

This exam consists of **four** exercises. The available points for each item are written in the margin. You need at least 50 points to pass.

- [25] 1 Consider the two Haskell functions:
- ```
length [] = 0
length (x:xs) = 1 + length xs

map f [] = []
map f (x:xs) = f x : map f xs
```
- Use structural induction to prove that  $\text{length} (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) = \text{length } xs$  for all lists  $xs$ .
- [5] (a) Prove the base case, applying a single equation at a time.
- [10] (b) State the induction hypothesis and the statement you have to show in the step case.
- [10] (c) Prove the step case, applying a single equation at a time.
- [25] 2 Consider the four  $\lambda$ -terms  $t_1 = \lambda x. x x$ ,  $t_2 = \lambda x. x y$ ,  $t_3 = \lambda y. y x$ , and  $t_4 = \lambda y. y y$ .
- [9] (a) Use normal order reduction to reduce  $t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4$  to normal form, giving each intermediate  $\beta$ -step.
- [8] (b) Determine for  $1 \leq i \leq 4$  if  $t_i t_i$  has a normal form or not.
- [8] (c) Determine for each pair of terms from  $\{t_1, \dots, t_4\}$  if they are  $\alpha$ -equivalent or not.
- [25] 3 Consider the Haskell function `map` from Exercise 1.
- [10] (a) Use equational reasoning to evaluate `map ((-) 1) [1,2]`.
- [5] (b) Explain why `map` is not tail recursive and why it is guardedly recursive or not.
- [10] (c) Give a tail recursive implementation of `map`. Attention: Do not use any function that is not tail recursive.
- [25] 4 Consider core FP.
- [5] (a) Find a core FP expression that is not typeable with respect to the primitive environment  $P$ .
- [10] (b) Consider the typing environment  $E = \{z :: \text{Int}\}$ . Apply the typing constraint rules to transform  $E \triangleright z (\lambda x. x) :: \alpha_0$  into a unification problem.
- [10] (c) Solve the unification problem  $\alpha_2 \approx \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_0; \alpha_3 \approx \text{Int} \rightarrow \alpha_2; \alpha_2 \approx \alpha_3$  and compute the resulting mgu, if possible.