

## Assignment I (30 pts)

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Assigned : December the 1<sup>st</sup>, 13h30  
Due : December the 8<sup>th</sup>, 23h55

### 1 Pairs

A **pair** of terms in pure (untyped)  $\lambda$ -Calculus (UTLC) is represented by the following  $\lambda$ -term

**pair** :=  $\lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda f. f \ x \ y$

along with the projections

first :=  $\lambda p. p \ \text{true}$   
second :=  $\lambda p. p \ \text{false}$ .

### 2 Lists

Similarly, a **list** of terms in UTLC could be encoded with the constructors stated below.

cons :=  $\lambda x. \lambda l. \text{pair} \ \text{false} \ (\text{pair} \ x \ l)$   
nil :=  $\lambda l. l$

To obtain the **head** and the **tail** of a given list, one could employ the following  $\lambda$ -terms:

hd :=  $\lambda l. \text{first} \ (\text{second} \ l)$   
tl :=  $\lambda l. \text{second} \ (\text{second} \ l)$ .

In addition, the **nullary check** (checking whether a given list is empty) could be captured by the  $\lambda$ -term

isNull := first.

One can then develop **list operations** such as

length :=  $\lambda f. \lambda l. \text{ite} \ (\text{isNull} \ l) \ (\text{zero}) \ (\text{addition} \ (\text{one}) \ (f \ (\text{tl} \ l)))$   
append :=  $\lambda f. \lambda l_1. \lambda l_2. \text{ite} \ (\text{isNull} \ l_1) \ (l_2) \ (\text{cons} \ (\text{hd} \ l_1) \ (f \ (\text{tl} \ l_1) \ l_2))$   
reverse :=  $\lambda f. \lambda l_1. \lambda l_2. \text{ite} \ (\text{isNull} \ l_1) \ (l_2) \ (f \ (\text{tl} \ l_1) \ (\text{cons} \ (\text{hd} \ l_1) \ (l_2)))$ .

thanks to the  $\lambda$ -terms listed above and those imported from the provided modules.



### 3 Tasks

Implement in Haskell, the following UTLC terms.

1. (10 pts) `length` :: `Term -> Term`
2. (10 pts) `append` :: `Term -> Term -> Term`
3. (10 pts) `reverse` :: `Term -> Term`



Download the accompanying library assignment3.zip from the course DYS page and include your code into the files [Pairs.hs](#) and [Lists.hs](#).

Do not remove the topmost lines that generate modules (e.g., `module Pairs where`), and those importing previously implemented modules. E.g., `import Booleans`, `import Church`, and etc.

## 4 Sanity Check

To sanity check your implementations, you could execute below commands and compare obtained results with the expected ones:

```
let t1 = (cons one (cons four (cons two nil)))
let t2 = (cons three (cons one nil))
```

Command	Expected Output
refL_trans_beta t1	$(\lambda f. [[f (\lambda x. (\lambda y. y))] (\lambda f. [[f (\lambda s. (\lambda z. [s \ z]])]]))$ $(\lambda f. [[f (\lambda x. (\lambda y. y))] (\lambda f. [[f (\lambda s. (\lambda z. [s \ [s \ [s \ [s \ z]]])]]))]])$ $(\lambda f. [[f (\lambda x. (\lambda y. y))] (\lambda f. [[f (\lambda s. (\lambda z. [s \ [s \ z]])]]))$ $(\lambda x. x)]]))]]))$
refL_trans_beta (Lists.length t1)	$(\lambda s. (\lambda x. [s \ [s \ [s \ x]]]))$
refL_trans_beta (Lists.reverse t1)	$(\lambda f. [[f (\lambda x. (\lambda y. y))] (\lambda f. [[f (\lambda s. (\lambda z. [s \ [s \ z]])]]))$ $(\lambda f. [[f (\lambda x. (\lambda y. y))] (\lambda f. [[f (\lambda s. (\lambda z. [s \ [s \ [s \ [s \ z]]])]]))]])$ $(\lambda f. [[f (\lambda x. (\lambda y. y))] (\lambda f. [[f (\lambda s. (\lambda z. [s \ z]])]]$ $(\lambda x. x)]]))]]))$

```
refL_trans_beta (Lists.append t1 t2)
  (λf. [[f (λx. (λy. y))] (λf. [[f (λs. (λz. [s z]])]
    (λf. [[f (λx. (λy. y))] (λf. [[f (λs. (λz. [s [s [s [s z]]])]])]
      (λf. [[f (λx. (λy. y))] (λf. [[f (λs. (λz. [s [s z]])]
        (λf. [[f (λx. (λy. y))] (λf. [[f (λs. (λz. [s [s [s z]])]
          (λf. [[f (λx. (λy. y))] (λf. [[f (λs. (λz. [s z]])]
            (λx. x))]]))]]))]]))]]))]]))
```