

COSC 5P05 - Introduction to Lambda-Calculus

Term Test 1

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

1. $[\lambda z : A.(u z)/x]\lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y x),$
2. $[\lambda z : A.(u z)/y]\lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y x),$
3. $[\lambda z : A.(u z)/x]\lambda u : A \rightarrow A.(u x).$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\lambda z : A.(u z)/x]\lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y x) \\ &= \lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y \lambda z : A.(u z)), \\ & [\lambda z : A.(u z)/y]\lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y x) \\ &= \lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y x), \\ & [\lambda z : A.(u z)/x]\lambda u : A \rightarrow A.(u x) \\ &= [\lambda z : A.(u z)/x]\lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y x) \\ &= \lambda y : A \rightarrow A.(y \lambda z : A.(u z)). \end{aligned}$$

Question 2 (8 marks): Find the normal form of the following λ -terms (show intermediate steps):

1. $\langle \text{fst}(p), \lambda x : A. x \rangle,$

2. $(\lambda p:A \times B. ((\lambda x:A.x) \text{ fst}(p))) \langle y, z \rangle,$
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 η -rule twice.

Solution:

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

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

Question 3 (7 marks): Write a λ -term

$$\text{double}_A : A \rightarrow (A \times A),$$

so that $\text{fst}(\text{double}_A x) \rightarrow x$ for all $x:A$. Compute the previous property explicitly (show intermediate steps).

Solution:

Define

$$\text{double}_A \equiv \lambda x:A. \langle x, x \rangle.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{fst}(\mathbf{double}_A x) \\ \rightarrow \mathbf{fst}(\lambda x : A. \langle x, x \rangle x) \\ \rightarrow \mathbf{fst}(\langle x, x \rangle) \\ \rightarrow x. \end{aligned}$$