

Exercise 1: Prove subject reduction for the rules for natural numbers (see page 44 of the Constructive Logic course notes). You need to show that if $\cdot \vdash t \in \tau$ and $t \Longrightarrow t'$ then $\cdot \vdash t' \in \tau$.

Solution: 4 cases

1. **case 0 of** $0 \Rightarrow t_0 \mid s(x) \Rightarrow t_s \Longrightarrow t_0$

By assumption, we have that $(\mathbf{case\ 0\ of}\ 0 \Rightarrow t_0 \mid s(x) \Rightarrow t_s) \in \tau$
 We want to show that $\cdot \vdash t_0 \in \tau$
 By inversion of the $\mathbf{nat}E^x$ rule, we have that $\cdot \vdash t_0 \in \tau$, so we're done.

2. **case s(n) of** $0 \Rightarrow t_0 \mid s(x) \Rightarrow t_s \Longrightarrow [n/x]t_s$

By assumption, we have that $(\mathbf{case\ s(n)\ of}\ 0 \Rightarrow t_0 \mid s(x) \Rightarrow t_s) \in \tau$
 We want to show that $\cdot \vdash [n/x]t_s \in \tau$
 By inversion of the $\mathbf{nat}E^x$ rule, we have that $\cdot \vdash s(n) \in \mathbf{nat}$, and that $x \in \mathbf{nat} \vdash t_s \in \tau$.
 By inversion of the $\mathbf{nat}I_s$ rule, we have that $\cdot \vdash n \in \mathbf{nat}$.
 By the substitution property of hypothetical judgments, we may conclude that $\cdot \vdash [n/x]t_s \in \tau$

3. **rec 0 of** $f(0) \Rightarrow t_0 \mid f(s(x)) \Rightarrow t_s \Longrightarrow t_0$

This case is very similar to Case 1. We arrive at the desired conclusion by inversion of the $\mathbf{nat}E^{f,x}$ rule.

4. **rec s(n) of** $f(0) \Rightarrow t_0 \mid f(s(x)) \Rightarrow t_s$
 $\Longrightarrow [\mathbf{rec\ n\ of}\ f(0) \Rightarrow t_0 \mid f(s(x)) \Rightarrow t_s/f(x)][n/x]t_s$

By assumption, we have that $(\mathbf{rec\ s(n)\ of}\ f(0) \Rightarrow t_0 \mid f(s(x)) \Rightarrow t_s) \in \tau$
 We want to show that $\cdot \vdash [\mathbf{rec\ n\ of}\ f(0) \Rightarrow t_0 \mid f(s(x)) \Rightarrow t_s/f(x)][n/x]t_s \in \tau$
 By inversion of the $\mathbf{nat}E^{f,x}$ rule, we have that $\cdot \vdash s(n) \in \mathbf{nat}$,
 $x \in \mathbf{nat}, f(x) \in \tau \vdash t_s \in \tau$ and $\cdot \vdash t_0 \in \tau$. By inversion of the $\mathbf{nat}I_s$ rule, we have that $\cdot \vdash n \in \mathbf{nat}$.

From all this, and by the $\mathbf{nat}E^{f,x}$ rule, we have that

$\cdot \vdash \mathbf{rec} \ n \ \mathbf{of} \ f(0) \Rightarrow t_0 \mid f(s(x)) \Rightarrow t_s \in \tau.$

By the substitution property of hypothetical judgments (applied twice), we arrive at the desired conclusion.