

Assignment:-1

$$① (a) \lambda x. x. z \lambda y. xy$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda x. ((xz)(\lambda y. (xy))))$$

$$(b) (\lambda x. xz) \lambda y. \omega \lambda \omega. \omega yzx$$

$$\Rightarrow (((\lambda x. (xz))(\lambda y. (\omega(\lambda \omega. (((\omega y)z)x))))))$$

$$(c) \lambda x. xy \lambda x. yx$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda x. ((xy)(\lambda x. (yx))))$$

$$② (a) \lambda x. xz \lambda y. xy$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda x. ((xz)(\lambda y. (xy))))$$

↑ free variable

$$(b) (\lambda x. xz) \lambda y. \omega \lambda \omega. \omega yzx$$

$$\Rightarrow (((\lambda x. (xz))(\lambda y. (\omega(\lambda \omega. (((\omega y)z)x))))))$$

↑ free variables

$$(c) \lambda x. xy \lambda x. yx$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda x. ((xy)(\lambda x. (yx))))$$

↑ free variables

(3) (a) $\text{NOT}(\text{NOT TRUE}) = \text{TRUE}$

Given: $\text{NOT} = \lambda x. ((x \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE})$

$$\text{TRUE} = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$\text{FALSE} = \lambda x. \lambda y. y$$

Proof: $\text{NOT}(\text{NOT TRUE}) = \lambda x. ((x \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) (\text{NOT TRUE})$
 $= ((\text{NOT TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= ((\lambda x. ((x \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= (((\text{TRUE} \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= (((\lambda x. \lambda y. x) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= (((\lambda y. \text{FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= ((\text{FALSE}) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= ((\lambda x. \lambda y. y) \text{ FALSE}) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= (\lambda y. y) \text{ TRUE}$
 $= \text{TRUE}$

(b) $\text{OR false True} = \text{True}$

Given: $\text{OR} = \lambda x. \lambda y. ((x \text{ true}) y)$

$$\text{True} = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$\text{false} = \lambda x. \lambda y. y$$

Proof: $\text{OR false true} = \lambda x. \lambda y. ((x \text{ true}) y) \text{ false true}$
 $= \lambda y. ((\text{false true}) y) \text{ true}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\text{false } \text{true}) \text{ true} \\
 &= ((\lambda x. \lambda y. y) \text{ true}) \text{ true} \\
 &= (\lambda y. y) \text{ true} \\
 &= \text{true}
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\text{succ } 2 = 3$

Given:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 &= \lambda f. \lambda y. f(fy) \\
 3 &= \lambda f. \lambda y. f(f(fy)) \\
 \text{succ} &= \lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda y. f(zy)
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{succ } 2 &= (\lambda z. \lambda f. \lambda y. f(zy)) 2 \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda y. f(2fy) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda y. f((\lambda f. \lambda y. f(fy)) fy) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda y. f((\lambda y. f(fy)) y) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda y. f(f(fy)) \\
 &= 3
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) $(Y \text{ fact}) 2 = 2$

Given:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \lambda f. (\lambda x. f(xx)) (\lambda x. f(xx)) \\
 \text{fact} &= \lambda f. \lambda n. \text{IF } n=0 \text{ THEN } 1 \text{ ELSE } n * (f(n-1))
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Y \text{ fact}) 2 &= (\lambda f. (\lambda x. f(xx)) (\lambda x. f(xx)) \text{ fact}) 2 \\
 &= (\lambda x. \text{fact}(xx)) (\lambda x. \text{fact}(xx)) 2 \\
 &= (\text{fact} ((\lambda x. \text{fact}(xx)) (\lambda x. \text{fact}(xx)))) 2 \\
 &= (\text{fact} (Y \text{ fact})) 2
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$= (\lambda f. \lambda n \text{ if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * (f(n-1))) (Y\text{-fact}) 2$$

$$= (\lambda n \text{ if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * ((Y\text{fact})(n-1))) 2$$

$$= \text{if } 2=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 2 * ((Y\text{fact})(2-1))$$

not possible

$$= 2 * ((Y\text{fact}) 1)$$

$$= 2 * 1$$

$$= 2$$

(e) Given: $\text{mul} = \lambda n. \lambda m. \lambda x. (n(m x))$

Solve: $\text{mul } \bar{3} \bar{3}$

$$\text{mul } \bar{3} \bar{3} = ((\lambda n. \lambda m. \lambda x. (n(m x))) \bar{3}) \bar{3})$$

$$= (\lambda m. \lambda x. (\bar{3} (m x)) \bar{3})$$

$$= (\lambda x. (\bar{3} (\bar{3} x)))$$

$$= \lambda x. (\bar{3} (\lambda f. \lambda y. f(f(f y)) x))$$

$$= \lambda x. (\bar{3} \lambda y. x(x(x y)))$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \lambda x. (x^9 z)$$

$$= \bar{9}$$

(f) Solve: add $\bar{8}$ $\bar{1}$

given: add = $\lambda n. \lambda m. \lambda f. \lambda x. n f (m f x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \text{add } \bar{8} \bar{1} &= ((\lambda n. \lambda m. \lambda f. \lambda x. n f (m f x)) \bar{8} \bar{1}) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda x. \bar{8} f (\bar{1} f x) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (\lambda f. \lambda x. f^8 x) f ((\lambda f. \lambda x. f x) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda x. (((\lambda f. \lambda x. f^8 x) f) (f x)) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda x. f^8 (f x) \\
 &= \lambda f. \lambda x. f^9 x \\
 &= \bar{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

(g) If false then x else y = y

Given:-

if a then b else c = a b c

$$\text{true} = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$\text{false} = \lambda x. \lambda y. y$$

Proof:- if false then x else y

$$= \text{false } x y$$

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

$$= (\lambda y. y) y$$

$$= y$$

(h) Prove: add & ~~mul~~ ^{mul} are commutative.

(i) add:

To prove: $\text{add}(\bar{a} \bar{b}) = \text{add}(\bar{b} \bar{a})$

Consider, LHS: $\text{add} \bar{a} \bar{b}$

$$= \lambda n \cdot \lambda m \cdot \lambda f \cdot \lambda x \cdot nf(mx) \bar{a} \bar{b}$$

$$= \lambda f \cdot \lambda x \cdot \bar{a} f(\bar{b} f x)$$

$$= \lambda f \cdot \lambda x \cdot f^{a+b+2} x$$

Now, RHS: $\text{add}(\bar{b} \bar{a})$

$$= \lambda n \cdot \lambda m \cdot \lambda f \cdot \lambda x \cdot nf(mx) \bar{b} \bar{a}$$

$$= \lambda f \cdot \lambda x \cdot \bar{b} f(\bar{a} f x)$$

$$= \lambda f \cdot \lambda x \cdot f^{b+a+2} x$$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

\therefore add is commutative.

(ii) mul:-

To prove: $\text{mul}(\bar{a} \bar{b}) = \text{mul}(\bar{b} \bar{a})$

LHS: $\text{mul}(\bar{a} \bar{b})$

$$= \lambda n \cdot \lambda m \cdot \lambda x (n(mx)) \bar{a} \bar{b}$$

$$= \lambda x (\bar{a} (\bar{b} x))$$

$$= \lambda x f^{a+b} x$$

Now, RHS: $\text{mul}(\bar{b} \bar{a})$

$$= \lambda n \cdot \lambda m \cdot \lambda x (n(mx)) \bar{b} \bar{a}$$

$$= \lambda x (\bar{b} (\bar{a} x))$$

$$= \lambda x f^{b+a} x = \lambda x f^{a+b} x$$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

\Rightarrow ~~mul~~ mul is commutative.