## Programming Language Concepts: Lecture 15

#### S P Suresh

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Suresh

PLC 2021: Lecture 15

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  - How are outputs computed from inputs?

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where  $x \in Var$  and  $M, N \in \Lambda$ .

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- MN is meaningful only if M is of the form  $\lambda x.P$ 
  - Cannot do anything with terms like xx or  $(y(\lambda x.x))(\lambda y.y)$

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  - Warning: Possible for a variable to be both in FV(M) and BV(M)

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  - f(x) = 2x + 7 vs f(z) = 2z + 7

#### M[x := N]

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- $(\lambda y.P)[x := N] = \lambda z.((P[y := z])[x := N])$ , where  $y \neq x, y \in FV(N)$ , and z does not occur in P or N
  - We fix a global ordering on *Var* and choose *z* to be the first variable not occurring in either *P* or *N*

- x[x := N] = N
- y[x := N] = y, where  $y \in Var$  and  $y \neq x$
- (PQ)[x := N] = (P[x := N])(Q[x := N])
- $(\lambda x.P)[x := N] = \lambda x.P$
- $(\lambda y.P)[x := N] = \lambda y.(P[x := N])$ , where  $y \neq x$  and  $y \notin FV(N)$
- $(\lambda y.P)[x := N] = \lambda z.((P[y := z])[x := N])$ , where  $y \neq x, y \in FV(N)$ , and z does not occur in P or N
  - We fix a global ordering on *Var* and choose *z* to be the first variable not occurring in either *P* or *N*
  - Makes the definition deterministic

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

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• There is a sequence  $M_0, M_1, \ldots, M_k$  such that

$$M = M_0 \longrightarrow_{\beta} M_1 \longrightarrow_{\beta} \cdots \longrightarrow_{\beta} M_k = N$$

PLC 2021: Lecture 15

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- In λ-calculus, we encode n by the number of times we apply a function (successor) to an element (zero)

•  $[n] = \lambda f x. f^n x$ 

• 
$$[n] = \lambda f x \cdot f^n x$$
  
•  $f^0 x = x$ 

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- For instance
  - $[0] = \lambda f x.x$ •  $[1] = \lambda f x.f x$ •  $[2] = \lambda f x.f(f x)$ •  $[3] = \lambda f x.f(f(x))$
  - ...

•  $[n]gy = (\lambda fx.f(\cdots(fx)\cdots))gy \xrightarrow{*}_{\beta} g(\cdots(gy)\cdots) = g^n y$