

# Linguaggi di Programmazione

Roberta Gori

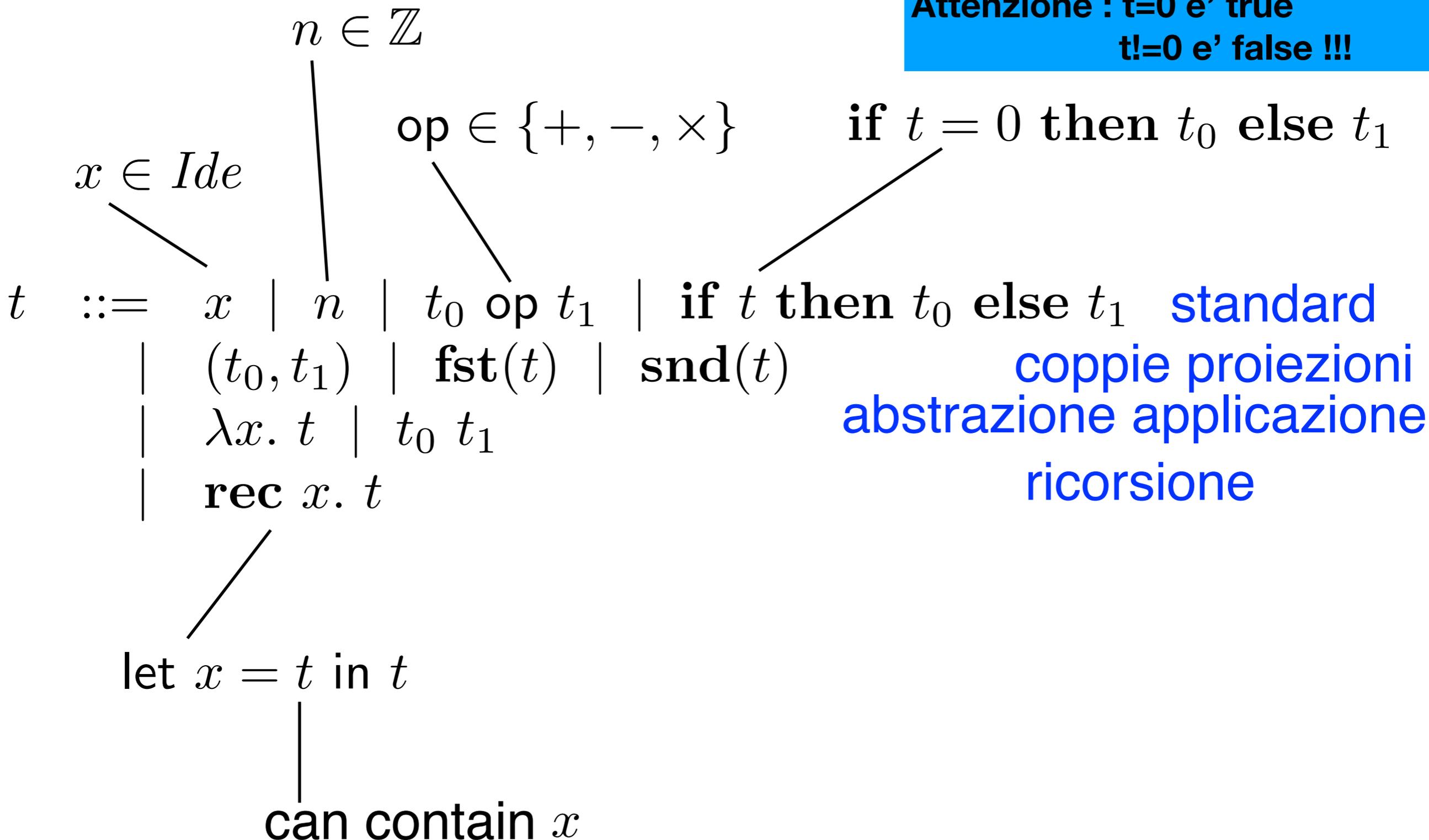
HOFL Sintassi e Tipi -7.1

HOFL pre-termini

(linguaggio funzionale di ordine superiore)

# Sintassi HOFL

Attenzione :  $t=0$  e' true  
 $t!=0$  e' false !!!



# Esercizio

**rec**  $f$ .  $\lambda x$ . **if**  $x$  **then** 1 **else**  $x \times (f (x - 1))$

quale e' il significato del precedente pre-termine?

Definisce la funzione fattoriale

# Esercizio

**rec** *rep*.  $\lambda n. \lambda f. \lambda x.$  **if**  $n$  **then**  $x$   
**else**  $f$  (*rep*  $(n - 1)$   $f$   $x$ )

quale e' significato del precedente pre-terminine?

$$\textit{rep } n \ f \ x = f^n \ x$$

# Esercizio

$$\lambda x. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{rec } f. \lambda y. \text{ if } (x - y) \text{ then } 0 \\ \text{else if } (x + y) \text{ then } 1 \\ \text{else } f (y + 1) \end{array} \right) 0 \right)$$

quale e' significato del precedente pre-termine?

maggiore o uguale a 0

# Esercizio (da consegnare)

assumiamo  $true = 0$

$false = \text{qls } n \neq 0$

riempire al posto dei puntini (in HOFL)

$or \triangleq \lambda n. \lambda m. \dots$

$and \triangleq \lambda n. \lambda m. \dots$

$not \triangleq \lambda m. \dots$

$implies \triangleq \lambda n. \lambda m. \dots$

$iff \triangleq \lambda n. \lambda m. \dots$

# Pre-termini

$t ::= x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1$   
 $\mid (t_0, t_1) \mid \text{fst}(t) \mid \text{snd}(t)$   
 $\mid \lambda x. t \mid t_0 t_1$   
 $\mid \text{rec } x. t$

Perche' sono chiamati pre-termini?

$x + 1$  ✓

✗  $1 + (0, 5)$

**if**  $x$  **then**  $x + 1$  **else**  $x - 1$  ✓

✗  $2 \times \lambda x. x$

$(0, \lambda x. x)$  ✓

abbiamo bisogno  
di un sistema di tipi

✗  $3 \lambda x. x + 1$

$\text{fst}(0, \lambda x. x)$  ✓

✗  $\text{fst}(3)$

$(\lambda x. x + 1) 3$  ✓

✗ **if**  $x$  **then**  $\lambda x. x$  **else**  $(x, x)$

**rec**  $f. \lambda x. x + (f 0)$  ✓

✗ **rec**  $f. \lambda x. f + x$

tipi HOFL

# Tipi

$$t ::= x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1$$
$$\mid (t_0, t_1) \mid \text{fst}(t) \mid \text{snd}(t)$$
$$\mid \lambda x. t \mid t_0 t_1$$
$$\mid \text{rec } x. t$$

quali tipi?

infinite combinazioni!

**coppie**

*int*

*int* \* *int*

**funzioni**

*int* → *int*

*int* \* (*int* → *int*)

(*int* \* *int*) → *int*

*int* \* (*int* \* *int*)

(*int* → *int*) → *int*

(*int* → *int*) \* (*int* → *int*)

(*int* → *int*) → (*int* → (*int* \* *int*))

# Sintassi dei tipi

$\tau ::= int \mid \tau_0 * \tau_1 \mid \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1$

$\mathcal{T}$

insieme di tutti i tipi

perche' non le liste? per la stessa ragione per cui evitiamo la divisione testa e coda non sono funzioni totali

assumiamo variabili tipate

$Ide = \{Ide_\tau\}_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}}$

$\hat{\cdot} : Ide \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$

$\hat{x}$  denota il tipo di  $x$

# Type judgements

formula:  $t : \tau$  si legge "ha tipo"

sono assegnati ai pre-termini  
usando un insieme di regole di inferenza  
(induzione strutturale sulla sintassi HOFL)

# Sistema di tipi

$$\frac{}{x : \hat{x}} \quad \frac{}{n : int} \quad \frac{t_0 : int \quad t_1 : int}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 : int} \quad \frac{t : int \quad t_0 : \tau \quad t_1 : \tau}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 : \tau}$$

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# Termini ben formati

$$t ::= x \mid n \mid t_0 \text{ op } t_1 \mid \text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1$$
$$\mid (t_0, t_1) \mid \text{fst}(t) \mid \text{snd}(t)$$
$$\mid \lambda x. t \mid t_0 t_1$$
$$\mid \text{rec } x. t$$
$$\tau ::= \text{int} \mid \tau_0 * \tau_1 \mid \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1$$

$\mathcal{T}$  insieme di tutti i tipi

un pre-termine  $t$  e' ben formato se  $\exists \tau \in \mathcal{T}. t : \tau$

cioe' se possiamo assegnargli un tipo  
anche detto ben tipato o *tipabile*

$T_\tau$  insieme di tutti i termini ben formati di tipo  $\tau$

Controllo dei tipi  
Church Type Theory

# Church Type Theory

- Le variabili sono etichettate con tipi (dichiarati)
- Deduciamo il tipo dei termini per induzione strutturale cioè **usando le regole di inferenza in modo bottom-up**

# Esempio

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$fact : int \rightarrow int$

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# Esempio

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scritto in maniera più semplice

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=

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scritto in maniera più semplice

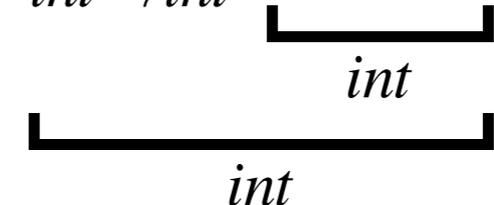
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$fact \triangleq \mathbf{rec} f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \mathbf{if} x \mathbf{then} 1 \mathbf{else} x \times (f (x - 1))$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$fact \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} . \lambda \underbrace{x}_{int} . \mathbf{if} \underbrace{x}_{int} \mathbf{then} \underbrace{1}_{int} \mathbf{else} \underbrace{x}_{int} \times \left( \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} \left( \underbrace{x}_{int} - \underbrace{1}_{int} \right) \right)$



# Esempio

$fact \triangleq \mathbf{rec} f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \mathbf{if} x \mathbf{then} 1 \mathbf{else} x \times (f (x - 1))$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$fact \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} . \lambda \underbrace{x}_{int} . \mathbf{if} \underbrace{x}_{int} \mathbf{then} \underbrace{1}_{int} \mathbf{else} \underbrace{x}_{int} \times \left( \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} \left( \underbrace{x}_{int} - \underbrace{1}_{int} \right) \right)$

The diagram illustrates the type annotations for the factorial function definition. Brackets are used to group parts of the expression and indicate their types:

- $f$  is annotated with  $int \rightarrow int$ .
- $\lambda x$  is annotated with  $int$ .
- $x$  in the  $\mathbf{if}$  condition is annotated with  $int$ .
- $1$  in the  $\mathbf{then}$  branch is annotated with  $int$ .
- $x$  in the  $\mathbf{else}$  branch is annotated with  $int$ .
- The recursive call  $f(x - 1)$  is annotated with  $int$ .
- The entire expression  $x \times (f(x - 1))$  is annotated with  $int$ .

# Esempio

$fact \triangleq \mathbf{rec} f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \mathbf{if} x \mathbf{then} 1 \mathbf{else} x \times (f (x - 1))$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$fact \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} . \lambda \underbrace{x}_{int} . \mathbf{if} \underbrace{x}_{int} \mathbf{then} \underbrace{1}_{int} \mathbf{else} \underbrace{x}_{int} \times \left( \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} \left( \underbrace{x}_{int} - \underbrace{1}_{int} \right) \right)$

The diagram illustrates the typing of the lambda expression in the factorial function definition. It shows four nested brackets, each labeled with the type *int*. The innermost bracket is under the expression  $x - 1$ . The next bracket is under the expression  $f(x - 1)$ . The third bracket is under the expression  $x \times (f(x - 1))$ . The outermost bracket is under the entire lambda expression  $\lambda x. \mathbf{if} x \mathbf{then} 1 \mathbf{else} x \times (f(x - 1))$ .

# Esempio

$fact \triangleq \mathbf{rec} f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \mathbf{if} x \mathbf{then} 1 \mathbf{else} x \times (f (x - 1))$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$fact \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} . \lambda \underbrace{x}_{int} . \mathbf{if} \underbrace{x}_{int} \mathbf{then} \underbrace{1}_{int} \mathbf{else} \underbrace{x}_{int} \times \left( \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} \left( \underbrace{\underbrace{x}_{int} - \underbrace{1}_{int}}_{int} \right) \right)$

# Esempio

$fact \triangleq \mathbf{rec} f : int \rightarrow int. \lambda x : int. \mathbf{if} x \mathbf{then} 1 \mathbf{else} x \times (f (x - 1))$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$fact \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} . \lambda \underbrace{x}_{int} . \mathbf{if} \underbrace{x}_{int} \mathbf{then} \underbrace{1}_{int} \mathbf{else} \underbrace{x}_{int} \times \left( \underbrace{f}_{int \rightarrow int} \left( \underbrace{x}_{int} - \underbrace{1}_{int} \right) \right) : int \rightarrow int$

# Inferenza di tipi

## Curry Type theory

# Curry Type Theory

- I tipi delle variabili non devono necessariamente essere (dichiarati)
- Inferiamo il tipo dei termini e' inferito usando le regole per derivare vincoli di tipo (equazioni di tipo) le cui soluzioni (tramite unificazione) definiscono il tipo principale

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

intuivamente

$$t \ 0 \equiv (0, (t \ 2)) \equiv (0, (2, (t \ 4))) \equiv \dots \equiv (0, (2, (4, \dots)))$$

sequenza di tutti i numeri pari

possiamo digitare sequenze di interi di lunghezza fissa  
non abbiamo un tipo per sequenze di lunghezza qualsiasi/infinita

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

## Haskell

```
Prelude> let p x = (x, p (x+2))
```

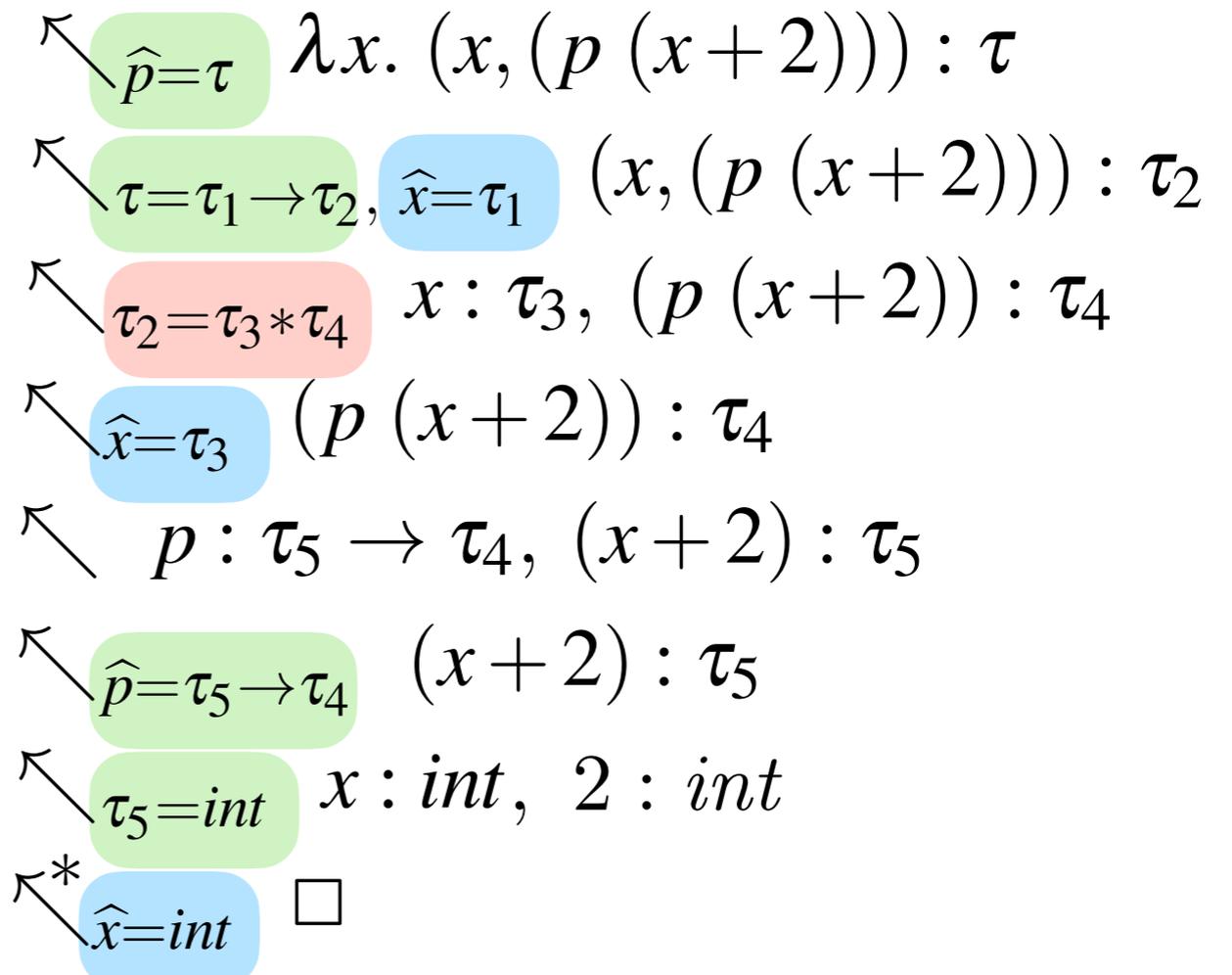
```
<interactive>:...:5: error:
```

- Occurs check: cannot construct the infinite type: b ~ (t, b)  
Expected type: t -> b  
Actual type: t -> (t, b)
- Relevant bindings include  
p :: t -> b (bound at <interactive>:...:5)

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2))) : \tau$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{x} = \tau_1 \\ \hat{x} = \tau_3 \\ \hat{x} = int \end{array} \right\} \tau_1 = \tau_3 = int$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{p} = \tau = \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 \\ \hat{p} = \tau_5 \rightarrow \tau_4 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \tau_1 = \tau_5 = int \\ \tau_2 = \tau_4 \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tau_2 = \tau_4 \\ \tau_2 = \tau_3 * \tau_4 \end{array} \right\} \text{fail! (occur check)}$$

$$\frac{}{x : \hat{x}} \quad \frac{}{n : int} \quad \frac{t_0 : int \quad t_1 : int}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 : int} \quad \frac{t : int \quad t_0 : \tau \quad t_1 : \tau}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 : \tau}$$

$$\frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1}{(t_0, t_1) : \tau_0 * \tau_1} \quad \frac{t : \tau_0 * \tau_1}{\mathbf{fst}(t) : \tau_0} \quad \frac{t : \tau_0 * \tau_1}{\mathbf{snd}(t) : \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{x : \tau_0 \quad t : \tau_1}{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} \quad \frac{t_1 : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad t_0 : \tau_0}{t_1 \ t_0 : \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{x : \tau \quad t : \tau}{\mathbf{rec} \ x. t : \tau}$$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda \underline{x}. \ (\underline{x}, (p \ (x + \underline{2})))$$

$\square$   
*int*

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda \underline{x}. \ (\underline{x}, (p \ (\underline{x} + \underline{2})))$$

*int*                      *int*

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda \underset{\text{int}}{\underline{x}}. \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underline{x}}, (p \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underline{x}} + \underset{\text{int}}{\underline{2}})))$$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda \underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{x}. \ (\underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{x}, (p \ (\underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{x} + \underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{2})))$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{int}$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda \underset{\text{int}}{\underline{x}}. \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underline{x}}, \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underline{p}} \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underline{x}} + \underset{\text{int}}{\underline{2}})))$$

$\xrightarrow{\tau_4}$   $\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{int}}$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec}_{\substack{\square \\ int \rightarrow \tau_4}} \ p. \ \lambda_{\substack{\square \\ int}} \ x. \ (\underbrace{x}_{int}, (\underbrace{p}_{\substack{\square \\ int \rightarrow \tau_4}} (\underbrace{x}_{int} + \underbrace{2}_{int}))))$$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \underset{\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{\underbrace{p}}. \ \lambda \underset{\text{int}}{\underbrace{x}}. \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underbrace{x}}, (\underset{\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{\underbrace{p}} \ (\underset{\text{int}}{\underbrace{x}} + \underset{\text{int}}{\underbrace{2}})))$$

$\tau_4$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \underset{\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p.} \ \lambda \underset{\text{int}}{x}. \ \left( \underset{\text{int}}{x}, \left( \underset{\text{int} \rightarrow \tau_4}{p} \left( \underset{\text{int}}{x} + \underset{\text{int}}{2} \right) \right) \right)$$

$\tau_4$

$\tau_4$

$\text{int} * \tau_4$

# Esempio

$$t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda x. \ (x, (p \ (x + 2)))$$

scritto in maniera più semplice

$$t = \mathbf{rec} \ p. \ \lambda \underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{x}. \ \left( \underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{x}, \left( \underset{\substack{\square \\ int \rightarrow \tau_4}}{p}, \left( \underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{x} + \underset{\substack{\square \\ int}}{2} \right) \right) \right)$$

$$(int \rightarrow (int * \tau_4))$$

$$(int \rightarrow (int * \tau_4)) = (int \rightarrow \tau_4) \Rightarrow \tau_4 = (int * \tau_4) \quad \text{fallisce (occur check)}$$

# Esercizio

inferire il tipo del termine sotto

$$\frac{}{x : \widehat{x}} \quad \frac{}{n : int} \quad \frac{t_0 : int \quad t_1 : int}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 : int} \quad \frac{t : int \quad t_0 : \tau \quad t_1 : \tau}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 : \tau}$$

$$\frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1}{(t_0, t_1) : \tau_0 * \tau_1} \quad \frac{t : \tau_0 * \tau_1}{\text{fst}(t) : \tau_0} \quad \frac{t : \tau_0 * \tau_1}{\text{snd}(t) : \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{x : \tau_0 \quad t : \tau_1}{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1} \quad \frac{t_1 : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad t_0 : \tau_0}{t_1 t_0 : \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{x : \tau \quad t : \tau}{\text{rec } x. t : \tau}$$

$\text{rec } rep. \lambda n. \lambda f. \lambda x. \text{if } \underline{n} \text{ then } \underline{x}$   
 $\text{else } \underline{f} (\underline{rep} (\underline{n - 1}) \underline{f} \underline{x})$

$$\tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_0$$

$$(\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_0) \rightarrow \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_0$$

$$int \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_0) \rightarrow \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_0$$

$n : int$

$x : \tau_0$

$f : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_0$

$rep : int \rightarrow (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_0) \rightarrow \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \tau_0 = \tau_1$

# Esercizio

$$\frac{}{x : \widehat{x}} \quad \frac{}{n : int} \quad \frac{t_0 : int \quad t_1 : int}{t_0 \text{ op } t_1 : int} \quad \frac{t : int \quad t_0 : \tau \quad t_1 : \tau}{\text{if } t \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1 : \tau}$$

$$\frac{t_0 : \tau_0 \quad t_1 : \tau_1}{(t_0, t_1) : \tau_0 * \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{t : \tau_0 * \tau_1}{\text{fst}(t) : \tau_0}$$

$$\frac{t : \tau_0 * \tau_1}{\text{snd}(t) : \tau_1}$$

inferire il tipo del termine sotto

$$\frac{x : \tau_0 \quad t : \tau_1}{\lambda x. t : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{t_1 : \tau_0 \rightarrow \tau_1 \quad t_0 : \tau_0}{t_1 t_0 : \tau_1}$$

$$\frac{x : \tau \quad t : \tau}{\text{rec } x. t : \tau}$$

$$\lambda x. \left( \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{rec } f. \lambda y. \text{if } \underline{(x - y)} \text{ then } \underline{0} \\ \text{else if } \underline{(x + y)} \text{ then } \underline{1} \\ \text{else } \underline{f (y + 1)} \end{array} \right) \underline{0} \right)$$

$$int \rightarrow int$$

$$int$$

$$int \rightarrow int$$

*int*

*x : int*

*y : int*

*f : int → int*

# Substituzioni capture-avoiding (di nuovo)

# Variabili libere

$$\text{fv}(n) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \emptyset$$

$$\text{fv}(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x\}$$

$$\text{fv}(t_0 \text{ op } t_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{if } t \mathbf{ then } t_0 \mathbf{ else } t_1) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t) \cup \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}((t_0, t_1)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{fst}(t)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{snd}(t)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t)$$

$$\text{fv}(\lambda x. t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t) \setminus \{x\}$$

$$\text{fv}((t_0 t_1)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t_0) \cup \text{fv}(t_1)$$

$$\text{fv}(\mathbf{rec } x. t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fv}(t) \setminus \{x\}$$

# Substituzioni

$$n[t/x] = n$$

$$y[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} t & \text{if } y = x \\ y & \text{if } y \neq x \end{cases}$$

$$(t_0 \text{ op } t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} t_0[t/x] \text{ op } t_1[t/x] \quad \text{with op} \in \{+, -, \times\}$$

$$(\text{if } t' \text{ then } t_0 \text{ else } t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{if } t'[t/x] \text{ then } t_0[t/x] \text{ else } t_1[t/x]$$

$$(t_0, t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (t_0[t/x], t_1[t/x])$$

$$\text{fst}(t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{fst}(t'[t/x])$$

$$\text{snd}(t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{snd}(t'[t/x])$$

$$(t_0 t_1)[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (t_0[t/x] t_1[t/x])$$

$$(\lambda y. t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda z. (t'[z/y][t/x]) \quad \text{for } z \notin \text{fv}(\lambda y. t') \cup \text{fv}(t) \cup \{x\}$$

$$(\text{rec } y. t')[t/x] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{rec } z. (t'[z/y][t/x]) \quad \text{for } z \notin \text{fv}(\text{rec } y. t') \cup \text{fv}(t) \cup \{x\}$$

# I tipi sono rispettati

$$\text{TH. } \begin{array}{l} x_0 : \tau_0 \\ t_0 : \tau_0 \end{array} \quad t : \tau \quad \Rightarrow \quad t^{[t_0/x_0]} : \tau$$

prova omessa  
(per induzione strutturale)