

EFB Type Inference

$\{Int='a, Bool='b, 'a='a, 'q='b\}$

$e ::= \dots$

$v ::= \dots$

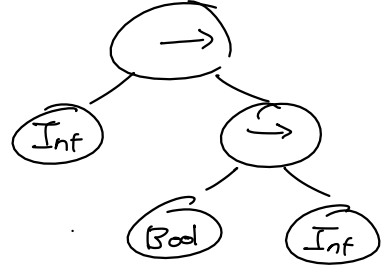
$\tau ::= Int | Bool | \tau \rightarrow \tau | \alpha$

$q ::= \tau = \tau$

$\bar{E} ::= \{q, \dots\}$

1. Type derivation: $\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \in E$
2. Deductive closure
3. Check inconsistencies
4. Type substitution

$Int \rightarrow Bool \rightarrow Int$



2. Deductive Closure

1. If $\tau_1 = \tau_2$ then $\tau_2 = \tau_1$.
2. If $\tau_1 = \tau_2$ and $\tau_2 = \tau_3$ then $\tau_1 = \tau_3$.
3. If $\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2 = \tau_3 \rightarrow \tau_4$ then $\tau_1 = \tau_3$ and $\tau_2 = \tau_4$.

3. Consistency Checking

1. If $Int = Bool \in \bar{E}$, \perp
2. If $Int = \tau \rightarrow \tau' \in \bar{E}$, \perp
3. If $Bool = \tau \rightarrow \tau' \in \bar{E}$, \perp
4. Otherwise, \perp

$'a \setminus \{ 'a='b \rightarrow 'b, 'b=Int, Int='b, 'b \rightarrow 'b='a, 'a='a, 'b='b, Int=Int, 'b \rightarrow 'b='b \rightarrow 'b \}$

$'b \rightarrow 'b$

$Int \rightarrow Int$ Function $a \rightarrow 5$

$'w \rightarrow Int$

4. Type Substitution

1. If type is a fn, recurse on both subtrees
2. If type is concrete and primitive (Int or Bool), return it
3. If type is a var and an equation between it and a concrete type (Int, Bool, \rightarrow), recurse on and return concrete type.
4. If type is a var and no concrete equations exist, use the lexicographically least variable

