



Solutions of exercises

class 3-1

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Exercice 3

Lemma $\text{var}(M\{x := N\}) \subset (\text{var}(M) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)$

Proof

By structural induction on M .

Let write $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(M\{x := N\})$ and $\text{rhs} = (\text{var}(M) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)$.
Case 1: $M = x$. Then $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(N) = \emptyset \cup \text{var}(N) = \text{rhs}$.

Case 2: $M = y$. Then $\text{lhs} = \{y\} \subset \{y\} \cup \text{var}(N) = \text{rhs}$.

Case 3: $M = M_1 M_2$. Then $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(M_1\{x := N\}) \cup \text{VAR}(M_2\{x := N\})$ and
 $\text{rhs} = ((\text{var}(M_1) \cup \text{var}(M_2)) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)$. Easy by induction.

Case 4: $M = \lambda y. M_1$. We may assume y enough fresh such that $M\{x := N\} = (\lambda y. M_1\{x := N\})$. Thus $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(M_1\{x := N\}) - \{y\}$ and
 $\text{rhs} = ((\text{var}(M_1) - \{y\}) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N) = ((\text{var}(M_1) - \{x\}) - \{y\}) \cup \text{var}(N) = ((\text{var}(M_1) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)) - \{y\}$ since $y \notin \text{var}(N)$.

Induction gives result.

QED.

Exercice 1

Write following terms in long notation:

$\lambda x.x$, $\lambda x.\lambda y.x$, $\lambda xy.x$, $\lambda xyz.y$, $\lambda xyz.zxy$, $\lambda xyz.z(xy)$,
 $(\lambda x.\lambda y.x)MN$, $(\lambda xy.x)MN$, $(\lambda xy.y)MN$, $(\lambda xy.y)(MN)$

Solution

$\lambda x.x$	is for	$(\lambda x.x)$
$\lambda x.\lambda y.x$	is for	$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.x))$
$\lambda xy.x$	is for	$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.x))$
$\lambda xyz.y$	is for	$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.(\lambda z.y)))$
$\lambda xyz.zxy$	is for	$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.(\lambda z.((zx)y))))$
$(\lambda x.\lambda y.x)MN$	is for	$((\lambda x.(\lambda y.x))M)N$
$(\lambda xy.x)MN$	is for	$((\lambda x.(\lambda y.x))M)N$
$(\lambda xy.y)MN$	is for	$((\lambda x.(\lambda y.y))M)N$
$(\lambda xy.y)(MN)$	is for	$((\lambda x.(\lambda y.y))(MN))$

Exercice 3 (cont'd)

Lemma $\text{var}(M\{x := N\}) \subset (\text{var}(M) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)$

Proof

By structural induction on M .

Let write $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(M\{x := N\})$ and $\text{rhs} = (\text{var}(M) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)$.
Case 1: $M = x$. Then $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(N) = \emptyset \cup \text{var}(N) = \text{rhs}$.

Case 2: $M = y$. Then $\text{lhs} = \{y\} \subset \{y\} \cup \text{var}(N) = \text{rhs}$.

Case 3: $M = M_1 M_2$. Then $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(M_1\{x := N\}) \cup \text{VAR}(M_2\{x := N\})$ and
 $\text{rhs} = ((\text{var}(M_1) \cup \text{var}(M_2)) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)$. Easy by induction.

Case 4: $M = \lambda y. M_1$. We may assume y enough fresh such that $M\{x := N\} = (\lambda y. M_1\{x := N\})$. Thus $\text{lhs} = \text{var}(M_1\{x := N\}) - \{y\}$ and
 $\text{rhs} = ((\text{var}(M_1) - \{y\}) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N) = ((\text{var}(M_1) - \{x\}) - \{y\}) \cup \text{var}(N) = ((\text{var}(M_1) - \{x\}) \cup \text{var}(N)) - \{y\}$ since $y \notin \text{var}(N)$.

Induction gives result.

QED.

Exercice 3 (cont'd)

- Find terms M such that:

$$M \xrightarrow{\quad} M$$

$$M = M_0 \xrightarrow{\quad} M_1 \xrightarrow{\quad} M_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \dots M_n = M \quad (M_i \text{ all distinct})$$

$$M =_{\beta} x \cdot M$$

$$M =_{\beta} \lambda x. M$$

$$M =_{\beta} M M$$

$$M =_{\beta} M N_1 N_2 \dots N_n \text{ for all } N_1, N_2, \dots N_n$$

Solutions

$$M = \Delta \Delta \text{ with } \Delta = \lambda x. xx$$

$$M = Y_I = (\lambda x. I(xx))(\lambda x. I(xx)) \text{ with } I = \lambda x. x$$

$$M = YM \text{ with } Y = \lambda f. (\lambda x. f(xx))(\lambda x. f(xx))$$

$$M = YK \text{ with } K = \lambda xy. x$$

$$M = Y\Delta$$

$$M = YK.$$

Exercice 3 (cont'd)

- Find term Y such that, for any M :

$$YM =_{\beta} M(YM)$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \lambda f. (\lambda x. f(xx))(\lambda x. f(xx)) & YM &= (\lambda f. (\lambda x. f(xx))(\lambda x. f(xx)))M \\ &\xrightarrow{\quad} (\lambda x. M(xx))(\lambda x. M(xx)) \\ &\xrightarrow{\quad} M((\lambda x. M(xx))(\lambda x. M(xx))) \\ &\xleftarrow{\quad} M(YM) \end{aligned}$$

- Find Y' such that, for any M :

$$Y'M \xrightarrow{*} M(Y'M)$$

Solution

Try $Y' = AB$.

Then $Y'M = ABM$ and $A = \lambda bm. m(Abm)$.

If we take $A = B$, then

$Y' = AA$ with $A = \lambda bm. m(bbm)$ works.

$$\begin{aligned} Y'M &= (\lambda xy. y(xxy))(\lambda xy. y(xxy))M \\ &\xrightarrow{*} M((\lambda xy. y(xxy))(\lambda xy. y(xxy))M) \end{aligned}$$