

Computer Science Theory

COMS W3261

Homework 5

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Problems

- Using the following grammar for lambda calculus expressions

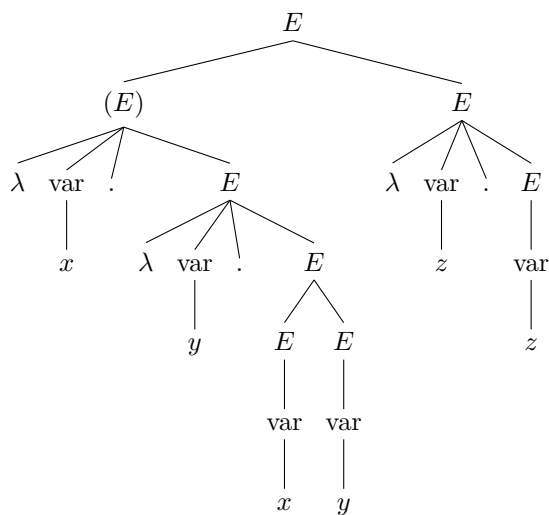
$$E \rightarrow \lambda \text{var}.E \mid EE \mid (E) \mid \text{var}$$

constructs a parse tree for the expression

$$(\lambda x.\lambda y.x y)\lambda z.z$$

Use the standard disambiguating conventions for lambda expressions in constructing your parse tree.

Solution:



- Consider the lambda-calculus expression $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.x)x)((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w))$.
 - Identify all redexes in this expression.

Solution: There are 4 redexes.

1. $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.x)x)((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w))$
2. $(\lambda y.x)x$
3. $(\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w)$
4. $(\lambda v.v)w$

(b) Evaluate this expression using normal order evaluation.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\lambda x.(\lambda y.x)x)((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w)) &\xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda y.((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w))((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w)) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda w.w
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Evaluate this expression using applicative order evaluation.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\lambda x.(\lambda y.x)x)((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w)) &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.x)((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.(\lambda v.v)w)) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.x)((\lambda z.z)(\lambda w.w)) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.x)(\lambda w.w) \\
 &\xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda w.w
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Evaluate the lambda expression $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.(x(\lambda x.x y))))y$. Describe all the steps in your evaluation.

Solution:

$$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.(x(\lambda x.x y))))y \xrightarrow{\alpha} (\lambda z.(\lambda y.(z(\lambda x.x y))))y \quad (1)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha} (\lambda z.(\lambda q.(z(\lambda x.x y))))y \quad (2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda q.(y(\lambda x.x y))) \quad (3)$$

- (1) Alpha reduction to remove ambiguity between bound variables and free variables. The outermost λx is converted to λz along with the bound x variable.
- (2) Alpha reduction to remove ambiguity between bound variables and free variables. λy is converted to λq to avoid ambiguity with the free y on the outside of the equation.
- (3) Beta reduction. Substitute the y argument for any z 's in the equation. We cannot reduce anymore from here so we are left with the equation $\lambda q.(y(\lambda x.x y))$.

4. Let G be the lambda abstraction

$$G = (\lambda f. \lambda x. f(f x))$$

Evaluate the lambda expression GG .

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
GG &= (\lambda f. \lambda x. f(f x))G \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda x. G(G x) \\
&\xrightarrow[\alpha]{} \lambda x. G((\lambda f. \lambda x'. f(f x'))x) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda x. G(\lambda x'. x(x x')) \\
&\xrightarrow[\alpha]{} \lambda x. (\lambda f. \lambda y. f(f y))(\lambda x'. x(x x')) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda x. \lambda y. (\lambda x'. x(x x'))((\lambda x'. x(x x')) y) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda x. \lambda y. (\lambda x'. x(x x'))(x(x y)) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda x. \lambda y. x(x(x(x y))) \\
&\xrightarrow[\alpha]{} \lambda f. \lambda y. f(f(f(f y))) \\
&\xrightarrow[\alpha]{} \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f(f(f x)))
\end{aligned}$$

5. Let add , one , and two be the following lambda expressions:

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

$$\text{one} = \lambda f. \lambda x. f x$$

$$\text{two} = \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f x)$$

Evaluate (add one two) .

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\text{add one two}) &= ((\lambda m. \lambda n. \lambda f. \lambda x. m f(n f x)) \text{one two}) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda n. \lambda f. \lambda x. \text{one } f(n f x)) \text{two} \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda f. \lambda x. \text{one } f(\text{two } f x)) \\
&\xrightarrow[\alpha]{} (\lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda f'. \lambda x'. f' x') f(\text{two } f x)) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} (\lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda x'. f x'))(\text{two } f x) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda f. \lambda x. f(\text{two } f x) \\
&\xrightarrow[\alpha]{} \lambda f. \lambda x. f((\lambda f'. \lambda x'. f'(f' x')) f x) \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda f. \lambda x. f(\lambda x'. f(f x'))x \\
&\xrightarrow[\beta]{} \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f(f x))
\end{aligned}$$