

Exam

Friday, 15. December 2023 11:34

1. I two args. of type $(\gamma \rightarrow \varepsilon)$ & $(\gamma \rightarrow \varepsilon) \rightarrow \varepsilon$
 λx λy
- II create term f :
 $f = \lambda x \lambda y. y (\lambda z: \gamma. xz)$
- III try to type f with $\alpha \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow \varepsilon) \rightarrow \varepsilon$
 \Rightarrow not possible as z has type $\gamma \Rightarrow x$ has to take type γ

- 2.
- a) $\text{data } T \ a \ b \ c = A \ a \mid B \ b \ c \mid C \ b \ b \ a$
- b) $\text{data } Unit = Unit \ a$
- c) $\text{data } T \ a \ b \ c = T \mid F \mid B \ \underbrace{a}_{0^c \text{ times?}}$
- d) ..

- 3.
- a) $(\overset{x}{\delta} \rightarrow \delta \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\overset{y}{\gamma} \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow (\overset{z}{\alpha} \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \overset{f}{\delta} \rightarrow \overset{g}{\gamma} \rightarrow \beta$
 $\lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda g. z (x \ f \ f)$
 $\lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda g. z (y \ g)$
- b) $(\alpha \rightarrow (\overset{x}{\beta} \rightarrow \gamma)) \rightarrow ((\alpha \rightarrow (\gamma \rightarrow \delta)) \rightarrow (\alpha \rightarrow (\beta \rightarrow \delta)))$
- c) $((\overset{x}{((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha)} \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \beta$
 $\lambda x^{((\alpha \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha} . x (\lambda y^\alpha z^\beta. z)$
- d) $\lambda x. x$ can be typed $\text{void} \rightarrow \text{void}$

- 4.
- a) $\lambda x. x$
- b) $(\lambda x. y) (\Omega)$
- c) $\Lambda \alpha. \lambda x: \alpha. x$

- 5.
- let $\text{true}: \lambda x \lambda y. x$
 $\text{false}: \lambda x \lambda y. y$
 Ω : non-terminating
 $\text{id}: \lambda x. x$

- a)
- $(\lambda b. \lambda t. \lambda f. b \ t \ f) (\lambda x y. y) (\Omega) (\lambda x. x)$
 $\rightarrow (\lambda t. \lambda f. (\lambda x y. y) \ t \ f) (\Omega) (\lambda x. x)$
 $\rightarrow \lambda f. (\lambda x y. y) (\Omega) \ f$
 $\rightarrow \lambda f. \lambda y. y \rightarrow \lambda y. y$

- b) infinite loop.

- 6.
- a) $g(5) \Rightarrow !f(4) \Rightarrow !f(3) \Rightarrow !f(2) \Rightarrow !f(1)$
 $\begin{matrix} \text{true} & \text{false} & \text{true} & \text{false} & \text{true} \\ \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow & \searrow & \swarrow \end{matrix}$
- if n odd \Rightarrow true, otherwise false
 g computes if a number is odd.

- b)
- $\gamma = \lambda f. (\lambda x. f(x \ x)) (\lambda x. f(x \ x))$
 $\gamma \ H = (\lambda f. (\lambda x. f(x \ x)) (\lambda x. f(x \ x))) \ H$
 $\rightarrow (\lambda x. H(x \ x)) (\lambda x. H(x \ x))$
 $\rightarrow H(\lambda x. H(x \ x)) (\lambda x. H(x \ x))$
 $\rightarrow \text{if } (\lambda x. H(x \ x)) = 1 \text{ then true else if } (\lambda x. H(x \ x)) = 0 \text{ then false else } (\lambda x. H(x \ x)) ((\lambda x. H(x \ x)) - 1)$

- c)
- $(\gamma \ H) \ 2 = ((\lambda f. (\lambda x. f(x \ x)) (\lambda x. f(x \ x))) \ H) \ 2$
 $\rightarrow (\lambda x. H(x \ x)) (\lambda x. H(x \ x)) \ 2$
 $\rightarrow (H(2 \ 2)) (H(2 \ 2))$
 \rightarrow