

Programming Paradigms Fall 2022 — Problem Sets

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1 Problem set №1

1. For each of the following λ -terms write down an α -equivalent term where all variables have different names:

- (a) $\lambda x.(\lambda y.x y) x$
- (b) $\lambda x.(\lambda x.x) x$
- (c) $\lambda x.\lambda y.x y$
- (d) $\lambda x.x (\lambda x.x)$
- (e) $\lambda x.(\lambda x.x) x$
- (f) $(\lambda x.\lambda y.y) z x$

2. Write down evaluation sequence for the following λ -terms:

- (a) $(\lambda x.\lambda y.x) y z$
- (b) $(\lambda x.\lambda y.x) (\lambda z.y) z w$
- (c) $(\lambda b.\lambda f.\lambda t.b t f) (\lambda f.\lambda t.t)$
- (d) $(\lambda s.\lambda z.s (s z)) (\lambda b.\lambda f.\lambda t.b t f) (\lambda f.\lambda t.t)$
- (e) $(\lambda s.\lambda z.s (s z)) (\lambda s.\lambda z.s (s z)) (\lambda b.\lambda f.\lambda t.b t f) (\lambda f.\lambda t.t)$

3. Recall that with Church booleans we have the following encoding:

$$\text{tru} = \lambda t.\lambda f.t$$

$$\text{fls} = \lambda t.\lambda f.f$$

- (a) Using only bare λ -calculus (variables, λ -abstraction and application), write down a λ -term for logical implication **implies** of two Church booleans.
- (b) Verify your implementation of **implies** by writing down evaluation sequence for the term **implies fls tru**.

4. Recall that with Church numerals we have the following encoding:

$$c_0 = \lambda s.\lambda z.z$$

$$c_1 = \lambda s.\lambda z.sz$$

$$c_2 = \lambda s.\lambda z.s (s z)$$

$$c_3 = \lambda s.\lambda z.s (s (s z))$$

...

- (a) Using only bare λ -calculus (variables, λ -abstraction and application), write down a single λ -term for each of the following functions on natural numbers:
 - i. $n \mapsto 2n + 1$
 - ii. $n \mapsto n^2 + 1$
 - iii. $n \mapsto 2^n + 1$
 - iv. $n \mapsto 2^{n+1}$
- (b) Verify each your implementations of the functions above by writing down evaluation sequence for each of them, when applied to c_2

Solutions

1. For each of the following λ -terms write down an α -equivalent term where all variables have different names:

- (a) $\lambda x. (\lambda y. x y) x = \lambda x'. (\lambda y'. x' y') x'$
 (b) $\lambda x. (\lambda x. x) x = \lambda x'. (\lambda x''. x'') x'$
 (c) $\lambda x. \lambda y. x y = \lambda x'. \lambda y'. x' y'$
 (d) $\lambda x. x (\lambda x. x) = \lambda x'. x' (\lambda x''. x'')$
 (e) $\lambda x. (\lambda x. x) x = \lambda x'. (\lambda x''. x'') x'$
 (f) $(\lambda x. \lambda y. y) z x = (\lambda x'. \lambda y'. y') z' x''$

2. Write down evaluation sequence for the following λ -terms:

- (a) $(\lambda x. \lambda y. x) y z = (\lambda x. \lambda y'. x) y z \mapsto (\lambda y'. y) z \mapsto y$
 (b) $(\lambda x. \lambda y. x) (\lambda z. y) z w = (\lambda x. \lambda y'. x) (\lambda z'. y) z w \mapsto (\lambda y'. \lambda z'. y) z w \mapsto (\lambda z'. y) w \mapsto y$
 (c) $(\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f'. \lambda t'. t') \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda f'. \lambda t'. t') t f \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda t'. t') f \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. f$
 (d) $(\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = \lambda f. \lambda t. f$
 Let $A = (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f)$,
 $B = (\lambda f. \lambda t. t)$

Then,

$$(\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) A B \mapsto (\lambda z. A (A z)) B \mapsto A (A B)$$

$$A B = (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) \xrightarrow{\text{see (a.c)}} \lambda f. \lambda t. f$$

$$A (A B) = (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. f) \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda f. \lambda t. f) t f \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda t. t) f \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. f$$

Thus,

$$(\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = \underline{\lambda f. \lambda t. f}$$

(e) $(\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = \lambda f. \lambda t. t$

Let $A = (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z))$,
 $B = (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f)$
 $C = (\lambda f. \lambda t. t)$

Then,

$$(\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) A B C \mapsto (\lambda z. A (A z)) B C \mapsto (A (A B)) C = (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (A B) C \mapsto (\lambda z. (A B) ((A B) z)) C \mapsto (A B) ((A B) C)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
AB &= (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) B \mapsto \lambda z. B (B z) = \lambda z. B (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) z \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda z. B (\lambda f. \lambda t. z t f) = \lambda z. B (\lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. z t f) \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda f. \lambda t. z t f) t f \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda t'. z t' t) f \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda t. z f t \\
(AB)C &= (\lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda t. z f t) C \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. C f t = \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) f t \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda t'. t) t \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. t \\
(AB)((AB)C) &= (\lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda t. z f t) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) f t \mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. (\lambda t'. t) t \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda f. \lambda t. t
\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$(\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)) (\lambda b. \lambda f. \lambda t. b t f) (\lambda f. \lambda t. t) = \underline{\lambda f. \lambda t. t}$$

3. Recall that with Church booleans we have the following encoding:

$$\text{tru} = \lambda t. \lambda f. t$$

$$\text{fls} = \lambda t. \lambda f. f$$

(a) Using only bare λ -calculus (variables, λ -abstraction and application), write down a λ -term for logical implication implies of two Church booleans.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Let } \text{test} &= \lambda a. \lambda b. \lambda c. a b c, \text{ then } \text{logical or} = \text{test } x \text{ tru } y \\
&\text{logical not} = \text{test } x \text{ fls tru}
\end{aligned}$$

Since $x \rightarrow y = \neg x \vee y$, logical implication =

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{test } (\text{test } x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y \\
&= \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{test } ((\lambda a. \lambda b. \lambda c. a b c) x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y \\
&\mapsto \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{test } ((\lambda b. \lambda c. x b c) \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y \\
&\mapsto \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{test } ((\lambda c. x \text{ fls } c) \text{ tru}) \text{ tru } y \\
&\mapsto \lambda x. \lambda y. \text{test } (x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y \\
&\mapsto \lambda x. \lambda y. (\lambda a. \lambda b. \lambda c. a b c) (x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y \xrightarrow[\text{as above}]{\text{same steps}} \lambda x. \lambda y. (x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y
\end{aligned}$$

Answer: $\text{implies} = \lambda x. \lambda y. (x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y$

- (b) Verify your implementation of `implies` by writing down evaluation sequence for the term `implies fls tru`.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{implies fls tru} &= (\lambda x. \lambda y. (x \text{ fls tru}) \text{ tru } y) \text{ fls tru} \\
 &\mapsto (\lambda y. (\text{fls fls tru}) \text{ tru } y) \text{ tru} \\
 &\mapsto (\text{fls fls tru}) \text{ tru tru} \\
 &\mapsto \text{tru tru tru} \\
 &\mapsto \underline{\underline{\text{tru}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Recall that with Church numerals we have the following encoding:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c_0 &= \lambda s. \lambda z. z \\
 c_1 &= \lambda s. \lambda z. s z \\
 c_2 &= \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z) \\
 c_3 &= \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s (s z)) \\
 &\dots
 \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Using only bare λ -calculus (variables, λ -abstraction and application), write down a single λ -term for each of the following functions on natural numbers:

- i. $n \mapsto 2n + 1$
- ii. $n \mapsto n^2 + 1$
- iii. $n \mapsto 2^n + 1$
- iv. $n \mapsto 2^{n+1}$

$$\text{plus} = \lambda m. \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. m s (n s z)$$

$$\text{succ} = \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$$

$$\text{times} = \lambda m. \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. m (n s) z$$

(i) $n \mapsto 2n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2n+1 &= \lambda n. \text{succ} (\text{plus } n \ n) \\
 &= \lambda n. \text{succ} ((\lambda m. \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. m s (n s z)) n \ n) \\
 &\mapsto \lambda n. \text{succ} ((\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. n s (n s z)) n) \\
 &\mapsto \lambda n. \text{succ} (\lambda s. \lambda z. n s (n s z)) \\
 &= \lambda n. (\lambda n'. \lambda s'. \lambda z'. s' (n' s' z')) (\lambda s. \lambda z. n s (n s z)) \\
 &\mapsto \lambda n. \lambda s'. \lambda z'. s' ((\lambda s. \lambda z. n s (n s z)) s' z') \\
 &\mapsto \lambda n. \lambda s'. \lambda z'. s' ((\lambda z. n s' (n s' z)) z') \\
 &\mapsto \lambda n. \lambda s'. \lambda z'. s' (n s' (n s' z')) \\
 &= \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s (n s z))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(i.i) \quad n^{n+1} &= \lambda n. scc (times\ n\ n) \\
&= \lambda n. scc (\lambda m. \lambda n. m (plus\ n) c_0) n\ n) \\
&\mapsto \lambda n. scc (\lambda n. n (plus\ n) c_0) n) \\
&\mapsto \lambda n. scc (n (plus\ n) c_0)' \\
&\mapsto \lambda n. (\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n\ s\ z)) (n (plus\ n) c_0)) \\
&\mapsto \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (\underbrace{(n (plus\ n) c_0)}_{n\ times})\ z)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(i.i.i) \quad 2^n &= \underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2}_n = \underbrace{c_2 (times\ c_2 (\dots (times\ c_2\ c_1)))}_n = \\
&= \lambda n. n (times\ c_2\ c_1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$2^{n+1} = \lambda n. scc (n (times\ c_2\ c_1))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(i.v) \quad 2^{n+1} &= \lambda n. scc (n) (times\ c_2\ c_1)
\end{aligned}$$

(b) Verify each your implementations of the functions above by writing down evaluation sequence for each of them, when applied to c_2

$$c_2 = \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s\ z)$$

$$(c) \quad 2n+1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\lambda m. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n\ s\ (n\ s\ z))) c_2 \mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s (c_2\ s\ (c_2\ s\ z)) = \\
&= \lambda s. \lambda z. s (c_2\ s\ ((\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s\ z))\ s\ z)) \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s (c_2\ s\ ((\lambda z. s (s\ z))\ z)) \mapsto \\
&\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s (c_2\ s\ (s\ (s\ z))) = \\
&= \lambda s. \lambda z. s ((\lambda s. \lambda z. s (s\ z))\ s\ (s\ (s\ z))) \\
&\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s ((\lambda z. s (s\ z))\ s\ (s\ z)) \\
&\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s\ (s\ s)\ (s\ z)) \\
&\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s\ (s\ (s\ (s\ z)))) = c_5, \text{ g.e.d } (2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5)
\end{aligned}$$

(c.i) $n^2 + 1$

$$(\lambda n. \text{sec}(\text{times } n \ n)) C_2 \mapsto \text{sec}(\text{times } C_2 \ C_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \text{times } C_2 \ C_2 &= (\lambda m. \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. m(n \ s) \ z) C_2 \ C_2 \mapsto \\ &\mapsto (\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. C_2(n \ s) \ z) C_2 \mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. C_2(C_2 \ s) \ z \stackrel{*}{=} \\ \cdot C_2 \ s &= (\lambda s. \lambda z. s(s \ z)) s = \lambda z. s(s \ z) \\ &\stackrel{*}{=} \lambda s. \lambda z. (\lambda s. \lambda z. s(s \ z)) (\lambda z. s(s \ z)) z \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. (\lambda z. (\lambda z. s(s \ z)) ((\lambda z. s(s \ z) \ z)) z) \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. (\lambda z. (\lambda z. s(s \ z)) (s(s \ z))) z \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. (\lambda z. s(s(s(s \ z)))) z \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda s. \lambda z. s(s(s(s \ z))) = C_4 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\text{sec}(\text{times } C_2 \ C_2) = \text{sec}(C_4) = C_5, \text{ q.e.d.}$$

$(n^2 + 1 = 2^2 + 1 = 5)$

(c.i.c) $2^n + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\lambda n. \text{sec}(n(\text{times } C_2 \ C_1))) C_2 \mapsto \text{sec}(\text{sec}(\text{times } C_2 \ C_1)) C_2 \\ \cdot C_2(\text{times } C_2 \ C_1) &\mapsto C_2 \cdot C_2 = (\lambda s. \lambda z. s(s \ z)) C_2 \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda z. C_2(C_2 \ z) = \lambda z. (\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s \ z')) ((\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s \ z')) z) \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda z. (\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s \ z')) (\lambda z''. z(z \ z'')) \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z' \lambda z''. z(z \ z') (\lambda z'''. z(z \ z'') z') \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. z(z(\lambda z''. z(z \ z'') z')) \mapsto \\ &\mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. z(z(z(z \ z'))) = \lambda s. \lambda z. s(s(s(s \ z))) = C_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$. scc(c_4) = c_5, \text{ q.e.d.} \\ (2^2 + 1 = 4 + 1 = 5)$$

(i.v) 2^{n+1}

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda n. scc(n)(times\ c_2\ c_1))\ c_2 \mapsto \\ & \mapsto scc(c_2)(times\ c_2\ c_1) \mapsto \\ & \mapsto c_3\ c_2 = (\lambda s. \lambda z. s(s(s\ z)))\ c_2 \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. c_2(c_2(c_2\ z)) \mapsto \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s\ z')(\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s\ z'))(\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s\ z')\ z)) \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s\ z')(\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s\ z')\ \lambda z'. z(z\ z')) \mapsto \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. \lambda s. s(s\ z')\ \lambda z''. z(z\ z')(\lambda s. z''. s(s\ z'')\ \lambda z'. z(z\ z'')) \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. \lambda z''. \lambda z'''. z(z\ z'')(\lambda z'''. z(z\ z''')\ z'')(\lambda s. \lambda z'. s(s\ z'')\ \lambda z''. z(z\ z'')\ z')) \mapsto \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. z(z(\lambda z''. z(z\ z'))(\lambda s. \lambda z''. s(s\ z'')\ \lambda z''. z(z\ z'')\ z')) \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. z(z(z(\lambda z''. z(z\ z'))(\lambda z''. z(z\ z'')\ z')))) \mapsto \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. z(z(z(z(\lambda z''. z(z\ z'')\ z'))))) \mapsto \\ & \mapsto \lambda z. \lambda z'. z(z(z(z(z(z(z\ z')))))) = \\ & = \lambda s. \lambda z. s(s(s(s(s(s\ z)))))) = c_8, \text{ q.e.d.} \\ & (2^{2+1} = 2^3 = 8) \end{aligned}$$