

# PURE TYPE SYSTEMS

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# INTRODUCTION

## SOME HISTORY OF PL THEORY

- ▶ [Church, 1936] Untyped  $\lambda$ -calculus

Terms       $M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x.M \mid M N$

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Types       $A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid A \rightarrow B$   
Contexts     $\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.M : A \rightarrow B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash M N : B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \text{type} \quad \Gamma \vdash B : \text{type}}{\Gamma \vdash A \rightarrow B : \text{type}}$$

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Terms       $M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid M\ N \mid \Lambda\alpha.M \mid M\ A$

Types       $A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid A \rightarrow B \mid \alpha \mid \forall\alpha.A$

Contexts     $\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A \mid \Gamma, \alpha$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \alpha \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash \Lambda\alpha.M : \forall\alpha.A}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \forall\alpha.B \quad \Gamma \vdash A : \text{type}}{\Gamma \vdash M\ A : [A/\alpha]B}$$

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Types	$A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid A \rightarrow B \mid \alpha \mid \forall\alpha:K.A$
Kinds	$K, L ::= \text{type}$
Contexts	$\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A \mid \Gamma, \alpha:K$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash \Lambda\alpha:K.M : \forall\alpha:K.A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \forall\alpha:K.B \quad \Gamma \vdash A : K}{\Gamma \vdash M A : [A/\alpha]B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash K : \text{kind} \quad \Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash A : \text{type}}{\Gamma \vdash \forall\alpha:K.A : \text{type}}$$

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Kinds       $K, L ::= \star$

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Terms       $M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid M\ N$

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Kinds       $K, L ::= \star \mid \textcolor{red}{K \Rightarrow L}$

Contexts     $\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A \mid \Gamma, \alpha:K$

$$\frac{\Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash A : L}{\Gamma \vdash \Lambda \alpha:K.A : K \Rightarrow L}$$

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  - [Harper *et al.*, 1987] Logical framework LF

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- ▶ [Coquand and Huet, 1988] Calculus of constructions (CoC)

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Types       $A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid (x:A) \rightarrow B \mid \forall\alpha:K.A \mid \lambda x:A.B \mid A\ M \mid \Lambda\alpha:K.A \mid A\ B$

Kinds       $K, L ::= \star \mid (\alpha:K) \Rightarrow L \mid \Pi x:A.K$

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[Berardi, 1988; Terlouw, 1988; Barendregt, 1991] Generalized type systems

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Pi x:A.B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash M N : [N/x]B}$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \Pi x:B.K \quad \Gamma \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash A M : [M/x]K}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \Pi \alpha:L.K \quad \Gamma \vdash B : L}{\Gamma \vdash A B : [B/\alpha]K}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \star \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash B : \star}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x:A.B : \star}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash K : \square \quad \Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash A : \star}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi \alpha:K.A : \star}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \star \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash K : \square}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x:A.K : \square}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash K : \square \quad \Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash L : \square}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi \alpha:K.L : \square}$$

# INTRODUCTION

## UNIFIED FUNCTION SPACES

[Berardi, 1988; Terlouw, 1988; Barendregt, 1991] Generalized type systems

$$\boxed{\frac{\Gamma, x:A \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x:A.M : \Pi x:A.B}}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda \alpha:K.M : \Pi \alpha:K.A}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, x:A \vdash B : K}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x:A.B : \Pi x:A.K}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash A : L}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda \alpha:K.A : \Pi \alpha:K.L}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Pi x:A.B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash MN : [N/x]B}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Pi \alpha:K.B \quad \Gamma \vdash A : K}{\Gamma \vdash MA : [A/\alpha]B}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \Pi x:B.K \quad \Gamma \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash AM : [M/x]K}$$
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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Pi \alpha:K.B \quad \Gamma \vdash A : K}{\Gamma \vdash MA : [A/\alpha]B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash K : \square \quad \Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash A : \star}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi \alpha:K.A : \star}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \Pi x:B.K \quad \Gamma \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash AM : [M/x]K}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \star \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash K : \square}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x:A.K : \square}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \Pi \alpha:L.K \quad \Gamma \vdash B : L}{\Gamma \vdash AB : [B/\alpha]K}$$

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Terms	$M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid MN \mid \Lambda \alpha:K.M \mid MA$
Types	$A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid (x:A) \rightarrow B \mid \forall \alpha:K.A \mid \lambda x:A.B \mid A M \mid \Lambda \alpha:K.A \mid AB$
Kinds	$K, L ::= \star \mid (\alpha:K) \Rightarrow L \mid \Pi x:A.K$
Contexts	$\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A \mid \Gamma, \alpha:K$

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Terms       $M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid MN \mid \textcolor{red}{\Lambda \alpha:K.M} \mid \textcolor{red}{M A}$

Types       $A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid (x:A) \rightarrow B \mid \forall \alpha:K.A \mid \textcolor{red}{\lambda x:A.B} \mid \textcolor{red}{A M} \mid \textcolor{red}{\Lambda \alpha:K.A} \mid \textcolor{red}{A B}$

Kinds       $K, L ::= \star \mid (\alpha:K) \Rightarrow L \mid \Pi x:A.K$

Contexts     $\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A \mid \Gamma, \alpha:K$

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Terms	$M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid MN$
Types	$A, B ::= \mathbf{b} \mid (x:A) \rightarrow B \mid \forall \alpha:K.A$
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Terms	$M, N ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid MN$
Types	$A, B ::= \mathbf{b}$
Kinds	$K, L ::= \star \mid \Pi x:A.K$
Contexts	$\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \textcolor{red}{\Gamma, x:A} \mid \textcolor{red}{\Gamma, \alpha:K}$

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash K : \square \quad \Gamma, \alpha:K \vdash L : \square}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi \alpha:K.L : \square}$$

Expressions  $M, N, A, B ::= x \mid \lambda x:A.M \mid MN \mid \Pi x:A.B \mid \star$   
Contexts  $\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A$

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## UNIFIED FUNCTION SPACES

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Sorts  $s ::= \star | \square$

Expressions  $M, N, A, B ::= x | \lambda x:A.M | MN | \Pi x:A.B | s$

Contexts  $\Gamma ::= \cdot | \Gamma, x:A$

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Sorts

$$s ::= \star | \square$$

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Contexts

$$\Gamma ::= \cdot | \Gamma, x:A$$

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Contexts                 $\Gamma ::= \cdot | \Gamma, x:A$

This gives a concise encoding of CoC

What about STLC, PLC, LF, etc.?

## PURE TYPE SYSTEMS

### DEFINITION

PTS is a typed  $\lambda$ -calculus parameterized with:

1. A set of *sorts*  $s \in \mathcal{S}$
2. A relation of *axioms*  $s_1 : s_2 \in \mathcal{A}$
3. A relation of *rules*  $(s_1, s_2, s_3) \in \mathcal{R}$

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Contexts  $\Gamma ::= \cdot \mid \Gamma, x:A$

$$\frac{\vdash \Gamma \quad s_1 : s_2 \in \mathcal{A}}{\Gamma \vdash s_1 : s_2} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : s_1 \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash B : s_2 \quad (s_1, s_2, s_3) \in \mathcal{R}}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x:A.B : s_3}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x:A.B : s \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash M : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x:A.M : \Pi x:A.B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Pi x:A.B \quad \Gamma \vdash N : A}{\Gamma \vdash M N : [M/x]B}$$

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$$\frac{\vdash \Gamma \quad \Gamma \vdash A : s}{\vdash \Gamma, x:A}$$

## EXAMPLES

### $\lambda$ -CUBE [BARENDEGRT, 1991]

8 languages related by inclusion. All have the same sorts and axioms:

- ▶  $\mathcal{S} = \{\star, \square\}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A} = \{\star : \square\}$
- ▶ Rules all have the form  $(s_1, s_2, s_2)$ , abbreviated  $(s_1, s_2)$ .  
All languages have the rule  $(\star, \star)$ , and some subset of  $\{(\star, \square), (\square, \star), (\square, \square)\}$ .

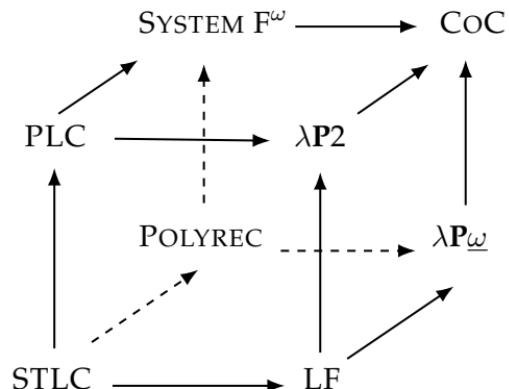
## EXAMPLES

$\lambda$ -CUBE [BARENDEGRT, 1991]

8 languages related by inclusion. All have the same sorts and axioms:

- ▶  $\mathcal{S} = \{\star, \square\}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A} = \{\star : \square\}$
- ▶ Rules all have the form  $(s_1, s_2, s_2)$ , abbreviated  $(s_1, s_2)$ .  
All languages have the rule  $(\star, \star)$ , and some subset of  $\{(\star, \square), (\square, \star), (\square, \square)\}$ .

STLC	$(\star, \star)$
PLC	$(\star, \star) \quad (\square, \star)$
POLYREC	$(\star, \star) \quad (\square, \square)$
SYSTEM F $^\omega$	$(\star, \star) \quad (\square, \star) \quad (\square, \square)$
LF	$(\star, \star) \quad (\star, \square)$
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CoC	$(\star, \star) \quad (\square, \star) \quad (\square, \square) \quad (\star, \square)$



## EXAMPLES

### MARTIN-LÖF TYPE THEORY

#### PTS specification for MLTT

- ▶  $\mathcal{S} = \{\text{Set}_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{A} = \{\text{Set}_i : \text{Set}_j \mid i \leq j\}$
- ▶  $\mathcal{R} = \{\text{Set}_i, \text{Set}_j, \text{Set}_k \mid i, j \leq k\}$

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# EXAMPLES

## MARTIN-LÖF TYPE THEORY

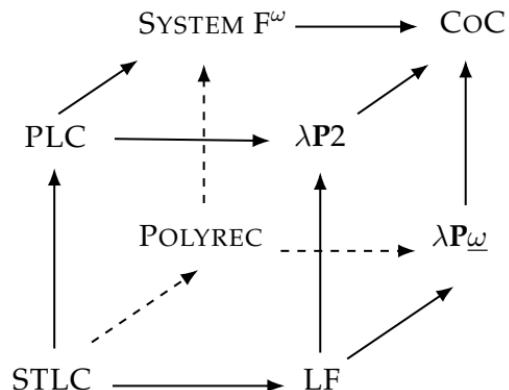
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# PROPERTIES OF PTSs

## BASIC PROPERTIES

### Evaluation

This standard small-step semantics works with all PTSs

$$\frac{}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x:A.M) N \xrightarrow{\beta} [N/x]M} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M \xrightarrow{\beta} M'}{\Gamma \vdash M N \xrightarrow{\beta} M' N} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash N \xrightarrow{\beta} N'}{\Gamma \vdash M N \xrightarrow{\beta} M N'}$$

### Lemma (Substitution property)

If  $\Gamma, x:A \vdash M : B$  and  $\Gamma \vdash N : A$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash [N/x]M : [N/x]B$

### Theorem (Subject reduction)

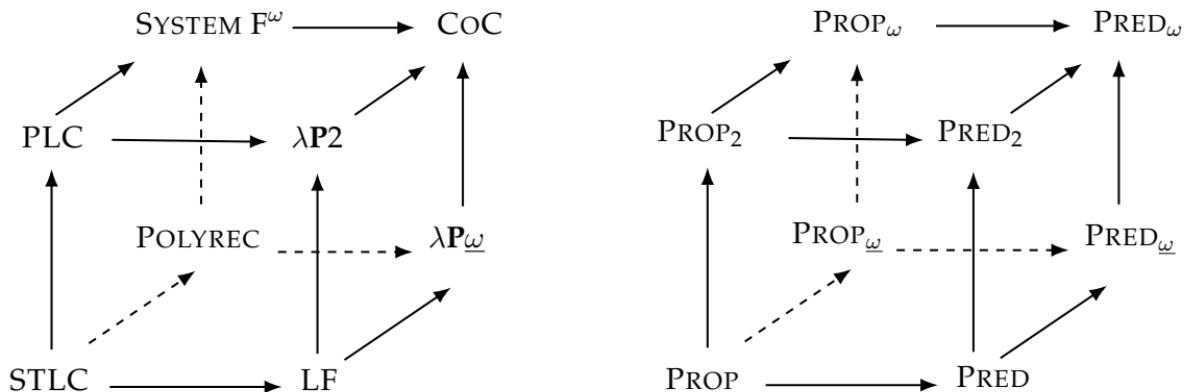
If  $\Gamma \vdash M : A$  and  $\Gamma \vdash M \xrightarrow{\beta} M'$ , then  $\Gamma \vdash M' : A$ .

# PROPERTIES OF PTSs

## CURRY-HOWARD ISOMORPHISMS FOR THE $\lambda$ -CUBE

### Theorem (Barendregt, 1991)

Every system in the  $\lambda$ -cube admits a Curry-Howard isomorphism, and the corresponding logics form an analogous L-cube.



## PROPERTIES OF PTSs

### NORMALIZATION FOR PREDICATIVE PTSs

#### Definition (Predicativity)

A PTS is *predicative* if there is a partial order  $\preceq$  over  $\mathcal{S}$  such that:

1. If  $s_1 : s_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ , then  $s_1 \preceq s_2$
2. If  $(s_1, s_2, s_3) \in \mathcal{R}$ , then  $s_1 \preceq s_3$  and  $s_2 \preceq s_3$

#### Theorem (Strong normalization for predicative PTSs [Fridlender and Pagano, 2015])

*In a predicative PTS, if  $\Gamma \vdash M : A$ , then  $M$  is strongly normalizing.*

#### Proof.

Generalize NbE for MLTT



## EXTENSIONS OF PTSS

- ▶ Pairs and  $\Sigma$ -types

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : s_1 \quad \Gamma, x:A \vdash B : s_2 \quad (s_1, s_2, s_3) \in \mathcal{R}}{\Gamma \vdash \Sigma x:A.B : s_3}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \quad \Gamma \vdash N : [M/x]B}{\Gamma \vdash \langle M, N \rangle : \Sigma x:A.B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Sigma x:A.B}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_1 M : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \Sigma x:A.B}{\Gamma \vdash \pi_2 M : [\pi_1 M/x]B}$$

- ▶ Constants and signatures

$$\frac{\vdash \text{sig} \quad \cdot \vdash_{\text{sig}} A : s \quad c \notin \text{sig}}{\vdash \text{sig}, c:A} \quad \frac{\vdash_{\text{sig}} \Gamma \quad (c:A) \in \text{sig}}{\Gamma \vdash_{\text{sig}} c : A}$$

## EXTENSIONS OF PTSS

### DEFINITIONS

[Severi and Poll, 1994, Stone and Harper, 2006] Singleton types and let-definitions

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : s \quad \Gamma \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{S}_A(M) : s} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \quad \Gamma, x:\mathbf{S}_A(M) \vdash N : B}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{let } x = M:A \text{ in } N : [M/x]B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \mathbf{S}_A(N)}{\Gamma \vdash M \implies_{\beta\delta} N : A}$$

## EXTENSIONS OF PTSS

### DEFINITIONS

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : s \quad \Gamma \vdash M : A}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{S}_A(M) : s} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : A \quad \Gamma, x:\mathbf{S}_A(M) \vdash N : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = M:A \text{ in } N : [M/x]B} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \mathbf{S}_A(N)}{\Gamma \vdash M \xrightarrow{\beta\delta} N : A}$$

[Barthe, 1995] PTS with quotient types and PTS with subset types

### Theorem

Let  $\lambda\mathcal{S}$  be a PTS containing HOL. TFAE:

1. The extension of  $\lambda\mathcal{S}$  with definitions is strongly normalizing
2. The extension of  $\lambda\mathcal{S}$  with quotient types is strongly normalizing
3. The extension of  $\lambda\mathcal{S}$  with subset types is strongly normalizing

## EXTENSIONS OF PTSs

### SOME MORE EXTENSIONS

- ▶ [Courant, 1997] Module calculus
- ▶ [Borghuis, 1998] Modal PTS
- ▶ [Zwanenburg, 1999] Subtyping
- ▶ [Barthe et al., 2003] Pattern matching
- ▶ [Severi and de Vries, 2012] Corecursion on streams
- ▶ [Roux and van Doorn, 2014] Construct larger PTSs while preserving normalization
  - $\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{Q}$ . Disjoint sum of PTSs  $\mathcal{P}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$
  - $\forall \mathcal{P}. \mathcal{Q}$ . Also allows forming  $\mathcal{Q}$ -types by quantifying over  $\mathcal{P}$ -types
  - $\mathcal{P}_{\text{POLY}}$ . Close  $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}$  with  $(s_1, s_2, s_{s_1, s_2}^*)$  for all  $s_1, s_2 \in \mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{P}}$
- ▶ [Yang and Oliveira, 2019] General recursion and iso-types

## CONCLUSION

### Pure type systems

- ▶ Express a lot of type systems
- ▶ Can be extended in many ways
- ▶ Prove properties about several type systems at once

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