

2.40

$$a) M \xrightarrow{\beta} N \Rightarrow M \xrightarrow{1} N$$

Use the same structure with the same β . Use the same, $\beta = \beta^2$

b) Let:

$$M = (\lambda x A) B$$

$$N = A[x \mapsto B]$$

$$\text{OT (1)} \quad M \equiv M, \text{ and } A \xrightarrow{1} A \text{ and } B \xrightarrow{1} B$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{OT (4)} \quad \text{with the same } \beta \quad M \equiv (\lambda x A) B \xrightarrow{1} A[x \mapsto B] \equiv N$$

$$2.1) \text{ Let } M \equiv \lambda P, N \equiv B P \text{ and } A \xrightarrow{\beta} B.$$

$$\text{OT } \cup \beta : A \xrightarrow{1} B$$

$$\text{OT (1)} : P \xrightarrow{1} P \Rightarrow M \equiv \lambda P \xrightarrow{1} B P \equiv N \text{ or (3)}$$

$$2.2) \text{ Let } M \equiv P A, N \equiv P B \text{ and } A \xrightarrow{\beta} B.$$

$$\text{OT } \cup \beta : A \xrightarrow{1} B$$

$$\text{OT (1)} : P \xrightarrow{1} P \Rightarrow M \equiv P A \xrightarrow{1} P B \equiv N \text{ or (3)}$$

$$2.3) M \equiv \lambda x A, N \equiv \lambda x B \text{ and } A \xrightarrow{\beta} B$$

$$\text{OT } \cup \beta : A \xrightarrow{1} B \Rightarrow M \equiv \lambda x A \xrightarrow{1} \lambda x B \equiv N \text{ or (2)}$$

$\delta / M \xrightarrow{1} N \Rightarrow M \xrightarrow{\beta} N$
 Use transitivity of β and $\xrightarrow{1}$ to get $\xrightarrow{\beta} = \beta \circ \xrightarrow{1}$

(1) Here $M \equiv A$ & $N \equiv A$
 $\Rightarrow M \xrightarrow{\beta} N$ or R

(2) Here $M \equiv \lambda x.A$ & $N \equiv \lambda x.B$ & $A \xrightarrow{1} B$
 or $\cup \quad A \xrightarrow{\beta} B$
 $\Rightarrow M \xrightarrow{\beta} N$ or $\lambda.3$

(3) $M \equiv AB$, $N \equiv A'B'$, $A \xrightarrow{1} A'$ & $B \xrightarrow{1} B'$.
 or $\cup \quad A \xrightarrow{\beta} A'$ & $B \xrightarrow{\beta} B'$.

$AB \xrightarrow{\beta} A'B$ or $\lambda.1 \Rightarrow AB \xrightarrow{\beta} A'B'$ or T
 $A'B \xrightarrow{\beta} A'B'$ or $\lambda.2$

(4) $M \equiv (\lambda x.A)B$, $N \equiv \lambda'[\lambda x.B']$, $A \xrightarrow{1} A'$, $B \xrightarrow{1} B'$
 or $\cup \quad A \xrightarrow{\beta} A'$ & $B \xrightarrow{\beta} B'$.

$(\lambda x.A)B \xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.A)B'$ or $\lambda.2$

$\lambda x.A \xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda x.A'$ or $\lambda.3$

$(\lambda x.A)B' \xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.A')B'$ or T

$\Rightarrow (\lambda x.A)B \xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.A')B'$ or T