

Corrigé du TD de logique n°5

λ -calcul

Exercice 1 : *Combinateurs amusants*

1° On pose $X = (\lambda x.F(xx))(\lambda x.F(xx))$. $X \xrightarrow{\beta} F((\lambda x.F(xx))(\lambda x.F(xx))) = FX$.

2° On pose $\theta = \lambda x.xx(xx)$. On considère $T = \theta\theta$.

3° On pose $U = KI$. $UM = KIM \xrightarrow{\beta} I$ et $UU = KIU \xrightarrow{\beta} I$.

4° $(AA)A \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} (SIA)A \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} IA(AA) \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} A(AA)$

5° On pose $C = \lambda x.K(xx)$ et $V = K(CC)$. $VM = K(CC)M \xrightarrow{\beta} CC \xrightarrow{\beta} K(CC) = V$.
Ou alors $A = \lambda xy.xx$ et on prend $\lambda z.AA$.

Exercice 2 : *Point fixe*

Exemples de combinateurs de point fixe

1° $\Theta F = (\lambda x.\lambda y.y(xxy))\beta F \xrightarrow{\beta} F(\beta\beta F) = F(\Theta F)$.

2° $YG = (\lambda f.(\lambda x.f(xx))(\lambda x.f(xx)))(\lambda y.\lambda f.f(yf))$
 $\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.(\lambda y.\lambda f.f(yf))(xx))(\lambda x.(\lambda y.\lambda f.f(yf))(xx))$
 $\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x.\lambda f.f(xx f))(\lambda x.\lambda f.f(xx f)) = \beta\beta = \Theta$.

Donc $YG \xrightarrow{\beta} \Theta$.

Caractérisation des combinateurs de point fixe

3° M est un combinateur de point fixe donc $Mx \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} x(Mx)$.

4° On suppose que $M \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} \lambda y.R$. $Mx \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} x(Mx)$, donc par confluence de β , $Mx \downarrow_{\beta} x(Mx)$. Or, comme $M \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} \lambda y.R$, $Mx \xrightarrow{\beta} M'x$ et $x(Mx) \xrightarrow{\beta} x(M''x)$. Donc $M' = x$ et $M''x = x$. Contradiction.

5° $\lambda x.Mx \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} \lambda x.(\lambda y.R)x \xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda x.R[x/y] \stackrel{\alpha}{\equiv} M$

6° Si $M \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} GM$, alors $MF \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} GMF \xrightarrow{\beta} F(MF)$.

Réciproquement, si M est un combinateur de point fixe,

$GM = (\lambda y.\lambda f.f(yf))M \xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda f.f(Mf) \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} \lambda f.Mf \stackrel{\beta}{\equiv} M$.

7° On pose $Y_0 = Y$ et $Y_n = Y_{n-1}G$. Par récurrence :

- $Y = Y_0$ est un point fixe de G .

- $Y_n = Y_{n-1}G = G(Y_{n-1}G) = G(Y_n)$ par hypothèse de récurrence.

8° $Y_0 = \lambda f.(\lambda x.f(xx))(\lambda x.f(xx)) \xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda f.f((\lambda x.f(xx))(\lambda x.f(xx)))$

$Y^1 = YG \xrightarrow{\beta} \Theta = (\lambda xy.y(xxy))(\lambda xy.y(xxy)) \xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda y.y((\lambda xz.z(xxz))(\lambda xz.z(xxz)))y$

$Y^2 = YGG \xrightarrow{\beta} \Theta G \xrightarrow{\beta} G(\Theta G)$

9° Y_0, Y_1, Y_2 n'ont pas de forme normale.

Exercice posé au partiel l'an dernier

$\epsilon F \xrightarrow{\beta} {}^{26}F(\text{$$F) = F(\epsilon F)$

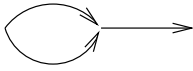
car dans *le combinateur dont vous reviez* il y a vingt-six caractères.

Exercice 3 : Graphes de réductionSens systématique

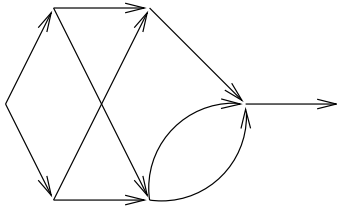
1.



2.



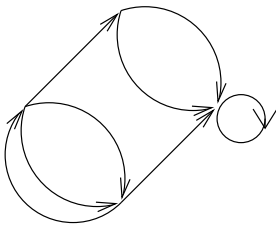
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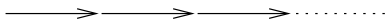
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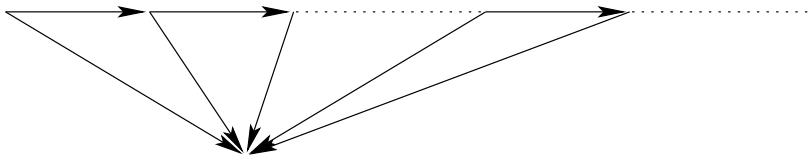
5.



6.



7.

Sens créatif

1. On prend $(\lambda x.\lambda y.xx)(\lambda z.zz)I$.
2. On prend $(\lambda x.\lambda y.I)I\Omega$.
3. Soit $A = \lambda y.\lambda x.xIx$. On prend $(\lambda u.I)(AIA)$.
4. Soit $B = \lambda x.\lambda y.\lambda z.\lambda t.\lambda u.uutzyx$. On prend $BBBBBB$.
5. On prend $BBB\Omega BB$.