

Recursive Types

$\text{int list} : \text{nil (of unit)}$
 $\quad | \text{cons of int, int list}$

$[1; 2; 3] \hat{=} \text{cons}(1, \text{cons}(2, \text{cons}(3, \text{nil})))$

$\text{int list} \hat{=} \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list}$
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{oops!}$

$\tau ::= \dots | \mu \alpha. \tau$
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{recursive instance of type}$

remember: $\text{fact} \hat{=} \text{fix } \lambda n. \dots$
 $\quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $\quad \quad \text{recursive instance of fact}$

$\text{int list} \hat{=} \mu \alpha. \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha$

So, does $\text{inr}(1, \text{nil}) : \text{int list}$?
Not quite.

$\text{inr } e : _ + _$ but int list has a μ on the outside
 $\text{inr}(1, \text{nil}) : \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list} \neq \text{int list}$

$e ::= \dots | \text{fold}_{\tau} e | \text{unfold}_{\tau} e$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : [\mu \alpha. \tau / \alpha] \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{fold}_{\mu \alpha. \tau} e : \mu \alpha. \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \mu \alpha. \tau}{\Gamma \vdash \text{unfold}_{\mu \alpha. \tau} e : [\mu \alpha. \tau / \alpha] \tau}$$

$$\cdot j \cdot + \text{inl } () : \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list}$$

$$\cdot j \cdot + \text{fold}_{\text{int list}} \text{ inl } () : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int list}$$

$$\text{nil} \in \text{fold}_{\text{int list}} \text{ inl } ()$$

$$\text{cons } e_1, e_2 \stackrel{\text{int int list}}{\Delta} \text{fold}_{\text{int list}} \text{ inr } (e_1, e_2)$$

$$\text{hd_or_0} : \text{int list} \rightarrow \text{int}$$

$$\equiv \lambda l : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha. \text{case unfold } l \text{ of}$$

$$\{ x. 0 ;$$

$$y. \text{fst } y \}$$

$$\Gamma, l : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha + l : \text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha$$

$$\Gamma, l : \dots + \text{unfold } l : (\text{Ma. unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha / \alpha) (\text{unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha)$$

$$= [\text{int list} / \alpha] (\text{unit} + \text{int} \times \alpha)$$

$$= \text{unit} + \text{int} \times \text{int list}$$

$$\frac{e \text{ val}}{\text{fold}_z e \text{ val}} \quad \frac{e \mapsto e'}{\text{fold}_z e \mapsto \text{fold}_z e'}$$

$$\frac{e \mapsto e'}{\text{unfold } e \mapsto \text{unfold } e'} \quad \frac{e \text{ val}}{\text{unfold } (\text{fold}_z e) \mapsto e}$$

sum : int list → int } General Recursion

$$\equiv \lambda l : \text{int list}. \text{case unfold } l \text{ of}$$

$$\{ _ . 0 ;$$

$$x. (\text{fst } x) + \text{sum } (\text{snd } x) \}$$

oops
need another fixed pt combinator

let's just add it.

$$e ::= \dots \mid \text{fix } x. e$$

$$\frac{\Gamma, x : \tau + e : \tau}{\Gamma + \text{fix } x. e : \tau}$$

$$\text{fix } x. e \mapsto [\text{fix } x. e / x] e$$

$sum \equiv fix\ sum.\ \lambda l: int\ list.\ case\ unfold\ l\ of$
 $\{ _ \rightarrow 0;$
 $\ x \rightarrow (fst\ x) + sum\ (snd\ x) \}$

$dbl: int\ list \rightarrow int\ list$
 $\equiv fix\ dbl.\ \lambda l: int\ list.\ case\ unfold\ l\ of$
 $\{ _ \rightarrow fold\ (inl\ ())$
 $\ x \rightarrow fold\ (inr\ (2 * fst\ x, dbl\ (snd\ x))) \}$

Can write infinite loops again:
 $fix\ x.x \mapsto [fix\ x.x/x]x = fix\ x.x \mapsto \dots$

In fact, could do it without fix:

$D \equiv \mu d. d \rightarrow d$

$$\frac{x:D \vdash e:D}{\vdash \lambda x:D. e:D \rightarrow D}$$

$$\vdash fold_D(\lambda x:D. e): D$$

$$\frac{x:D \vdash unfold_D\ x : D \rightarrow D \quad x:D \vdash x:D}{x:D \vdash (unfold_D\ x)\ x : D}$$

$$\vdash \lambda x:D. (unfold_D\ x)\ x : D \rightarrow D$$

$fold_D(\lambda x:D. (unfold_D\ x)\ x) : D$

$(\lambda x:D. (unfold_D\ x)\ x) fold_D(\lambda x:D. (unfold_D\ x)\ x) : D$
 \approx
 $(\lambda x. x\ x) (\lambda x. x\ x)$