

Principles of Programming Languages

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Assignment 1

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$$\vdash (a) \lambda x. x z \lambda y. xy$$

$$= (\lambda x. (\lambda \underline{x z}) (\lambda y. (xy)))$$

↑

This is the free variable (z)

$$(b) (\lambda x. x z) \lambda y. w \lambda w. wy z x$$

$$= ((\lambda x. (\lambda \underline{x z})) (\lambda y. (\lambda w. ((\lambda w. ((wy) \underline{z}) \underline{x}))))))$$

Here the free variables are - \underline{z} (1st), w (1st), \underline{z} (2nd) and \underline{x} (2nd), shown by the ' '

$$(c) \lambda x. xy \lambda x. yx$$

$$= (\lambda x. ((\lambda \underline{x y}) (\lambda x. (\lambda \underline{y x}))))$$

Here the free variables are - the two \underline{y} 's, shown by the ' '

$$(2) \text{ To Prove: } \text{NOT}(\text{NOT FALSE}) = \text{FALSE}$$

Proof:

$$\text{NOT}(\text{NOT FALSE})$$
$$= \lambda x. ((\lambda x \text{ TRUE}) \text{FALSE}) (\text{NOT FALSE})$$

[Replace 1st NOT with encoding]

$$= ((\text{NOT FALSE}) \text{TRUE}) \text{FALSE} \quad [\beta \text{ reduction: } x \rightarrow \text{NOT FALSE}]$$

$$= ((\lambda x. ((\lambda x \text{ TRUE}) \text{FALSE}) \text{FALSE}) \text{TRUE}) \text{FALSE}$$

[Replace NOT with encoding]

$$= ((\underline{\text{FALSE}} \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}$$

[β reduction: $x \rightarrow \text{FALSE}$]

$$= ((\lambda x. \lambda y. y) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}$$

[Replace FALSE with encoding]

$$= ((\lambda u. u) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE} \quad [\beta \text{ reduction: } x \rightarrow \text{TRUE}]$$

$$= (\text{FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}$$

[β reduction: $v \rightarrow \text{FALSE}$]

$$= ((\lambda x. \lambda y. y) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}$$

[Replace FALSE with encoding]

$$= (\lambda u. u) \text{ FALSE}$$

[β reduction: $x \rightarrow \text{TRUE}$]

$$= \text{FALSE}$$

Hence, LHS = RHS

\therefore Proved.

(b) To prove: $\text{OR FALSE TRUE} = \text{TRUE}$

Proof

$$\text{OR FALSE FALSE}$$

$$= \lambda x. \lambda y. ((x \text{ TRUE}) y) \text{ FALSE TRUE}$$

[Replace OR with encoding]

$$= \lambda y. ((\text{FALSE TRUE}) y) \text{ TRUE} \quad [\beta \text{ reduction: } x \rightarrow \text{FALSE}]$$

$$= (\text{FALSE TRUE}) \text{ TRUE}$$

[β reduction: $y \rightarrow \text{TRUE}$]

$$= ((\lambda x. \lambda y. y) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ TRUE}$$

[Replace FALSE with encoding]

$$= (\lambda y. y) \text{ TRUE}$$

[β reduction: $x \rightarrow \text{TRUE}$]

$$= \text{TRUE}$$

[β reduction: $y \rightarrow \text{TRUE}$]

Hence, LHS = RHS

\therefore Proved

(c) add $\bar{S}T$

$$= (\lambda n. \lambda m. \lambda f. \lambda x. n f \cdot (m f x)) (\lambda f. \lambda x. f x) (\lambda f. \lambda x. f x)$$

[replace all with encodings]

$$= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^S x) f ((\lambda f. \lambda x. f x) f x)$$

[β reduction for n and m]

$$= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda v. \lambda u. v^S u) f ((\lambda f. \lambda x. f x) f x)$$

$$= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda u. f^S u) ((\lambda v. \lambda u. v u) f x)$$

$$= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda u. f^S u) (f x)$$

$$= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^S (f x))$$

$$= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^6 x)$$

$$= \bar{6}$$

(d) To Prove: ~~If True~~

IF TRUE THEN x ~~ELSE~~ ELSE $y = x$

[* The value will be \underline{x} ,
not y]

Proof:- IF TRUE THEN x ELSE y

$$= \text{TRUE } x \ y \quad [\text{replace by encoding}]$$

$$= (\lambda x. \lambda y. x) x y \quad [\text{replace by encoding}]$$

$$= (\lambda y. x) y$$

$$= x$$

Hence, LHS = RHS
 \therefore Proved.

(e) I. add is commutative

To Prove: $\text{add } \bar{m} \bar{n} = \text{add } \bar{n} \bar{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add } \bar{m} \bar{n} \\ &= (\lambda u. \lambda v. \lambda f. \lambda x. v f (v f x)) (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^n x) (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^m x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^m x) f ((\lambda f. \lambda x. f^n x) f x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda x. f^n x) (f^n x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^n (f^m x)) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^{(m+n)} x) \\ &= (\overline{m+n}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{add } \bar{n} \bar{m} \\ &= (\lambda u. \lambda v. \lambda f. \lambda x. v f (v f x)) (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^n x) (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^m x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^m x) f ((\lambda f. \lambda x. f^n x) f x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda x. f^n x) (f^m x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^n (f^m x)) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^{(n+m)} x) \\ &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (f^{(m+n)} x) \\ &= (\overline{m+n}) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \text{add } \bar{m} \bar{n} = \text{add } \bar{n} \bar{m}$
 \therefore Proved

II mul is commutative

To Prove: $\text{mul } \bar{m} \bar{n} = \text{mul } \bar{n} \bar{m}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{mul } \bar{n} \bar{n} \\
 &= \text{du} \cdot \text{dv} \cdot \text{dw} \cdot (u(v \otimes w)) \quad \bar{n} \bar{n} \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot (\bar{n}(\bar{n} w)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot ((\text{df} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot f^n x) ((\text{df} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot f^n x) w)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot ((\text{df} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot f^n x) (\text{dx} \cdot w^n x)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot ((\text{dx} \cdot (\text{dx} \cdot w^n x)^n x)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot ((\text{dx} \cdot \underbrace{w^n (w^n (\dots))}_{n \text{ times}}) \dots) \quad \text{X} \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot w^{n+m} x \\
 &= (\overline{n+m})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{mul } \bar{n} \bar{m} \\
 &= \text{du} \cdot \text{dv} \cdot \text{dw} \cdot (v(u w)) \quad \bar{n} \bar{m} \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot (\bar{n}(\bar{m} w)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot ((\text{df} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot f^n x) ((\text{df} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot f^m x) w)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot ((\text{df} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot f^n x) (\text{dx} \cdot w^m x)) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot (\text{dx} \cdot (\text{dx} \cdot w^m x)^n x) \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot (\text{dx} \cdot \underbrace{w^m (w^m (\dots))}_{m \text{ times}}) \quad \text{X} \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot w^{m+n} x \\
 &= \text{dw} \cdot \text{dx} \cdot w^{n+m} x \\
 &= (\overline{n+m})
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \text{mul } \bar{m} \bar{n} = \text{mul } \bar{n} \bar{m}$

hence, Proved.

③⑥ ③⑨ is at last
We name the function to rotate a list N places left as `rotLeft`. It takes two arguments: n (places to shift) and l (the list)

→ (defun rotLeft (n l)
 (append (nthcdr n l)
 (butlast l (- (length l) n))))

⑦ We define the Ackerman function `ack` with two parameters m and n .

→ (define ack
 (lambda (m n)
 (if (= m 0)
 (+ n 1)
 (if (= n 0)
 (ack (-m 1) 1)
 (ack (-m 1) (ack m (-n 1)))))))

⑧ We name the function `sumOddSquares`, with no parameters
`sumOddSquares :: Int`
`sumOddSquares = sum [x * x | x <- [1, 3, .. 99]]`

* As 99 is the largest odd with square less than 10000.

It returns 166650

(e) For this, we create a function `leastDivisor` with two parameters:
 m : the input and n : the divisor. To run the function, we initiate $n=2$ in main.

→ `leastDivisor :: Int → Int → Int`

`leastDivisor m n`

`| mod m n == 0 = n`

`| otherwise = leastDivisor m (n+1)`

main = do

`putStrLn "Enter number: "`

`input1 ← getLine`

`let n = (read input1 :: Int)`

`let x = leastDivisor n 2`

`print x`

③ @ `$$! :: Bool → Bool → Bool`

True `$$!` True = True

True `$$!` False = False

False `$$!` True = False

False `$$!` False = False