

Lambda Calculus Examples

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Objectives

You should be able to ...

Here are some examples!

- ▶ Perform a beta-reduction.
- ▶ Detect α -capture and use α -renaming to avoid it.
- ▶ Normalize any given λ -calculus term.

Examples

 $(\lambda x.x) a$ $(\lambda x.x x) a$ $(\lambda x.y x) a$ $(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a$ $(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a$ $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a$

Examples

$(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$

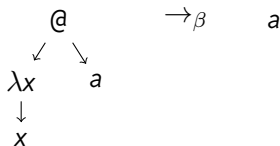
$(\lambda x.x x) a$

$(\lambda x.y x) a$

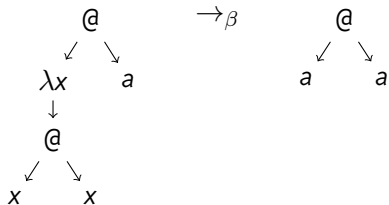
$(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a$

$(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a$

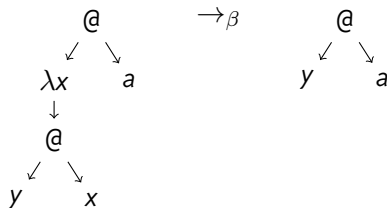
$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a$



Examples

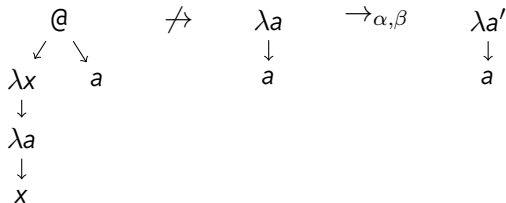
$$(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$$
$$(\lambda x. x x) a \quad \rightarrow_{\beta} \quad a a$$
$$(\lambda x. y \ x) \ a$$
$$(\lambda x. \lambda a. x) a$$
$$(\lambda x. \lambda x. x) a$$
$$(\lambda x. (\lambda y. y) x) a$$


Examples

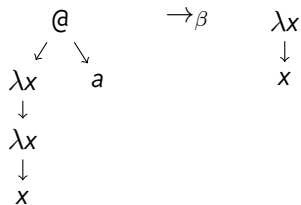
 $(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$ $(\lambda x.x x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a a$ $(\lambda x.y x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} y a$ $(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a$ $(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a$ $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a$ 

Examples

$(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$
 $(\lambda x.x x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a a$
 $(\lambda x.y x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} y a$
 $(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a \rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda x.\lambda a'.x) \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda a'.a$
 $(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a$
 $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a$



Examples

 $(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$ $(\lambda x.x x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a a$ $(\lambda x.y x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} y a$ $(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a \rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda x.\lambda a'.x) \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda a'.a$ $(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda x.x$ $(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a$ 

Examples

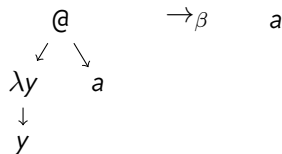
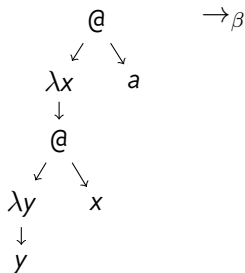
$$(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$$

$$(\lambda x.x x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a a$$

$$(\lambda x.y x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} y a$$

$$(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a \rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda x.\lambda a'.x) \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda a'.a$$

$$(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda x.x$$

$$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda y.y) a$$


Examples

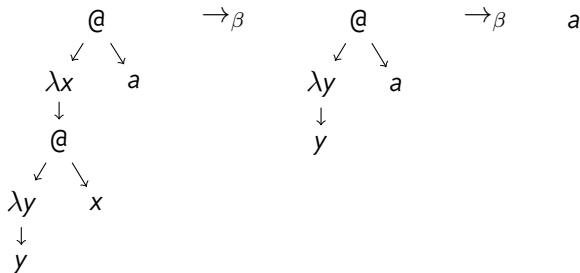
$$(\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$$

$$(\lambda x.x x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a a$$

$$(\lambda x.y x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} y a$$

$$(\lambda x.\lambda a.x) a \rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda x.\lambda a'.x) \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda a'.a$$

$$(\lambda x.\lambda x.x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda x.x$$

$$(\lambda x.(\lambda y.y) x) a \rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda y.y) a \rightarrow_{\beta} a$$


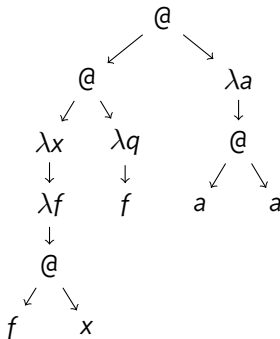
α capture

$$(\lambda x. \lambda a. x) a \rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda x. \lambda a'. x) \rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda a'. a$$

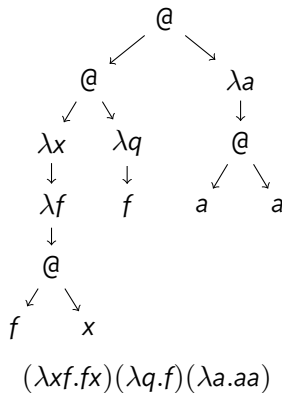
- ▶ If a free occurrence of a variable gets placed under a λ that binds it, this is called α capture.
- ▶ To resolve this, rename the *binder*.

Here's One for You to Try!

- ▶ Convert this tree into an equivalent λ term.
- ▶ Identify the free variables.
- ▶ Simplify it by performing as many β reductions (and necessary α renamings) as possible.

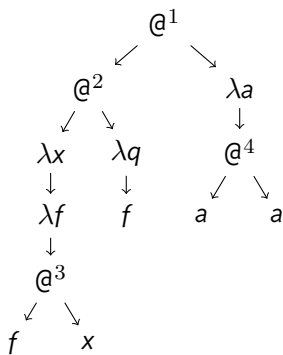
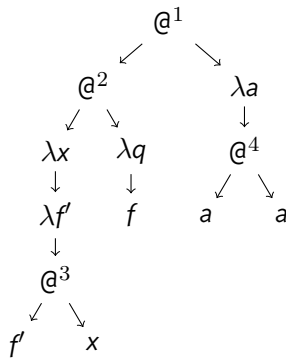


Solution

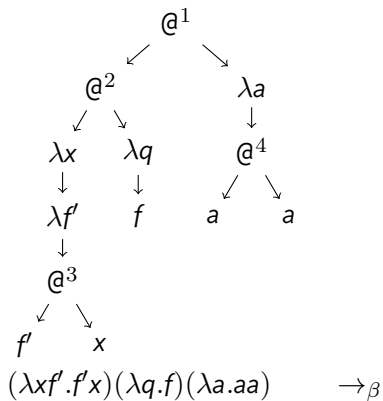


- There is one free variable

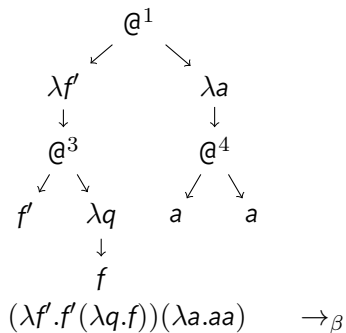
Solution, Step 1

 $(\lambda x.f.f x)(\lambda q.f)(\lambda a.a a)$  $\rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda x.f'.f' x)(\lambda q.f)(\lambda a.a a)$

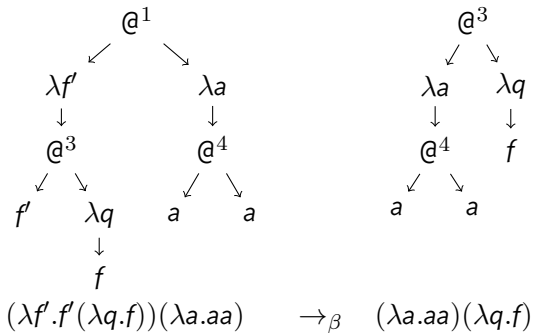
Solution, Step 2



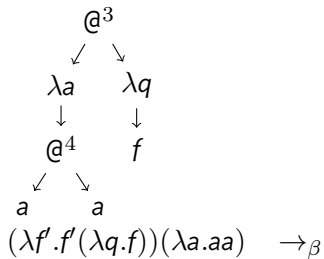
Solution, Step 3



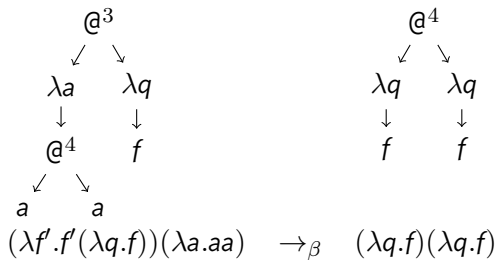
Solution, Step 3



Solution, Step 4



Solution, Step 4



Solution, Step 5

$$\begin{array}{ccc} @^4 & & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \\ \lambda q & & \lambda q \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ f & & f \\ (\lambda q.f)(\lambda q.f) & \rightarrow_{\beta} & \end{array}$$

Solution, Step 5

$$\begin{array}{ccc} @^4 & & f \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow & & \\ \lambda q & \lambda q & \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow & & \\ f & f & \\ (\lambda q.f)(\lambda q.f) & \rightarrow_{\beta} & f \end{array}$$