# Programming Language Concepts: Lecture 15 

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- How are outputs computed from inputs?


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- Can also apply functions to non-meaningful data, but the result has no significance


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- $\lambda f \cdot(\lambda u \cdot f(u u))(\lambda u \cdot f(u u))$ is short for $(\lambda f \cdot((\lambda u \cdot f(u u))(\lambda u \cdot f(u u))))$


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- Cannot do anything with terms like $x x$ or $(y(\lambda x . x))(\lambda y \cdot y)$


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- Warning: Possible for a variable to be both in $F V(M)$ and $B V(M)$


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## Variable capture

- Consider $N=\lambda x \cdot(\lambda y \cdot x y)$ and $M=N y$
- $N$ takes two arguments and applies the first argument to the second
- $M$ fixes the first argument of $N$
- Meaning of $M$ : Take an argument and apply $y$ to it!
- $\beta$-reduction on $M$ yields $\lambda y \cdot y y$
- Meaning: Take an argument and apply it to itself!
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- $f(x)=2 x+7$ vs $f(z)=2 z+7$


## $M[x:=N]$

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- Makes the definition deterministic


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- $M \xrightarrow{*}{ }_{\beta} N$ : repeatedly apply $\beta$-reduction to get $N$
- There is a sequence $M_{0}, M_{1}, \ldots, M_{k}$ such that

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M=M_{0} \longrightarrow_{\beta} M_{1} \longrightarrow_{\beta} \cdots \longrightarrow_{\beta} M_{k}=N
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- In $\lambda$-calculus, we encode $n$ by the number of times we apply a function (successor) to an element (zero)


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- $[n]=\lambda f x \cdot f^{n} x$


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- $[n] g y=(\lambda f x \cdot f(\cdots(f x) \cdots)) g y \xrightarrow{*}_{\beta} g(\cdots(g y) \cdots)=g^{n} y$

