

### Exercise 1 (Church Numerals in System F)

Encode the natural numbers in System F with Church numerals. Use the construction for recursive types from the lecture.

### Exercise 2 (Programming in System F)

System F allows us to define functions that go far beyond what was possible in the simply typed  $\lambda$ -calculus. In particular, we can also define some non-primitively recursive functions in System F. As a prominent example, consider the Ackermann function:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ack } 0 \ n &= n + 1 \\ \text{ack } (m + 1) \ 0 &= \text{ack } m \ 1 \\ \text{ack } (m + 1) \ (n + 1) &= \text{ack } m \ (\text{ack } (m + 1) \ n)\end{aligned}$$

Define the Ackermann function in System F based on the encoding of natural numbers from the last exercise. *Hint*: First define a function  $g$  such that  $g \ f \ n = f^{n+1} \ \underline{1}$

### Exercise 3 (Existential Quantification in System F)

System F can also be defined with additional existential types of the form  $\exists \alpha. \tau$ . To make use of these types, we add the following constructs to our term language

- `pack`  $\tau$  with  $t$  as  $\tau'$ ,
- `open`  $t$  as  $\tau$  with  $m$  in  $t'$ ,

together with the reduction rule:

$$\text{open } (\text{pack } \tau \text{ with } t \text{ as } \exists \alpha. \tau') \text{ as } \alpha \text{ with } m \text{ in } t' \rightarrow t'[\tau/\alpha][t/m]$$

- Specify the typing rules for  $\exists$ .
- Show how  $\exists$  can be used to specify an abstract module of sets that supports the empty set, insertion, and membership testing.
- Show how to implement this module with lists.
- How do these concepts relate to the SML (or OCaml) concepts of signatures, structures, and functors?

#### Homework 4 (Finger Exercises on Typing in System F)

a) Give a type  $\tau$  such that

$$\vdash \lambda m : \text{nat}. \lambda n : \text{nat}. \lambda \alpha. (n (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha)) (m \alpha) : \tau$$

is typeable in System F and prove the typing judgement. Recall that

$$\text{nat} = \forall \alpha. (\alpha \rightarrow \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \alpha .$$

b) Is there any typeable term  $t$  (in System F) such that if we remove all type annotations and type abstractions from  $t$  we get  $(\lambda x. x x) (\lambda x. x x)$ ?

#### Homework 5 (Programming in System F)

Define (in System F) a function `zero` of type  $\text{nat} \rightarrow \text{bool}$  that checks whether a given Church numeral is zero. Use the encoding that was introduced in the tutorial.

#### Homework 6 (Disjunction in System F)

Prove  $\forall_{I_1}$  and  $\forall_E$  from

$$A \vee B = \forall C. (A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow C$$

in System F. Use pure logic without lambda-terms.

#### Homework 7 (Progress and Preservation)

We have proved the properties of *progress* (see Exercise 7.1) and *preservation* (see Homework 7.4) for the simply typed  $\lambda$ -calculus. Extend our previous proofs to show that these properties also hold for System F.