

HW 2.

1. (a) $(g\ 0)$

$$= ((\lambda f)(\lambda(x)x))\ \text{second})\ \text{false})$$

$$= ((\lambda(x)x)\ \text{false})$$

$$= \text{false}.$$

(b) $(g\ n)$ when n results from some application succ on 0.

$$= ((\lambda f)(\lambda(x)x))\ \text{second})\ \text{false}$$

$$= ((\lambda(x)(\lambda(y)(\lambda(z)y)))\ \text{false})$$

Since $(\lambda(y)(\lambda(z)y))$ is the semantics of true then we have $((\lambda(x)\ \text{true})\ \text{false})$.

which is false.

It will always be false because ~~making~~ different n will only cause different times second is given one.

(c) The logical operation computed by g is $(\bar{\bar{}} n\ 0)$ which is $n = 0$.

2. Proof: $(Y\ t) = \lambda t. (\lambda x. (t\ (x\ x))\ \lambda x. (t\ (x\ x))\ t).$

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

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

$$= t\ (Y\ t)$$