

CMSC 330 Quiz 5 Spring 2022 Solutions

Q1. Lambda Calculus

Consider the following lambda expression.

$\lambda a. \lambda b. b \ c \ \lambda c. d \ f \ a$

Note: To represent λ , you may either copy and paste the symbol λ or just type the characters L or \ in your solutions.

Q1.1. Make the parenthesis explicit

$(\lambda a. (\lambda b. ((b \ c) (\lambda c. ((d \ f) a))))$

Q1.2. Which of the following are free (or unbound) variables? Select all that apply.

- a
- b
- c
- d
- f

Q1.3. Which of the following are valid α -conversions? Select all that apply.

- $\lambda x. \lambda b. b \ c \ \lambda c. d \ f \ x$
- $\lambda w. \lambda b. b \ c \ \lambda c. d \ f \ a$
- $\lambda a. \lambda b. b \ x \ \lambda x. d \ f \ a$
- $\lambda a. \lambda b. b \ c \ \lambda w. d \ f \ a$
- $\lambda a. \lambda y. y \ c \ \lambda c. d \ f \ a$

Q2. Concepts

For each of the questions below, select whether the given statement is true or false.

Q2.1. Reducing lambda expressions with call-by-name and call-by-value always yields the same result, assuming that all expressions terminate.

T/F

Q2.2. Reducing lambda expressions with call-by-name and call-by-value always takes the same number of steps/reductions.

T/F

Q3. Beta Reduction

Reduce the following lambda calculus expression to the β -normal form.

$(\lambda y. \lambda y. y \ y) \ a \ (\lambda y. y) \ b$

Show each step, including any β -reduction or α -conversion. If there is infinite recursion, write "Infinite Recursion".

Notes:

- You must make all parenthesis explicit before reducing the expression.
- You also must perform valid α -conversions to remove all ambiguity/duplicate variables.
- To represent λ , you may either copy and paste the symbol λ or just type the characters L or \ in your solutions.

$(\lambda y. \lambda y. y y) a (\lambda y. y) b$
 $= ((((\lambda y. (\lambda y. (y y))) a) (\lambda y. y)) b)$ --- Explicit Parenthesis
 $= ((((\lambda y. (\lambda m. (m m))) a) (\lambda n. n)) b)$ --- α -Conversion
 $= (((\lambda m. (m m)) (\lambda n. n)) b)$
 $= (((\lambda n. n) (\lambda n. n)) b)$
 $= ((\lambda n. n) b)$
 $= b$

Q4. Mystery Operator

Suppose we have a mystery lambda expression **mys** such that for any input x, a , we have the following:

mys $x a = x$

Note: To represent λ , you may either copy and paste the symbol λ or just type the characters **L** or **** in your solutions.

Q4.1. Give a possible lambda expression for **mys**.

$\lambda x. \lambda y. x$

Answers with form $\lambda a. \lambda b. x$ will not receive partial credit.

Q4.2. Using the expression from Q4.1, reduce the following expression to the β -normal form.

mys $(\lambda x. x)$

Show each step, including any β -reduction or α -conversion. If there is infinite recursion, write "Infinite Recursion".

mys $(\lambda x. x)$

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

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

Even if expression in Q4.1 was incorrect, we have given partial credit for correct β -reduction.