

Exercise Sheet 4 (graded,
25% of final course mark)

RETURN SOLUTIONS TO GRADUATE
EDUCATION OFFICE BY 16:00
ON MONDAY 16 NOVEMBER

- $\llbracket c^A \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\langle \rangle} 1 \xrightarrow{|c^A|} \llbracket A \rrbracket$

- $\llbracket x_i \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\pi_i} \llbracket A_i \rrbracket$ if $\Gamma = [\dots, x_i : A_i, \dots]$

- $\llbracket () \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\langle \rangle} 1 = \llbracket 1 \rrbracket$

- $\llbracket (s, t) \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\langle \llbracket s \rrbracket, \llbracket t \rrbracket \rangle} \llbracket A \rrbracket \times \llbracket B \rrbracket = \llbracket A \times B \rrbracket$

- $\llbracket \text{fst } t \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\llbracket t \rrbracket} \llbracket A \times B \rrbracket = \llbracket A \rrbracket \times \llbracket B \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \llbracket A \rrbracket$
 $\llbracket \text{snd } t \rrbracket = \pi_2 \circ \llbracket t \rrbracket$

- $\llbracket \lambda x : A. t \rrbracket = \text{cur}(\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket A \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\llbracket t \rrbracket} \llbracket B \rrbracket) \cong \llbracket \Gamma, x : A \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\llbracket t \rrbracket} \llbracket B \rrbracket$

- $\llbracket s t \rrbracket = \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\langle \llbracket s \rrbracket, \llbracket t \rrbracket \rangle} \llbracket B \rrbracket \xleftarrow{\llbracket A \rrbracket} \llbracket A \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\text{app}} \llbracket B \rrbracket$

Substitution

$t' [t/x]$ = result of replacing
all free occurrences of variable x
in term t' by the term t ,
 α -converting λ -bound variables in
 t' to avoid them "capturing" any
free variables of t

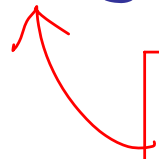
E.g. $(\lambda y:A.(y, x)) [y/x] \begin{cases} \text{is } \lambda z:A.(z, y) \\ \text{is NOT } \lambda y:A.(y, y) \end{cases}$

Free variables $fv(t)$ of a term t

- $fv(c^A) = \emptyset$
- $fv(x) = \{x\}$
- $fv(() = \emptyset$
- $fv((s, t)) = fv(s) \cup fv(t)$
- $fv(st) = fv(s) \cup fv(t)$
- $fv(\lambda x:A. t) = fv(t) - \{x\}$

Freshness relation:

$$x \# t \triangleq x \notin fv(t)$$


$$\{y \in fv(t) \mid y \neq x\}$$

Substitution

$$\frac{}{c^A[t/x] = c^A}$$

$$\frac{}{x[t/x] = t}$$

$$\frac{y \neq x}{y[t/x] = y}$$

$$\frac{}{() [t/x] = ()}$$

$$\frac{s_1[t/x] = s'_1 \quad s_2[t/x] = s'_2}{(s_1, s_2)[t/x] = (s'_1, s'_2)}$$

$$\frac{s[t/x] = s'}{(fst\ s)[t/x] = fst\ s'}$$

$$\frac{s[t/x] = s'}{(snd\ s)[t/x] = snd\ s'}$$

$$\frac{s[t/x] = s' \quad y \# (x, t)}{(\lambda y : A. s)[t/x] = \lambda y : A. s'}$$

$$\frac{s_1[t/x] = s'_1 \quad s_2[t/x] = s'_2}{(s_1 s_2)[t/x] = s'_1 s'_2}$$

Typing property of substitution

Substitution Lemma

If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ & $\Gamma, x : A \vdash t' : A'$
(where $x \notin \Gamma$), then
$$\Gamma \vdash t'[t/x] : A'$$

Proof by induction on the structure of t' .
In case t' is $\lambda y : B. s$, need to first prove

Weakening Lemma If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ & $x \notin \Gamma$, then
$$\Gamma, x : B \vdash t : A$$

$\beta\eta$ - Equality $\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} t : A$

where $\Gamma \vdash s : A$ & $\Gamma \vdash t : A$,
is inductively defined, as follows :

- β - Conversions

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t : B \quad \Gamma \vdash s : A}{\Gamma \vdash (\lambda x : A. t) s =_{\beta\eta} t[s/x] : B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fst}(s, t) =_{\beta\eta} s : A} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash s : A \quad \Gamma \vdash t : B}{\Gamma \vdash \text{snd}(s, t) =_{\beta\eta} t : B}$$

$\beta\eta$ - Equality $\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} t : A$

where $\Gamma \vdash s : A$ & $\Gamma \vdash t : A$,
is inductively defined, as follows :

- β - Conversions...
- η - Conversions

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \rightarrow B \quad x \# t}{\Gamma \vdash t =_{\beta\eta} (\lambda x : A. tx) : A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A \times B}{\Gamma \vdash t =_{\beta\eta} (\text{fst } t, \text{snd } t) : A \times B} \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash t : 1}{\Gamma \vdash t =_{\beta\eta} () : 1}$$

$\beta\eta$ - Equality $\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} t : A$

where $\Gamma \vdash s : A$ & $\Gamma \vdash t : A$,
is inductively defined, as follows :

- β - Conversions...
- η - Conversions...
- Congruence rules

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : A \vdash t =_{\beta\eta} t' : B}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x : A. t =_{\beta\eta} \lambda x : A. t' : A \rightarrow B}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} s' : A \rightarrow B \quad \Gamma \vdash t =_{\beta\eta} t' : A}{\Gamma \vdash st =_{\beta\eta} s't' : B}$$

etc.

$\beta\eta$ - Equality $\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} t : A$

where $\Gamma \vdash s : A$ & $\Gamma \vdash t : A$,
is inductively defined, as follows :

- β - Conversions...
- η - Conversions...
- Congruence rules...
- $=_{\beta\eta}$ is reflexive, symmetric & transitive

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash t : A}{\Gamma \vdash t =_{\beta\eta} t : A}$$

etc.

$\beta\eta$ - Equality $\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} t : A$

Soundness Theorem for ccc semantics of STLC

If $\Gamma \vdash s =_{\beta\eta} t : A$, then in any ccc

$$\llbracket s \rrbracket = \llbracket t \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket A \rrbracket$$

Proof... (uses following result about semantics of substitution...)

Semantics of substitution in a CCC

Theorem If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ & $\Gamma, x : A \vdash t' : A'$
then in any ccc

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket & \xrightarrow{\langle \text{id}, \llbracket t \rrbracket \rangle} & \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket A \rrbracket \cong \llbracket \Gamma, x : A \rrbracket \\
 & \searrow & \downarrow \llbracket t' \rrbracket \\
 & \llbracket t' [t/x] \rrbracket & \llbracket A' \rrbracket
 \end{array}$$

Commutates

proofs (by induction on structure of t' & t) omitted

Weakening lemma

If $\Gamma \vdash t : A$ & $y \notin \Gamma$, then $\llbracket \Gamma, y : B \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\llbracket t \rrbracket} \llbracket A \rrbracket$
is equal to $\llbracket \Gamma, y : B \rrbracket \cong \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket B \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \xrightarrow{\llbracket t \rrbracket} \llbracket A \rrbracket$

The internal language of a ccc $\mathbb{C}$

- one ground type for each $\mathbb{C}$ -object X
- one constant f^X for each $\mathbb{C}$ -morphism $f : 1 \rightarrow X$ ("global element" of the object X)

Then types & terms of STLC over this language describe objects & morphisms of $\mathbb{C}$.

For example [Ex.Sh. 3, qu. 3], in any ccc $\mathbb{C}$ there is an isomorphism

$$z^{(x \times y)} \cong (z^y)^x \quad (\text{any } x, y, z \in \text{obj } \mathbb{C})$$

Which in the internal language of $\mathbb{C}$ is described by terms

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{s} \quad \vdash \lambda f : (x \times y) \rightarrow z. \lambda x : X. \lambda y : Y. f(x, y) \\ \quad : (x \times y \rightarrow z) \rightarrow (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) \\ \textcircled{t} \quad \vdash \lambda g : (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)). \lambda z : x \times y. g(\text{fst } z)(\text{snd } z) \\ \quad : (x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z)) \rightarrow ((x \times y) \rightarrow z) \end{array}$$

satisfying $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f : (x \times y) \rightarrow z \vdash t(sf) =_{\beta\eta} f \\ g : x \rightarrow (y \rightarrow z) \vdash s(tg) =_{\beta\eta} g \end{array} \right.$