

CS 565 Sample Midterm

Your name: _____

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Problem 1 (Inductively Defined Propositions). Figure 1 gives three inference rules for establishing whether a number is odd or even. Using these rules, give a derivation proving the claim *Odd 3*.

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\text{Even } 0 \text{ (EVENO)}}{\text{Odd } 1 \text{ (ODDEVEN)}}}{\text{Even } 2 \text{ (EVENODD)}}}{\text{Odd } 3 \text{ (ODDEVEN)}}$$

$$\frac{}{\text{Even}(0) \text{ (EVENO)}} \quad \frac{\text{Even } n}{\text{Odd } (1 + n) \text{ (ODDEVEN)}} \quad \frac{\text{Odd } n}{\text{Even } (1 + n) \text{ (EVENODD)}}$$

Figure 1: An Exciting Set of Inference Rules!

Problem 2 (Big-Step Operational Semantics). Write down the final states produced by each of the following IMP expressions, or state that the program does not terminate. If the program does produce a final state, also provide the names of the reduction rules needed to reach that final state (you only need to list the names of repeated rules once). The names of big-step rules for Imp can be found on the pen and paper section of Homework 5.

- $\text{EMPTY}, X := 0; Y := 1; Z := 2 \Downarrow [X \mapsto 0, Y \mapsto 1, Z \mapsto 2]$
E-SEQ, E-ASS, E-CONST
- $[X \mapsto 2], \text{if } (X \leq 1) \text{ then } Y := X + 3 \text{ else } Z := 4 \text{ end} \Downarrow [X \mapsto 2, Z \mapsto 4]$
E-ASS, E-CONST, E-IFFALSE
- $[X \mapsto 0], \text{if } (X \leq 1) \text{ then } Y := X + 3 \text{ else } Z := 4 \text{ end} \Downarrow [X \mapsto 0, Y \mapsto 3]$
E-ASS, E-CONST, E-VAR, E-ADD, E-IFTRUE
- $[X \mapsto 0], \text{while } (X \leq 1) \text{ do } Y := Y + 1 \text{ end} \Downarrow$
Does not terminate!
- $[Z \mapsto 0, Y \mapsto 10], \text{while } (Z \leq 3) \text{ do } Y := Y + 2; Z := Z + 1 \text{ end} \Downarrow [Z \mapsto 4, Y \mapsto 18]$
E-SEQ, E-ASS, E-CONST, E-VAR, E-ADD, E-WHILETRUE, E-WHILEFALSE

Suppose we have extended the lambda calculus with syntax for natural numbers:

$$t ::= x \mid \lambda x. t \mid t t \mid \mathbb{N} \mid t + t$$

where values are either $\lambda x. t$ or numeric constants \mathbb{N} and the following additional reduction rules:

$$\frac{e_1 \longrightarrow e_3}{e_1 + e_2 \longrightarrow e_3 + e_2} \qquad \frac{n \in \mathbb{N} \quad e_2 \longrightarrow e_3}{n + e_2 \longrightarrow n + e_3} \qquad \frac{n \in \mathbb{N} \quad m \in \mathbb{N}}{n + m \longrightarrow n +_{\mathbb{N}} m}$$

The ever-so-slightly larger $+_{\mathbb{N}}$ to the right of \longrightarrow in the third rule is mathematical addition, e.g. $1 + 2 \longrightarrow 3$.

Problem 3 (CBV Semantics of the Lambda Calculus). Using the lambda calculus's call by value small-step semantics and the reduction rule above, show how to reduce the following lambda term to a normal form. $(\lambda x y. x + y) (1 + 2) 3$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda x y. x + y) \underline{(1 + 2)} 3 \\ \longrightarrow & \underline{(\lambda x y. x + y) 3} 3 \\ \longrightarrow & \underline{(\lambda y. 3 + y) 3} \\ \longrightarrow & \underline{3 + 3} \\ \longrightarrow & 6 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 4 (CBN Semantics of the Lambda Calculus). Using the lambda calculus's call by name small-step semantics and the reduction rule above, show how to reduce the following lambda term to a normal form. $(\lambda x y. x + y) 3 ((\lambda x. x) 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{(\lambda x y. x + y) 3} ((\lambda x. x) 1) \\ \longrightarrow & \underline{(\lambda y. 3 + y) ((\lambda x. x) 1)} \\ \longrightarrow & 3 + \underline{((\lambda x. x) 1)} \\ \longrightarrow & \underline{3 + 1} \\ \longrightarrow & 4 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5 (Semantics of the Lambda Calculus). Write down a lambda expression that requires more steps to reach a normal form under a call-by-value strategy than under a call by-name evaluation strategy.

Call-by-value	Call-by-name
$(\lambda x y. y + y) \underline{(1 + 2)} 3$	$\underline{(\lambda x y. x + y) (1 + 2)} 3$
$\rightarrow (\lambda x y. y + y) 3 3$	$\rightarrow (\lambda y. y + y) 3$
$\rightarrow (\lambda y. y + y) 3$	$\rightarrow \underline{3 + 3}$
$\rightarrow \underline{3 + 3}$	$\rightarrow 6$
$\rightarrow 6$	

Problem 6 (Semantics of the Lambda Calculus) . Write down a lambda expression that requires more steps to reach a normal form under a call-by-name strategy than under a call by-value evaluation strategy.

Call-by-value	Call-by-name
$(\lambda x y. x + x) \underline{(1 + 2)} 3$	$\underline{(\lambda x y. x + x) (1 + 2)} 3$
$\rightarrow (\lambda x y. x + x) 3 3$	$\rightarrow (\lambda y. \underline{(1 + 2) + (1 + 2)}) 3$
$\rightarrow (\lambda y. 3 + 3) 3$	$\rightarrow \underline{(1 + 2) + (1 + 2)}$
$\rightarrow \underline{3 + 3}$	$\rightarrow 3 + \underline{(1 + 2)}$
$\rightarrow 6$	$\rightarrow \underline{3 + 3}$
	$\rightarrow 6$

Problem 7 (Semantics of the Lambda Calculus). Using the lambda calculus's call-by-value semantics and the reduction rule above, show how to reduce the following lambda term to a normal form.

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\lambda m s z. s (m s z)) ((\lambda m n s z. m s (n s z)) (\lambda s z. s z) (\lambda s z. z)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0 \\
& (\lambda m s_1 z_1. s_1 (m s_1 z_1)) ((\lambda m n s_2 z_2. m s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0 \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda m s_1 z_1. s_1 (m s_1 z_1)) ((\lambda n s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0 \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda m s_1 z_1. s_1 (m s_1 z_1)) ((\lambda s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) s_2 z_2))) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0 \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda s_1 z_1. s_1 (((\lambda s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) s_2 z_2))) s_1 z_1)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0 \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda z_1. (\lambda x. 1 + x) (((\lambda s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) s_2 z_2))) (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_1)) 0 \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) s_2 z_2))) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_2))) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda z_3. (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_3)((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda z_3. (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_3)((\lambda z_4. z_4) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda z_3. (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_3) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda x. 1 + x) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) (1 + 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (\lambda x. 1 + x) 1 \longrightarrow \\
& \underline{1 + 1} \longrightarrow \\
& \underline{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 8 (Semantics of the Lambda Calculus). Using the lambda calculus's call by name small-step semantics and the reduction rule above, show how to reduce the lambda term from above to a normal form.

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\lambda m s z. s (m s z)) ((\lambda m n s z. m s (n s z)) (\lambda s z. s z) (\lambda s z. z)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0 \\
& \frac{(\lambda m s_1 z_1. s_1 (m s_1 z_1)) ((\lambda m n s_2 z_2. m s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0}{1 + x} 0 \longrightarrow \\
& \frac{(\lambda s_1 z_1. s_1 (((\lambda m n s_2 z_2. m s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) s_1 z_1)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0}{\longrightarrow} \\
& \frac{(\lambda z_1. (\lambda x. 1 + x) (((\lambda m n s_2 z_2. m s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_1)) 0}{\longrightarrow} \\
& \frac{(\lambda x. 1 + x) (((\lambda m n s_2 z_2. m s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0)}{1 + (((\lambda m n s_2 z_2. m s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0)} \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (((\lambda n s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 (n s_2 z_2)) (\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (((\lambda s_2 z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) s_2 ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) s_2 z_2)) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (((\lambda z_2. (\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_2)) 0) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (((\lambda s_3 z_3. s_3 z_3) (\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0))) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (((\lambda z_3. (\lambda x. 1 + x) z_3) ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0))) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (((\lambda x. 1 + x) ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0))) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + ((1 + ((\lambda s_4 z_4. z_4) (\lambda x. 1 + x) 0))) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + ((1 + ((\lambda z_4. z_4) 0))) \longrightarrow \\
& 1 + (1 + 0) \longrightarrow \\
& (1 + 1) \longrightarrow \\
& 2
\end{aligned}$$