

Functional Programming and Scheme

CMPSC 461

Programming Language Concepts

Penn State University

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Church Encoding

Natural numbers

n -fold
composition

Church numerals: $\underline{n} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^n\ z$

Note: \underline{n} is the encoding of number n

$$\underline{0} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^0\ z = \lambda f\ z. z$$

$$\underline{1} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^1\ z = \lambda f\ z. (f\ z)$$

$$\underline{2} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^2\ z = \lambda f\ z. (f\ (f\ z))$$

...

Church Encoding

Natural numbers

$$\underline{n} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^n\ z$$

Encoding of “+ 1”?

Goal: $\text{SUCC } \underline{n} = \lambda f\ z. f^{n+1}\ z$

Definition $\text{SUCC} \triangleq \lambda n\ f\ z. (f\ (n\ f\ z))$

Church Encoding

Natural numbers

$$\underline{n} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^n\ z$$

Encoding of “+”?

Goal: $\text{PLUS } \underline{n_1} \ \underline{n_2} = \lambda f\ z. f^{n_1+n_2}\ z$

Definition $\text{PLUS} \triangleq \lambda n_1\ n_2. (n_1\ \text{SUCC}\ n_2)$

Encoding of “×” ? (Check solution in Note 2)

Church Encoding: Example

Natural numbers

$$\underline{n} \triangleq \lambda f\ z. f^n\ z$$

Definition $\text{PLUS} \triangleq \lambda n_1\ n_2. (n_1\ \text{SUCC}\ n_2)$

Check that $\text{PLUS}\ \underline{1}\ \underline{2} = \underline{3}$ (Note 2)

Named Functions

Use definition $SUCC \triangleq \lambda n f z. (f (n f z))$
in term $(SUCC (SUCC \underline{1}))$?

Syntax: **let** (name def) body (or, **let** name = def **in** body)

E.g., **let** $SUCC (\lambda n f z. (f (n f z))) (SUCC (SUCC \underline{1}))$

let (name def) body

is just a shorthand for $(\lambda \text{name}. \text{body}) \text{def}$

Pure vs. Applied λ -Calculus

Pure λ -Calculus: the calculus discussed so far

Applied λ -Calculus:

- Built-in values and data structures

(e.g., 1, 2, 3, true, false, (1 2 3))

- Built-in functions

(e.g., +, *, /, and, or)

- Named functions

- Recursion

All features can be encoded
in the pure λ -Calculus!

Functional Languages

