Technische Universität München Institut für Informatik Prof. Tobias Nipkow, Ph.D. Lukas Stevens Lambda Calculus Winter Term 2021/22 Exercise Sheet 2

Exercise 1 (β -reduction)

List all terms t such that:

 $(\lambda x. (\lambda x y. x) z y) ((\lambda x. x x) (\lambda x. x x) ((\lambda x y. x) y)) \rightarrow^*_{\beta} t$

Which are normal forms?

Exercise 2 (Lists in λ -calculus)

Specify λ -terms for nil, cons, hd, tl and null, that enocde lists in the λ -calculus. Show that your terms satisfy the following conditions:

Hint: Use pairs.

Homework 3 (Substitution Lemma)

Show that, given $x \neq y$ and $x \notin FV(u)$:

$$s[t/x][u/y] = s[u/y][t[u/y]/x]$$

Homework 4 (Trees in λ -calculus)

Encode a datatype of binary trees in lambda calculus. Specify the operations tip and node that construct trees, as well as isTip, left, right, and value. Each tip should carry a value, whereas each node should consist of two subtrees.

Show that the following holds:

isTip (tip
$$a$$
) \rightarrow^*_{β} true
isTip (node $x \ y$) \rightarrow^*_{β} false
value (tip a) $\rightarrow^*_{\beta} a$
left (node $x \ y$) $\rightarrow^*_{\beta} x$
right (node $x \ y$) $\rightarrow^*_{\beta} y$

Homework 5 (Alternative Encoding of Lists)

In this exercise, we consider an alternative encoding of lists. The list [x, y, z], for instance, will now be encoded as: $\lambda cn. cx (cy (czn))$ (speaking in terms of functional programming, each list now encodes its corresponding *fold*). As in the tutorial, define the functions nil, cons, hd, and null for this encoding and show that they satisfy the same conditions. You do not need to define tl.

Homework 6 (Multiplication)

Define multiplication as a closed λ -term using add but no other helper functions and demonstrate its correctness on an example.