Computer Language Processing

Exercise Sheet 04 - Solutions

October 26, 2022

Exercise 1

The minimal subset is the following: $\{B, E, H, K, L\}$

Exercise 2

1)

2)

Function calls

$$b_0$$
 is the body of f and x_i are the n parameters of f

$$b_0[x_1 := t_1] \to b_1 \qquad \dots \qquad b_{n-1}[x_n := t_n] \to b_n$$

$$f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \leadsto b_n$$

&& operator

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t_1'}{t_1 \&\& t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_1' \&\& t_2}$$

$$\frac{b \text{ is a boolean and } t_2 \leadsto t_2'}{b \&\& t_2 \leadsto b \&\& t_2'}$$

$$\frac{b \text{ is a boolean}}{true \&\& b \leadsto b}$$

$$\frac{b \text{ is a boolean}}{false \&\& b \leadsto false}$$

+ operator

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t_1'}{t_1 + t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_1' + t_2}$$

$$\frac{n \text{ is an integer and } t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_2'}{n + t_2 \rightsquigarrow n + t_2'}$$

$$\frac{n_1, n_2 \text{ are integers}}{n_1 + n_2 \rightsquigarrow n_3}$$

== operator

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t_1'}{t_1 == t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_1' == t_2}$$

$$\frac{n \text{ is an integer and } t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_2'}{n == t_2 \rightsquigarrow n == t_2'}$$

$$\frac{n_1, n_2 \text{ are integers}}{n_1 == n_2 \rightsquigarrow true}$$

$$\frac{n_1, n_2 \text{ are integers} \qquad n_1 \neq n_2}{n_1 == n_2 \rightsquigarrow false}$$

If/else

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t_1'}{if(t_1) t_2 else t_3 \rightsquigarrow if(t_1') t_2 else t_3}$$

$$if$$
 (true) t_2 else $t_3 \rightsquigarrow t_2$

$$\overline{if\ (false)\ t_2\ else\ t_3 \leadsto t_3}$$

Exercise 3

1) At each step we apply one of the rules. Note that we do not reduce the terms inside the body of a lambda.

$$(\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) ((\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s z))$$

$$(\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s ((\lambda s. \lambda z. s z) s z))$$

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

2) We only need two rules (in total) for the new semantics:

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t_1'}{t_1 t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_1' t_2} \tag{APP1}$$

$$(\lambda x. t_1) t_2 \rightsquigarrow t_1[x \mapsto t_2]$$
 (AppAbsByName)

We can now evaluate our expression:

$$(\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) ((\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s z))$$
$$\lambda s. \lambda z. s ((\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s z) s z)$$

3) We need a rule that allows us to reduce the body of a lambda. We add the following rule:

$$\frac{t_1 \rightsquigarrow t_1'}{\lambda x. t_1 \rightsquigarrow \lambda x. t_1'} \tag{AbsBody}$$

We now obtain, as expected:

$$(\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) ((\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s z))$$

$$\lambda s. \lambda z. s ((\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)) (\lambda s. \lambda z. s z) s z)$$

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

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

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

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

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