

EB5 - Universal and Existential Types

Exercise 1

Considering the Church encoding of booleans seen in class (*i.e.* $CBool$), complete the following exercises.

I. Given the operation *not* defined in class, evaluate the terms:

- a) *not True*
- b) *not (not True)*

II. Encode (and exhibit their behavior through examples) the following operations on $CBool$:

- a) Conjunction
- b) Implication
- c) If-then-else

Exercise 2

Encode the function $isZero : CNat \rightarrow CBool$ and exhibit its behavior by applying it to a sample Church numeral.

Exercise 3

Provide terms with the following types:

- I. $\forall X.\forall Y.\forall Z.(X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow X \rightarrow Z)$ (reverse order of arguments)
- II. $\forall X.\forall Y.\forall Z.(X \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow Z)$ (function composition)

Exercise 4

Suppose we have type constructors for product $\sigma \times \tau$ and sum $\sigma + \tau$ with the usual syntax. Moreover, suppose the terms for building expressions of these types are encoded externally (functional approach) in System F.

$$M ::= \dots \mid \langle M, M \rangle \mid fst(M) \mid snd(M) \\ \mid inl(M) \mid inr(M) \mid case(M) \text{ of } \{x \mapsto M; y \mapsto M\}$$

provide terms with the following types:

- I. $\forall X.\forall Y.\forall Z.(X \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (X + Y \rightarrow Z)$
- II. $\forall X.\forall Y.\forall Z.(X + Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow Z)$
- III. $\forall X.\forall Y.\forall Z.(X \times Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z)$ (currying)
- IV. $\forall X.\forall Y.\forall Z.(X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (X \times Y \rightarrow Z)$ (uncurrying)

Exercise 5

Assume the following internal encoding of the sum type in System F:

$$CSum\ X\ Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall R.(X \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (Y \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R$$

Provide terms in System F that encode the following operations:

- I. *inl* that injects a value into the left of a sum.
- II. *inr* that injects a value into the right of a sum.
- III. *case* that performs case analysis on values of sum types as follows:

$$\frac{M \rightarrow M'}{case\ M\ of\ x \mapsto P; y \mapsto Q \rightarrow case\ M'\ of\ x \mapsto P; y \mapsto Q}$$

$$\frac{}{case\ (inl\ V)\ of\ x \mapsto P; y \mapsto Q \rightarrow P\{x \leftarrow V\}}$$

$$\frac{}{case\ (inr\ V)\ of\ x \mapsto P; y \mapsto Q \rightarrow Q\{y \leftarrow V\}}$$

Exercise 6

Type and evaluate: $\text{cons } [\mathbb{N}] \ 1 \ (\text{cons } [\mathbb{N}] \ 2 \ \text{nil})$

Exercise 7

Evaluate the following expressions:

- I. $\text{isNil } \text{nil}$
- II. $\text{isNil } (\text{cons } [\mathbb{N}] \ 1 \ (\text{cons } [\mathbb{N}] \ 2 \ \text{nil}))$
- III. $\text{head } [\mathbb{N}] \ (\text{cons } [\mathbb{N}] \ 1 \ \text{nil})$

Exercise 8

Given the encoding of pairs seen in class:

$$\text{CPair } X \ Y \ = \ \forall R. (X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R$$

define the projection operations fst and snd .

Exercise 9

Consider the following notion of binary trees:

```
type BinTreeNat = Leaf | Node of Nat*BinTreeNat*BinTreeNat
```

These trees can be encoded as the following type:

$$\text{CBinTreeNat} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \forall R. (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow R \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R \rightarrow R$$

Encode the following operations:

- I. $\text{leaf} : \text{CBinTreeNat}$
- II. $\text{node} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{CBinTreeNat} \rightarrow \text{CBinTreeNat} \rightarrow \text{CBinTreeNat}$
- III. $\text{flip} : \text{CBinTreeNat} \rightarrow \text{CBinTreeNat}$ that returns the mirror image

Exercise 10

Provide type derivations for the expressions:

- I. $m1 = \langle \mathbb{N}, \{a = 0, f = \lambda x : \mathbb{N}. \text{succ}(x)\} \rangle$
- II. $m2 = \langle \mathbb{B}, \{a = \text{True}, f = \lambda x : \mathbb{B}. 0\} \rangle$
- III. $\text{let } \{X, x\} = m1 \text{ in } (x.f \ x.a)$
- IV. $\text{let } \{X, x\} = m2 \text{ in } (x.f \ x.a)$

Exercise 11

Define the ADT of stacks of natural numbers as a module. The supported operations should include: new, push, pop, top, isEmpty. Use lists to implement these stacks.