

-NoValue-

cr.1 $\beta\eta$ -reduction

lam:cr:be: The Church–Rosser property holds for $\beta\eta$ -reduction ($\xrightarrow{\beta\eta}$).
sec

lam:cr:be: **Lema cr.1.** If $M \xrightarrow{\beta\eta} M'$, then $M \xRightarrow{\beta\eta} M'$.
lem:one-par

Prova. By induction on the **derivação** of $M \xrightarrow{\beta\eta} M'$. If $M \xrightarrow{\beta} M'$ by η -conversion (O.s., ??), we use ??. The other cases are as in ??. $\square$

lam:cr:be: **Lema cr.2.** If $M \xRightarrow{\beta\eta} M'$, then $M \xrightarrow{\beta\eta} M'$.
lem:par-red

Prova. Induction on the **derivação** of $M \xRightarrow{\beta\eta} M'$.

If the last rule is ??, then M is $\lambda x.Nx$ and M' is N' for some x, N, N' where $x \notin FV(N)$ and $N \xRightarrow{\beta\eta} N'$. Thus we can first reduce $\lambda x.Nx$ to N by η -conversion, followed by the series of $\xrightarrow{\beta\eta}$ steps that show that $N \xrightarrow{\beta\eta} N'$, which holds by induction hypothesis. $\square$

lam:cr:be: **Lema cr.3.** $\xrightarrow{\beta\eta}$ is the smallest transitive relation containing $\xRightarrow{\beta\eta}$.
lem:str

Prova. As in ?? $\square$

lam:cr:be: **Teorema cr.4.** $\xrightarrow{\beta\eta}$ satisfies Church–Rosser property.
thm:cr

Prova. By ??, ?? and **Lema cr.3.** $\square$

Créditos das Imagens

Referências Bibliográficas