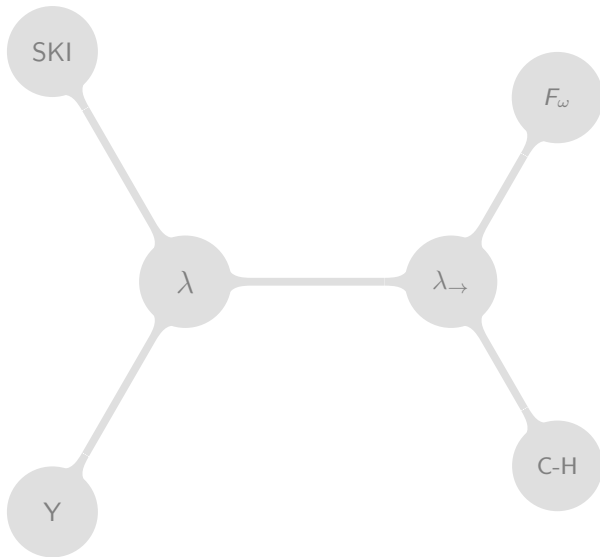


Introduction to Lambda Calculus

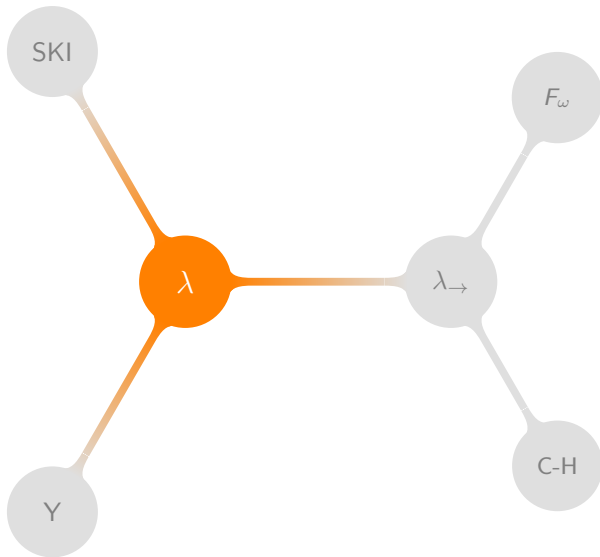
Maciek Makowski (@mmakowski)

26th November 2014

The Plan



Basic Lambda Calculus



Semantics

$$f(x) = 3 * x + 2$$

$$(x : \text{Int}) \Rightarrow 3 * x + 2$$

Semantics

$$f(x) = 3 * x + 2$$

$$(x : \text{Int}) \Rightarrow 3 * x + 2$$

$$\lambda x. + (* 3 x) 2$$

Syntax

$\langle term \rangle ::= x$	(variable)
$(\lambda x. \langle term \rangle)$	(abstraction)
$(\langle term \rangle \langle term \rangle)$	(application)

where $x \in \mathbb{X}$ – the set of variables

Syntax

v_1

Syntax

v_1

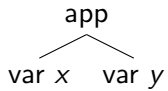
var v_1

Syntax

$x\ y$

Syntax

$x\ y$



Syntax

$\lambda a.b$

Syntax

$\lambda a.b$

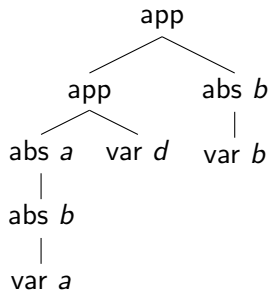
abs a
|
var b

Syntax

$(\lambda a. \lambda b. a) \ d \ (\lambda b. b)$

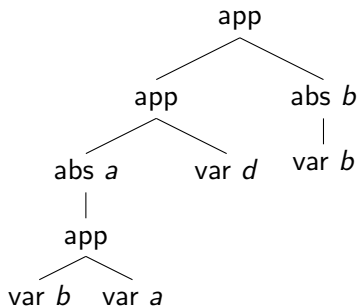
Syntax

$(\lambda a. \lambda b. a) d (\lambda b. b)$



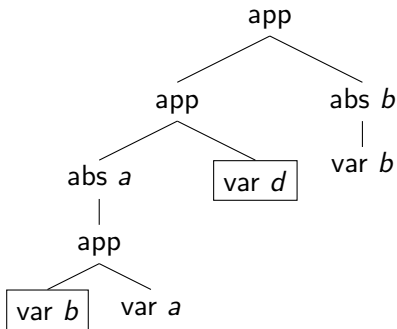
Syntax

$(\lambda a.b\ a)\ d\ (\lambda b.b)$



Syntax

$(\lambda a. \underline{b} \ a) \ \underline{d} \ (\lambda b. b)$



Syntax

- ▶ terms: trees consisting of
 - ▶ variables
 - ▶ abstractions
 - ▶ applications
- ▶ variables are *bound* by abstraction; otherwise *free*

Rewriting

α -conversion

$$(\lambda x.x\ y)\ (\lambda x.x) \longleftrightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda a.a\ y)\ (\lambda b.b)$$

Rewriting

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M) N \longrightarrow_{\beta} M[x/N]$$

Rewriting

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M) N \longrightarrow_{\beta} M[x/N]$$

$$(\lambda x.x y) (\lambda z.z) \longrightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda z.z) y \longrightarrow_{\beta} y$$

Rewriting

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M) N \longrightarrow_{\beta} M[x/N]$$

$$(\lambda a.a (\lambda a.a)) b \longrightarrow_{\beta} b (\lambda a.a)$$

Rewriting

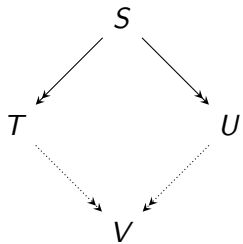
β -reduction

$$(\lambda x.M) N \longrightarrow_{\beta} M[x/N]$$

$$(\lambda a.(\lambda b.b) \textcircled{1} a) \textcircled{3} ((\lambda c.\lambda d.d) \textcircled{2} \lambda f.f)$$

Rewriting

Church-Rosser

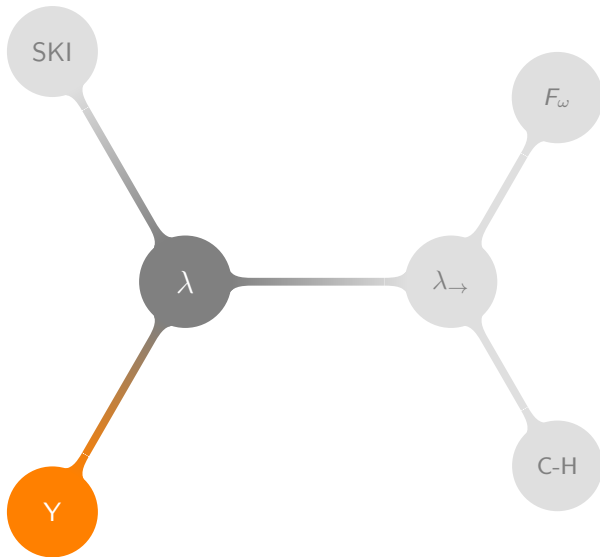


Rewriting

β -reduction

$$\Omega = (\lambda x.xx)(\lambda x.xx)$$

Programming in Lambda Calculus



Conditionals

if C then T else F

Conditionals

if C then T else F

$\text{true} = \lambda t. \lambda f. t$

$\text{false} = \lambda t. \lambda f. f$

Conditionals

if C then T else F

$\text{true} = \lambda t. \lambda f. t$

$\text{false} = \lambda t. \lambda f. f$

$\text{test} = \lambda c. \lambda t. \lambda f. c \ t \ f$

$\text{if } C \text{ then } T \text{ else } F = \text{test } C \ T \ F$

Numbers

$$0 = \lambda s. \lambda z. z$$

$$\text{succ} = \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$$

Numbers

$$0 = \lambda s. \lambda z. z$$

$$\text{succ} = \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$$

$$0 = \lambda s. \lambda z. z$$

$$1 = \text{succ } 0 = \lambda s. \lambda z. s z$$

$$2 = \text{succ } 1 = \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s z)$$

$$3 = \text{succ } 2 = \lambda s. \lambda z. s (s (s z))$$

\vdots

$$n = \lambda s. \lambda z. \underbrace{s (\dots s (s z) \dots)}_n$$

Numbers

$$0 = \lambda s. \lambda z. z$$

$$\text{succ} = \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$$

$$\text{plus} = \lambda m. \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. m s (n s z)$$

$$\text{times} = \lambda m. \lambda n. m (\text{plus } n) 0$$

Recursion

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0, \\ n * (n - 1)! & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Recursion

$$Y = \lambda f.(\lambda x.f (x x)) (\lambda x.f (x x))$$

Recursion

$$Y = \lambda f.(\lambda x.f(x\ x))(\lambda x.f(x\ x))$$

$g = \lambda f.\lambda n.\text{if eq } n\ 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (\text{times } n\ (f\ (\text{pred } n)))$

`factorial = Y g`

Recursion

$$Y = \lambda f. (\lambda x. f (x x)) (\lambda x. f (x x))$$
$$g = \lambda f. \lambda n. \text{if eq } n \ 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } (\text{times } n \ (f \ (\text{pred } n)))$$

factorial = Y g

factorial 3

Y g 3

(h h) 3

where h = $\lambda x. g \ (x \ x)$

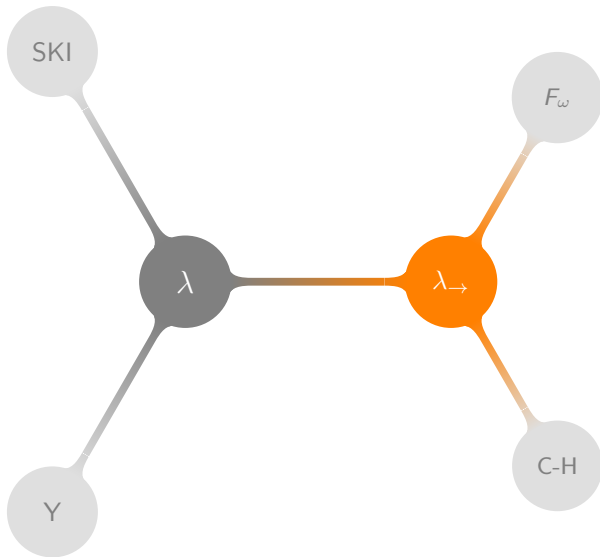
g (h h) 3

g fct 3

where fct = h h

if eq 3 0 then 1 else (times 3 (fct (pred 3)))

Simple Types



Simple Types

$$\begin{array}{l} \langle type \rangle ::= \sigma \\ \quad | \quad (\langle type \rangle \rightarrow \langle type \rangle) \end{array}$$

Simple Types

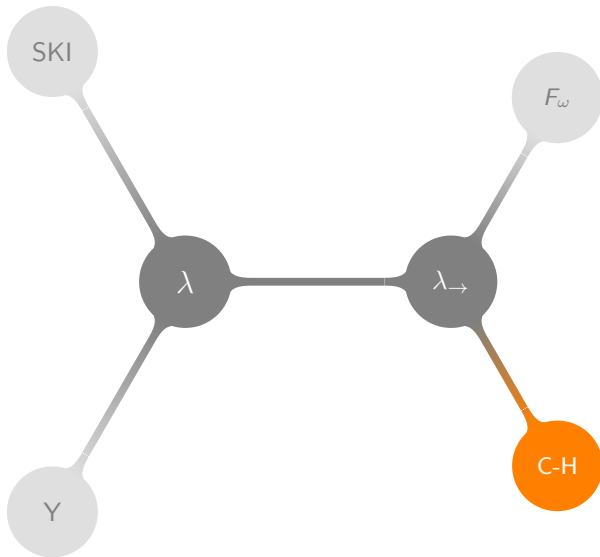
$$\frac{M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad N : \sigma}{M N : \tau}$$

(application)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \cancel{x : \sigma} \\ \vdots \\ M : \tau \end{array}}{\lambda x. M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau}$$

(abstraction)

Curry-Howard Correspondence



Curry-Howard Correspondence

$$\frac{\phi \Rightarrow \psi \quad \phi}{\psi}$$

(implication elimination)

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \phi \\ \vdots \\ \psi \end{array}}{\phi \Rightarrow \psi}$$

(implication introduction)

Curry-Howard Correspondence

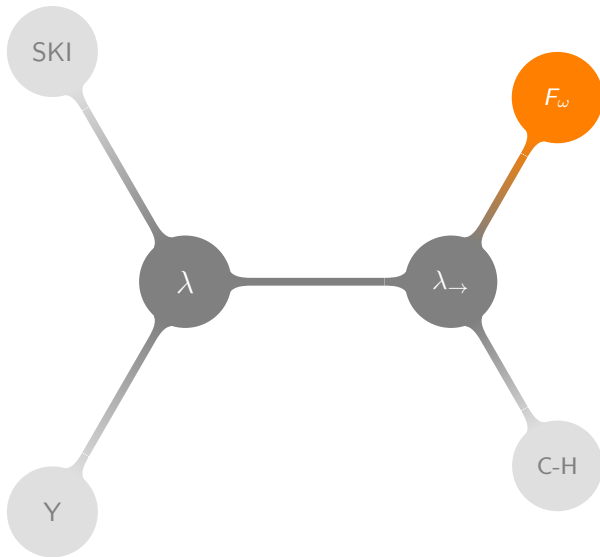
$$\frac{\phi \Rightarrow \psi \quad \phi}{\psi}$$

$$\frac{M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau \quad N : \sigma}{M N : \tau}$$

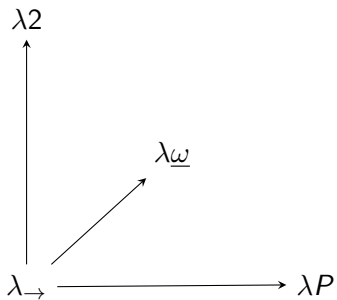
$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \cancel{\phi} \\ \vdots \\ \psi \end{array}}{\phi \Rightarrow \psi}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \cancel{x : \sigma} \\ \vdots \\ M : \tau \end{array}}{\lambda x. M : \sigma \rightarrow \tau}$$

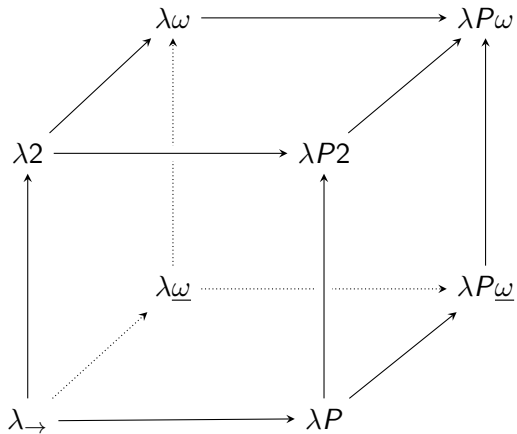
More Types



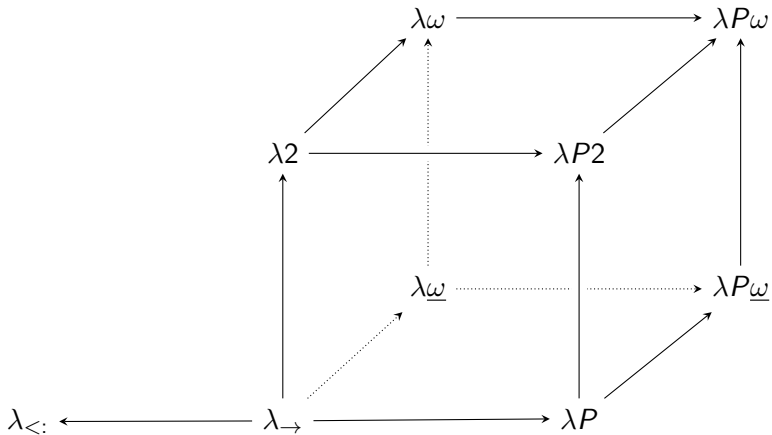
The Lambda Cube



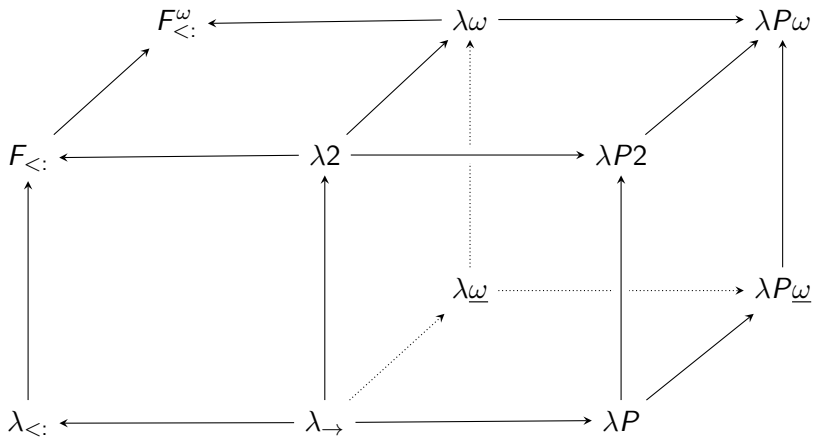
The Lambda Cube



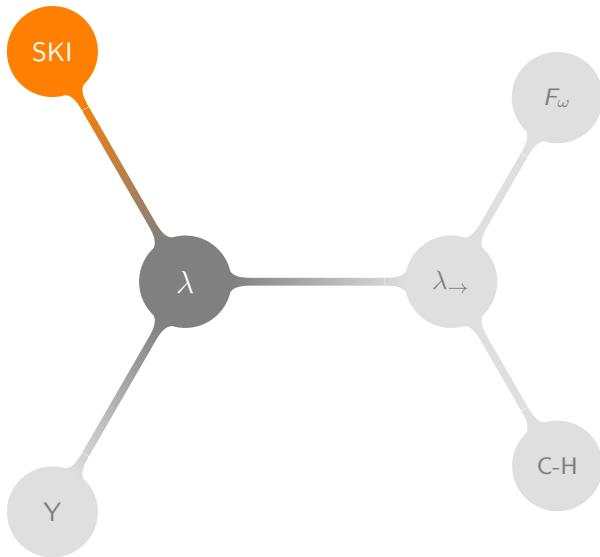
Subtyping



Subtyping



Combinatory Logic



Combinatory Logic

$$K = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$S = \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. xz(yz)$$

$$I = SKK$$

Combinatory Logic

$$K = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$S = \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. xz(yz)$$

$$I = SKK$$

$$\lambda x. \lambda y. yx = S(K(SI))(S(KK)I)$$

Combinatory Logic

$$X = \lambda x.x SK$$

Combinatory Logic

$$X = \lambda x. x SK$$

$$K = X (X (X X))$$

$$S = X (X (X (X X)))$$

Further Reading

- ▶ Benjamin C. Pierce, *Types and Programming Languages*
- ▶ Morten Heine B. Sørensen, Paweł Urzyczyn, *Lectures on the Curry-Howard Isomorphism*
- ▶ Henk Berendregt, Erik Barendsen, *Introduction to Lambda Calculus*
- ▶ Henk Berendregt *The Lambda Calculus, its Syntax and Semantics*

Notes

- ▶ <https://github.com/mmakowski/introlambda/blob/lsug/notes.pdf>
- ▶ <https://github.com/mmakowski/introlambda/blob/lsug/slides.pdf>