

TLCA List of Open Problems

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Problem # 20 [SOLVED]

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Statement. Type theoretic characterisation of hereditary permutations

According to [Bergstra and Klop, 1980, Barendregt, 1984] (Definition 21.2.9) a closed lambda-term M is a *hereditary permutation* if the Böhm tree $BT(M)$ has the following properties:

- the label \perp does not occur in $BT(M)$;
- each variable occurs exactly once;
- the head variable is the first abstracted variable;
- all other variables occur at one level lower than their abstractions.

The problem is to find a type assignment system in which all and only the hereditary permutations get types of a fixed shape.

Many other sets of λ -terms have been characterised in this way, see for example [Kurata, 2002, Dezani-Ciancaglini et al., 2005] and the references there.

Solution: Makoto Tatsuta proved [Tatsuta, 2008] that the set of all hereditary permutations is not recursively enumerable, and therefore cannot be characterized by typability in a finitary type-assignment system. On the other hand, there is a system such that a term can be assigned a certain countably infinite family of types in that system if and only if it is a hereditary permutation.

References

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- [Bergstra and Klop, 1980] Bergstra, J. A. and Klop, J. W. (1980). Invertible terms in the lambda calculus. *Theoretical Computer Science*, 11:19–37.
- [Dezani-Ciancaglini et al., 2005] Dezani-Ciancaglini, M., Honsell, F., and Motohama, Y. (2005). Compositional characterization of λ -terms using intersection types. *Theoretical Computer Science*, 340(3):459–495.
- [Kurata, 2002] Kurata, T. (2002). Intersection and singleton type assignment characterizing finite Böhm-trees. *Information and Computation*, 178(1):1–11.
- [Tatsuta, 2008] Tatsuta, M. (2008). Types for hereditary permutators. In *Proceedings of the Twenty-Third Annual IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science, LICS 2008, 24-27 June 2008, Pittsburgh, PA, USA*. <http://nii.ac.jp/TechReports/07-010E.html>.