

Classwork N°3
due to 9th March 2012

1. Normal form and Interdefinability of simple combinators

When a combinatorial expression X cannot be anymore reduced by reaching to an expression x , we say that x is the normal form of X . Give the normal form of the given combinatorial expressions. The β -reduction rule of the basic combinators is given in the following:

$$\mathbf{B}xyz \geq_{\beta} x(yz)$$

$$\mathbf{C}xyz \geq_{\beta} x(zy)$$

$$\mathbf{S}xyz \geq_{\beta} xz(yz)$$

$$\mathbf{I}x \geq_{\beta} x$$

$$\mathbf{K}xy \geq_{\beta} x$$

$$\mathbf{W}xy \geq_{\beta} xyy$$

$$\mathbf{\Phi}xyzu \geq_{\beta} x(yu)(zu)$$

$$\mathbf{\Psi}xyzu \geq_{\beta} x(yz)(yu)$$

$$(1) \mathbf{W}kx \rightarrow kxx \rightarrow x \quad [\mathbf{I}=\mathbf{W}K]$$

$$(2) \mathbf{B}C\mathbf{C}xyz \rightarrow C(Cx)yz \rightarrow Cxzy \rightarrow xyz \quad [\mathbf{B}C\mathbf{C}=\mathbf{I}]$$

$$(3) \mathbf{C}S\mathbf{I}fx \rightarrow SfIx \rightarrow fx(Ix) \rightarrow fxx \quad [\mathbf{W}=\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{C}\mathbf{I})]$$

$$(4) \mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{I})fx \rightarrow SfIx \rightarrow fx(Ix) \rightarrow fxx \quad [\mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{I})=\mathbf{W}]$$

$$(5) \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{S})\mathbf{B}fxyz \rightarrow \mathbf{B}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{B}f)xyz \rightarrow \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{B}f)x\ yz \rightarrow \mathbf{B}f(xz)(yz) \rightarrow f(xz)(yz) \quad [\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{S})\mathbf{B}=\mathbf{\Phi}]$$

$$(6) \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B})fgxgy \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}f)gxgy \rightarrow \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}f(gx)(gy) \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(f(gx))gy \rightarrow f(gx)(gy)$$

$$(7) \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{S})(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K})xyz \rightarrow \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{S}x(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K})xyz \rightarrow \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{S}x\mathbf{K}yz \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{S}x)\mathbf{K}yz \\ \rightarrow \mathbf{S}x(\mathbf{K}y)z \rightarrow xz(\mathbf{K}yz) \rightarrow xzy \quad [\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{S})(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K})=\mathbf{C}]$$

$$(8) \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}))(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}))fgxy \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}))\mathbf{X}fgxy \rightarrow \mathbf{B}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C})(\mathbf{X}f)gxy \rightarrow \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{X}f))gxy \rightarrow \\ \mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{X}f)ggxy \rightarrow \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{X}f)gxy \rightarrow \mathbf{X}fgxgy \rightarrow f(gx)(gy) \quad [\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{C}))(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}))=\mathbf{\Psi}]$$

$$(9) \Phi(\Phi(\Phi\mathbf{B}))\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K})fgxy \rightarrow \Phi(\Phi\mathbf{B})(\mathbf{B}f)(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K}f)gxy \rightarrow \Phi(\Phi\mathbf{B})(\mathbf{B}f)\mathbf{K}gxy \rightarrow \Phi\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}f\mathbf{g})(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{g})xy \\ \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}f\mathbf{g}x)(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{g}x)y \rightarrow \mathbf{B}(f(\mathbf{g}x))gy \rightarrow f(\mathbf{g}x)(gy) \quad [\Phi(\Phi(\Phi\mathbf{B}))\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{K})=\Psi]$$

Please comment the definitions that you could find by reducing the given combinators. For example, is the definition $[\mathbf{W}\equiv\mathbf{S}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{K}\mathbf{I})]$ an acceptable definition according your calculus?