatavus
reduksioon	normaliseerimine

Paarid ja summad ($\lambda(\rightarrow \times +)$)

Tüüpimisreeglid

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (M, N) : \sigma \times \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma \times \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst } M : \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma \times \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd } M : \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inl } M : \sigma + \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{inr } M : \sigma + \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash L : \sigma + \tau \quad \Gamma, \{x : \sigma\} \vdash M : \rho \quad \Gamma, \{y : \tau\} \vdash N : \rho}{\Gamma \vdash \text{case}(L; x.M; y.N) : \rho}$$

Paarid ja variandid ($\lambda(\rightarrow \times +)$)

Reduktsioonireeglid

$$\text{fst } (M, N) \longrightarrow M$$

$$\text{snd } (M, N) \longrightarrow N$$

$$\text{case}(\text{inl } L; x.M; y.N) \longrightarrow M[L/x]$$

$$\text{case}(\text{inr } L; x.M; y.N) \longrightarrow N[L/y]$$

NB!

Kehtib Curry-Howard'i isomorfism $\lambda(\rightarrow \times +)$ ja $ND(\rightarrow \wedge \vee)$ vahel.

Polümorfne λ -arvutus (F)

Tüübidi

$$\tau := \alpha \mid (\tau \rightarrow \tau) \mid (\forall \alpha. \tau)$$

Termid

$$M := x \mid (\lambda x : \tau. M) \mid (M \ M) \mid (\Lambda \alpha. M) \mid (M \ \tau)$$

Tüüpimisreeglid

$$\frac{\Gamma \Vdash M : \sigma}{\Gamma \Vdash (\Lambda \alpha. M) : \forall \alpha. \sigma} \quad (\alpha \notin \text{FV}(\Gamma))$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \Vdash M : \forall \alpha. \sigma}{\Gamma \Vdash M \tau : \sigma[\tau/\alpha]}$$

β -reduksioon

$$\begin{array}{lll} (\lambda x : \tau. M) N & \longrightarrow_{\beta} & M[N/x] \\ (\Lambda \alpha. M) \tau & \longrightarrow_{\beta} & M[\tau/\alpha] \end{array}$$

Polümorfne λ -arvutus (F)

Näited

$$\vdash \Lambda\alpha.\lambda x^{\forall\alpha.\alpha\rightarrow\alpha}.x(\alpha\rightarrow\alpha)(x\alpha) : \forall\alpha.(\forall\alpha.\alpha\rightarrow\alpha)\rightarrow\alpha\rightarrow\alpha$$
$$\vdash \Lambda\alpha.\lambda f^{\alpha\rightarrow\alpha}.\lambda x^\alpha.f(fx) : \forall\alpha.(\alpha\rightarrow\alpha)\rightarrow(\alpha\rightarrow\alpha)$$

Teoreem

Süsteem F on rangelt normaliseeruv.

NB!

Kehtib Curry-Howard'i isomorfism süsteemi F ja teist jätku intuitsionistliku predikaatarvutuse $\{\forall, \rightarrow\}$ -fragmendi vahel.

Järeldus

Tüübi asustatavuse probleem süsteemis F ei ole lahenduv.

Polümorfne λ -arvutus (F)

- *Absurd:* $\perp \equiv \forall \alpha. \alpha$
- *Konjunktsioon:* $\sigma \times \tau \equiv \forall \alpha. ((\sigma \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha)$

$$\begin{aligned} (P, Q) &\equiv \Lambda \alpha. \lambda z^{\sigma \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \alpha}. z P Q \\ \text{fst}(M^{\sigma \times \tau}) &\equiv M \sigma (\lambda x^\sigma. \lambda y^\tau. x) \\ \text{snd}(M^{\sigma \times \tau}) &\equiv M \tau (\lambda x^\sigma. \lambda y^\tau. x) \end{aligned}$$

- *Disjunktsioon:* $\sigma + \tau \equiv \forall \alpha. ((\sigma \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\tau \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{inl}(M^\sigma) &\equiv \Lambda \alpha. \lambda u^{\sigma \rightarrow \alpha}. \lambda v^{\tau \rightarrow \alpha}. u M \\ \text{inr}(M^\tau) &\equiv \Lambda \alpha. \lambda u^{\sigma \rightarrow \alpha}. \lambda v^{\tau \rightarrow \alpha}. v M \\ \text{case}(L^{\sigma+\tau}; x^\sigma. M^\rho; y^\tau. N^\rho) &\equiv L \rho (\lambda x^\sigma. M) (\lambda y^\tau. N) \end{aligned}$$

- *Churchi numbrid:* $\omega \equiv \forall \alpha. (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{n} &\equiv \Lambda \alpha. \lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}. x^\alpha. f^n x \\ \text{succ} &\equiv \lambda n^\omega. \Lambda \alpha. \lambda f^{\alpha \rightarrow \alpha}. x^\alpha. f(n \alpha f x) \end{aligned}$$

Polümorphne λ -arvutus (F)

NB!

Leidub rangelt normaliseeruvaid terme, mis ei ole süsteemis F tüüpbitavad

$$(\lambda zy.y(zI)(zK))(\lambda x.xx)$$

Teoreem

Süsteemis F defineeritavate funktsioonide klass langeb kokku teist järku Peano aritmeetikas tõestataval rekursiivsete funktsioonide klassiga.

Teoreem

Polümorphse λ -arvutuse tüübitletamine ja tüübikontroll on ekvivalentsed ja mittelahenduvad probleemid.