

Tentamen Toegepaste Logica

17 januari 2001

Answers may be given in Dutch or English. Good luck!

Exercise 1. This exercise is concerned with first-order minimal propositional logic and λ^\rightarrow (simply typed λ -calculus).

- a. Show that the formula $((A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A) \rightarrow B) \rightarrow B$ is a tautology of first-order minimal propositional logic.
(5 points)
- b. Give the (formal) type derivation in simply typed λ -calculus corresponding to the proof of 1a.
(5 points)
- c. Give a proof of the formula $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$ with a detour, and with all assumptions cancelled.
(5 points)
- d. Give the typing derivation corresponding to the proof of 1c, and reduce the term to β -normal form.
(5 points)

Exercise 2. This exercise is concerned with first-order minimal predicate logic and λP (λ -calculus with dependent types).

- a. Show that the formula $(\forall x.(P(x) \rightarrow \forall y.Q(y))) \rightarrow \forall z.\forall w.(P(z) \rightarrow Q(w))$ is a tautology of first-order minimal predicate logic.
(5 points)
- b. Give the typing derivation in λP that corresponds exactly to the proof of 2a.
(5 points)
- c. Assume that an algebraic term is encoded by a term in **Terms** in λP . Explain the encoding of formulas of first-order minimal predicate logic in λP in detail.
(5 points)

- d. The formal typing system for λP contains the conversion rule:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : B \quad \Gamma \vdash B' : \star/\Box}{\Gamma \vdash A : B'} \quad \text{with } B =_{\beta} B'$$

Explain why this rule is necessary.

(5 points)

Exercise 3. This exercise is concerned with second-order minimal propositional logic and $\lambda 2$ (λ -calculus with polymorphic types).

- a. Give the identity function on `Bool` and give the polymorphic identity function in $\lambda 2$.

What is the formula in second-order minimal propositional logic corresponding to the type of the polymorphic identity?

(5 points)

- b. Explain the encoding of formulas of second-order minimal propositional logic in $\lambda 2$ in detail.

(5 points)

- c. Consider the two product rules of $\lambda 2$ from its formal typing system:

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \star \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash B : \star}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x : A. B : \star} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash A : \Box \quad \Gamma, x : A \vdash B : \star}{\Gamma \vdash \Pi x : A. B : \star}$$

Do for each rule the following: explain briefly what it means and illustrate its use by means of an example.

(5 points)

Exercise 4. This exercise is concerned with Gödel's **T**. Besides the β -reduction rule we also use the rules for the conditional:

$$\begin{aligned} c(M, N, t) &\rightarrow M \\ c(M, N, f) &\rightarrow N \end{aligned}$$

Here we take $M : \text{Bool}$ and $N : \text{Bool}$ and hence also $c(M, N, t) : \text{Bool}$ and $c(M, N, f) : \text{Bool}$.

- a. Let $\text{or} = \lambda x : \text{Bool}. \lambda y : \text{Bool}. c(t, y, x)$. Show that $(\text{or } z) \rightarrow_T^* t$ (give the reduction step by step).

(5 points)

- b. Explain why the term $(\text{or } z \ t)$ does *not* reduce to t .

(5 points)

- c. Define a term or' such that $(\text{or}' \ z \ t) \rightarrow_T^* t$ (give the reduction step by step).

(5 points)

Exercise 5.

- a. Explain briefly what proof checking is and how it works.
(5 points)
- b. Coq is based on intuitionistic (also called constructive) logic. Give three different ways to extend *intuitionistic* first-order minimal propositional logic to *classical* first-order minimal propositional logic.
(5 points)

Exercise 6. This question is concerned with inductive types.

- a. Give and explain the definition of an inductive type `nat` of natural numbers in Coq.
(5 points)
- b. Give and explain the type of the term `nat_ind` that is automatically generated by Coq once the inductive definition of `nat` is given.
(5 points)

Het tentamencijfer is (het totaal aantal punten plus 10) gedeeld door 10.