Lambda calculus

Functional models of computation

Ivan Trepakov

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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"

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[1] German for "decision problem"

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
- …

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
  $\lambda x.\ \lambda y.\ x = \lambda xy.\ x$

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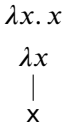
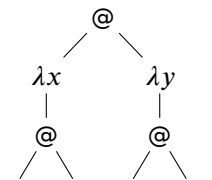
Tree representation



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



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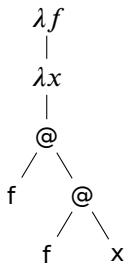


Free and bound variables

Free variables $FV(t)$

Variable: $FV(x) = \{x\}$

Application: $FV(MN) = FV(M) \cup FV(N)$

Abstraction: $FV(\lambda x.\, M) = FV(M) \setminus \{x\}$

Bound variables $BV(t)$

Variable: $BV(x) = \varnothing$

Application: $BV(MN) = BV(M) \cup BV(N)$

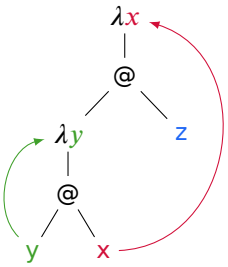
Abstraction: $BV(\lambda x.\, M) = BV(M) \cup \{x\}$

Closed terms

Term t is called closed or combinator if $FV(t) = \varnothing$

Example

$\lambda x.\, (\lambda y.\, yx)z$



Substitution

Substitution $t_{[v:=S]}$

$$x_{[v:=S]} = \begin{cases} S & v = x \\ x & v \neq x \end{cases}$$

$$(M\,N)_{[v:=S]} = (M_{[v:=S]}\ N_{[v:=S]})$$

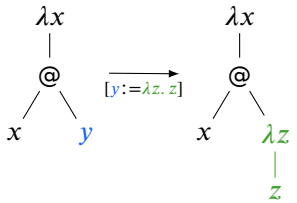
$$(\lambda x.\, M)_{[v:=S]} = \begin{cases} \lambda x.\, M & v = x \\ \lambda x.\, M_{[v:=S]} & v \neq x \end{cases}$$

Safe substitution

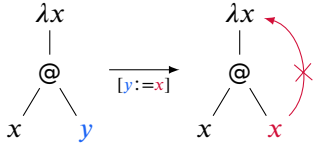
Substitution $t_{[v:=S]}$ is safe if $BV(t) \cap FV(S) = \varnothing$

Example

$(\lambda x.\, xy)_{[y:=\lambda z.\, z]} = \lambda x.\, x(\lambda z.\, z)$



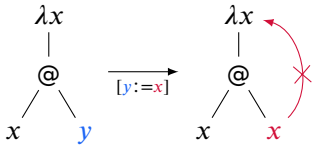
$(\lambda x.\, xy)_{[y:=x]} = \lambda x.\, xx$



Renaming

Problem

$$\lambda x.\, x\, y_{[y:=x]} = \lambda x.\, x\, x$$



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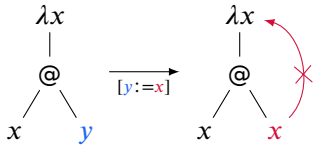
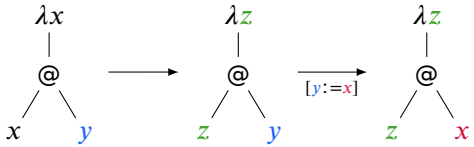
$$\lambda x.\, x y_{[y:=x]} = \lambda x.\, x x$$



Solution

$$(\lambda x.\, x y)_{[y:=x]} \equiv (\lambda z.\, z y)_{[y:=x]} = \lambda z.\, z x$$



Renaming

α-equivalence

$$\lambda x.\, M \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} \lambda y.\, M_{[x:=y]} \quad \text{if } x \notin FV(M)$$

$$\lambda x.\, M \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} \lambda x.\, N \quad \text{if } M \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} N$$

$$M\,P \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} N\,P \quad \text{if } M \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} N$$

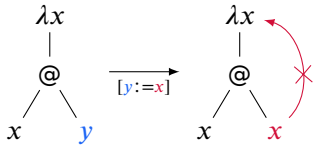
$$P\,M \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} P\,N \quad \text{if } M \underset{\alpha}{\equiv} N$$

Conventions

- λ-terms are considered identical up to α-equivalence
- Appropriate renaming happens implicitly if required during substitution

Problem

$$\lambda x.\, x\,y_{[y:=x]} = \lambda x.\, x\,x$$



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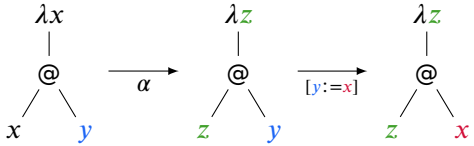

Evaluation

Definitions

- Subterm of form $(\lambda x.\, M)N$ is called β-redex
- Redex $(\lambda x.\, M)N$ can be reduced to $M_{[x:=N]}$
- $M \to_\beta M'$ denotes single β-reduction
- $M \twoheadrightarrow_\beta M'$ denotes several β-reductions
- $M \leftrightarrow_\beta M'$ denotes β-conversion as smallest equivalence relation containing $\to_\beta$

β-reduction

$$(\lambda x.\, M)N \to_\beta M_{[x:=N]}$$

$$\lambda x.\, M \to_\beta \lambda x.\, N \qquad \text{if } M \to_\beta N$$

$$MP \to_\beta NP \qquad \text{if } M \to_\beta N$$

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Example

$$(\lambda x.\, \underline{(\lambda y.\, yx)(\lambda z.\, z)}) \to_\beta$$

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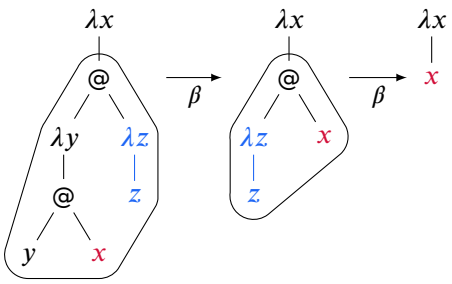

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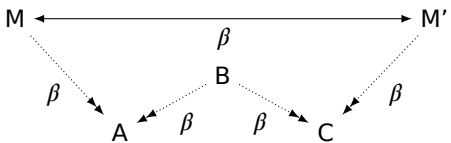

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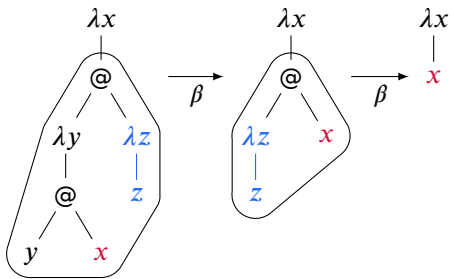

Reduction order

Normal order

- Term without any redex is in β-normal form
- Reduction sequence that always reduces leftmost outermost redex is called normal order reduction

Example

$$(\lambda z.\,((\lambda x.\,xz)f)\;((\lambda y.\,yz)g))a \to_\beta$$

$$((\lambda x.\,xa)f)\;((\lambda y.\,ya)g) \to_\beta$$

$$(fa)\;((\lambda y.\,ya)g) \to_\beta (fa)\;(ga)$$

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Strictness

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Normal order reduction models non-strict or lazy evaluation

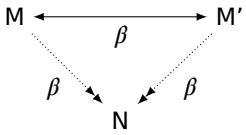
Reduction order

Reduction order

Church–Rosser theorem

If $M \leftrightarrow_\beta M'$ then there exists N such that $M \twoheadrightarrow_\beta N$ and $M' \twoheadrightarrow_\beta N$

Church–Rosser



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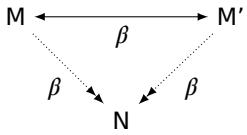
Confluence property

If $M \twoheadrightarrow_\beta P$ and $M \twoheadrightarrow_\beta Q$ then there exists N such that $P \twoheadrightarrow_\beta N$ and $Q \twoheadrightarrow_\beta N$

Church–Rosser



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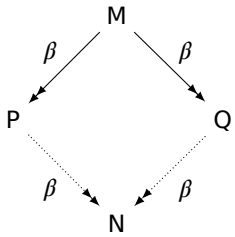

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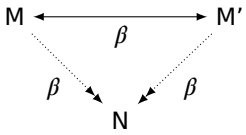
Corollary

β-normal form is unique up to α-equivalence

Church–Rosser



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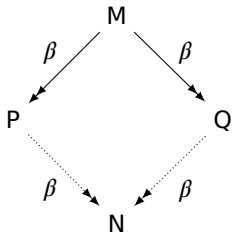

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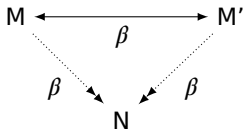
Normal order theorem

If $M \twoheadrightarrow_\beta N$ and N is in β-normal form then there exists normal order reduction sequence from M to N

Church–Rosser



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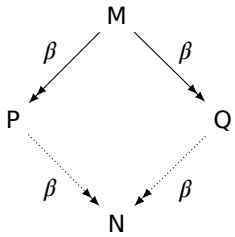

Recursion

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

Church numerals

Relation to folds

Algebraic data types

Predecessor

η-conversion

η-conversion

$$(\lambda x.\, M\, x) \underset{\eta}{\longleftrightarrow} M \text{ if } x \notin FV(M)$$

Q&A