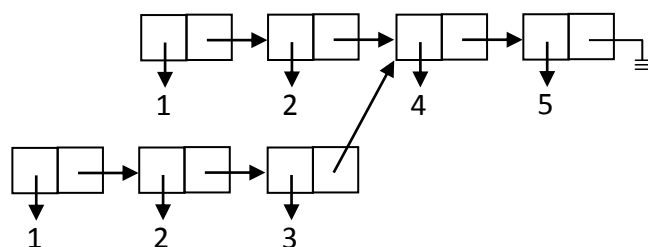


HW2 solution

1 a)



- b) From part a), we see that if an element is inserted immediately after the k^{th} element of a list, all the first k elements of the list have to be copied. It follows that, for both time and space complexities, the worst-case insertion occurs when the element is going to be inserted at the end of the list.

Therefore, the worst-case input of the insertion sort is a list whose elements are in decreasing order.

For example,

$$(n \ n - 1 \ \dots \ 3 \ 2 \ 1)$$

is a worst-case input.

For the worst-case space complexity, let

$s(n)$ = # of cons cells allocated by function isort in the worst case on sorting a list of n elements

then

$$s(0) = 0$$

$$s(n) = s(n - 1) + n - 1$$

$$\text{Clearly, } s(n) = O(n^2)$$

So is the worst-case time complexity.

2~5 See file hw2sol.ss

6 a) Let $Y = \lambda f.(\lambda x.f(xx))(\lambda x.f(xx))$ and $G = \lambda y.\lambda f.f(yf)$

Then,

$Y G f$

$$= (\lambda x.G(xx)) (\lambda x.G(xx)) f \quad (1)$$

$$= G ((\lambda x.G(xx)) (\lambda x.G(xx))) f \quad (2)$$

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

$$= f (Y G f) \quad \text{by (1)}$$

Thus, $Y G$ is a fixed-point combinator.

Moreover, this fixed-point combinator can only work with lazy evaluation, because in step (2) the argument

$(\lambda x.G(xx)) (\lambda x.G(xx))$

passed to G has to be delayed.

- b) Let $Y = \lambda f.(\lambda x.f(\lambda y.xxy))(\lambda x.f(\lambda y.xxy))$ and $G = \lambda y.\lambda f.f(\lambda z.yfz)$

Then,

$Y G f$

$$= (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) f \quad (1)$$

$$= G (\lambda y.(\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) y) f \quad (2)$$

$$= f (\lambda z.(\lambda y.(\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) y) f z) \quad (3)$$

$$= f ((\lambda y.(\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) y) f) \quad (4)$$

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

$$= f (Y G f) \quad \text{by (1)}$$

Thus, $Y G$ is a fixed point combinator.

Moreover, this combinator works with eager evaluation, because in step (2) the λ -exp $(\lambda y.(\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) y)$ passed to G in effect delays the argument $(\lambda x.G(xx)) (\lambda x.G(xx))$ mentioned in part b).

Note

$$(\lambda y.(\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) y)$$

$$= (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) (\lambda x.G(\lambda y.xxy)) \quad (5)$$

$$= (\lambda x.G(xx)) (\lambda x.G(xx)) \quad (6)$$

Comment

Steps (3) to (6) make use of the so-called eta-conversion that says that, for any function f , $f = \lambda x.f x$

- c) See file hw2sol.ss

- 7 a) compile $\lambda x.\lambda y.yx$
- = abstract x (compile $\lambda y.yx$)
 - = abstract x (abstract y (compile yx))
 - = abstract x (abstract y yx)
 - = abstract x (S (abstract y y) (abstract y x))
 - = abstract x (S I (K x))
 - = S (abstract x (S I)) (abstract x (K x))
 - = S (S (abstract x S)) (abstract x I) (abstract x (K x))
 - = S (S (K S) (K I)) (abstract x (K x))
 - = S (S (K S) (K I)) (S (abstract x K) (abstract x x))
 - = S (S (K S) (K I)) (S (K K) I)

- b) $\underline{S(S(KS)(KI))(S(KK)I)2} + 3$
 $= \underline{S(KS)(KI)2} (S(KK)I2) + 3$
 $= \underline{KS2} (KI2) (S(KK)I2) + 3$
 $= \underline{S(KI2)(S(KK)I2)} + 3$
 $= \underline{KI2} + (S(KK)I2 +) 3$
 $= \underline{I} + (S(KK)I2 +) 3$
 $= + \underline{(S(KK)I2)} 3 \quad \text{reduce the argument of +}$
 $= + \underline{(KK2(I2) +)} 3$
 $= + \underline{(K(I2) +)} 3$
 $= + \underline{(I2)} 3$
 $= \underline{+23}$
 $= 5$
- c) See file hw2sol.ss