

POPL Quiz 1

1. Consider the language of arithmetic expressions with an addition of \otimes binary operator:

$t :=$	– <i>terms</i>
true	– <i>constant true</i>
false	– <i>constant false</i>
if t then t else t	– <i>conditional</i>
0	– <i>constant zero</i>
succ t	– <i>successor</i>
pred t	– <i>predecessor</i>
iszero t	– <i>zero test</i>
$t \otimes t$	– <i>a special operator</i>

Evaluating $t_1 \otimes t_2$: If t_1 evaluates to a non 0 value, then the value of $t_1 \otimes t_2$ is same as the value of t_1 . Otherwise, it is same as the value of t_2 .

The set of values remains the same:

$v :=$	– <i>values</i>
true	– <i>value true</i>
false	– <i>value false</i>
0	– <i>value zero</i>
succ v	– <i>successor value</i>

1. Give small step semantics for the evaluation of \otimes . Make sure that t_2 is evaluated only if necessary.
2. Provide typing rules for \otimes that can be used for static type checking/inferencing. Typing rules for the other constructs remain the same as defined in the lectures.
3. Are there any executable programs using \otimes that are not "stuck", but are rejected by the typing rule you added? If yes, give an example. If no, provide a proof.

Clearly list any assumptions you make. (3*5)

2. In λ -calculus, define the recursive version of **power** function (**power** m $n = m^n$) for church numerals, where the recursive definition (for Natural numbers) is:

power m n = if n==0 then 1 else m * **power** m (n-1)

You can use the λ -calculus terms defined in the class without redefining them, such as, *isZero*, *mult*, *add*, *sub*, *succ*, *pred*, *Y* etc. (5)

3. Show the steps in the evaluation of the below λ -term to its normal form. Reduce only one λ binding in a step.

$(\lambda x \cdot x (\lambda z p w \cdot (\lambda x y \cdot y)) (\lambda x y \cdot x)) ((\lambda x y z \cdot z x y) b (\lambda x y \cdot y))$ (5)