Lambda calculus

Functional models of computation

Ivan Trepakov

NSU Sys.Pro

History

- 1928 - Hilbert's *Entscheidungsproblem* [1]
  - Is there an *algorithm* for deciding whether a proposition in first-order logic is true or false?
- Replacement for set theory as foundation of mathematics
  - 1930 - Combinatory logic (*Curry, Schönfinkel*)
  - 1932 - λ-calculus (*Church*)
  - 1935 - Kleene-Rosser paradox
- Effective computability
  - 1935 - Untyped λ-calculus (*Church, Kleene, Rosser*)
  - 1936 - Turing machine
  - 1936 - Church-Turing thesis
- 1936 - Undecidability of first-order logic
  - Halting problem of Turing machine
  - Equivalence of λ-terms

[1] German for "decision problem"

Lambda calculus

History

- 1928 - Hilbert's *Entscheidungsproblem* [1]
  - Is there an *algorithm* for deciding whether a proposition in first-order logic is true or false?
- Replacement for set theory as foundation of mathematics
  - 1930 - Combinatory logic (*Curry, Schönfinkel*)
  - 1932 - λ-calculus (*Church*)
  - 1935 - Kleene-Rosser paradox
- Effective computability
  - 1935 - Untyped λ-calculus (*Church, Kleene, Rosser*)
  - 1936 - Turing machine
  - 1936 - Church-Turing thesis
- 1936 - Undecidability of first-order logic
  - Halting problem of Turing machine
  - Equivalence of λ-terms

David Hilbert

- Haskell Curry
- Wilhelm Ackermann
- John von Neumann
- Ernst Zermelo
- ...

Alonzo Church

- Stephen Cole Kleene
- J. Barkley Rosser
- Alan Turing
- Dana Scott
- Michael O. Rabin
- ...

[1] German for "decision problem"

Grammar

$$term ::= \underbrace{var}_{\text{Variable}} \mid \underbrace{term\ term}_{\text{Application}} \mid \underbrace{\lambda var.\, term}_{\text{Abstraction}}$$

Examples

$\lambda x.\, x \qquad (\lambda x.\, xx)(\lambda y.\, yy) \qquad \lambda f.\, \lambda x.\, f(fx)$

Conventions

- Application is left associative
  $abc = (ab)c$
- Abstraction is right associative
  $\lambda x.\, \lambda y.\, x = \lambda x.\, (\lambda y.\, x)$
- Consecutive abstractions can be combined
  $\lambda x.\, \lambda y.\, x = \lambda xy.\, x$

Syntax

Grammar

$$term ::= \underbrace{var}_{\text{Variable}} \mid \underbrace{term\ term}_{\text{Application}} \mid \underbrace{\lambda var.\, term}_{\text{Abstraction}}$$

Examples

$\lambda x.\, x \qquad (\lambda x.\, xx)(\lambda y.\, yy) \qquad \lambda f.\, \lambda x.\, f(f x)$

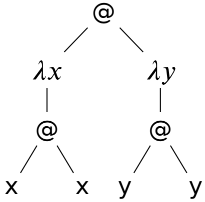
Conventions

- Application is left associative
  $abc = (ab)c$
- Abstraction is right associative
  $\lambda x.\, \lambda y.\, x = \lambda x.\, (\lambda y.\, x)$
- Consecutive abstractions can be combined
  $\lambda x.\, \lambda y.\, x = \lambda xy.\, x$

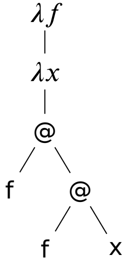
Tree representation

$\lambda x.\, x$

$(\lambda x.\, xx)(\lambda y.\, yy)$



$\lambda f.\, \lambda x.\, f(f x)$



α-conversion

Free and bound variables

Substitution

α-equivalence

β-conversion

β-reduction

β-abstraction

η-conversion

Convertibility

Normal order reduction

First Church-Rosser theorem

Second Church-Rosser theorem

Normal order reduction

Recursion

Fixed-point combinator

Curry's Y-combinator

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

Turing's Θ-combinator

$$\Theta = (\lambda xy.\, x(xxy))\, (\lambda xy.\, x(xxy))$$

Church-Turing thesis

Undecidability

Programming foundation

Church numerals

Relation to folds

Algebraic data types

Predecessor

Q&A