

# Cartesian closed categories

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*typed functional programming  
vs.  
category theory*

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*typed functional programming*  
vs.  
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*typed lambda-calculi*  
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*Recall the definitions of these categories and the constructions of products in each of them*



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$$\mathbf{K} \xrightarrow{\quad - \times B \quad} \mathbf{K}$$

$C$

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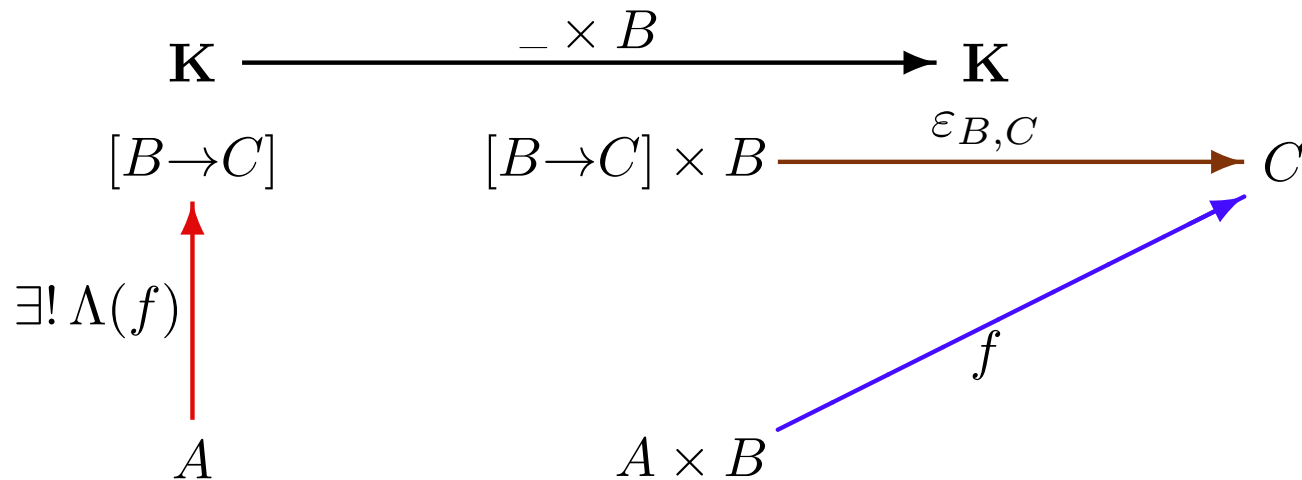
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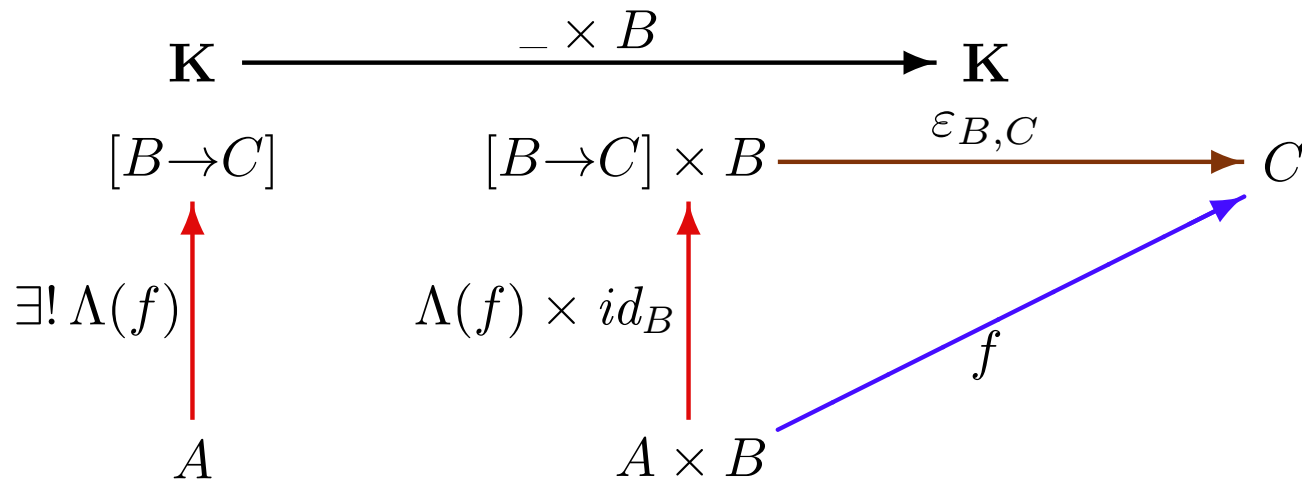
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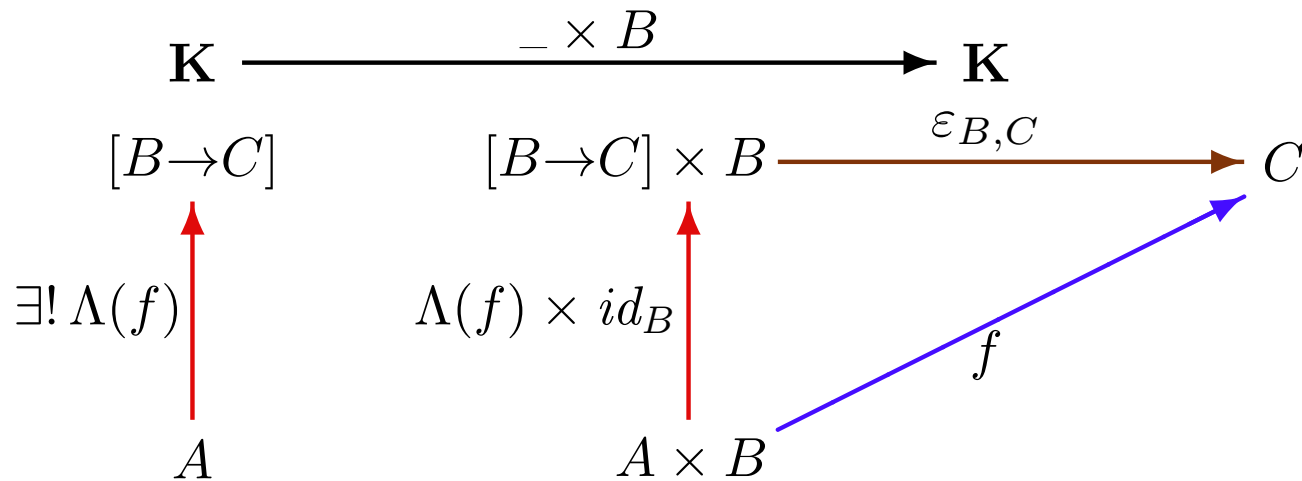
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**BTW:** for  $g: A \rightarrow A'$  and  $h: B \rightarrow B'$

$$g \times h = \langle \pi_{A,B}; g, \pi'_{A,B}; h \rangle: A \times B \rightarrow A' \times B'$$



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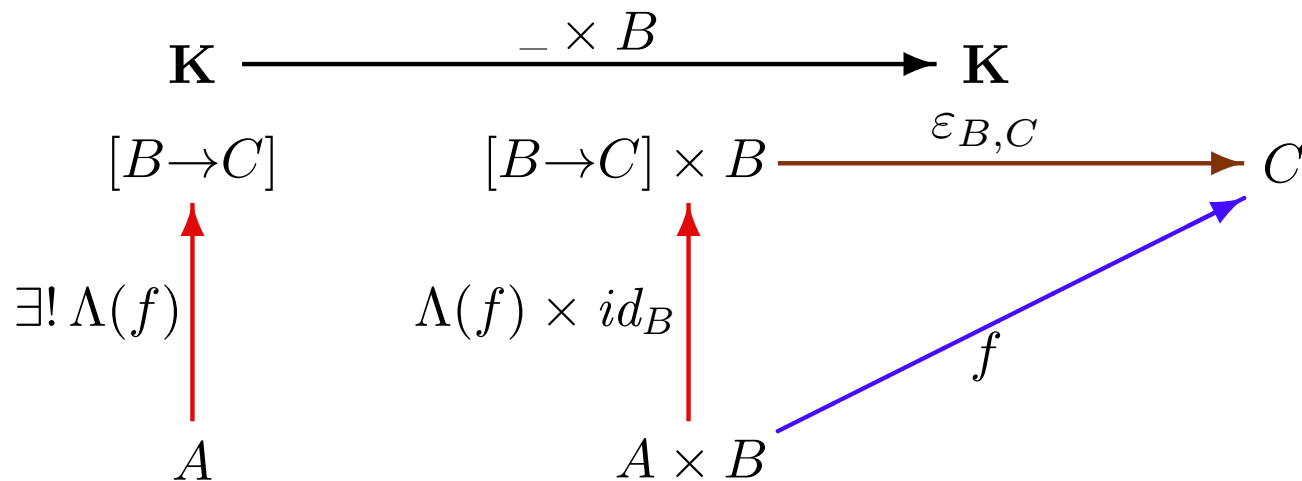
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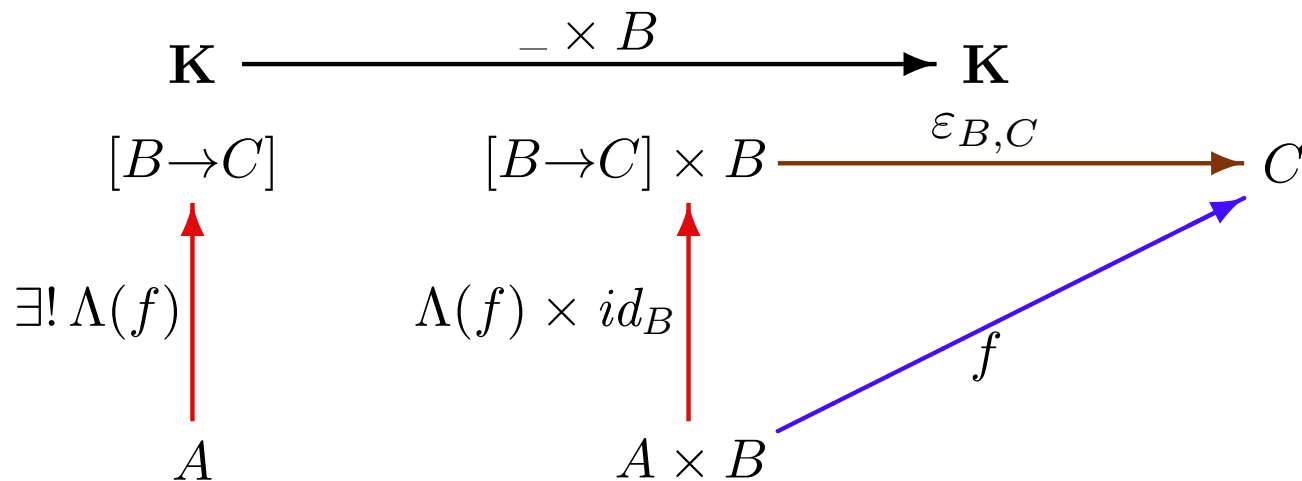


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**Non-examples:** Pfn,  $T_{\Sigma, \Phi}^{op}$ .

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- for each  $B \in |\mathbf{K}|$ ,  $-\times B: \mathbf{K} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$  has right adjoint  $[B \rightarrow -]: \mathbf{K} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$ , with counit given by  $\varepsilon_{B,C}: [B \rightarrow C] \times B \rightarrow C$ , for  $C \in |\mathbf{K}|$ .



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## Contexts

*Contexts*  $\Gamma$  are of the form:

- $x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_n:\tau_n$ ,  
where  $n \geq 0$ ,  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are distinct variables, and  $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \in \mathcal{T}$

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$$x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_n:\tau_n \vdash x_i:\tau_i$$



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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash MN:\tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \langle \rangle:1}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M:\tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N:\tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \langle M, N \rangle:\tau \times \tau'}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \hline
 x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_n:\tau_n \vdash x_i : \tau_i \\
 \\
 x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_n:\tau_n \vdash M : \tau \\
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 x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_{i-1}:\tau_{i-1}, x_{i+1}:\tau_{i+1}, \dots, x_n:\tau_n \vdash \lambda x_i:\tau_i. M : \tau_i \rightarrow \tau \\
 \\
 \Gamma \vdash M : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \tau \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash MN : \tau' \\
 \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash \langle \rangle : 1 \quad \Gamma \vdash M : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \tau' \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash \langle M, N \rangle : \tau \times \tau' \\
 \\
 \hline
 \Gamma \vdash \pi_{\tau, \tau'} : \tau \times \tau' \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash \pi'_{\tau, \tau'} : \tau \times \tau' \rightarrow \tau'
 \end{array}$$

# Semantics

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**Weakening – context extension:**

If  $\Gamma \vdash M : \tau$  then  $\Gamma, \Gamma' \vdash M : \tau$

- $\llbracket M \rrbracket^\Gamma : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ ,
- $\llbracket M \rrbracket^{\Gamma, \Gamma'} : \llbracket \Gamma, \Gamma' \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ , and

$$\llbracket M \rrbracket^{\Gamma, \Gamma'} = \rho; \pi_{\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket, \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket}; \llbracket M \rrbracket^\Gamma$$

where  $\rho : \llbracket \Gamma, \Gamma' \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \times \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket$   
is the obvious isomorphism.

# Semantics of $\lambda$ -terms



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$$x_1:\tau_1, \dots, x_n:\tau_n \vdash x_i : \tau_i$$

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Easy:  $\rho; \llbracket M \rrbracket: \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket \times \llbracket \tau_i \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ , hence  $\Lambda(\rho; \llbracket M \rrbracket): \llbracket \Gamma' \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \llbracket \tau_i \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rrbracket \rrbracket$ .



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Easy:  $\langle \llbracket M \rrbracket, \llbracket N \rrbracket \rangle: \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket \tau \rightarrow \tau' \rrbracket \times \llbracket \tau \rrbracket$ ,

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M : \tau \rightarrow \tau' \quad \Gamma \vdash N : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash MN : \tau'}$$

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- $\llbracket \langle \rangle \rrbracket = \langle \rangle_{\llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket} : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow 1$

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## Semantics of $\lambda$ -terms

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M: \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash N: \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash \langle M, N \rangle: \tau \times \tau'}$$

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$$\overline{\Gamma \vdash \pi_{\tau, \tau'}: \tau \times \tau' \rightarrow \tau}$$

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# Equational $\beta, \eta$ -calculus

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Judgements:

$$\Gamma \vdash M = N : \tau$$

for  $\tau \in \mathcal{T}, \Gamma \vdash M : \tau, \Gamma \vdash N : \tau$

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Rules: reflexivity, symmetry, transitivity, congruence.

# Soundness

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**Warning:** The “real work” is in the proof of soundness for ( $\beta$ ), where induction on the structure of terms is needed.

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Associativity and identity properties: *easy!*



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Product and exponent properties: *easy!*

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**SUMMING UP:**

**CCCs coincide with  $\lambda$ -calculi**