

# SI1001 Theory of Computation

## Homework 1

### Recursor for the Natural Numbers

Andrés Sicard-Ramírez

21st February 2025

## 1 Deadline

See the course homepage.

## 2 Recursor for Natural Numbers

**Definition 2.1.** The set of the natural numbers  $\mathbf{Nat}$  can be inductively defined by

- (i)  $\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbf{Nat}$ ,
- (ii) If  $n \in \mathbf{Nat}$  then  $\mathbf{S} n \in \mathbf{Nat}$ .<sup>1</sup>

We can also use rule sets (inference rules) for inductively defined sets.

**Definition 2.2.** The set of the natural numbers  $\mathbf{Nat}$  inductively defined by the following rule sets:

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbf{Nat}}, \quad \frac{n \in \mathbf{Nat}}{\mathbf{S} n \in \mathbf{Nat}}.$$

Let  $A$  be a set. Usually a recursive function  $f$  on natural numbers has the shape

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathbf{Nat} &\rightarrow A \\ f \mathbf{Z} &= a, \\ f (\mathbf{S} n) &= h n (f n), \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

---

<sup>1</sup>We wrote ' $\mathbf{S} n$ ' instead of ' $\mathbf{S}(n)$ ' following the notation for writing function application used in functional programming and lambda calculus.

where  $a \in A$  and  $h : \text{Nat} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$ .<sup>2</sup> The function  $f$  applied to  $Z$  returns the constant value  $a$ . The function  $f$  applied to  $S n$  returns the value of the function  $h$  applied to both  $n$  and the recursive call  $f n$ .

**Example 2.3.** Using the pattern in (1) we define the addition of natural numbers by recursion on the second argument by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{add} &: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{add } m \ Z &= m, \\ \text{add } m \ (S n) &= S (\text{add } m \ n). \end{aligned}$$

**Definition 2.4.** The recursive pattern in (1) can be represented by a *recursor* for natural numbers defined by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rec} &: A \rightarrow (\text{Nat} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow A, \\ \text{rec } a \ h \ Z &= a, \\ \text{rec } a \ h \ (S n) &= h \ n \ (\text{rec } a \ h \ n). \end{aligned}$$

The recursor  $\text{rec}$  is a higher-order function with three arguments: A first element of type  $A$ , a higher-order function  $\text{Nat} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$  and a natural number  $\text{Nat}$ . For defining a recursive function like (1) using  $\text{rec}$  we following the approach:

- (i) The value of  $f \ Z$  is the first argument to  $\text{rec}$ .
- (ii) The function  $h$  in (1) must be the second argument of  $\text{rec}$ .
- (iii) The third argument of  $\text{rec}$  is the argument used for the recursion in  $f$ .

**Example 2.5.** We define addition on natural numbers using  $\text{rec}$  from the  $\text{add}$  function in Example 2.3.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{addR} &:: \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \rightarrow \text{Nat} \\ \text{addR } m \ n &= \text{rec } n \ (\lambda x. \lambda y. S y) m. \end{aligned}$$

**Remark.** Note that the function  $\text{addR}$  in the above example was defined only by *one* equation. This is a characteristic of any function defined by  $\text{rec}$ .

---

<sup>2</sup>The function  $h : \text{Nat} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A$  corresponds to the currying of a function  $h' : \text{Nat} \times A \rightarrow A$ .

### 3 Assignment (95%)

- (i) (20%) Implement in some programming language the recursor for natural numbers and four primitive recursive functions.<sup>3</sup>
- (ii) (5%) To document (in English) your source code. The documentation should explain your solution.
- (iii) (70%) Oral explanation of your solution.

### 4 Requirements (5%)

- (i) The homework should be solved with other student taking the course.
- (ii) To add to the repository a `README.md` file (Markdown format) in English containing the following information:
  - Your(s) full name(s).
  - Versions used of operating system, compiler and tools in your implementation.
  - Detailed instructions for running your implementation.
  - Any information (books, articles, videos, AIs, repositories, etc.) you did use for the homework.
- (iii) Do not include unnecessary files or directories in the repository.

### 5 Clean code

Before submitting your code, which includes your `README.md` file, clean it up:

- Does not have long lines (at most 80 columns).
- Has an uniformly indentation (we recommended two characters).
- Has a consistent layout.
- Has good comments.
- Has no junk (unused code, commented code, unnecessary code).
- Has no overly complicated function definitions.
- Does not contain any repetitive code.

---

<sup>3</sup>I suggest to use a functional programming language because the recursor `rec` is a higher-order function.

- Has no tabs.
- Has no unnecessary spaces at the end of a lines, or empty lines at the end of a file.
- Has spell-checked comments.

## 6 Delivery

I shall send the GitHub Education link to the final project via EAFIT Interactiva.

## 7 From the coordination

*El control de versiones no es solamente un herramienta que facilitará la comunicación entre los miembros del grupo y la administración de los cambios al código. El control de versiones también ayudará al profesor a llevar un control sobre el desarrollo de la práctica. Se espera que las diferentes registros dentro del control de versiones sean cambios graduales. En caso contrario, se procederá a realizar un escrutinio con el objetivo de evitar fraudes.*