

The tutorial will not take place this week due to the [Dies Academicus](#).

### Exercise 1 (Reduction Relation with Closures)

For the evaluation of lambda terms that is closer to evaluation of programs in functional programming languages, one usually replaces textual substitution  $t[v/x]$  with a more lazy approach that records the binding  $x \mapsto v$  in an environment. These bindings are used whenever we need the value of a variable  $v$ .

In this approach abstractions  $\lambda x. t$  do not evaluate to themselves, but to a pair  $(\lambda x. t)[e]$ , where  $e$  is the current environment. We call such pairs function *closures*.

- a) Define a big-step reduction relation for the lambda calculus with function closures and environments.
- b) Add explicit error handling for the case where the binding of a free variable  $v$  cannot be found in the environment. Introduce an explicit value **abort** to indicate such an exception in the relation.

### Exercise 2 (Better Translation Algorithm)

Give a variant of the translation algorithm that produces shorter terms. More specifically, define a variant of  $\lambda^*x. t$  that analyzes more precisely where  $x$  actually appears in  $t$ .

### Homework 3 (Proofs with Small-steps and Big-steps)

Let  $\omega := \lambda x. x x$  and

$$t := (\lambda x. (\lambda x y. x) z y) (\omega \omega ((\lambda x y. x) y)).$$

Prove the following:

- a)  $t \Rightarrow_n z$
- b)  $t \rightarrow_{cbv}^3 t$
- c)  $t \not\rightarrow_{cbn}^+ t$

### Homework 4 (More Combinators)

Find combinators  $O$  and  $W$  such that:

$$\begin{aligned} O &\rightarrow^+ O \\ W X Y &\rightarrow^* X Y Y \end{aligned}$$

### Homework 5 (Mocking Birds)

Consider a combinatory logic that only provides the basic combinators  $B$  and  $M$  (the “mocking bird”) where:

$$\begin{aligned} B X Y Z &\rightarrow^* X (Y Z) \\ M X &\rightarrow^* X X \end{aligned}$$

Prove the following properties of this logic:

- a) For every combinator  $X$ , there is a combinator  $Y$  such that  $Y \rightarrow^* X Y$ .
- b) For all combinators  $U$  and  $W$ , there exist combinators  $X$  and  $Y$  such that  $Y \rightarrow^* U X$  and  $X \rightarrow^* W Y$ .

### Homework 6 (Correctness of the Translation Algorithm)

Show that the translation algorithm given in the tutorial is correct. That is, show that it fulfills the following property:

$$(\lambda^* x. X) Y \rightarrow^* X[Y/x]$$