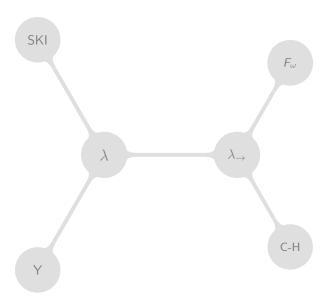
Introduction to Lambda Calculus

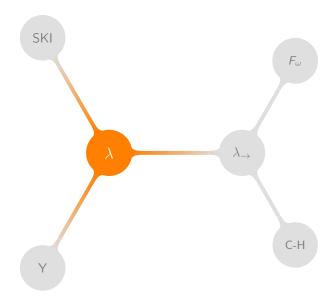
Maciek Makowski (@mmakowski)

26th November 2014

The Plan



Basic Lambda Calculus



Semantics

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

Semantics

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

```
\begin{array}{ll} \langle \textit{term} \rangle ::= x & \text{(variable)} \\ & | & (\lambda x. \langle \textit{term} \rangle) & \text{(abstraction)} \\ & | & (\langle \textit{term} \rangle \ \langle \textit{term} \rangle) & \text{(application)} \end{array}
```

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

 v_1

 v_1

var *v*₁

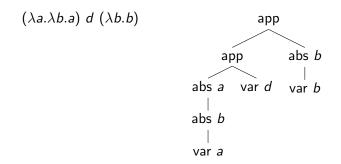
x y

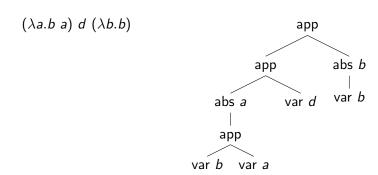


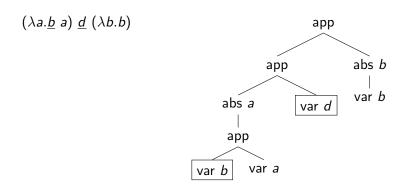
 $\lambda a.b$

 $\lambda a.b$ abs a var b

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







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

Rewriting α -conversion

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

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

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

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

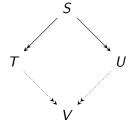
$$(\lambda x.M) N \longrightarrow_{\beta} M[x/N]$$

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

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

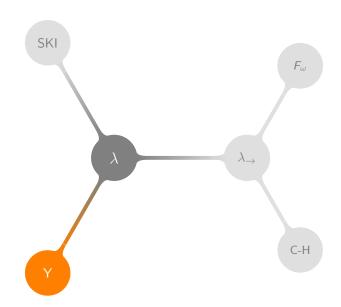
$$(\lambda a.(\lambda b.b) \oplus a) \oplus ((\lambda c.\lambda d.d) \oplus \lambda f.f)$$

Rewriting Church-Rosser



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

Programming in Lambda Calculus



Conditionals

 $\ \, \text{if} \,\, C \,\, \text{then} \,\, T \,\, \text{else} \,\, F \\$

Conditionals

if
$$C$$
 then T else F

$$true = \lambda t. \lambda f. t$$
$$false = \lambda t. \lambda f. f$$

Conditionals

if C then T else F

 $\mathtt{true} = \lambda t.\lambda f.t$ $\mathtt{false} = \lambda t.\lambda f.f$ $\mathtt{test} = \lambda c.\lambda t.\lambda f.c\,t\,f$ $\mathtt{if}\,\mathit{C}\,\mathtt{then}\,\mathit{T}\,\mathtt{else}\,\mathit{F} = \mathtt{test}\,\mathit{C}\,\mathit{T}\,\mathit{F}$

Numbers

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

$$succ = \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$$

Numbers

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

succ = $\lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$

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

$$1 = succ \ 0 = \lambda s.\lambda z.s z$$

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

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

$$\vdots$$

$$n = \lambda s.\lambda z.s (\ldots s (s z) \ldots)$$

Numbers

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

$$succ = \lambda n. \lambda s. \lambda z. s (n s z)$$

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

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

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

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

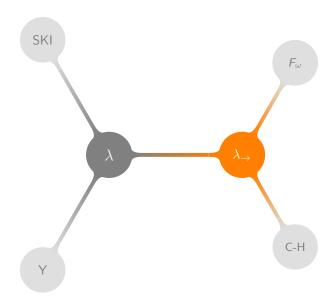
$$Y = \lambda f.(\lambda x. f(x x))(\lambda x. f(x x))$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \lambda f. \lambda \textit{n}. \\ \text{if eq } \textit{n} \; 0 \; \\ \text{then 1 else (times n(} \textit{f(pred n))}) \\ \text{factorial} = \mathsf{Y} \; \mathsf{g} \\$$

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

```
factorial 3 Y g 3  (h \ h) \ 3 \qquad \qquad \text{where } h = \lambda x.g \ (x \ x) \\ g \ (h \ h) \ 3 \qquad \qquad \text{where fct} = h \ h \\ \text{if eq 3 0 then 1 else (times 3(fct (pred 3)))}
```

Simple Types



Simple Types

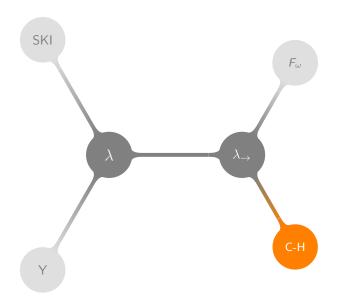
Simple Types

$$\frac{M:\sigma\to\tau \qquad N:\sigma}{M\,N:\tau} \qquad \qquad \text{(application)}$$

$$\frac{x:\sigma}{\vdots}$$

$$\frac{M:\tau}{\lambda x.M:\sigma\to\tau} \qquad \qquad \text{(abstraction)}$$

Curry-Howard Correspondence



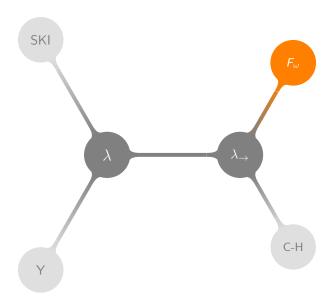
Curry-Howard Correspondence

$$\frac{\phi\Rightarrow\psi\quad \phi}{\psi} \qquad \qquad \text{(implication elimination)}$$

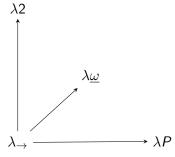
$$\phi \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \psi \\ \hline \phi\Rightarrow\psi \qquad \qquad \text{(implication introduction)}$$

Curry-Howard Correspondence

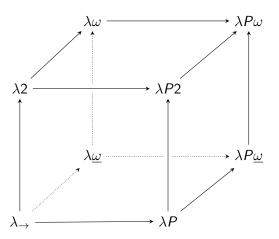
More Types



The Lambda Cube



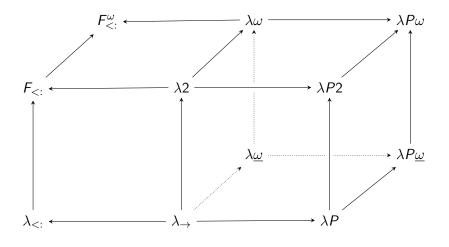
The Lambda Cube

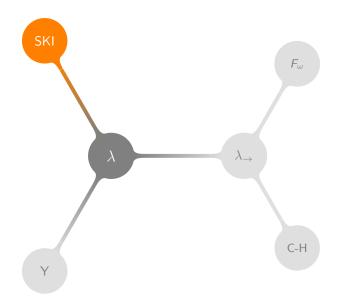


Subtyping



Subtyping





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

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

$$\mathbf{K} = \lambda x.\lambda y.x$$

 $\mathbf{S} = \lambda x.\lambda y.\lambda z.xz(yz)$
 $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{K}$

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

$$\mathbf{X} = \lambda \mathbf{x}.\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{S}\,\mathbf{K}$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \lambda \mathbf{x}.\mathbf{x}\,\mathbf{S}\,\mathbf{K}$$

$$K = X(X(XX))$$
 $S = X(X(XX))$

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