Tutorium 06: λ -Kalkül

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Tutorium Programmierparadigmen am KIT

Heutiges Programm

Programm

- Church-Zahlen
- Übungsblatt 5
- ullet Altklausuraufgaben zum λ -Kalkül

Wiederholung

λ -Terme

Ein Term im λ -Kalkül hat eine der drei folgenden Formen:

Notation	Besteht aus	Bezeichnung
X	x : Variablenname	Variable
$\lambda p.b$	p : Variablenname	Abstraktion
	$b:\lambda$ -Term	
f a	f , a : λ -Terme	Funktionsanwendung

• "λ-Term ": rekursive Datenstruktur

Begriffe im λ -Kalkül

Begriff	Formel	Bedeutung
lpha-Äquivalenz	$t_1 \stackrel{lpha}{=} t_2$	t_1 , t_2 sind gleicher
		Struktur
η -Äquivalenz	$\lambda x.f \ x \stackrel{\eta}{=} f$	"Unterversorgung"
Freie Variablen	$fv(\lambda p.b) = b$	Menge der nicht durch
		λ s gebundenen Varia-
		blen
Substitution	$(\lambda p.b)[b \rightarrow c] = \lambda p.c$	Ersetzung nicht-freier
		Variablen
Redex	(λp.b) t	"Reducible expression"
β -Reduktion	$(\lambda p.b) \ t \Rightarrow b [p \rightarrow t]$	"Funktionsanwendung"

Church-Zahlen im λ -Kalkül

Peano-Axiome

- 1. Die 0 ist Teil der natürlichen Zahlen
- 2. Wenn n Teil der natürlichen Zahlen ist, ist auch s(n) = n + 1 Teil der natürlichen Zahlen

Church-Zahlen

- ullet "Zahlen" im λ -Kalkül werden durch Funktionen in Normalform dargestellt
- n f x = f n-mal angewendet auf x
- Bspw. $(3 g y) = g (g (g y)) = g^3 y$ Mit $3 = \lambda f.\lambda x.f (f (f x))$
- ullet Schreibt eine λ -Funktion succ, die eine Church-Zahl nimmt und zu deren Nachfolger auswertet

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- Schreibt eine λ -Funktion succ, die eine Church-Zahl nimmt und zu deren Nachfolger auswertet
- Übertragt die Funktion in euren Haskell-Code vom letzten Mal und wertet succ c₀ durch wiederholtes Anwenden von normal Beta aus
- Vergleicht euer Ergebnis mit dem von Wavelength
 - //pp.ipd.kit.edu/lehre/misc/lambda-ide/Wavelength. html

Übungsblatt 5

$$c_0 c_1 (c_2 c_3 c_4) c_5 =$$

$$c_0 c_1 (c_2 c_3 c_4) c_5 = \underline{((c_0 c_1) ((c_2 c_3) c_4))} c_5$$

$$(c_0 c_1 c_2) (c_3 c_4 c_5) =$$
(1)

$$c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{((c_{0} c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5})} c_{5}$$
(1)
$$(c_{0} c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5}) = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) c_{2}) ((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})}_{((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})} c_{2}$$
(2)
$$c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{5} c_{6}) = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) c_{2}) ((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})}_{((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})} c_{2}$$

$$c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{0} c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5})} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{5} c_{6})} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{5} c_{6})}$$
(3)
$$c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5} c_{6} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5} c_{6}}$$

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(3)

$$c_{0} (c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4})) c_{5} c_{6} = \underbrace{(((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4})) c_{5}) c_{6}}_{((c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4})) c_{5} c_{6}}$$
(4)

$$c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{0} c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5})} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}$$
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(5)
$$(\lambda \gamma \cdot c_{0} c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5}) = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{5} c_{6})}$$

$$c_{0} c_{1} (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5})} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5})} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) c_{2}) ((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{5} c_{6})} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}))}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{5} c_{6})} = \underbrace{(((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4})) c_{5}) c_{6}}_{(c_{1} c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4})) c_{5} c_{6}} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{1} c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4})) c_{5}) c_{6}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4})) c_{5} c_{6}} = \underbrace{((c_{0} c_{1}) ((c_{1} c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4})) c_{5}) c_{6}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) (c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5})} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{1} c_{2} c_{3}) c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}} = \underbrace{(c_{0} c_{1}) (c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}_{(c_{1} c_{2} c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5}}$$

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$$(\lambda y. c_{0} c_{1} c_{2}) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5}) = (\lambda y. (c_{0} (\lambda z. (c_{1} c_{2}))) ((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})$$
(6)
$$(\lambda y. (c_{0} (\lambda z. (c_{1} c_{2}))) (c_{3} c_{4} c_{5}) = (\lambda y. (c_{0} (\lambda z. (c_{1} c_{2}))) ((c_{3} c_{4}) c_{5})$$
(7)

- Funktionsaufrufe sind linksassoziativ, wie in Haskell
- ullet Bzw. in Haskell sind FA linksassoz., wie im λ -Kalkül

$$(\lambda y.y) c_0 \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda y.y c_0$$

$$\lambda y.(y c_0) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda y.y c_0$$
(1)

- \bullet Term 1 \approx App (Abs "y"(Var "y")) (Var "c0")
- \bullet Term 2 \approx Abs "y"(App (Var "y") (Var "c0"))

$$(\lambda y.y) c_0 \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda y.y c_0$$

$$\lambda y.(y c_0) \stackrel{?}{=} \lambda y.y c_0$$
(1)

- ullet Term 1 pprox App (Abs "y"(Var "y")) (Var "c0")
- \bullet Term 2 \approx Abs "y"(App (Var "y") (Var "c0"))
- → zweite Gleichung stimmt

$$((x) c_0)[x \to \lambda y.y] = (\lambda y.y) c_0$$
 (1)

$$(x c_0)[x \to (\lambda y.y)] = (\lambda y.y) c_0$$
 (2)

$$(x c_0)[x \to \lambda y.y] = (\lambda y.y) c_0$$
 (3)

- Alle drei Substitutionen führen zum selben Ergebnis
- "Für beliebiges t repräsentieren t und (t) den gleichen λ -Term" stimmt

Angenommen, $x = c_0 c_1$.

Welche der folgenden Aussagen gelten?

$$c_0 \ c_1 \ c_2 = \qquad x \ c_2 \tag{1}$$

$$c_2 c_0 c_1 = c_2 x$$
 (2)

$$c_2(c_3 c_4) c_0 c_1 = c_2(c_3 c_4) x$$
 (3)

$$c_2 (c_0 c_1 c_3) c_4 = c_2 (x c_3) c_4$$
 (4)

Angenommen, $x = c_0 c_1$.

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 (3)

$$c_2(c_0 c_1 c_3)c_4 = c_2(x c_3) c_4$$
 (4)

- 1 und 4 gelten
- $c_2 c_0 c_1 = \underline{(c_2 c_0)} c_1 \neq c_2 \underline{(c_0 c_1)} = c_2 x$
- $c_2(c_3 c_4) c_0 c_1 \neq c_2(c_3 c_4) x$

2 — Church-Zahlen in Haskell

```
module ChurchNumbers where
type Church t = (t \rightarrow t) \rightarrow t \rightarrow t
int2church n f t = iterate f t !! n
-- Rekursiv:
int2church, 0 f t = t
int2church' n f t = f $ int2church (n - 1) f t
church2int cn = cn (+ 1) 0
```

Klausuraufgaben zum λ -Kalkül

19SS A4 — SKI-Kalkül (13P.)

$$S = \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. x z (y z)$$

$$K = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$I = \lambda x. x$$

- SKI-Kalkül kann alles, was λ -Kalkül auch kann, mit 3 "Kombinatoren"
- Definiere $U = \lambda x.x S K$
- Aufgabe: Beweise, dass man S, K und I durch U darstellen kann

19SS A4 — SKI-Kalkül (13P.)

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- SKI-Kalkül kann alles, was λ -Kalkül auch kann, mit 3 "Kombinatoren"
- Definiere $U = \lambda x.x S K$
- Aufgabe: Beweise, dass man S, K und I durch U darstellen kann
 - $UUx \stackrel{?}{\Longrightarrow} x = Ix$
 - $U(U(UU)) = U(UI) \stackrel{?}{\Longrightarrow} K$
 - $U(U(U(U(U))) = UK \stackrel{?}{\Longrightarrow} S$

18WS A5 — Listen im λ -Kalkül

$$nil = \lambda n.\lambda c.n$$

$$cons = \lambda x.\lambda xs.\lambda n.\lambda c.c x xs$$

- Schreibe head und tail, sodass:
 - head (cons A B) $\stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} A$
 - $tail\ (cons\ A\ B)\ \stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow}\ B$

18WS A5 — Listen im λ -Kalkül

$$nil = \lambda n.\lambda c.n$$

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- Schreibe *head* und *tail*, sodass:
 - head (cons A B) $\stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} A$
 - tail (cons A B) $\stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} B$
- Schreibe replicate, sodass:
 - replicate $c_n A = \underbrace{cons A (cons A ... (cons A nil) ...)}$
 - Erinnerung: $c_n f x = \underbrace{f \left(f \dots \left(f x \right) \dots \right)}_{n \text{ mal}}$

18WS A5 — Listen im λ -Kalkül

$$nil = \lambda n.\lambda c.n$$

$$cons = \lambda x.\lambda xs.\lambda n.\lambda c.c \times xs$$

- Schreibe *head* und *tail*, sodass:
 - head (cons A B) $\stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} A$
 - tail (cons A B) $\stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} B$
- Schreibe replicate, sodass:
 - replicate $c_n A = \underbrace{cons A (cons A ... (cons A nil) ...)}$
 - Erinnerung: $c_n f x = \underbrace{f \left(f \dots \left(f \times 1\right) \dots\right)}_{n \text{ mal}}$
- Werte aus: replicate $c_3 A \stackrel{*}{\Longrightarrow} ?$

18SS A4 — Currying im λ -Kalkül

$$pair = \lambda a.\lambda b.\lambda f.f. a b$$
 $fst = \lambda x.\lambda y.x$
 $snd = \lambda x.\lambda y.y$
 $fst (pair a b) = a$
 $snd (pair a b) = b$

- Schreibe curry und uncurry, sodass:
 - (curry f) a b = f (pair a b)
 - (uncurry g) (pair a b) = g a b