#### Lab-session about $\lambda$ -calculus

31st of March, 2016

#### Syntax

The grammar of  $\lambda$ -terms is defined as follows. The set of  $\lambda$ -terms is

$$\Lambda := \mathcal{V} \mid (\Lambda) \Lambda \mid \lambda \mathcal{V}.\Lambda$$

where  $\mathcal{V}$  is a denumerable set of *variables*.

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The  $\beta$ -reduction is the contextual closure of:  $(\lambda x.v)u\beta v[u/x]$ 

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### Computation

$$(\lambda n.\lambda f.\lambda x.((n)f)(f)x)\lambda f.\lambda x.(f)(f)x$$

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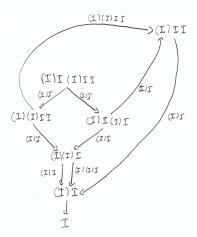
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### Drawing reduction graphs

1) Draw the reduction graph of (I)I(I)II.

# Drawing reduction graphs (solution)

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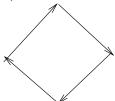




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4) Is a  $\lambda$ -term with a finite reduction graph necessarily normalizable?

We encode the natural integer n as follows:

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1) Find some normal  $\lambda$ -term that computes the addition, i.e. find some normal  $\lambda$ -term t such that, for any  $n,m\in\mathbb{N}$ , we have  $(t)^{\lceil}m^{\rceil}^{\lceil}n^{\rceil}\beta^{*}^{\lceil}m+n^{\rceil}$ .

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- 2) Find some normal  $\lambda$ -term that computes the multiplication, i.e. find some normal  $\lambda$ -term t such that, for any  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have  $(t)^{\lceil} m^{\rceil \lceil} n^{\rceil} \beta^{* \lceil} m n^{\rceil}$ .

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- 3) Find some normal  $\lambda$ -term that computes the square, i.e. find some normal  $\lambda$ -term t such that, for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have  $(t)^{\Gamma} n^{\Gamma} \beta^{*\Gamma} n^{2\Gamma}$ .