

1 Zpeljava tipov (še enkrat)

Združevanje (unification)

Imamo enačbe in neznanke $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \dots$

(prolog: neznanke se začnejo z veliko začetnico)

Primer

$$f(\alpha) = f(g(x)) \Rightarrow \alpha = g(x)$$

Primer

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(\alpha, g(\beta)) = f(a, \gamma)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \gamma = g(g(\alpha))$$

Rešitev:

$$\gamma = g(g(\alpha))$$

Vstavimo γ v $\textcircled{1}$: $f(\alpha, g(\beta)) = f(a, g(g(\alpha)))$

$$\alpha = a$$

$$\gamma = g(g(a))$$

$$g(\beta) = g(g(\alpha))$$

$$g(\beta) = g(g(a))$$

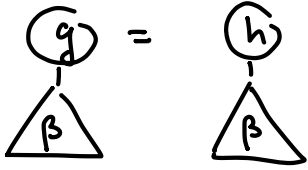
$$\beta = g(a)$$

Rešitev: $\alpha = a$
 $\beta = g(a)$
 $\gamma = g(g(a))$

Primer:

$$f(\underline{\alpha}, \underline{g(\beta)}) = f(\underline{a}, \underline{h(\beta)})$$

$\Downarrow$



• $\alpha = a \quad \checkmark$

• $\underline{g(\beta)} = \underline{h(\beta)}$ NI REŠITVE

Primer:

$$f(\underline{\alpha}, \underline{\alpha}) = f(\underline{a}, \underline{b})$$

$\Downarrow$

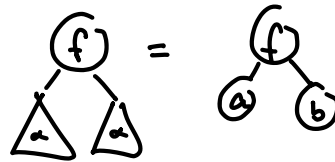
Rešitev:

$\alpha = a$

1. $\alpha = a$

2. $\alpha = b$

$\underline{a} = \underline{b}$



$$x^2 + x - 1 = 0$$

$$x = 1 - x^2$$

Primer:

$$f(\alpha) = f(g(\alpha))$$

$\Downarrow$

$\underline{\alpha} = g(\underline{\alpha})$

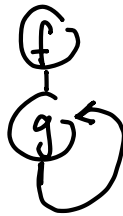
α se pojavi na obeh straneh

$$\alpha = g(g(\alpha))$$

$$\alpha = g(g(g(\alpha)))$$

$\vdots$

Ni rešitve



neskončna
rešitev

Postopek združevanja

Primer:

$$f(\alpha, \beta) = f(\alpha, \alpha)$$

$\Downarrow$

~~$\alpha = \alpha$~~

$\beta = \alpha$

Rešitev:

α poljuben

$\beta = \alpha$

Vprašanje: $\alpha = \alpha \vee \neg \alpha$ (rešitev: $\alpha = \text{true}$)

SIMBOLA $\vee$ IN $\neg$ IMATA POMEN!

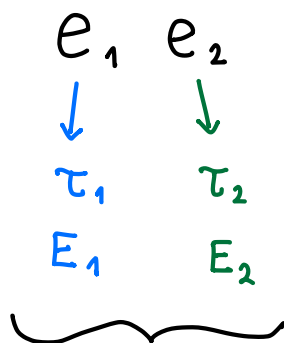
Upoštevali smo neke dodatne enačbe:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{true} \vee \beta = \text{true} & \gamma \vee \delta = \delta \vee \gamma \\ \neg \text{true} = \text{false} & \vdots \\ \neg \text{false} = \text{true} & \end{array}$$

Združevanje: Simboli, ki nastopajo, so neinterpretirani (o njih ne vemo nič)

$$\alpha = \text{or}(\alpha, \text{not}(\alpha))$$

Primer v prag. jeziku: izpeljava tipa



odgovor: Ψ

enačbe: $E_1, E_2, \tau_1 = \vartheta \rightarrow \Psi, \tau_2 = \vartheta$

Dodamo enačbo (naj bosta ϑ in Ψ novi nemanki)

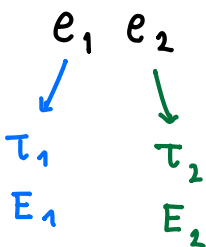
$$\tau_1 = \vartheta \rightarrow \Psi$$

$$\tau_2 = \vartheta$$

ϑ theta

Ψ psi

Izboljšava:



Naj bo Ψ nova nemanka:

odgovor: Ψ (tip aplikacij e_1, e_2)

enačbe: $E_1, E_2, \tau_1 = \tau_2 \rightarrow \Psi$

if e_1 then e_2 else e_3 } tip: τ_2
 enable:
 $\tau_2 = \tau_3$
 E_1, E_2, E_3
 $\tau_1 = \text{bool}$

Dodano: $\tau_1 = \text{bool}$

C/C++/Java: $e_1 ? e_2 : e_3$

$7 + (x < 5 ? x : 10) \checkmark$

Python: e_2 if e_1 else e_3

if e_1 then e_2 else e_3

$\tau_2 \neq \tau_3$

$\Rightarrow$ if e_1 then e_2 else e_3

$\sigma = \tau_1 + \tau_2$
 Type $\sigma = \begin{matrix} \text{Foo of } \tau_1 \\ \text{Bar of } \tau_2 \end{matrix}$

Java

class BlueBar {

class Baz

class Foo extends Baz

class Bar extends Baz

public Baz f() {

if (e_1) {

return e_2 ;

class Foo

} else {

return e_3 ;

class Bar

}

}

Rekurzija

Imamo rekurzivno definiciju

let rec $x = e$;
 $\swarrow$ x se pojavi u e

Običajno: let rec $f = \overbrace{\text{fun } y \rightarrow \dots}^{e \text{ je funkcija}}$;
let rec $f \ y = \dots$

Rekurzivno: $\overset{\alpha}{x} = e$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} x \text{ ima tip } \alpha \\ \text{enabre:} \\ E, \alpha = \tau \end{array} \right\}$
 $\swarrow \tau$, enabre E

① Uvedemo novu neznanu α i zabeležimo $x : \alpha$

Primer: $x = 1 :: 2 :: x$
 $\swarrow \alpha$ $\swarrow \text{int}$ $\swarrow \alpha$
 int list int int list

$\alpha = \text{int list}$ $\rightarrow \alpha \mapsto \text{int list}$
 $\text{int list} = \text{int list} \checkmark$
 ~~x~~ $= \text{int list}$
 $\text{int list} = \text{int list} \checkmark$

Seznam:

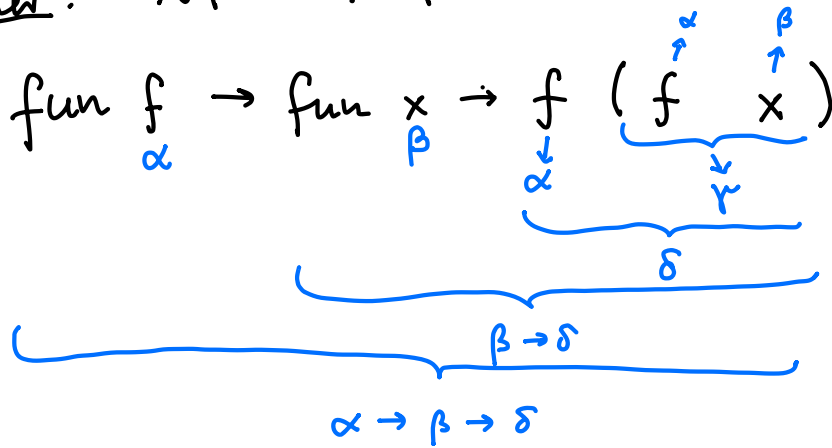
• $[] : \alpha \text{ list}$ (α nova neznanica)

• $e_1 :: e_2$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{tip: } \tau_1 \text{ list} \\ \text{enabre: } E_1, E_2, \tau_2 = \tau_1 \text{ list} \end{array} \right\}$
 $\swarrow \tau_1$ $\swarrow \tau_2$
 E_1 E_2

$2 :: [3; 4]$

Primer: $x = (3, x)$ odgovor: α
 $\alpha = \text{int} \times \alpha$
 NI REŠITVE

Primer: $\lambda f x. f(f x)$



1) $\alpha = \beta \rightarrow \gamma \checkmark$
 $\alpha = \gamma \rightarrow \delta \checkmark$
 $\alpha := (\beta \rightarrow \gamma)$
 $\beta \rightarrow \gamma = \gamma \rightarrow \delta \checkmark$
 $\hookrightarrow \beta = \gamma \checkmark$ $\boxed{\beta := \gamma}$
 $\hookrightarrow \gamma = \delta$ $\boxed{\gamma := \delta}$

Odgovor: $(\delta \rightarrow \delta) \rightarrow (\delta \rightarrow \delta)$

Rešitev:
 $\alpha := (\beta \rightarrow \gamma)$
 $\beta := \gamma$
 $\gamma := \delta$
 $\alpha := (\delta \rightarrow \delta)$
 $\beta := \delta$
 $\gamma := \delta$

IZREK O VARNOSTI

Program, ki ima tip, je varen.
 ?