

Parametric Polymorphism



dcc

CIENCIAS DE LA COMPUTACIÓN
UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

Pure Type Systems

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| \mathcal{T} | = | \mathcal{C} | constant |
| | | \mathcal{V} | variable |
| | | $\mathcal{T}\mathcal{T}$ | application |
| | | $\lambda\mathcal{V}:\mathcal{T}. \mathcal{T}$ | abstraction |
| | | $\forall\mathcal{V}:\mathcal{T}. \mathcal{T}$ | dependent function space |

Pure Type Systems

$$\text{axiom} \frac{}{\vdash c : s} \quad c : s \in \mathcal{A}$$

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

$$\text{weakening} \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : B \quad \Gamma \vdash C : s}{\Gamma, x : C \vdash A : B}$$

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

$$\text{application} \frac{\Gamma \vdash F : (\forall x : A. B) \quad \Gamma \vdash a : A}{\Gamma \vdash Fa : B[x \mapsto a]}$$

$$\text{abstraction} \frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash b : B \quad \Gamma \vdash (\forall x : A. B) : s}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x : A. b) : (\forall x : A. B)}$$

$$\text{conversion} \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : B \quad \Gamma \vdash B' : s \quad B =_{\beta} B'}{\Gamma \vdash A : B'}$$

$S = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{R})$, where $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S}$.

$\lambda \rightarrow$ is the PTS determined by

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| $\lambda \rightarrow$ | \mathcal{S} | $*, \square$ |
| | \mathcal{A} | $* : \square$ |
| | \mathcal{R} | $(*, *)$ |

λ_2 is the PTS determined by:

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------|
| λ_2 | \mathcal{S} | $*, \square$ |
| | \mathcal{A} | $* : \square$ |
| | \mathcal{R} | $(*, *), (\square, *)$ |

| System | Set of specific rules | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| $\lambda \rightarrow$ | $(*, *)$ | | | |
| $\lambda 2$ | $(*, *)$ | $(\square, *)$ | | |
| λP | $(*, *)$ | | $(*, \square)$ | |
| $\lambda P 2$ | $(*, *)$ | $(\square, *)$ | $(*, \square)$ | |
| $\lambda \underline{\omega}$ | $(*, *)$ | | | (\square, \square) |
| $\lambda \omega$ | $(*, *)$ | $(\square, *)$ | | (\square, \square) |
| $\lambda P \underline{\omega}$ | $(*, *)$ | | $(*, \square)$ | (\square, \square) |
| $\lambda P \omega = \lambda C$ | $(*, *)$ | $(\square, *)$ | $(*, \square)$ | (\square, \square) |

CC_ω is a PTS with this specification:

- $\mathcal{S} = \{\star\} \cup \{\square_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- $\mathcal{A} = \{\star : \square_0\} \cup \{\square_i : \square_{i+1} \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- $\mathcal{R} = \{\star \rightsquigarrow \star, \star \rightsquigarrow \square_i, \square_i \rightsquigarrow \star \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{(\square_i, \square_j, \square_{\max(i,j)}) \mid i, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$A_1 \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_i \rightarrow S$$

Traducción de tipos a relaciones

$\llbracket - \rrbracket : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ (translation from types to relations)

$$\llbracket s \rrbracket = \lambda \overline{x} : \overline{s}. \overline{x} \rightarrow s$$

$$\llbracket x \rrbracket = x_R$$

$$\llbracket \forall x : A. B \rrbracket = \lambda \overline{f} : (\forall x : A. \overline{B}). \forall \overline{x} : \overline{A}. \forall x_R : \llbracket A \rrbracket \overline{x}. \llbracket B \rrbracket (\overline{f} \overline{x})$$

$$\llbracket F a \rrbracket = \llbracket F \rrbracket \overline{a} \llbracket a \rrbracket$$

$$\llbracket \lambda x : A. b \rrbracket = \lambda \overline{x} : \overline{A}. \lambda x_R : \llbracket A \rrbracket \overline{x}. \llbracket b \rrbracket$$

Parametricity. $\vdash A : B \implies \vdash \llbracket A \rrbracket : \llbracket B \rrbracket \bar{A}$

types to relations Note that, by definition,

$$\llbracket \star \rrbracket T_1 T_2 = T_1 \rightarrow T_2 \rightarrow \star$$

function types

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket A \rightarrow B \rrbracket &: \llbracket \star \rrbracket (A \rightarrow B) (A \rightarrow B) \\ \llbracket A \rightarrow B \rrbracket f_1 f_2 &= \forall a_1 : A. \forall a_2 : A. \\ &\quad \llbracket A \rrbracket a_1 a_2 \rightarrow \llbracket B \rrbracket (f_1 a_1) (f_2 a_2) \end{aligned}$$

That is, functions are related iff they take related arguments into related outputs.

type schemes

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \forall A : \star. B \rrbracket &: \llbracket \star \rrbracket (\forall A : \star. B) (\forall A : \star. B) \\ \llbracket \forall A : \star. B \rrbracket g_1 g_2 &= \forall A_1 : \star. \forall A_2 : \star. \forall A_R : \llbracket \star \rrbracket A_1 A_2. \\ &\quad \llbracket B \rrbracket (g_1 A_1) (g_2 A_2) \end{aligned}$$

In words, polymorphic values are related iff instances at related types are related.



Barendregt, H. P. (1992).

Lambda calculi with types, volume 2, page 117–309.



Bernardy, J.-P., Jansson, P., and Paterson, R. (2010).

Parametricity and dependent types.

Proceedings of the 15th ACM SIGPLAN international conference on Functional programming - ICFP '10.