

# GADTs

## 1 Definitions

*termvar*,  $x, y, z$   
*tyvar*,  $X, Y, Z$   
*termcon*,  $c$   
*tycon*,  $C$   
*index*,  $i, j, m, n$

$\Delta$	::=		type contexts: finite maps from tyvars to kinds
$\Sigma$	::=		signature: finite map from termcons to types and tycons to kinds
$\Phi$	::=		substitution: finite map from tyvars to types
$t, u$	::=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <math>x</math></li> <li>  <math>\lambda x : S . t</math></li> <li>  <math>t t'</math></li> <li>  <math>\lambda X :: K . t</math></li> <li>  <math>t [ T ]</math></li> <li>  <math>c</math></li> <li>  <b>case</b>[ <math>S</math> ] <math>t</math> <b>of</b> <math>\{ \overline{c_i \Delta_i x_i \Rightarrow t_i^i} \}</math></li> </ul>	term: variable abstraction application type abstraction type application datatype constructor case analysis
$v$	::=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <math>\lambda x : T . t</math></li> <li>  <math>\lambda X :: K . t</math></li> <li>  <math>c [ \overline{T_i} ]^i v</math></li> </ul>	value: abstraction value type abstraction value data constructor application
$S$	::=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <math>X</math></li> <li>  <math>T T'</math></li> <li>  <math>S \rightarrow S'</math></li> <li>  <math>C</math></li> <li>  <math>\forall X :: K . S</math></li> </ul>	(poly)types: type variable type application type of function datatype operator universal type
$T, U$	::=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <math>X</math></li> <li>  <math>T T'</math></li> <li>  <math>T \rightarrow T'</math></li> <li>  <math>C</math></li> </ul>	monotypes: type variable operator application type of function datatype operator type
$\Gamma$	::=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <math>\emptyset</math></li> <li>  <math>\Gamma, x : S</math></li> </ul>	term contexts: empty context termvar binding
$K$	::=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>  <math>*</math></li> <li>  <math>K \Rightarrow K'</math></li> </ul>	kinds: kind of proper types kind of operators

$t \rightarrow t'$  Evaluation

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow t'_1}{t_1 t_2 \rightarrow t'_1 t_2} \quad \text{E\_APP1}$$

$$\frac{t_2 \rightarrow t'_2}{v t_2 \rightarrow v t'_2} \quad \text{E\_APP2}$$

$$\overline{(\lambda x : T_{11}. t_{12}) v_2 \rightarrow t_{12} \{v_2 / x\}} \quad \text{E\_APPABS}$$

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow t'_1}{t_1 [T_2] \rightarrow t'_1 [T_2]} \quad \text{E\_TAPP}$$

$$\overline{(\lambda X :: K_{11}. t_{12}) [T_2] \rightarrow t_{12} \{T_2 / X\}} \quad \text{E\_TAPPTABS}$$

$$\frac{t_i \rightarrow t'_i}{\text{case}[S] t_1 \text{ of } \{c_i \Delta_i x_i \Rightarrow t_i^i\} \rightarrow \text{case}[S] t'_1 \text{ of } \{c_i \Delta_i x_i \Rightarrow t_i^i\}} \quad \text{E\_CASE}$$

$$\frac{\Delta_i = \overline{X_j} :: \overline{K_j}^j}{\text{case}[S] (c_i \overline{[T_j]}^j v) \text{ of } \{c_i \Delta_i x_i \Rightarrow t_i^i\} \rightarrow (t_i \{ \overline{[T_j]}^j / X_j^j \}) \{v / x_i\}} \quad \text{E\_CASECON}$$

$\Phi : \Delta_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_2$  Multi-subst well-formed

$$\frac{X :: K \in \Delta_1 \text{ implies } (\Delta_2 \vdash \Phi(X) :: K \wedge X \notin \text{dom } \Delta_2)}{\Phi : \Delta_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_2} \quad \text{MSWF}$$

$\Phi \sim \Delta$  Compatibility

$$\frac{\Phi : \Delta_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_2 \quad \Delta_1 \subseteq \Delta \quad \Delta_2 \subseteq \Delta}{\Phi \sim \Delta} \quad \text{COMPAT}$$

$\Delta \vdash S :: K$  Kinding

$$\frac{X :: K \in \Delta}{\Delta \vdash X :: K} \quad \text{K\_TVAR}$$

$$\frac{C :: K \in \Sigma}{\Delta \vdash C :: K} \quad \text{K\_TCON}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash T_1 :: K_{11} \Rightarrow K_2 \quad \Delta \vdash T_2 :: K_{11}}{\Delta \vdash T_1 T_2 :: K_2} \quad \text{K\_APP}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash S_1 :: * \quad \Delta \vdash S_2 :: *}{\Delta \vdash S_1 \rightarrow S_2 :: *} \quad \text{K\_ARROW}$$

$$\frac{\Delta, X :: K \vdash S_2 :: *}{\Delta \vdash \forall X :: K. S_2 :: *} \quad \text{K\_ALL}$$

$\Delta \vdash \Gamma$  Context well-formed

$$\overline{\Delta \vdash \emptyset} \quad \text{C\_EMPTY}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \vdash \Gamma \quad \Delta \vdash S :: * \quad x \notin \text{dom } \Gamma}{\Delta \vdash \Gamma, x : S} \quad \text{C\_VAR}$$

$\Delta \Gamma \vdash t : S$  Typing

$$\frac{x : S \in \Gamma \quad \Delta \vdash \Gamma}{\Delta \Gamma \vdash x : S} \quad \text{T\_VAR}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Delta \vdash S_1 :: * \quad \Delta \Gamma, x : S_1 \vdash t_2 : S_2}{\Delta \Gamma \vdash \lambda x : S_1. t_2 : S_1 \rightarrow S_2} \quad \text{T\_ABS} \\
\frac{\Delta \Gamma \vdash t_1 : S_{11} \rightarrow S_{12} \quad \Delta \Gamma \vdash t_2 : S_{11}}{\Delta \Gamma \vdash t_1 t_2 : S_{12}} \quad \text{T\_APP} \\
\frac{(\Delta, X :: K) \Gamma \vdash t : S}{\Delta \Gamma \vdash \lambda X :: K. t : \forall X :: K. S} \quad \text{T\_TABS} \\
\frac{\Delta \Gamma \vdash t : \forall X :: K. S \quad \Delta \vdash T :: K}{\Delta \Gamma \vdash t[T] : S\{T/X\}} \quad \text{T\_TAPP} \\
\frac{c : \forall \Delta'. S \rightarrow C \quad T \in \Sigma \quad \emptyset \vdash \forall \Delta'. S \rightarrow C \quad T :: * \quad \Delta \vdash \Gamma}{\Delta \Gamma \vdash c : S} \quad \text{T\_CON}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Delta \Gamma \vdash t : C \quad T \\
\forall c : (\forall \Delta_i. S_i \rightarrow C \quad T_i) \in \Sigma. \text{exists } c_i. c = c_i \\
\forall \Phi \sim \Delta, \Delta_i. (\Phi \in \text{mgu}(T, T_i) \text{ implies } (\Phi(\Delta, \Delta_i) \Phi(\Gamma, x_i : S_i) \vdash \Phi(t_i) : \Phi(S))) \\
\text{dom } \Delta_i \notin \text{ftv } S \\
\hline
\Delta \Gamma \vdash \text{case}[S] t \text{ of } \{ \overline{c_i \Delta_i x_i \Rightarrow t_i^i} \} : S \quad \text{T\_CASE}
\end{array}$$

## 2 Additional Definitions

- $\Phi$  is a substitution: an unordered finite map from type variables to types. The empty map is  $\emptyset$ . The composition of two maps is written  $\Phi_1 \circ \Phi_2$ .
- If  $\Phi : \Delta_1 \Rightarrow \Delta_2$  and  $\Phi \sim \Delta$  then  $\Phi(\Delta) = \Delta - \Delta_1$ .
- If  $\Delta_1 \vdash T_1 :: *$  and  $\Delta_2 \vdash T_2 :: *$  then  $\Phi \in \text{mgu}(T_1, T_2)$  when
  1.  $\Phi \sim \Delta_1, \Delta_2$
  2.  $\Phi(T_1) = \Phi(T_2)$
  3. For all  $\Phi' \sim \Delta_1, \Delta_2$  and  $\Phi'(T_1) = \Phi'(T_2)$  there exists a  $\Phi'' \sim \Phi(\Delta_1, \Delta_2)$  s.t.  $\Phi' = \Phi'' \circ \Phi$ .

## 3 Notes

- This language has explicit type abstraction and application.
- Like Haskell, this language has predicative polymorphism. Type variables may only be instantiated with monotypes.
- For simplicity, data constructor take exactly one term argument and their indexed types take exactly one type argument.
- However, data constructors can be polymorphic over several type variables.

## 4 Metatheory

### Lemma 1 (Regularity)

1. If  $\Delta \Gamma \vdash t : T$  then  $\Delta \vdash T :: *$  and  $\Delta \vdash \Gamma$ .

### Lemma 2 (Type substitution) Suppose $\Phi \sim \Delta$ :

1. If  $\Delta \vdash S :: K$  then  $\Phi(\Delta) \vdash \Phi(S) :: K$
2. If  $\Delta \vdash \Gamma$  then  $\Phi(\Delta) \vdash \Phi(\Gamma)$

3. If  $\Delta \Gamma \vdash t : S$  then  $\Phi(\Delta) \Phi(\Gamma) \vdash \Phi(t) : \Phi(T)$

**Lemma 3 (Term substitution in terms)** If  $\Delta(\Gamma_1, x : T_1, \Gamma_2) \vdash t : T_2$  and  $\Delta \Gamma_1 \vdash u : T_2$  then  $\Delta(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2) \vdash t\{u/x\} : T_2$ .

**Lemma 4 (MGU existence)** If  $\Delta_1 \vdash T_1 :: *$  and  $\emptyset \vdash T_2 :: *$  and  $\Phi : \Delta_1 \Rightarrow \emptyset$  and  $\Phi(T_1) = T_2$  then  $\Phi \in \text{mgu}(T_1, T_2)$ .

**Lemma 5 (MGU renaming)** If  $\Phi_1 \in \text{mgu}(T_1, T_2)$  and  $\Phi_2 \in \text{mgu}(T_1, T_2)$ , then exists  $\Phi_3 = X1/Y1..Xn/Yn$  such that  $\Phi_1 = \Phi_3 \circ \Phi_2$ .

**Theorem 6 (Preservation)** If  $\emptyset \emptyset \vdash t : T$  and  $t \rightarrow t'$  then  $\emptyset \emptyset \vdash t' : T$

**Lemma 7 (Canonical Forms)** 1. If  $\emptyset \emptyset \vdash v : S_1 \rightarrow S_2$  then  $v$  is  $\lambda x : S.t$ .

2. If  $\emptyset \emptyset \vdash v : \forall X :: K_1 . S$  then  $v$  is  $\lambda X :: K_2 . t$ .

3. If  $\emptyset \emptyset \vdash v : C T$  then  $v$  is  $c[\overline{T_i}]^i v'$ .

**Theorem 8 (Progress)** If  $\emptyset \emptyset \vdash t : T$  then either  $t$  is a value or there exists a  $t'$  such that  $t \rightarrow t'$ .