

Fω <:

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Syntax

$K ::=$
 Ty
 $K \Rightarrow K'$

Kinds
types
operator kinds

$A ::=$
 X
 Top
 $A \rightarrow A'$
 $\forall(X <: A :: K) A'$
 $\lambda(X :: K) A'$
 $A(A')$

Families (types and operators)
type variable
the supertype of all types
function space
bounded quantification
operators
operator application

$a ::=$
 x
 top
 $\lambda(x : A) a$
 $a(a')$
 $\lambda(X <: A :: K) a$
 $a(A)$

Values
value variable
the canonical value of type Top
function
application
family function
family application

Notation: $\forall(X)A \equiv \forall(X <: Top :: Ty)A$; $\lambda(X)a \equiv \lambda(X <: Top :: Ty)a$

Judgments

$\vdash E \text{ env}$	E is a well-formed environment
$E \vdash K \text{ kind}$	K is a kind
$E \vdash A :: K$	A has kind K
$E \vdash A \leftrightarrow A'$	A and A' are equivalent families
$E \vdash A <: A' :: K$	A is a subfamily of A'
$E \vdash a : A$	a has type A
$E \vdash a \leftrightarrow a' : A$	a and a' are equivalent values in A

Environments

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(Env } \emptyset) \\
 \hline
 \vdash \emptyset \text{ env} \\
 \\
 \text{(Env } x:A) \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A :: Ty \quad x \notin \text{dom}(E) \\
 \hline
 \vdash E, x:A \text{ env} \\
 \\
 \text{(Env } X<:A::K) \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A :: K \quad X \notin \text{dom}(E) \\
 \hline
 \vdash E, X<:A::K \text{ env} \\
 \\
 \text{(Env } X::K) \\
 \hline
 E \vdash K \text{ kind} \quad X \notin \text{dom}(E) \\
 \hline
 \vdash E, X::K \text{ env}
 \end{array}$$

Families

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(Fam } X<:A::K) \\
 \hline
 \vdash E, X<:A::K, E' \text{ env} \\
 \hline
 E, X<:A::K, E' \vdash X :: K \\
 \\
 \text{(Fam } X::K) \\
 \hline
 \vdash E, X::K, E' \text{ env} \\
 \hline
 E, X::K, E' \vdash X :: K \\
 \\
 \text{(Fam Top)} \\
 \hline
 \vdash E \text{ env} \\
 \hline
 E \vdash \text{Top} :: Ty \\
 \\
 \text{(Fam } \rightarrow) \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A :: Ty \quad E \vdash B :: Ty \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A \rightarrow B :: Ty \\
 \\
 \text{(Fam } \forall) \\
 \hline
 E, X<:A::K \vdash B :: Ty \\
 \hline
 E \vdash \forall(X<:A::K)B :: Ty \\
 \\
 \text{(Fam fun)} \\
 \hline
 E, X::K \vdash B :: L \\
 \hline
 E \vdash \lambda(X::K)B : K \Rightarrow L \\
 \\
 \text{(Fam appl)} \\
 \hline
 E \vdash B : K \Rightarrow L \quad E \vdash A :: K \\
 \hline
 E \vdash B(A) : L
 \end{array}$$

Subfamilies

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{(Sub Refl)} \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A :: K \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A <: A :: K \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub X)} \\
 \hline
 \vdash E, X<:A::K, E' \text{ env} \\
 \hline
 E, X<:A::K, E' \vdash X <: A :: K \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub } \rightarrow) \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A' <: A :: Ty \quad E \vdash B <: B' :: Ty \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A \rightarrow B <: A' \rightarrow B' :: Ty \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub fun)} \\
 \hline
 E, X::K \vdash B <: B' :: L \\
 \hline
 E \vdash \lambda(X::K)B <: \lambda(X::K)B' :: K \Rightarrow L \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub Trans)} \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A <: B :: K \quad E \vdash B <: C :: K \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A <: C :: K \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub Top)} \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A :: Ty \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A <: \text{Top} :: Ty \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub } \forall) \\
 \hline
 E \vdash A' <: A :: K \quad E, X<:A'::K \vdash B <: B' :: Ty \\
 \hline
 E \vdash \forall(X<:A::K)B <: \forall(X<:A'::K)B' :: Ty \\
 \\
 \text{(Sub appl)} \\
 \hline
 E \vdash B <: B' :: K \Rightarrow L \quad E \vdash A :: K \\
 \hline
 E \vdash B(A) <: B'(A) :: L
 \end{array}$$

Etc.

Natural extensions

We can place bounds on operator parameters:

$$\lambda(X::K)B : K \Rightarrow L \rightsquigarrow \lambda(X<:A::K)B : \Pi(X<:A::K)B$$

here kinds become dependent on types, and we must introduce a notion of subkind. At this point we may as well go all the way to powerfamilies:

$$\lambda(X<:A::K)B : \Pi(X<:A::K)B \rightsquigarrow \lambda(X::\mathcal{P}_K(A))B : \Pi(X::\mathcal{P}_K(A))B$$

which make the syntax much more uniform.

Orthogonally, we may introduce monotonic and antimonotonic operators:

$$\lambda(X::K)B : K \Rightarrow L \rightsquigarrow \lambda(X::K)B : K \Rightarrow^+ L, \lambda(X::K)B : K \Rightarrow^- L$$

this produces additional, more symmetrical, rules for (Sub appl) where the operator arguments are assumed to be in subfamily relations.