

# Inleiding Theoretische Informatica – Lambda Calculus

Uitwerkingen van geselecteerde opgaven

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## 1 Termen en reductie

2.  $\lambda x.\lambda y.0$  of  $\lambda xy.0$
3. (a)  $((\lambda x.(\lambda y.(x(yz)))) (\lambda x.((yx)x)))$
4. (b)  $(\lambda x.x) (\lambda x.\lambda y.xyy) \lambda x.\lambda y.x(xy)$
7. (a) Nee.  
(c) Nee.  
(e) Nee.  
(h) Ja.
8. (b)  $(\lambda x.\text{mul } x y)$   
(c)  $(\lambda x.\text{mul } x 5)$   
(h)  $(\lambda z.(\lambda y.\text{plus } x y) z)$
10. (a)  $\frac{(\lambda y.\text{mul } 3 y) 7}{\rightarrow_\beta} \text{mul } 3 7 \rightarrow_\delta 21$   
(d)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\lambda f x.f x) (\lambda y.\text{plus } x y) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} & \frac{(\lambda z.(\lambda y.\text{plus } x y) z) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} \\ & \frac{(\lambda z.\text{plus } x z) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} \\ & \text{plus } x 3 \end{aligned}$$

(f)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\lambda f x.f (f(x))) (\lambda x.\text{mul } x 7) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} & \frac{(\lambda x.(\lambda x.\text{mul } x 7) ((\lambda x.\text{mul } x 7) (x))) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} \\ & \frac{(\lambda x.(\lambda x.\text{mul } x 7) (\text{mul } x 7)) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} \\ & \frac{(\lambda x.\text{mul } (\text{mul } x 7) 7) 3}{\rightarrow_\beta} \\ & \text{mul } (\text{mul } 3 7) 7 \\ & \rightarrow_\delta \text{mul } 21 7 \\ & \rightarrow_\delta 147 \end{aligned}$$

## 2 Reductiestrategieën

2. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ \lambda x.x\ x\ x &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ \lambda x.x\ x\ x \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ \lambda x.x\ x\ x \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ (\lambda x.x\ x\ x) \ \lambda x.x\ x\ x \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} \dots \text{etc.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) De leftmost-innermost strategie vindt altijd een normaalvorm als deze bestaat. We vinden in dit geval geen normaalvorm, dus heeft deze term geen normaalvorm.

## 3 Datatypes

9. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{xor true true} &=_{\beta} \text{false} \\
 \text{xor true false} &=_{\beta} \text{true} \\
 \text{xor false true} &=_{\beta} \text{true} \\
 \text{xor false false} &=_{\beta} \text{false}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $\text{xor} := \lambda a b. b (a \text{ false true}) (a \text{ true false})$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{xor true false} &= (\lambda a b. b (a \text{ false true}) (a \text{ true false})) (\lambda x y. x) \lambda x y. y \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda b. b ((\lambda x y. x) \text{ false true}) ((\lambda x y. x) \text{ true false})) \lambda x y. y \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x y. y) ((\lambda x y. x) \text{ false true}) ((\lambda x y. x) \text{ true false}) \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda y. y) ((\lambda x y. x) \text{ true false}) \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x y. x) \text{ true false} \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda y. \text{true}) \text{ false} \\
 &\rightarrow_{\beta} \text{true}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 4 Recursie

7. Een eerste poging is deze recursieve definitie van **map**  
 $\text{map} = \lambda f l. (\text{empty } l) \text{ nil } (\text{cons } (f (\text{head } l)) (\text{map } f (\text{tail } l)))$

Dit kunnen we ook schrijven als

$$\text{map} = (\lambda m. \lambda f l. (\text{empty } l) \text{ nil } (\text{cons } (f (\text{head } l)) (m f (\text{tail } l)))) \text{map}$$

Nu kunnen we de fixed-point combinator **Y** gebruiken om hiervan de uiteindelijke definitie van **map** te maken:

$$\text{map} = \text{Y } \lambda m. \lambda f l. (\text{empty } l) \text{ nil } (\text{cons } (f (\text{head } l)) (\text{map } f (\text{tail } l)))$$

## 5 Getypeerde $\lambda$ -calculus

1. (c) De term **KI** is gelijk aan  $(\lambda x y. x) \lambda x. x$ .

$$\frac{\frac{x : C \vdash x : C}{\vdash \lambda x.x : C \rightarrow C} \quad \frac{\frac{x : C \rightarrow C, y : B \vdash x : C \rightarrow C}{x : C \rightarrow C \vdash \lambda y.x : B \rightarrow C \rightarrow C}}{\vdash \lambda xy.x : (C \rightarrow C) \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow C}}{\vdash (\lambda xy.x) \lambda x.x : B \rightarrow C \rightarrow C}$$