

EXERCISES

CHAPTER 1

SEAN LI ¹

1. Redacted

Problem

(1.1) Simplify notation of the following terms

- (a) $(\lambda x . (((x z) y)(x x)))$
- (b) $((\lambda x . (\lambda y . (\lambda z . (z ((x y) z))))) (\lambda u . u))$

Solution.

- (a) $\lambda x . (x z y)(x x)$
- (b) $(\lambda x y z . x (x y z)) (\lambda u . u)$

Problem

(1.2) Find the alpha equivalent terms to

$$\lambda x . x (\lambda x . x)$$

In

- (a) $\lambda y . y (\lambda x . x)$
- (b) $\lambda y . y (\lambda x . y)$
- (c) $\lambda y . y (\lambda x . y)$

Solution. Only (a).

Problem

(1.3) Prove

$$\lambda x . x (\lambda z . y) \underset{\alpha}{=} \lambda z . z (\lambda z . y)$$

Solution.

Proof. By definition of alpha equivalence

$$M \underset{\alpha}{=} N \iff \exists \varphi, M^{\varphi} \xrightarrow{\alpha} N \wedge \text{FR } M = \text{FR } N$$

The witness of φ is substituting bound variable x with z , and z is not a free variable in the term, thus the two terms are alpha equivalent.

$$\lambda x . x (\lambda z . y)^{x \rightarrow z} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \lambda z . z (\lambda z . y)$$

■

Problem

(1.4) Consider the following term:

$$U := (\lambda z . z x z)((\lambda y . x y) x)$$

1. Find Sub U
2. Draw tree rep of U
3. Find FV U
4. Find alpha equivalent terms to U from below and point out which of those follows the Barendregt convention:

- (a) $(\lambda y . y x y)((\lambda z . x z) x)$
- (b) $(\lambda x . x y x)((\lambda z . y z) y)$
- (c) $(\lambda y . y x y)((\lambda y . x y) x)$
- (d) $(\lambda v . (v x) v)((\lambda u . u v) x)$

1. Find Sub U .

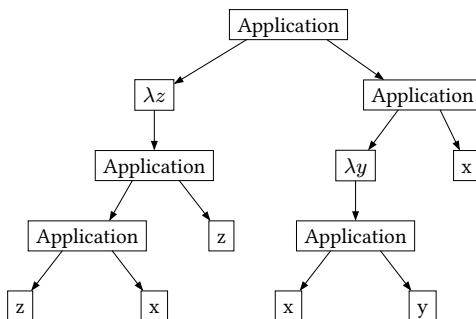
Solution.

Sub $U =$

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(\lambda z . z x z)((\lambda y . x y) x), (\lambda z . z x z), ((\lambda y . x y) x)\} \cup \\ & \{(\lambda y . x y), z x z, z x, x y\} \cup \\ & \{z, x, y\} \\ & = \{(\lambda z . z x z)((\lambda y . x y) x), (\lambda z . z x z), ((\lambda y . x y) x), \\ & (\lambda y . x y), z x z, z x, x y, z, x, y\} \end{aligned}$$

2. Draw a tree rep of U .

Solution.



3. Find FV U

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FV } U &= \text{FV } (\lambda y . y x y) \cup \text{FV } (\lambda z . x z) x \\ &= (\text{FV } y x y) \setminus \{y\} \cup (\text{FV } \lambda z . x z) \cup \{x\} \\ &= (\text{FV } y x) \setminus \{y\} \cup (\text{FV } x z) \setminus \{z\} \cup \{x\} \\ &= \{x\} \end{aligned}$$

4. Find an alpha-equivalent term.

Solution.

$$(a) \underset{\alpha}{=} (c) \underset{\alpha}{=} U$$

Only (a) follows the Barendregt convention.

Problem

(1.5) Give the results of the following substitutions

- (a) $(\lambda x . y (\lambda y . x y))[y := \lambda z . z x]$
- (b) $((x y z)[x := y])[y := z]$
- (c) $((\lambda x . x y z)[x := y])[y := z]$
- (d) $(\lambda y . y y x)[x := y z]$

Solution.

- (a) $(\lambda v . (\lambda z . z x)(\lambda u . v u))$
- (b) $(y y z)[y := z] = z z z$
- (c) $(\lambda x . x y z)[y := z] = (\lambda x . x z z)$
- (d) $(\lambda u . u u (y z))$

Problem

(1.6)

$$\neg \left(\forall M L N \in \Lambda, M [x := N, y := L] \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} M [x := N][y := L] \right)$$

Solution.

Proof. Because $\text{RHS} = M [x := N][y := L] = M [x := N [y := L]] [y := L]$, if $y \in \text{FV } N$, then what x gets substituted with will have y substituted for L , which is completely different with LHS. ■

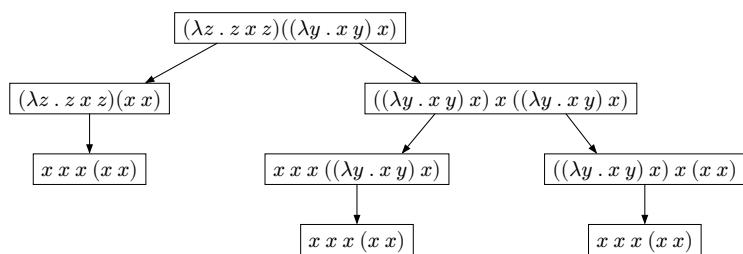
Problem

(1.7) Find all available redexes in

$$U := (\lambda z . z x z)((\lambda y . x y) x)$$

And all reduction pathes to the β -normal form.

Solution. The first redex is the term as an application itself; another the second term in the application.



Problem

(1.8) Show that

$$(\lambda x . x x) y \underset{\beta}{\neq} (\lambda x y . y x) x x$$

Solution. By Collorary 1.9.9, it suffices to prove the hypothesis with a proof of a common normal reducted form from LHS and RHS not existing.

Contradiction. By definition of \equiv_{β} , there exists The set of all terms attainable from β -reduction on $(\lambda x . x x) y$ and $(\lambda x y . y x) x x$ do not intersect. Therefore,

$$\neg \left(\exists L \in \Lambda, (\lambda x . x x) y \xrightarrow{\beta} L \wedge (\lambda x y . y x) x x \xrightarrow{\beta} L \right) \implies \neg \left((\lambda x . x x) y \underset{\beta}{=} (\lambda x y . y x) x x \right)$$

■

Problem

(1.9) Define the combinators

$$\begin{aligned} K &:= \lambda x y . x \\ S &:= \lambda x y z . x z (y z) \end{aligned}$$

Prove that

$$\forall P Q \in \Lambda, K P Q \xrightarrow{\beta} P$$

$$\forall P Q R \in \Lambda, S P Q R \xrightarrow{\beta} P R (Q R)$$

Solution.

Proof.

$$K P Q = (\lambda x y . x) P Q \xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda y . x)[x := P] Q \xrightarrow{\beta} P [y := Q] = P$$

$$S P Q R = (\lambda x y z . x z (y z)) \xrightarrow{\beta} (x z (y z))[x := P][y := Q][z := R] = P R (Q R)$$

■

Problem

(1.10) We define the church numerals

$$\begin{aligned}\text{zero} &:= \lambda f x . x \\ \text{one} &:= \lambda f x . f x \\ \text{two} &:= \lambda f x . f f x \\ &\dots \\ \text{num}_n &:= \lambda f x . f^n x\end{aligned}$$

And operations

$$\begin{aligned}\text{add} &:= \lambda n m f x . m f (n f x) \\ \text{mul} &:= \lambda n m f x . m (n f) x\end{aligned}$$

Show

- (a) $\text{add one one} \xrightarrow[\beta]{} \text{two}$
- (b) $\text{add one one} \neq \text{mul one zero}$

Solution.

$$(a) \quad \text{add one one} = (\lambda n m f x . m f (n f x))(\lambda f x . f x)(\lambda f x . f x)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda f x . (\lambda f x . f x) f ((\lambda f x . f x) f x))$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda f x . (\lambda x . f x) f x)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda f x . f f x) = \text{two}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{mul one one} = (\lambda n m f x . m (n f) x)(\lambda f x . f x)(\lambda f x . f x)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda f x . (\lambda f x . f x)((\lambda f x . f x) f) x$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda f x . f x = \text{one}$$

Because no intermediate form in the beta reduction process of the two terms are α -equivalent, by corollary 1.9.9 the two terms are not β -equivalent.

Problem

(1.11) We define

$$\text{succ} := \lambda m f x . f(m f x) \text{ s.t. } \forall \text{num}_n, \text{succ num}_n = \text{num}_{n+1}$$

Prove

$$\text{succ zero} \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{one}$$

$$\text{succ one} \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{two}$$

Solution. It suffices to provide a witness of a reduction chain from one side to the other to prove β -equivalence.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{succ zero} &= (\lambda m f x . f(m f x))(\lambda f x . x) \\ &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda f x . f((\lambda f x . x) f x)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda f x . f x) = \text{one} \end{aligned}$$

The path $\text{succ zero} \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{one}$ derived above is the witness of a reduction chain from LHS to RHS.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{succ one} &= (\lambda m f x . f(m f x))(\lambda f x . f x) \\ &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda f x . f((\lambda f x . f x) f x)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda f x . f(f x)) = \text{two} \end{aligned}$$

The path $\text{succ one} \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{two}$ derived above is the witness of a reduction chain from LHS to RHS. ■

Problem

(1.12) We define the λ -terms \top_λ (true) and \perp_λ (false) and \neg_λ (not) by:

$$\begin{aligned} \top_\lambda &:= \lambda x y . x & \perp_\lambda &:= \lambda x y . y \\ \neg_\lambda &:= \lambda a . a \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Show that

$$\begin{aligned} \neg_\lambda(\neg_\lambda \top_\lambda) &\xrightarrow{\beta} \top_\lambda \\ \neg_\lambda(\neg_\lambda \perp_\lambda) &\xrightarrow{\beta} \perp_\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Solution. It suffices to provide a witness of a reduction chain from one side to the other to prove β -equivalence.

Proof.

$$\neg_\lambda(\neg_\lambda \top_\lambda) = \neg_\lambda((\lambda a . a \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda)(\lambda x y . x)) \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \neg_\lambda((\lambda x y . x) \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda)$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} (\lambda a . a \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda) \perp_\lambda \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} (\lambda x y . y) \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \top_\lambda$$

$$\neg_\lambda(\neg_\lambda \perp_\lambda) = \neg_\lambda((\lambda a . a \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda)(\lambda x y . y))$$

$$\xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \neg_\lambda((\lambda x y . y) \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda) \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \neg_\lambda \top_\lambda \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} (\lambda a . a \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda)(\lambda x y . x) \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} (\lambda x y . x) \perp_\lambda \top_\lambda \\ \xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \perp_\lambda$$

■

Problem

(1.13) Define

$$\text{iszzero} := \lambda m . m (\lambda x . \perp_\lambda) \top_\lambda$$

Prove

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iszzero zero} &\xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \top_\lambda \\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, \text{iszzero num}_n &\xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \perp_\lambda \end{aligned}$$

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{iszzero zero} &= (\lambda m . m (\lambda x . \perp_\lambda) \top_\lambda)(\lambda f x . x) \\ &\xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} (\lambda f x . x)(\lambda x . \perp_\lambda) \top_\lambda \\ &\xrightarrow[\beta]{\gg} \top_\lambda \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{iszzero num}_n &= (\lambda m . m (\lambda x . \perp_\lambda) \top_\lambda) (\lambda f x . f^n x) \\
&\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda f x . f^n x) (\lambda x . \perp_\lambda) \top_\lambda \\
&\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x . \perp_\lambda) ((\lambda x . \perp_\lambda)^{n-1} \top_\lambda) \xrightarrow{\beta} \perp_\lambda
\end{aligned}$$

Problem

(1.14) If-else can be modeled as

$$\text{ifelse} = \lambda x t f . x t f$$

Where when x , then t , else f . Prove correctness by applying \top_λ and \perp_λ on ifelse.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ifelse } \top_\lambda &= (\lambda x t f . x t f) \top_\lambda \\
&\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda t f . (\lambda x y . x) t f) \xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda t f . t) \\
\text{ifelse } \perp_\lambda &= (\lambda x t f . x t f) \perp_\lambda \\
&\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda t f . (\lambda x y . y) t f) \xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda t f . f)
\end{aligned}$$

By applying the results to any two values, the correct corresponding value returns, ex, for ifelse \top_λ , t is always returned.

Problem

(1.15) Prove that $\Omega := (\lambda x . x x)(\lambda x . x x)$ does not have a β -nf.

Solution. Firstly let's prove Ω .

Proof. Induction on Ω 's only reduction path proves that every $\Omega \xrightarrow{\beta} \Omega_i = \Omega$. For the base case because Ω has one and only one redux, it could only reduce to Ω_1 which is equivalent to itself. For the inductive step, $\Omega_i = \Omega$, therefore $\Omega_i \xrightarrow{\beta} \Omega_{i+1}$ is still Ω .

By definition, a term having a β -nf requires the existence of a form in β -nf such that the term can reduce to. By induction, Ω only reduces to Ω , and Ω is not in β -nf because it contains β -redex. Therefore, Ω can never reduce to a β -nf, thus it does not have a β -nf. ■

Problem

(1.16) Let M be a λ -term with the following properties:

- M has a β -nf.
- There exists an infinite reduction path $M \equiv M_0 \xrightarrow{\beta} M_1 \xrightarrow{\beta} \dots$ on M .

Prove that every M_i has a β -nf, and give an example of M .

Solution. An example would be $(\lambda x y . y)\Omega$. Reduction can go on infinitely by reducing on Ω , but the β -nf of the term is $\lambda y . y$

Proof. Denote β -nf of M as M' . For any form in the reduction path, $M \xrightarrow[\beta]{} M_i$. In conjunction with $M \xrightarrow[\beta]{} M'$, by the Church-Rosser theorem, there exists L such that $M_i \xrightarrow[\beta]{} L$ and $M' \xrightarrow[\beta]{} L$. Because M' is in β -nf, L can only be M' , thus $M_i \xrightarrow[\beta]{} M'$, so M_i is capable of reducing to M' , a β -nf. Therefore, any form in the reduction path has a β -nf. ■

Problem

(1.17) If $M N$ is strongly normalizing, then both M and N are strongly normalizing.

Solution.

Proof. If M is not strongly normalizing, then there exists a reduction path $M_0 \xrightarrow[\beta]{} M_1 \xrightarrow[\beta]{} \dots$. Therefore, $M N$ would have had a reduction path $M N \xrightarrow[\beta]{} M_1 N \xrightarrow[\beta]{} \dots$ that is infinite, which contradicts with $M N$ being strongly normalizing. Vice versa for N . ■

Problem

(1.18) Let $L, M, N \in \Lambda$ such that $L \xrightarrow[\beta]{} M$ and $L \xrightarrow[\beta]{} N$. Moreover, N is in β -nf. Prove that $M \xrightarrow[\beta]{} N$.

Solution. Collorary 1.9.9.

Problem

(1.19) Define

$$U := \lambda z x . x (z z x) \quad \text{and} \quad Z := U U$$

Prove Z is a fixed point combinator.

Solution. Proving $\forall L \in \Lambda, L (Z L) \xrightarrow{\beta} Z L$.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} Z L &= (\lambda z x . x (z z x))(\lambda z x . x (z z x)) L \\ &\xrightarrow{\beta} L ((\lambda z x . x (z z x))(\lambda z x . x (z z x)) L) \xrightarrow{\beta} L (Z L) \end{aligned}$$

■

Problem

(1.20) Solve for $M \in \Lambda$ in each equation:

$$\begin{aligned} M &\equiv \lambda x y . x M y \\ M x y z &\equiv x y z M \end{aligned}$$

Solution. By the property of the Y combinator:

$$f (Y f) = Y f$$

The first equation can be remodeled as

$$M \equiv L M \text{ where } L = \lambda m x y . x m y$$

Solving for fixed point of L :

$$\begin{aligned} M &\equiv Y L \equiv L (Y L) \\ &= (\lambda x . L (x x))(\lambda x . L (x x)) \\ &= (\lambda x . (\lambda m u v . u m v)(x x))(\lambda x . (\lambda m u v . u m v)(x x)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x . (\lambda u v . u (x x) v))(\lambda x . (\lambda u v . u (x x) v)) \end{aligned}$$

The second equation can be η -reduced on both sides:

$$\begin{aligned} M x y z &\equiv x y z M \\ M &\equiv \lambda x y z . x y z M \end{aligned}$$

Remodeling equation:

$$M = N M \text{ where } M = \lambda m x y z . x y z m$$

then

$$\begin{aligned}
M &\equiv Y N \equiv N (Y N) \\
&= (\lambda x . N (x x))(\lambda x . N (x x)) \\
&= (\lambda x . (\lambda m u y z . u y z m)(x x))(\lambda x . (\lambda m u y z . u y z m)(x x)) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda x . (\lambda u y z . u y z (x x)))(\lambda x . (\lambda u y z . u y z (x x)))
\end{aligned}$$