

## Assignment 1

### Model Answers

#### Exercise 1

Suppose  $t_2 \in \text{Nats}$ . It will suffice to show that, for all  $t_1 \in \text{Nats}$ , there is a  $t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  such that  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . Let

$$P = \{ t_1 \in \text{Nats} \mid \text{there is a } t_3 \in \text{Nats} \text{ such that } (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus} \}.$$

It will suffice to show that, for all  $t_1 \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $P(t_1)$ , and we show this by structural induction on  $\text{Nats}$ .

**(Zero)** We must show  $P(\text{zero})$ , i.e., that there is a  $t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  such that  $(\text{zero}, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . By (Plus-Zero), we have that  $t_2 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(\text{zero}, t_2, t_2) \in \text{Plus}$ .

**(Succ)** Suppose  $t_1 \in \text{Nats}$ , and assume the inductive hypothesis:  $P(t_1)$ , i.e., that there is a  $t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  such that  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show  $P(\text{succ } t_1)$ , i.e., that there is a  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$  such that  $(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . Since  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$  and by (Plus-Succ), we have that  $\text{succ } t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ .

#### Exercise 2

Let

$$P = \{ (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \mid \text{for all } t'_3 \in \text{Nats}, \text{ if } (t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}, \text{ then } t_3 = t'_3 \}.$$

It will suffice to show that,

$$\text{for all } t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}, \text{ if } (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}, \text{ then } P(t_1, t_2, t_3).$$

(Given this result, we would proceed as follows. Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3, t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $t_3 = t'_3$ . By the result, we have that  $P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ , i.e., for all  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $t_3 = t'_3$ . But  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , so that  $t_3 = t'_3$ .)

We proceed by induction on  $\text{Plus}$ .

**(Plus-Zero)** Suppose  $t \in \text{Nats}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{zero}, t, t)$ , i.e., for all  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(\text{zero}, t, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $t = t'_3$ . Suppose  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(\text{zero}, t, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $t = t'_3$ , and this follows by the inversion lemma for  $\text{Plus}$ .

**(Plus-Succ)** Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , and assume the inductive hypothesis:  $P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ , i.e., for all  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $t_3 = t'_3$ . We must show that  $P(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, \text{succ } t_3)$ , i.e., for all  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $\text{succ } t_3 = t'_3$ . Suppose  $t'_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, t'_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $\text{succ } t_3 = t'_3$ . By the inversion lemma for  $\text{Plus}$ , we have that there is a  $t''_3 \in \text{Nats}$  such that  $t'_3 = \text{succ } t''_3$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t''_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . By the inductive hypothesis, we have that  $t_3 = t''_3$ . Thus  $\text{succ } t_3 = \text{succ } t''_3 = t'_3$ .

### Exercise 3

Let  $P$  be the set of all  $(t_1, t_2, s_1) \in \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats}$  such that,

for all  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ .

It will suffice to show that,

for all  $t_1, t_2, s_1 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(t_1, t_2, s_1) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $P(t_1, t_2, s_1)$ .

(Given this result, we would proceed as follows. Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3, s_1, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $(t_1, t_2, s_1) \in \text{Plus}$ ,  $(s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $(t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . By the result, we have that  $P(t_1, t_2, s_1)$ , i.e., for all  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . But  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $(s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , and thus we can conclude that  $(t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ .)

We proceed by induction on  $\text{Plus}$ .

**(Plus-Zero)** Suppose  $t \in \text{Nats}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{zero}, t, t)$ , i.e., for all  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(t, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(\text{zero}, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . Suppose  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $(t, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $(\text{zero}, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . Since  $(t, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , Exercise 2 tells us that  $s_2 = s_3$ . Thus, by (Plus-Zero), we have that  $(\text{zero}, s_3, s_2) = (\text{zero}, s_2, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ .

**(Plus-Succ)** Suppose  $t_1, t_2, s_1 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, s_1) \in \text{Plus}$ , and assume the inductive hypothesis:  $P(t_1, t_2, s_1)$ , i.e., for all  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, \text{succ } s_1)$ , i.e., for all  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(\text{succ } s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(\text{succ } t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . Suppose  $t_3, s_2, s_3 \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $(\text{succ } s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $(\text{succ } t_1, s_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . Because  $(\text{succ } s_1, t_3, s_2) \in \text{Plus}$ , the inversion lemma for  $\text{Plus}$  tells us that there is an  $s'_2 \in \text{Nats}$  such that  $s_2 = \text{succ } s'_2$  and  $(s_1, t_3, s'_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . By the inductive hypothesis, substituting  $s'_2$  for  $s_2$ , we have that if  $(s_1, t_3, s'_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(t_1, s_3, s'_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . But  $(s_1, t_3, s'_2) \in \text{Plus}$  and  $(t_2, t_3, s_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , and thus  $(t_1, s_3, s'_2) \in \text{Plus}$ . Hence  $(\text{succ } t_1, s_3, s_2) = (\text{succ } t_1, s_3, \text{succ } s'_2) \in \text{Plus}$ , by (Plus-Succ).

### Exercise 4

First, we prove two lemmas.

#### Lemma 4.1

For all  $t \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $(t, \text{zero}, t) \in \text{Plus}$ .

**Proof.** Let

$$P = \{ t \in \text{Nats} \mid (t, \text{zero}, t) \in \text{Plus} \}.$$

It will suffice to show that, for all  $t \in \text{Nats}$ ,  $P(t)$ , and we show this by structural induction on  $\text{Nats}$ .

**(Zero)** We must show  $P(\text{zero})$ , i.e., that  $(\text{zero}, \text{zero}, \text{zero}) \in \text{Plus}$ . And this follows by (Plus-Zero).

**(Succ)** Suppose  $t \in \text{Nats}$ , and assume the inductive hypothesis:  $P(t)$ , i.e., that  $(t, \text{zero}, t) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show  $P(\text{succ } t)$ , i.e.,  $(\text{succ } t, \text{zero}, \text{succ } t) \in \text{Plus}$ , and this follows from the inductive hypothesis by (Plus-Succ).

□

**Lemma 4.2**

For all  $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}$ , if  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , then  $(t_1, \text{succ } t_2, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ .

**Proof.** Let

$$P = \{ (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \mid (t_1, \text{succ } t_2, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus} \}.$$

It will suffice to show that,

$$\text{for all } t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}, \text{ if } (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}, \text{ then } P(t_1, t_2, t_3).$$

(Given this result, we would proceed as follows. Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $(t_1, \text{succ } t_2, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . By the result, we have that  $P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ , i.e.,  $(t_1, \text{succ } t_2, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ .)

We proceed by induction on Plus.

**(Plus-Zero)** Suppose  $t \in \text{Nats}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{zero}, t, t)$ , i.e.,  $(\text{zero}, \text{succ } t, \text{succ } t) \in \text{Plus}$ , and this follows by (Plus-Zero).

**(Plus-Succ)** Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , and assume the inductive hypothesis:  $P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ , i.e.,  $(t_1, \text{succ } t_2, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, \text{succ } t_3)$ , i.e.,  $(\text{succ } t_1, \text{succ } t_2, \text{succ}(\text{succ } t_3)) \in \text{Plus}$ , which follows from the inductive hypothesis by (Plus-Succ).

□

Now, we use our lemmas to prove the main result. Let

$$P = \{ (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \times \text{Nats} \mid (t_2, t_1, t_3) \in \text{Plus} \}.$$

It will suffice to show that,

$$\text{for all } t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}, \text{ if } (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}, \text{ then } P(t_1, t_2, t_3).$$

(Given this result, we would proceed as follows. Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $(t_2, t_1, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . By the result, we have that  $P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ , i.e.,  $(t_2, t_1, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ .)

We proceed by induction on Plus.

**(Plus-Zero)** Suppose  $t \in \text{Nats}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{zero}, t, t)$ , i.e.,  $(t, \text{zero}, t) \in \text{Plus}$ , which follows by Lemma 4.1.

**(Plus-Succ)** Suppose  $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \text{Nats}$  and  $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , and assume the inductive hypothesis:  $P(t_1, t_2, t_3)$ , i.e.,  $(t_2, t_1, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . We must show that  $P(\text{succ } t_1, t_2, \text{succ } t_3)$ , i.e.,  $(t_2, \text{succ } t_1, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ . Since  $(t_2, t_1, t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ , Lemma 4.2 tells us that  $(t_2, \text{succ } t_1, \text{succ } t_3) \in \text{Plus}$ .