

# Programming Languages: Functional Programming

## Practicals 7. Types and Logic

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Autumn, 2023

1. Prove the following propositions:

- (a)  $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$ .
- (b)  $(P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$ .
- (c)  $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$ .
- (d)  $P \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R$ .
- (e)  $(P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (P \wedge Q) \rightarrow R$ .
- (f)  $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow ((P \vee Q) \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R$ .
- (g)  $(P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow (P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$ .

2. Reduce the following expressions to normal form, if possible.

- (a)  $(\lambda x . x + x) 3$ .
- (b)  $(\lambda f x . f x x) (\lambda y z . y + z) 3$ .
- (c)  $(\lambda x . x x) (\lambda x . x)$ .
- (d)  $(\lambda x . x x) (\lambda x . x x)$ .
- (e)  $(\lambda x . f (x x)) (\lambda x . f (x x))$ .

3. Write down the type derivation trees of the following expressions, if possible.

- (a)  $(\lambda x y . x)$ .
- (b)  $(\lambda p . (snd p, fst p))$ .
- (c)  $(\lambda f g x . f x (g x))$ .
- (d)  $(\lambda x . x x) (\lambda x . x x)$ .

4. Given the following types, construct (simply typed) lambda expressions having the types.

- (a)  $(P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow R) \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$ .
- (b)  $(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow ((P \vee Q) \rightarrow R) \rightarrow R$ .