

Characterising Strong Normalisation for Explicit Substitutions

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LATIN'02, Cancun, April 5, 2002

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- the foundations
- the implementations

of logic and programming languages

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- the substitution is no longer a meta-operation on terms
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This is important:

- from **the foundational viewpoint** since the explicit substitution is first-order
- from **the implementation viewpoint** since it leads to a more pertinent analysis of the correctness and efficiency of compilers, theorem provers, and proof-checkers.

The substitution calculus Λ_x

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The substitution calculus Λ_x

$M, N ::= x \mid (\lambda x.M) \mid (MN) \mid (M\langle x = N \rangle)$

(B) $(\lambda x.M)N \quad M\langle x = N \rangle$

(App) $(MP)\langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow (M\langle x = N \rangle)(P\langle x = N \rangle)$

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(Var1) $x\langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow N$

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(VarI) $x\langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow N$

(VarK) $y\langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow y$

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(VarI) $x\langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow N$

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$$(\lambda x. \lambda y. x(xy))fa \rightarrow (\lambda y. f(fy))a \rightarrow f(fa)$$

$$(\lambda x. \lambda y. x(xy))fa \rightarrow ((\lambda y. x(xy))a) \langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow$$

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$$(\lambda x. \lambda y. x(xy))fa \rightarrow ((\lambda y. x(xy))a) \langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda y. x(xy)) \langle x = f \rangle a \langle x = f \rangle$$

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$$(\lambda x. \lambda y. x(xy))fa \rightarrow ((\lambda y. x(xy))a)\langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow$$

$$(\lambda y. x(xy))\langle x = f \rangle a \langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow (\lambda y. (x(xy)\langle x = f \rangle))a \langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow$$

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$$(x\langle x = f \rangle(xy)\langle x = f \rangle)\langle y = a \rangle$$

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$$(f(fy))\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow f\langle y = a \rangle(fy)\langle y = a \rangle$$

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$$(\lambda x. \lambda y. x(xy))fa \rightarrow (\lambda y. f(fy))a \rightarrow f(fa)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\lambda x. \lambda y. x(xy))fa \rightarrow ((\lambda y. x(xy))a)\langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow \\
& (\lambda y. x(xy))\langle x = f \rangle a \langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow (\lambda y. (x(xy)\langle x = f \rangle))a \langle x = f \rangle \rightarrow \\
& (x(xy))\langle x = f \rangle \langle y = a \langle x = f \rangle \rangle \rightarrow (x(xy))\langle x = f \rangle \langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow \\
& (x\langle x = f \rangle(xy)\langle x = f \rangle)\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow (f(xy)\langle x = f \rangle)\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow \\
& (f(x\langle x = f \rangle y\langle x = f \rangle))\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow (f(fy\langle x = f \rangle))\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow \\
& (f(fy))\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow f\langle y = a \rangle(fy)\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow f(fy)\langle y = a \rangle \rightarrow \\
& f(f\langle y = a \rangle y\langle y = a \rangle) \rightarrow f(fy\langle y = a \rangle) \rightarrow f(fa)
\end{aligned}$$

we can apply more than one reduction rule

$$((\lambda y.x(xy))a)\langle x = f \rangle$$

we can apply more than one reduction rule

$$\begin{array}{l} ((\lambda y.x(xy))a) \langle x = f \rangle \\ \swarrow \\ (\lambda y.x(xy)) \langle x = f \rangle a \langle x = f \rangle \end{array}$$

we can apply more than one reduction rule

$$\begin{array}{l} ((\lambda y. x(xy))a)\langle x = f \rangle \\ \searrow \\ ((x(xy))\langle y = a \rangle)\langle x = f \rangle \end{array}$$

we can apply more than one reduction rule

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & ((\lambda y.x(xy))a)\langle x = f \rangle & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ (\lambda y.x(xy))\langle x = f \rangle a \langle x = f \rangle & & ((x(xy))\langle y = a \rangle)\langle x = f \rangle \end{array}$$

THE STRONG NORMALISATION PROPERTY

allows us to freely apply the reduction rules

a term is strongly normalising iff every reduction terminates

$D \equiv \lambda z.zz$

a non-normalising term

DD

$$D \equiv \lambda z. z z$$

a non-normalising term

$$D D \rightarrow (z z) \langle z = D \rangle$$

$$D \equiv \lambda z. z z$$

a non-normalising term

$$D D \rightarrow (z z) \langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z \langle z = D \rangle z \langle z = D \rangle$$

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$$D D \rightarrow (z z) \langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z \langle z = D \rangle z \langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow D z \langle z = D \rangle$$

$$D \equiv \lambda z. z z$$

a non-normalising term

$$D D \rightarrow (z z) \langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z \langle z = D \rangle z \langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow D z \langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow D D \rightarrow \dots$$

$$D \equiv \lambda z.zz$$

a non-normalising term

$$DD \rightarrow (zz)\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z\langle z = D \rangle z\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow Dz\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow DD \rightarrow \dots$$

a non strongly normalising term

$$(\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle$$

$$D \equiv \lambda z.zz$$

a non-normalising term

$$DD \rightarrow (zz)\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z\langle z = D \rangle z\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow Dz\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow DD \rightarrow \dots$$

a non strongly normalising term

$$(\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow (\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle \rightarrow \dots$$

$$D \equiv \lambda z.zz$$

a non-normalising term

$$DD \rightarrow (zz)\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z\langle z = D \rangle z\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow Dz\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow DD \rightarrow \dots$$

a non strongly normalising term

$$\begin{array}{c} (\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle \quad \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \quad (\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle \quad \rightarrow \dots \\ \downarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \nwarrow \\ \lambda x.x\langle y = DD \rangle \end{array}$$

$$D \equiv \lambda z.zz$$

a non-normalising term

$$DD \rightarrow (zz)\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow z\langle z = D \rangle z\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow Dz\langle z = D \rangle \rightarrow DD \rightarrow \dots$$

a non strongly normalising term

$$\begin{array}{c} (\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle \quad \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \quad (\lambda x.x)\langle y = DD \rangle \rightarrow \dots \\ \downarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \nwarrow \\ \lambda x.x\langle y = DD \rangle \\ \downarrow \\ \lambda x.x \end{array}$$

How can we guarantee strong normalisation?

a possible answer is: using **types**!

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SIMPLE TYPES FOR λ -CALCULUS

$$\begin{array}{c} (Ax) \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma} (x:\sigma \in \Gamma) \\ \\ (\rightarrow I) \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} \quad (\rightarrow E) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash MN:\tau} \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma, y:\sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash y:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash xy:\sigma} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma, y:\sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash y:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash xy:\sigma} (\rightarrow E)}{\Gamma \vdash x(xy):\sigma} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma, y:\sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash y:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash xy:\sigma} (\rightarrow E)}{\Gamma \vdash x(xy):\sigma} (\rightarrow E)}{\{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma\} \vdash \lambda y.x(xy):\sigma \rightarrow \sigma} (\rightarrow I)$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma, y:\sigma\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash y:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash xy:\sigma} (\rightarrow E) \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash xy:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash x(xy):\sigma} (\rightarrow E) \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash x(xy):\sigma}{\{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma\} \vdash \lambda y.x(xy):\sigma \rightarrow \sigma} (\rightarrow I) \\
 \frac{\{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma\} \vdash \lambda y.x(xy):\sigma \rightarrow \sigma}{\vdash \lambda x.\lambda y.x(xy):(\sigma \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \sigma} (\rightarrow I)
 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma, y:\sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash y:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash xy:\sigma} (\rightarrow E)}{\Gamma \vdash x(xy):\sigma} (\rightarrow E)}{\{x:\sigma \rightarrow \sigma\} \vdash \lambda y.x(xy):\sigma \rightarrow \sigma} (\rightarrow I)}{\vdash \lambda x.\lambda y.x(xy):(\sigma \rightarrow \sigma) \rightarrow \sigma \rightarrow \sigma} (\rightarrow I)$$

no type for $\lambda z.zz$

INTERSECTION TYPES FOR λ -CALCULUS

$$(Ax) \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma} (x:\sigma \in \Gamma)$$

$$(\rightarrow I) \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$(\rightarrow E) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash MN:\tau}$$

$$(nI) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \cap \tau}$$

$$(nE) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2}{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma_i} (i \in \{1, 2\})$$

$$\Gamma = \{z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} \text{ (}\cap E\text{)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} \text{ (}\cap E\text{)}$$

$$\Gamma = \{z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\cap E) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} (\cap E)}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\Gamma = \{z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\cap E) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} (\cap E)}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau}{\vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\rightarrow I)$$

$$\Gamma = \{z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\cap E) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} (\cap E)}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau}{\vdash \lambda z. zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\rightarrow I)$$

ALL AND ONLY THE STRONGLY NORMALIZING λ -TERMS ARE TYPABLE

INTERSECTION TYPES FOR λ -CALCULUS: first attempt

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (Ax) \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma} (x:\sigma \in \Gamma) \\
 \\
 (\rightarrow I) \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} \qquad (\rightarrow E) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash MN:\tau} \\
 \\
 (\cap I) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \cap \tau} \qquad (\cap E) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2}{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma_i} (i \in \{1, 2\}) \\
 \\
 (cut I) \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash M:\tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash M \langle x = N \rangle:\tau}
 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{y:\rho, z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\cap E) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} (\cap E)}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} (\rightarrow E)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z. zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\rightarrow I)$$

$$\Gamma = \{y:\rho, z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\cap E) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} (\cap E) \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash z:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} (\rightarrow E) \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\rightarrow I) \\
 \frac{\{y:\rho, x:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\} \vdash y:\rho \quad \{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle : \rho} (cut I)
 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{y:\rho, z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} \text{ (}\cap E\text{)} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} \text{ (}\cap E\text{)} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash z:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} \text{ (}\rightarrow E\text{)} \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} \text{ (}\rightarrow I\text{)} \\
 \frac{\{y:\rho, x:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\} \vdash y:\rho \quad \{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle : \rho} \text{ (cutI)}
 \end{array}$$

ALL THE TYPABLE Λ -TERMS ARE STRONGLY NORMALIZING

$$\Gamma = \{y:\rho, z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\cap E) \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma}{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma} (\cap E) \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash z:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash z:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau} (\rightarrow E) \\
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash zz:\tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} (\rightarrow I) \\
 \frac{\{y:\rho, x:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma\} \vdash y:\rho \quad \{y:\rho\} \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle : \rho} (cut I)
 \end{array}$$

ALL THE TYPABLE Λx -TERMS ARE STRONGLY NORMALIZING

but there are strongly normalizing Λx -terms

like $y \langle t = xx \rangle \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle$ which are not typable

INTERSECTION TYPES FOR Λ_X -CALCULUS

$$(Ax) \frac{}{\Gamma \vdash x:\sigma} (x:\sigma \in \Gamma)$$

$$(\rightarrow I) \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash \lambda x.M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$(\rightarrow E) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash MN:\tau}$$

$$(\cap I) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \quad \Gamma \vdash M:\tau}{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma \cap \tau}$$

$$(\cap E) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2}{\Gamma \vdash M:\sigma_i} (i \in \{1, 2\})$$

$$(cut I) \frac{\Gamma, x:\sigma \vdash M:\tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash M \langle x = N \rangle : \tau}$$

$$(cut K) \frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\tau \quad \Delta \vdash N:\sigma}{\Gamma \vdash M \langle x = N \rangle : \tau} (x \notin \Gamma)$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu \rightarrow \nu} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu}}{\Gamma \vdash xx:\nu}$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu \rightarrow \nu} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y:\rho \quad \Gamma \vdash xx:\nu}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y\langle t = xx \rangle:\rho} \text{ (cut } \mathbf{K} \text{)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu \rightarrow \nu} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu} \\
\hline
\frac{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y:\rho \quad \Gamma \vdash xx:\nu \quad \vdots}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle t = xx \rangle : \rho \quad \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} \text{ (cut } \mathbf{K} \text{)} \\
\hline
\{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle t = xx \rangle \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle : \rho \text{ (cut } \mathbf{K} \text{)}
\end{array}$$

$$\Gamma = \{x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu\}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu \rightarrow \nu} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash x:(\mu \rightarrow \nu) \cap \mu}{\Gamma \vdash x:\mu} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y:\rho \quad \Gamma \vdash xx:\nu \quad \vdots}{\{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle t = xx \rangle : \rho \quad \vdash \lambda z.zz:(\sigma \rightarrow \tau) \cap \sigma \rightarrow \tau} \text{ (cut } \mathbf{K} \text{)} \\
 \hline
 \{y:\rho\} \vdash y \langle t = xx \rangle \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle : \rho \text{ (cut } \mathbf{K} \text{)}
 \end{array}$$

ALL AND ONLY THE STRONGLY NORMALIZING Λ_x -TERMS ARE TYPABLE

THE SET OF PROPER FREE VARIABLES

$$\begin{aligned} pfv(x) &= \{x\} \\ pfv(\lambda x.M) &= pfv(M) \setminus x \\ pfv(MN) &= pfv(M) \cup pfv(N) \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} pfv(x) &= \{x\} \\ pfv(\lambda x.M) &= pfv(M) \setminus x \\ pfv(MN) &= pfv(M) \cup pfv(N) \\ pfv(M \langle x = N \rangle) &= \begin{cases} pfv(M) \setminus x \cup pfv(N) & \text{if } x \in pfv(M) \\ pfv(M) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

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$$pfv(y) = \{y\}$$

THE SET OF PROPER FREE VARIABLES

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$$\begin{aligned} pfv(y) &= \{y\} \\ pfv(y \langle t = xx \rangle) &= \{y\} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} pfv(y) &= \{y\} \\ pfv(y \langle t = xx \rangle) &= \{y\} \\ pfv(y \langle t = xx \rangle \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle) &= \{y\} \end{aligned}$$

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a new reduction rule: garbage collection

$$(gc_p) \quad M \langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow M \text{ if } x \notin pfv(M)$$

THE SET OF PROPER FREE VARIABLES

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a new reduction rule: garbage collection

$$(gc_p) \quad M \langle x = N \rangle \rightarrow M \text{ if } x \notin pfv(M)$$

$$y \langle t = xx \rangle \langle x = \lambda z.zz \rangle \rightarrow y \langle t = xx \rangle$$

OUR RESULT: A TYPE SYSTEM CHARACTERING THE STRONGLY
NORMALISING Λ -TERMS

further work:

- characterize other computational properties of substitution calculi by means of intersection types;
- build semantic models of substitution calculi by means of intersection types;
- consider substitution calculi with composition of substitutions.