## **Object Calculus LO**

$$T \in Ty = T \rightarrow T \mid \text{Obj} X.F$$
 type  $t \in Ter = x \mid \lambda x: T.t \mid tt \mid \text{obj} f \mid t.l$  term  $l \in Lab$  label  $x \in Var$  variable  $F \in Lab \stackrel{fin}{\rightarrow} Ty$  type record  $f \in Lab \stackrel{fin}{\rightarrow} Ter$  term record  $f \in Var \rightarrow Ty$  type environment

The **proper reduction rules** are as follows:

$$(\lambda x : T.t)t' \to t[x := t']$$
 beta reduction  $(\text{obj } f).l \to (f \ l)(\text{obj } f)$  if  $l \in Dom \ f$  method invocation

Object types are recursive record types. We use the notation

Obj 
$$F \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{Obj } X.F$$
 if  $\forall l \in Dom f : X \notin FV(F l)$ 

We represent types as rational trees, that may be infinite due to recursion (e.g., Obj X. $\{l: X\}$ ). Hence we always have

$$Obj X.F = Obj \{ (l, T[X := Obj X.F]) \mid (l, T) \in F \}$$

The **subtype order** is defined coinductively by the following rules:

The typing relations are defined as follows:

$$\frac{\Gamma \mapsto t : \text{Obj } F \quad l \in Dom F}{\Gamma \mapsto t.l : F l}$$

As it comes to the properties of the typing relation I would hope that Least Type, Subsumption, Preservation and Progress are satisfied. As it comes to Least Type I'm not sure at all, so it makes sense to look for a counterexample. Another open question is decidability of the typing relations.