# Exercises on Concepts of Programming Languages

#### Christian Rinderknecht

## 9 February 2006

#### 1 Calculator

Assume the following system of inference rules:

$$\frac{e_1 \to e_1'}{e_1 \times e_2 \to e_1' \times e_2} \langle \text{Mult}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e_2 \to e_2'}{e_1 \times e_2 \to e_1 \times e_2'} \langle \text{Mult}_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{e_1 \to e_1'}{e_1 + e_2 \to e_1' + e_2} \langle \text{Add}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e_2 \to e_2'}{e_1 + e_2 \to e_1 + e_2'} \langle \text{Add}_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{e_1 \to e_1'}{e_1 - e_2 \to e_1' - e_2} \langle \text{Sub}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e_2 \to e_2'}{e_1 - e_2 \to e_1 - e_2'} \langle \text{Sub}_2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{e_1 \to e_1'}{e_1 / e_2 \to e_1' / e_2} \langle \text{Div}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e_2 \to e_2'}{e_1 / e_2 \to e_1 / e_2'} \langle \text{Div}_2 \rangle$$

We also assume that we have an infinity of rules for multiplying, adding, subtracting and dividing (integer division) numbers.

- 1. Is this system deterministic?
- 2. Reduce the following expressions in all the possible ways and give at each rewrite step the corresponding substitution:

(a) 
$$(1+2) \times (3+(4\times5))$$

(b) 
$$((1+2)/0) \times (3+4)$$

(c) 
$$(1+(2\times3))/((4+5)-9)$$

Assume now the following variant and answer the previous questions again.

$$\frac{e_1 \to e'_1}{e_1 \times e_2 \to e'_1 \times e_2} \langle \text{Mult}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e \to e'}{v \times e \to v \times e'} \langle \text{Mult}_2 \rangle 
\frac{e \to e'}{e + v \to e' + v} \langle \text{Add}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e_2 \to e'_2}{e_1 + e_2 \to e_1 + e'_2} \langle \text{Add}_2 \rangle 
\frac{e_1 \to e'_1}{e_1 - e_2 \to e'_1 - e_2} \langle \text{Sub}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e \to e'}{v - e \to v - e'} \langle \text{Sub}_2 \rangle 
\frac{e \to e'}{e/v \to e'/v} \langle \text{Div}_1 \rangle \qquad \frac{e_2 \to e'_2}{e_1/e_2 \to e_1/e'_2} \langle \text{Div}_2 \rangle$$

Assume now that we have a different rule  $\langle Div_1 \rangle$  and new rules for handling the division by zero:

$$\frac{v \neq 0 \qquad e \rightarrow e'}{e/v \rightarrow e'/v} \, \langle \text{Div}_1 \rangle \qquad \qquad e/0 \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{DivZero} \rangle$$

$$\text{NaN} \times e \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Mult-Err}_1 \rangle \qquad e \times \text{NaN} \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Mult-Err}_2 \rangle$$

$$\text{NaN} + e \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Add-Err}_1 \rangle \qquad e + \text{NaN} \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Add-Err}_2 \rangle$$

$$\text{NaN} - e \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Sub-Err}_1 \rangle \qquad e - \text{NaN} \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Sub-Err}_2 \rangle$$

$$\text{NaN}/e \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Div-Err}_1 \rangle \qquad e/\text{NaN} \rightarrow \text{NaN} \quad \langle \text{Div-Err}_2 \rangle$$

Answer the same questions again.

Is it better to have the following rule?

$$\frac{e_1 \to e_1'}{e_1/e_2 \to e_1'/e_2} \langle \text{Div}_1 \rangle$$

## 2 Boolean expressions

Consider the system of inference rules

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{true} \wedge e \to e & \langle \wedge_{\mathsf{TRUE}} \rangle & \mathsf{false} \wedge e \to \mathsf{false} & \langle \wedge_{\mathsf{FALSE}} \rangle \\ \\ \frac{e_1 \to e_1'}{e_1 \wedge e_2 \to e_1' \wedge e_2} & \langle \wedge \rangle & \neg \mathsf{false} \to \mathsf{true} & \langle \mathsf{Not\text{-}False} \rangle \\ \\ \neg \mathsf{true} \to \mathsf{false} & \langle \mathsf{Not\text{-}True} \rangle & \frac{e \to e'}{\neg e \to \neg e'} & \langle \mathsf{Not} \rangle \\ \\ e_1 \vee e_2 \to \neg (\neg e_1 \wedge \neg e_2) & \langle \mathsf{OR} \rangle \end{array}$$

- 1. Is this system deterministic?
- 2. Reduce the following expressions in several ways if possible, and give at each rewrite step the corresponding substitution:
  - (a)  $(true \land (false \lor true)) \land \neg (true \lor (true \land true))$
  - (b)  $\neg$ ((true  $\land$  true)  $\lor \neg$ (false  $\lor \neg$ true))

### 3 Arithmetic

Let us model the integers. The number 0 is noted Zero. If an integer is noted n, then  $\mathrm{Succ}(n)$  denotes the next integer and  $\mathrm{Pred}(n)$  the previous. For example

| New notation     | Mathematical notation |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Zero             | 0                     |
| Succ(Zero)       | 1                     |
| SUCC(SUCC(ZERO)) | 2                     |
|                  |                       |
| Pred(Zero)       | -1                    |
| PRED(PRED(ZERO)) | -2                    |
| • • •            | •••                   |

Let us define now a function IsZERO which returns the boolean true if the argument is ZERO and false if the argument is not ZERO:

$$\operatorname{IsZero}(\operatorname{Zero}) o \operatorname{true}$$
  $\operatorname{IsZero}(\operatorname{Succ}(n)) o \operatorname{false}$   $\operatorname{IsZero}(\operatorname{Pred}(n)) o \operatorname{false}$ 

But this definition is broken, because it implies, for instance

$$IsZero(Pred(Succ(Zero))) \rightarrow false$$

What solution do you propose to fix it? Answer:

$$SUCC(PRED(n)) \to n$$
  
 $PRED(SUCC(n)) \to n$ 

#### 4 Stacks

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{IsEmpty}(\operatorname{Push}(x,s)) &\to \operatorname{false} \quad \langle \operatorname{IsNotEmpty} \rangle \\ \operatorname{IsEmpty}(\operatorname{Empty}) &\to \operatorname{true} \quad \langle \operatorname{IsEmpty} \rangle \\ \operatorname{Length}(\operatorname{Empty}) &\to 0 \quad \langle \operatorname{ZeroLength} \rangle \\ \operatorname{Length}(\operatorname{Push}(x,s)) &\to 1 + \operatorname{Length}(s) \quad \langle \operatorname{Length} \rangle \\ \operatorname{Rev}(\operatorname{Empty}) &\to \operatorname{Empty} \quad \langle \operatorname{Rev-E} \rangle \\ \\ \operatorname{Rev}(\operatorname{Push}(x,s)) &\to \operatorname{Append}(\operatorname{Rev}(s),\operatorname{Push}(x,\operatorname{Empty})) \quad \langle \operatorname{Rev-P} \rangle \end{split}$$