2. False. g accepts type **T1**, but **a** is a number. There’s no guarantee that **T1** is a number hence g(a) might not be defined.
3. False. f accepts type **T2** and **x** is **T1** hence f(x) might not be defined.
4. True. f accepts type **T1** and returns **T2**. The lambda wrapping f simply returns the value of that f returns, **x** is of type **T1** hence f(x) is of type **T2** so the lambda will return type **T2** as well
5. True. f accepts T1 X T2 variables and gets **x** and **y**. **y** is of type **T2** and **x** can be inferred because he is bound variable. The lambda returns the value of f which is **T3**
6. 1. ((lambda (f x1) (f 1 x1)) + #t) :