

Probeklausur 2.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma = \{ \text{mult}: N \rightarrow N \rightarrow N, & \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma; \Delta_{n,n} (\text{mult two}) \text{ one}; a) \\
 \text{one}: N, & \\
 \text{two}: N \} & \quad \text{PT}(\underbrace{\Gamma; n:b}_{\Gamma'}, \underbrace{(n (\text{mult two})) \text{ one}; c}_{b \rightarrow c \doteq a}) \quad \{ b \rightarrow c \doteq a \} \\
 & \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma'; n (\text{mult two}); d \rightarrow c) \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma'; \text{one}; d) \\
 & \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma'; n; e \rightarrow (d \rightarrow c)) \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma'; \text{mult two}; e) \quad \{ d = N \mid \text{one} = d \} \\
 & \quad \{ \cancel{b = e \rightarrow (d \rightarrow c)} \mid n = b \} \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma', \text{mult}, f \rightarrow e) \quad \text{PT}(\Gamma', \text{two}, f) \\
 & \quad \{ f \rightarrow e = N \rightarrow N \rightarrow N \mid \text{mult}, f \rightarrow e \} \quad \{ f = N \mid \text{two} = f \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a \doteq b \rightarrow c = (e \rightarrow (d \rightarrow c)) \rightarrow c = ((N \rightarrow N) \rightarrow (N \rightarrow c)) \rightarrow c$$

$$b = e \rightarrow (d \rightarrow c)$$

$$c = ?$$

$$d = N$$

$$e = N \rightarrow N$$

$$f = N$$

$$f \rightarrow c = N \rightarrow (N \rightarrow N)$$

Angenommen, man verwendet das „c“ aus der erwarteten Lösung ($a = N \rightarrow N$), dann kommt man auf „ $c = N$ “, womit „ $a = N \rightarrow N$ “ und „ $a = ((N \rightarrow N) \rightarrow (N \rightarrow N)) \rightarrow N$ “ gilt, also auch $N \rightarrow N = ((N \rightarrow N) \rightarrow (N \rightarrow N)) \rightarrow N$ gilt.