

# Lambda Calculus Constructions

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**to start off:**

$$\text{SUCC } X = X + 1$$

$$\text{PRED } X = X - 1$$

$$(= X Y) \Rightarrow \text{T/F}$$

**construction of ADD**

using recursion:  $R$ , ADD can be defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ ADD } X Y &= R \text{ ADD } X Y \\ &= (\text{if}) \ ( = Y 0 ) \ (\text{then}) \ X \ (\text{else}) \ (\text{ADD} \ (\text{SUCC } X) \ (\text{PRED } Y)) \end{aligned}$$

**construction of MULT**

MULT can also be defined by using recursion  $R$ : but this time its simply just repeated addition.

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ MULT } X Y &= R \text{ MULT } X Y \\ &= (\text{if}) \ ( = Y 0 ) \ (\text{then}) \ 0 \ (\text{else}) \ (\text{ADD } X \ (\text{MULT } X \ (\text{PRED } Y))) \end{aligned}$$

## example — ADD 2 3

```
R ADD 23 = (if) (= 3 0) 2 (ADD (SUCC 2) (PRED 3))  
          = (if) (= 2 0) 3 (ADD (SUCC 3) (PRED 2))  
          = (if) (= 1 0) 4 (ADD (SUCC 4) (PRED 1))  
          = (if) (= 0 0) 5 (ADD (SUCC 5) (PRED 0))
```

- basically  $(= y 0)$  is your base case,  
then use recursion with SUCC AND PRED.

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## example — MULT 2 4

```
MULT 24 = (if) (= 4 0) (then) 0 (else) (ADD 2 (MULT 2 (PRED 4)))  
          = (if) (= 3 0) (then) 0 (else) (ADD 2 (MULT 2 (PRED 3)))  
          = (if) (= 2 0) (then) 0 (else) (ADD 2 (MULT 2 (PRED 2)))  
          = (if) (= 1 0) (then) 0 (else) (ADD 2 (MULT 2 (PRED 1)))  
          = (if) (= 0 0) (then) 0 (else) (ADD 2 (MULT 2 (PRED 0)))
```

and adding all the recursions together with the ADD block...

- basically we are just using ADD's recursion,  
doing repeated addition with MULT's recursion.

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