

14 Types (nk480)

- (a) In System F, give a Church encoding for (i) the Boolean type, (ii) the definition of the **True** and **False** constants, and (iii) the type and definition of the if-then-else operation. [3 marks]
- (b) In System F, give (i) a Church encoding **Nat** for the natural numbers, (ii) a Church encoding for the **Zero** : **Nat** and **Succ** : **Nat** \rightarrow **Nat** constructors, and (iii) a type and definition for the iteration operator **Iter** for natural numbers. [3 marks]
- (c) (i) In System F, give a Church encoding for (i) an **Option_A** type, (ii) the definitions of the **None** : **Option_A** and **Some** : $A \rightarrow \mathbf{Option}_A$ operations, and (iii) the type and definition of the case operation on options.
- (ii) Assume that $n : B$ and $s : A \rightarrow B$, and then
- (A) Prove that $\mathbf{Case}[B] n s \mathbf{None} = n$
- (B) Prove that $\mathbf{Case}[B] n s (\mathbf{Some} x) = s x$
- [5 marks]
- (d) In System F, define a predecessor operation **Pred** : **Nat** \rightarrow **Nat**, which returns **Zero** if given **Zero** as an argument, and return n if given **Succ** n as an argument. [Hint: The option type may be useful in formulating this definition.] [8 marks]
- (e) In System F, define a subtraction operator **Sub** : **Nat** \rightarrow **Nat** \rightarrow **Nat**, which is defined to be *saturating*. That is, **Sub** $m n$ returns the difference if $m \geq n$, and returns 0 otherwise. [1 mark]