

Tüübi tuletamine

Näide

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\{x:\tau_1, y:\tau_3\} \vdash x(yz) : \tau_4}{\{x:\tau_1\} \vdash \lambda yz.x(yz) : \tau_2}}{\vdash \lambda xyz.x(yz) : \tau_0}}$$

Võrrandid:

$$\begin{array}{lll} \tau_0 = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 & \tau_2 = \tau_3 \rightarrow \tau_4 & \tau_4 = \tau_5 \rightarrow \tau_6 \\ \tau_1 = \tau_7 \rightarrow \tau_6 & \tau_3 = \tau_8 \rightarrow \tau_7 & \tau_5 = \tau_8 \end{array}$$

Lahend: $\tau_0 = (\tau_7 \rightarrow \tau_6) \rightarrow (\tau_8 \rightarrow \tau_7) \rightarrow \tau_8 \rightarrow \tau_6$

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$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\{x:\tau_1, y:\tau_3, z:\tau_5\} \vdash x(yz) : \tau_6}{\{x:\tau_1, y:\tau_3\} \vdash \lambda z.x(yz) : \tau_4}}{\{x:\tau_1\} \vdash \lambda yz.x(yz) : \tau_2}}{\vdash \lambda xyz.x(yz) : \tau_0}$$

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$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_7 \rightarrow \tau_6}{\{x:\tau_1, y:\tau_3, z:\tau_5\} \vdash x(yz) : \tau_6}}{\{x:\tau_1, y:\tau_3\} \vdash \lambda z.x(yz) : \tau_4}}{\frac{\{x:\tau_1\} \vdash \lambda yz.x(yz) : \tau_2}{\vdash \lambda xyz.x(yz) : \tau_0}}$$

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Tüübi tuletamine

Tähistused

- $S, S', \dots$ (tüübi)substitutsioonid.
- $\tau \succ \tau' \iff \exists S [\tau' = S(\tau)];$
- $\Gamma \succ \Gamma' \iff \exists S [\Gamma' \supseteq S(\Gamma)].$

Definitsioon

Paar (Γ, τ) on termi M **printsipiaalne paar** parajasti siis, kui

- (i) $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau;$
- (ii) $\Gamma' \vdash M : \tau' \iff \Gamma \succ \Gamma' \wedge \tau \succ \tau'.$

Kui M on kinnine term ($\Gamma = \emptyset$), siis τ on **printsipiaalne tüüp**.

Teoreem

Kui term M on tüübitav, siis leidub talle printsipiaalne paar. See paar on unikaalne (tüübi)muutujate ümbernimetamise täpsuseni.

Tüübi tuletamine

Algoritm

- Sisend: algkontekst Γ ja term M
- Väljund: tüüp τ_M ja võrrandite süsteem E_M
 - kui $M \equiv x$ ja $x \notin \text{dom}(\Gamma)$, siis $\tau_M = \alpha_x$ ja $E_M = \emptyset$;
 - kui $M \equiv x$ ja $x \in \text{dom}(\Gamma)$, siis $\tau_M = \Gamma(x)$ ja $E_M = \emptyset$;
 - kui $M \equiv PQ$, siis $\tau_M = \alpha$ ja
 $E_M = E_P \cup E_Q \cup \{\tau_P = \tau_Q \rightarrow \alpha\}$;
 - kui $M \equiv \lambda x.P$, siis $\tau_M = \alpha_x \rightarrow \tau_P$ ja $E_M = E_P$
- Lõpuks leitakse saadud võrrandisüsteemi lahendav **kõige üldisem unifikaator** U ; kui seda ei leidu siis pole term tüübitav, vastasel korral on termi tüüp $U(\tau_M)$.

Tüübi tuletamine

Näide

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{(y : \alpha_y, \emptyset) \quad (z : \alpha_z, \emptyset)}{(yz : \beta, \{\alpha_y = \alpha_z \rightarrow \beta\})}}{(x(yz) : \gamma, \{\alpha_y = \alpha_z \rightarrow \beta, \alpha_x = \beta \rightarrow \gamma\})}}{(\lambda z. x(yz) : \alpha_z \rightarrow \gamma, \{\alpha_y = \alpha_z \rightarrow \beta, \alpha_x = \beta \rightarrow \gamma\})}}{(\lambda yz. x(yz) : \alpha_y \rightarrow \alpha_z \rightarrow \gamma, \{\alpha_y = \alpha_z \rightarrow \beta, \alpha_x = \beta \rightarrow \gamma\})}}{(\lambda xyz. x(yz) : \alpha_x \rightarrow \alpha_y \rightarrow \alpha_z \rightarrow \gamma, \{\alpha_y = \alpha_z \rightarrow \beta, \alpha_x = \beta \rightarrow \gamma\})}}$$

Mittetüüdbitava termi näide

$$\frac{\frac{(x : \alpha_x, \emptyset) \quad (x : \alpha_x, \emptyset)}{(xx : \beta, \{\alpha_x = \alpha_x \rightarrow \beta\})}}{(\lambda x. xx : \alpha_x \rightarrow \beta, \{\alpha_x = \alpha_x \rightarrow \beta\})}}$$

Hindley-Milner'i tüübisüsteem

- *Tüübid:* $\tau := \alpha \mid (\tau \rightarrow \tau)$
- *Tüübiskeemid:* $\sigma := \tau \mid \forall \alpha. \sigma$
- *Tüüpimisreeglid:*

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \tau \vdash x : \tau}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash M : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau}$$

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

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \tau \quad \Gamma, \{x : \tau\} \vdash N : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = M \text{ in } N : \sigma}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash M N : \tau}$$

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

- *Reduktsioon:* $\text{let } x = M \text{ in } N \longrightarrow N[M/x]$

Hindley-Milner'i tüübisüsteem

Let-seotud vs. λ -seotud muutujad

$$\Gamma = \{3:\text{Int}, \text{True}:\text{Bool}, (,):\forall\alpha\beta.\alpha\rightarrow\beta\rightarrow\alpha\times\beta\}$$

$$\Gamma \vdash \text{let } id = \lambda x.x \text{ in } (id\ 3, id\ \text{True}) : \text{Int} \times \text{Bool}$$

$$\Gamma \not\vdash (\lambda id.(id\ 3, id\ \text{True})) (\lambda x.x) : \text{Int} \times \text{Bool}$$

Modifitseeritud tüüpimisreeglid

$$\frac{}{\Gamma, x : \sigma \vdash x : \tau} (\sigma \succ \tau)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \tau \quad \Gamma, \{x:\forall\bar{\alpha}.\tau\} \vdash N : \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = M \text{ in } N : \sigma} (\bar{\alpha} \notin \text{FV}(\Gamma))$$

Hindley-Milner'i tüübisüsteem

Näide

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma, \{x:\alpha\} \vdash x : \alpha}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.x : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha} \quad \frac{\Gamma' \vdash id : I \rightarrow I \quad \Gamma' \vdash 3 : I}{\Gamma' \vdash id\ 3 : I} \quad \frac{\Gamma' \vdash id : B \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma' \vdash T : B}{\Gamma' \vdash id\ T : B}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } id = \lambda x.x \text{ in } (id\ 3, id\ T) : I \times B}$$

Väga komplitseeritud tüübiga term

```
let pair = λxyz.z x y in
let x1 = λy.pair y y in
let x2 = λy.x1(x1 y) in
let x3 = λy.x2(x2 y) in
let x4 = λy.x3(x3 y) in
let x5 = λy.x4(x4 y) in
x5(λy.y)
```