

# COSC 5P05 - Introduction to Lambda-Calculus

## Term Test 1

**Question 1 (5 marks):** Perform the following substitutions:

1.  $[(f\ z)/x]\lambda x^A.(y\ \langle x, x \rangle)$ ,
2.  $[(f\ z)/x]\lambda y^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(y\ \langle x, x \rangle)$ ,
3.  $[(f\ z)/x]\lambda z^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(z\ \langle x, x \rangle)$ ,
4.  $[\langle \lambda z^A.z, z \rangle/x]\langle (\lambda x^{(A \rightarrow A) \times A}.x\ x), \lambda z^A.(fst(x)\ z) \rangle$ .

**Solution:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [(f\ z)/x]\lambda x^A.(y\ \langle x, x \rangle) \\
 &= \lambda x^A.(y\ \langle x, x \rangle), \\
 & [(f\ z)/x]\lambda y^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(y\ \langle x, x \rangle) \\
 &= \lambda y^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(y\ \langle (f\ z), (f\ z) \rangle), \\
 & [(f\ z)/x]\lambda z^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(z\ \langle x, x \rangle) \\
 &= [(f\ z)/x]\lambda y^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(y\ \langle x, x \rangle) \\
 &= \lambda y^{(A \times A) \rightarrow B}.(y\ \langle (f\ z), (f\ z) \rangle), \\
 & [\langle \lambda z^A.z, z \rangle/x]\langle (\lambda x^{(A \rightarrow A) \times A}.x\ x), \lambda z^A.(fst(x)\ z) \rangle \\
 &= \langle (\lambda x^{(A \rightarrow A) \times A}.x\ \langle \lambda z^A.z, z \rangle), [\langle \lambda z^A.z, z \rangle/x]\lambda y^A.(fst(x)\ y) \rangle \\
 &= \langle (\lambda x^{(A \rightarrow A) \times A}.x\ \langle \lambda z^A.z, z \rangle), \lambda y^A.(fst(\langle \lambda z^A.z, z \rangle)\ y) \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Question 2 (5 marks):** Find the normal form of the following  $\lambda$ -terms (show intermediate steps):

1.  $\lambda x^A.(y \langle x, x \rangle)$ ,
2.  $(\lambda x^{A \times A}.(y \text{fst}(x)) \langle z, z \rangle)$ ,
3.  $(\lambda p^{A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A}.\lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((p \ y) \ x) (\lambda p^{A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A}.\lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((p \ y) \ x) \ f))$ .

*Remark:* In the reduction of the third term you will apply an  $\eta$ -rule twice.

**Solution:**

The first term is already in normal form and the others reduce as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\lambda x^{A \times A}.(y \text{fst}(x)) \langle z, z \rangle) \\
& \rightarrow (y \text{fst}(\langle z, z \rangle)) \\
& \rightarrow (y \ z), \\
& (\lambda p^{A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A}.\lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((p \ y) \ x) (\lambda p^{A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A}.\lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((p \ y) \ x) \ f)) \\
& \rightarrow (\lambda p^{A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A}.\lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((p \ y) \ x) \ \lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((f \ y) \ x)) \\
& \rightarrow \lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((\lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((f \ y) \ x) \ y) \ x) \\
& \rightarrow \lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.(\lambda z^A.((f \ z) \ y) \ x) \\
& \rightarrow \lambda x^A.\lambda y^A.((f \ x) \ y) \\
& \rightarrow \lambda x^A.(f \ x) \\
& \rightarrow f.
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 3 (10 marks):** Write two  $\lambda$ -terms

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{curry} : ((A \times B) \rightarrow C) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C, \\
& \text{uncurry} : (A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (A \times B) \rightarrow C
\end{aligned}$$

implementing the curry and uncurry operation. Show that

$$(\text{curry} (\text{uncurry} \ f)) \rightarrow f.$$

**Solution:**

Define

$$\begin{aligned}\text{curry} &\equiv \lambda f^{(A \times B) \rightarrow C}. \lambda x^A. \lambda y^B. (f \langle x, y \rangle), \\ \text{uncurry} &\equiv \lambda g^{A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C}. \lambda p^{A \times B}. ((g \text{fst}(p)) \text{snd}(p)).\end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}(\text{curry} (\text{uncurry } f)) &\rightarrow (\text{curry } \lambda p^{A \times B}. ((f \text{fst}(p)) \text{snd}(p))) \\ &\rightarrow \lambda x^A. \lambda y^B. (\lambda p^{A \times B}. ((f \text{fst}(p)) \text{snd}(p)) \langle x, y \rangle) \\ &\rightarrow \lambda x^A. \lambda y^B. ((f \text{fst}(\langle x, y \rangle)) \text{snd}(\langle x, y \rangle)) \\ &\rightarrow \lambda x^A. \lambda y^B. ((f x) y) \\ &\rightarrow \lambda x^A. (f x) \\ &\rightarrow f.\end{aligned}$$