# Programming Languages Recitation Lambda

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#### Overview

- 2 Lambda Reductions
- 3 Alpha Beta Reductions

- $(\lambda x.\lambda y.((\lambda z.x)(\lambda y.z)))$
- $(\lambda z.zz)z$
- $(\lambda x.\lambda y.\lambda z.(zy(\lambda w.x)))$
- $(\lambda x.w(\lambda w.(y(\lambda z.(f(\lambda f.f))))))$

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#### Lambda Reductions

```
    PLUS [0] [2]

    \Rightarrow ((\lambda m.\lambda n.\lambda fx.mf(nfx)[0])[2]))
    \Rightarrow (\lambda n).\lambda fx.[0]f(nfx)[2]
    \Rightarrow \lambda fx. [0] f([2] fx)
    Using [0] \Rightarrow (\lambda gy.y)
    \Rightarrow \lambda f x. \lambda g y. y f([2] f x)
    \Rightarrow \lambda fx. \lambda y. y([2]fx)
    \Rightarrow \lambda fx.[2]fx
    Using [2] \Rightarrow (\lambda zp.z(zp))
    \Rightarrow \lambda f x. \lambda z p. z(zp) f x
    \Rightarrow \lambda f x. \lambda p. f(fp) x
    \Rightarrow \lambda f x. f(f x) \equiv [2]
```

- SUCC [2]
  - $\Rightarrow \lambda n f x. f(n f x)[2]$
  - $\Rightarrow \lambda f x. f([2] f x)$

Using  $[2] \Rightarrow (\lambda z p. z(zp))$ 

- $\Rightarrow \lambda f x. f(\lambda z p. z(zp)) f x$
- $\Rightarrow \lambda f x. f(\lambda p. f(fp)) x$
- $\Rightarrow \lambda f x. f(f(f x)) \equiv [3]$
- IF TRUE 1 0
  - $\Rightarrow \lambda cte.(cte)TRUE10$
  - $\Rightarrow \lambda t.\lambda e(\lambda a.\lambda b.ate)10$
  - $\Rightarrow \lambda e(\lambda a.\lambda b.a1e)0$
  - $\Rightarrow (\lambda a. \lambda b. a)10$
  - $\Rightarrow (\lambda b.1)0$
  - $\Rightarrow 1$

#### OR FALSE FALSE

- $\Rightarrow \lambda m nab.ma(nab)FALSE$  FALSE
- $\Rightarrow \lambda nab$ . FALSE a(nab)FALSE
- $\Rightarrow \lambda ab$ . FALSE a( FALSE ab)

Using FALSE  $\Rightarrow \lambda ab.b$ 

- $\Rightarrow \lambda ab.(\lambda ab.b)a(\lambda ab.b)ab$
- $\Rightarrow \lambda ab.(\lambda b.b)(\lambda b.b)b$
- $\Rightarrow \lambda ab.(\lambda b.b)b$
- $\Rightarrow \lambda a.\lambda b.b \equiv \mathsf{FALSE}$

# $\alpha - \beta$ Reductions

•  $(\lambda x.wx)(\lambda x.wx)$ 



## $\alpha - \beta$ Reductions

- $(\lambda x.wx)(\lambda x.wx)$
- Since there is no free variable in the second expression which is bound in the first expression so there is no need for  $\alpha$  conversion. Here w in the second expression w is the free variable which is not bound in the first expression.

Performing  $\beta$  Reduction

$$\Rightarrow w(\lambda x.wx)$$

When a argument will be given to this expression it will evaluated further.

• 
$$(\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda x.y)$$

- $(\lambda xy.xy)(\lambda x.y)$
- Here  $\beta$  Reduction cannot be performed without  $\alpha$  conversion since the free variable y is bound in the first expression.

Performing  $\beta$  Reduction (Correct way)

First  $\alpha$  Conversion of first expression

$$(\lambda xy.xy)\overrightarrow{\alpha}(\lambda xw.xw))$$

Now Using this along with second expression for  $\beta$  Reduction

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda x w.xw))(\lambda x.y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda w. \lambda x. yw$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda w.y$$

•  $(\lambda ab.cd)(\lambda cd.ab)$ 

- (λab.cd)(λcd.ab)
- $\bullet$  Here  $\alpha$  Conversion is required since the free variables in the second expression are bound in the first expression.