

Assignment lambda**1. Define the functions “less than” and “greater than” of two numerical arguments.**

$$T = \lambda xy.x$$

$$F = \lambda xy.y$$

$$NOT = \lambda x.x \ F \ T$$

$$PRE = \lambda nfx.n \ (\lambda gh.h \ (g \ f)) \ (\lambda u.x) \ (\lambda u.u)$$

$$ZERO = \lambda x.xFT$$

$$GT = \lambda xy.NOT \ (ZERO \ (SUB \ x \ y) \)$$

$$LT = \lambda xy.GT \ y \ x$$
2. Define the positive and negative integers using pairs of natural numbers

$$CHECK = \lambda n.IF \ (ZERO \ (PRE \ n) \) \ T \ F$$
3. Define addition and subtraction of integers

$$ADD = \lambda abfx.af \ (bfx)$$

$$SUB = \lambda ab.b \ PRE \ a$$
4. Define the division of positive integers recursively

$$IF = \lambda fab.fab$$

$$0 = \lambda sz.z$$

$$1 = \lambda sz.s \ (z)$$

$$DIVIDE = \lambda ab.IF \ (ZERO \ b) \ 0 \ IF \ (SUB \ a \ b) \ 1 \ (DIVIDE \ (SUB \ a \ b) \ b)$$
5. Define the function $n! = n * (n - 1) \dots 1$ recursively

$$MUL = \lambda xyz.x \ (yz)$$

$$FACT = \lambda n.IF \ (ZERO \ n) \ 1 \ MUL \ (n \ (FACT \ (PRE \ n)) \)$$
6. Define the rational numbers as pairs of integers

$$CONS = \lambda pqf.(fp) \ q$$

$$CAR = \lambda p.p \ T$$

$$\text{CDR} = \lambda p.p \text{ F}$$

$$\text{MAKE} = \lambda nd.(\text{CONS } n) d$$

7. Define functions for the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of rationals.

$$\text{NUMERATOR} = \lambda x.\text{CAR } x$$

$$\text{DENOMINATOR} = \lambda x.\text{CDR } x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RADD} = \lambda xy.\text{MAKE} \left(\text{ADD} \left(\right. \right. \\ \quad \text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } x) (\text{DENOMINATOR } y)) \\ \quad \text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } y) (\text{DENOMINATOR } x)) \left. \right) \\ \quad \left. \text{MUL } ((\text{DENOMINATOR } x) (\text{DENOMINATOR } y)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RSUB} = \lambda xy.\text{MAKE} \left(\text{SUB} \left(\right. \right. \\ \quad \text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } x) (\text{DENOMINATOR } y)) \\ \quad \text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } y) (\text{DENOMINATOR } x)) \left. \right) \\ \quad \left. \text{MUL } ((\text{DENOMINATOR } x) (\text{DENOMINATOR } y)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RADD} = \lambda xy.\text{MAKE} \left(\text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } x) (\text{NUMERATOR } y)) \right. \\ \quad \left. \text{MUL } ((\text{DENOMINATOR } x) (\text{DENOMINATOR } y)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RDIV} = \lambda xy.\text{MAKE} \left(\text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } x) (\text{DENOMINATOR } y)) \right. \\ \quad \left. \text{MUL } ((\text{NUMERATOR } y) (\text{DENOMINATOR } x)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

8. Define a data structure to represent a list of numbers.

$$[] := \lambda cn. n$$

$$[1, 2, 3] := \lambda cn. c \ 1 \ (c \ 2 \ (c \ 3 \ n))$$

9. Define a function which extracts the first element from a list

$$\text{HEAD} = \lambda l.l \ (\lambda ab.a)$$

10. Define a recursive function which counts the number of elements in a list

$$\text{LENGTH} = \lambda l. \text{IF } (\text{null } l) \ 0 \ \text{ADD } (1 \ (\text{LENGTH } l))$$