

λ -calcul

Variabile libere si legate

$\lambda x.t$ - toate aparitiile lui x in t sunt aparitii legate

$\lambda x.xy$ - x este legata, y este libera

$\lambda x.zt$ - toate variabilele (z si t) sunt libere

$\lambda xy.xyx$ - toate variabilele sunt legate. Acesta este un λ -termen inchis.

Exercitiu

$$FV(\lambda x.xy) = FV(xy) - \{x\} = (FV(x) \cup FV(y)) - \{x\} = (\{x\} \cup \{y\}) - \{x\} = \{y\}$$

$$FV(x\lambda x.xy) = FV(x) \cup FV(\lambda x.xy) = \{x\} \cup \{y\} = \{x, y\}$$

$$FV(x(\lambda xy.xyz)(\lambda v.yv)) = FV(x) \cup FV(\lambda xy.xyz) \cup FV(\lambda v.yv) = \{x, y, z\}$$

1. $FV(x) = \{x\}$
2. $FV(\lambda xy.xyz) = FV(\lambda x.\lambda y.xyz) = FV(\lambda y.xyz) - \{x\} = (FV(xyz) - \{y\}) - \{x\} = (FV(x) \cup FV(y) \cup FV(z) - \{y\}) - \{x\} = \{x, y, z\} - \{y\} - \{x\} = \{z\}$
3. $FV(\lambda v.yv) = \{y\}$

$FV(\lambda t.((\lambda xyz.yzx)t)) = \emptyset$, deci avem un λ -termen inchis.

Substitutii

1. $[y/x]\lambda z.x = \lambda z.[y/x]x = \lambda z.y$
2. $[y/x]\lambda y.x$ - nu pot efectua substitutia
 - am $x \neq y$;
 - dar nu satisfac conditia $y \notin FV(y) = \{y\}$

3. $[\lambda z.z/x](\lambda x.yx)$ - nu pot efectua substitutia

- nu satisfac $x \neq x$

$$4. [\lambda z.z/x](\lambda y.yx) = \lambda y. [\lambda z.z/x]yx = \lambda y. ([\lambda z.z/x]y)([\lambda z.z/x]x) = \lambda y.y(\lambda z.z)$$

α -conversie

$$\lambda x.xyz =_{\alpha} \lambda r.ryz$$

$$\lambda x.x =_{\alpha} \lambda z.z$$

β -reductia

$$(\lambda x.t)u \rightarrow_{\beta} [u/x]t$$

$$(\lambda x \rightarrow x + 1) 2 \text{ -beta-} \rightarrow 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$t \rightarrow_{\beta}^* t_1$$

$$t \rightarrow_{\beta}^* t_2$$

$$t \rightarrow_{\beta}^* t_3$$

$$t_1 =_{\alpha} t_2 =_{\alpha} t_3$$

Daca rescriu t intr-un t_1 , si din t_1 nu mai pot aplica nicio β -reductie, atunci t_1 se numeste β -forma normala.

Pentru un λ -termen, β -forma normala este unica modulo α -conversie.

Sistemul de rescriere prin β -reductii este confluent.

$$t \rightarrow_{\beta}^* \lambda z.z$$

$$t \rightarrow_{\beta}^* \lambda x.x$$

Exercitiu

$$(\lambda x. (\lambda y. yx)z)v \rightarrow_{\beta} [v/x]((\lambda y. yx)z) =_{\alpha} (\lambda y. yv)z =_{\alpha} [z/y](yv) =_{\alpha} zv - \beta$$

forma normala

$$(\lambda x. (\lambda y. yx)z)v \rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x. [z/y](yx))v =_{\alpha} (\lambda x. zx)v \rightarrow_{\beta} [v/x](zx) =_{\alpha} zv - \beta$$

forma normala

Cerinte de laborator

Implementarea λ -calculului in Haskell

Fie urmatoarele tipuri de date:

Tipul pentru variabile:

```
type Variable = Char
```

Tipul de date algebric pentru expresiile din λ -calcul:

```
data Term = V Variable
          | App Term Term
          | Lam Variable Term
  deriving (Eq, Show)
```

$$l_1 = z\lambda x.xy$$

```
lambda1 = App (V 'z') (Lam 'x' (App (V 'x') (V 'y')))
```

Cerinta 1 Definiti urmatorii λ -termeni in Haskell:

1. $\lambda x. xyz$
2. $(\lambda x. xy)(y\lambda s.sz)$
3. $\lambda sz.ssz$

Cerinta 2 Definiti o functie care sa calculeze multimea variabilelor libere dintr-un λ -termen.

```
freeVars :: Term -> [Variable]
freeVars (V x) = [x]
```

```

freeVars (App t1 t2) = nub $ (freeVars t1) ++ (freeVars t2)
freeVars (Lam x t) = undefined

```

Cerinta 3 Definiti o functie care sa calculeze substitutia unei variabile cu un termen intr-un alt termen.

```

--          u          x          t          result
-- result = [u / x] t
subst :: Term -> Variable -> Term -> Term
subst u x (V y)
    | x == y = u
    | otherwise = V y
subst u x (App t1 t2) = App (subst u x t1) (subst u x t2)
subst u x (Lam y t) = undefined

```

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