## 1998 Paper 5 Question 9

## Foundations of Functional Programming

State the connection between the  $\beta$ -equality relation  $(=_{\beta})$  and the  $\beta$ -reduction relation on  $\lambda$ -terms. Prove that  $=_{\beta}$  is non-trivial, in the sense that there exist  $\lambda$ -terms M and N such that  $M \neq_{\beta} N$ . [4 marks]

Compare the call-by-name and call-by-value reduction strategies, giving examples to illustrate that

- (a) sometimes the call-by-name strategy gives fewer reductions than the call-by-value strategy, and *vice versa*;
- (b) the call-by-name strategy terminates when the normal form exists, whereas the call-by-value strategy need not.

[6 marks]

Given the  $\lambda$ -term  $(\lambda x.xI)(\lambda y.(\lambda z.zzz)(yt))$  where I is  $\lambda u.u$ , display reduction paths arising from the call-by-name and call-by-value reduction strategies. Also, find the reduction path which consists of the fewest reduction steps and comment on your answer. [10 marks]