Lambda-Definable Functions

Encoding data in λ-calculus

Computation in λ-calculus is given by β-reduction. To relate this to register/Turing-machine computation, or to partial recursive functions, we first have to see how to encode numbers, pairs, lists, ... as λ-terms.

We will use the original encoding of numbers due to Church...

Church's numerals

$$\begin{aligned}
\underline{0} &\triangleq \lambda f\,x.x \\
\underline{1} &\triangleq \lambda f\,x.f\,x \\
\underline{2} &\triangleq \lambda f\,x.f(f\,x) \\
&\vdots \\
\underline{n} &\triangleq \lambda f\,x.\underbrace{f(\cdots(f}_{n \text{ times}}\,x)\cdots)
\end{aligned}$$

Notation: $\begin{cases} M^0 N & \triangleq N \\ M^1 N & \triangleq M\,N \\ M^{n+1} N & \triangleq M(M^n N) \end{cases}$

so we can write $\underline{n}$ as $\lambda f\,x.f^n x$ and we have $\boxed{\underline{n}\,M\,N =_\beta M^n\,N}$.

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\underline{0} &\triangleq \lambda f\,x.x \\
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&\;\vdots \\
\underline{n} &\triangleq \lambda f\,x.\underbrace{f\,(\cdots(f}_{n\text{ times}}\;x)\cdots)
\end{aligned}
$$

N.B. not $f\,f\,x$, which stands for $(f\,f)\,x$

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λ-Definable functions

Definition. $f \in \mathbb{N}^n \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$ is λ-definable if there is a closed λ-term F that represents it: for all $(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $y \in \mathbb{N}$

- if $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = y$, then $F\, \underline{x_1} \cdots \underline{x_n} =_\beta \underline{y}$
- if $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)\uparrow$, then $F\, \underline{x_1} \cdots \underline{x_n}$ has no β-nf.

For example, addition is λ-definable because it is represented by $P \triangleq \lambda x_1\, x_2. \lambda f\, x.\, x_1\, f(x_2\, f\, x)$:

$$\begin{aligned} P\, \underline{m}\, \underline{n} &=_\beta \lambda f\, x.\, \underline{m}\, f(\underline{n}\, f\, x) \\ &=_\beta \lambda f\, x.\, \underline{m}\, f(f^n x) \\ &=_\beta \lambda f\, x.\, f^m(f^n x) \\ &= \lambda f\, x. f^{m+n} x \\ &= \underline{m+n} \end{aligned}$$

Computable = λ-definable

Theorem. A partial function is computable if and only if it is λ-definable.

We already know that

$$\begin{array}{rl} & \text{Register Machine computable} \\ = & \text{Turing computable} \\ = & \text{partial recursive.} \end{array}$$

Using this, we break the theorem into two parts:

- every partial recursive function is λ-definable
- λ-definable functions are RM computable

λ-Definable functions

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This condition can make it quite tricky to find a λ-term representing a non-total function.

For now, we concentrate on total functions. First, let us see why the elements of **PRIM** (primitive recursive functions) are λ-definable.

Basic functions

- Projection functions, $\mathtt{proj}_i^n \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$:

$$\mathtt{proj}_i^n(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \triangleq x_i$$

- Constant functions with value $\mathbf{0}$, $\mathtt{zero}^n \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$:

$$\mathtt{zero}^n(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \triangleq \mathbf{0}$$

- Successor function, $\mathtt{succ} \in \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$:

$$\mathtt{succ}(x) \triangleq x + 1$$

Basic functions are representable

- $\mathtt{proj}_i^n \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by $\lambda x_1 \ldots x_n . x_i$
- $\mathtt{zero}^n \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by $\lambda x_1 \ldots x_n . \underline{0}$
- $\mathtt{succ} \in \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by

$$\mathbf{Succ} \triangleq \lambda x_1\, f\, x . f\,(x_1\, f\, x)$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Succ}\, \underline{n} &=_\beta \lambda f\, x .\, f\,(\underline{n}\, f\, x) \\ &=_\beta \lambda f\, x .\, f\,(f^n\, x) \\ &= \lambda f\, x .\, f^{n+1}\, x \\ &= \underline{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

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($\lambda x_1 f x . x_1 f (f x)$ also represents succ)

Representing composition

If total function $f \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by F and total functions $g_1, \ldots, g_n \in \mathbb{N}^m \to \mathbb{N}$ are represented by $G_1, \ldots, G_n$, then their composition $f \circ (g_1, \ldots, g_n) \in \mathbb{N}^m \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented simply by

$$\lambda x_1 \ldots x_m . F\,(G_1\,x_1 \ldots x_m) \ldots (G_n\,x_1 \ldots x_m)$$

because

$$\begin{array}{rl} & F\,(G_1\,\underline{a_1} \ldots \underline{a_m}) \ldots (G_n\,\underline{a_1} \ldots \underline{a_m}) \\ =_\beta & F\,\underline{g_1(a_1, \ldots, a_m)} \ldots \underline{g_n(a_1, \ldots, a_m)} \\ =_\beta & \underline{f(g_1(a_1, \ldots, a_m), \ldots, g_n(a_1, \ldots, a_m))} \\ = & \underline{f \circ (g_1, \ldots, g_n)(a_1, \ldots, a_m)} \end{array} .$$

Representing composition

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$$\lambda x_1 \ldots x_m . F\,(G_1\, x_1 \ldots x_m) \ldots (G_n\, x_1 \ldots x_m)$$

This does not necessarily work for <u>partial</u> functions. E.g. totally undefined function $u \in \mathbb{N} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$ is represented by $U \triangleq \lambda x_1 . \Omega$ (why?) and $\mathtt{zero}^1 \in \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by $Z \triangleq \lambda x_1 . \underline{0}$; but $\mathtt{zero}^1 \circ u$ is not represented by $\lambda x_1 . Z(U\, x_1)$, because $(\mathtt{zero}^1 \circ u)(n)\uparrow$ whereas $(\lambda x_1 . Z(U\, x_1))\, \underline{n} =_\beta Z\, \Omega =_\beta \underline{0}$. (What is $\mathtt{zero}^1 \circ u$ represented by?)

Primitive recursion

Theorem. Given $f \in \mathbb{N}^n \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$ and $g \in \mathbb{N}^{n+2} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$, there is a unique $h \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} h(\vec{x}, 0) & \equiv f(\vec{x}) \\ h(\vec{x}, x+1) & \equiv g(\vec{x}, x, h(\vec{x}, x)) \end{cases}$$

for all $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $x \in \mathbb{N}$.

We write $\rho^n(f, g)$ for h and call it the partial function defined by primitive recursion from f and g.

Representing primitive recursion

If $f \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by a λ-term F and $g \in \mathbb{N}^{n+2} \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by a λ-term G,

we want to show λ-definability of the unique $h \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{N}$ satisfying

$$\begin{cases} h(\vec{a}, 0) & = f(\vec{a}) \\ h(\vec{a}, a+1) & = g(\vec{a}, a, h(\vec{a}, a)) \end{cases}$$

or equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} h(\vec{a}, a) = \mathit{if}\ a = 0\ \mathit{then}\ & f(\vec{a}) \\ \mathit{else}\ & g(\vec{a}, a-1, h(\vec{a}, a-1)) \end{aligned}$$

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where $\Phi_{f,g} \in (\mathbb{N}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{N}) \to (\mathbb{N}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{N})$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{f,g}(h)(\vec{a}, a) \triangleq\ & \mathit{if}\ \ a = 0\ \mathit{then}\ f(\vec{a}) \\ & \mathit{else}\ g(\vec{a}, a-1, h(\vec{a}, a-1))\end{aligned}$$

Representing primitive recursion

If $f \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$ is represented by a λ-term F and
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Strategy:

- show that $\Phi_{f,g}$ is λ-definable;
- show that we can solve fixed point equations $\boxed{X = M\,X}$ up to β-conversion in the λ-calculus.

Representing booleans

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{True} &\triangleq \lambda x\, y.\, x \\ \mathbf{False} &\triangleq \lambda x\, y.\, y \\ \mathbf{If} &\triangleq \lambda f\, x\, y.\, f\, x\, y \end{aligned}$$

satisfy

- **If True** $M\ N =_\beta$ **True** $M\ N =_\beta M$
- **If False** $M\ N =_\beta$ **False** $M\ N =_\beta N$

Representing test-for-zero

$$\mathsf{Eq}_0 \triangleq \lambda x.\, x(\lambda y.\, \mathsf{False})\ \mathsf{True}$$

satisfies

- $$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Eq}_0\ \underline{0} &=_\beta \underline{0}\,(\lambda y.\, \mathsf{False})\ \mathsf{True} \\ &=_\beta \mathsf{True} \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} \mathsf{Eq}_0\ \underline{n+1} &=_\beta \underline{n+1}\,(\lambda y.\, \mathsf{False})\ \mathsf{True} \\ &=_\beta (\lambda y.\, \mathsf{False})^{n+1}\ \mathsf{True} \\ &=_\beta (\lambda y.\, \mathsf{False})((\lambda y.\, \mathsf{False})^{n}\ \mathsf{True}) \\ &=_\beta \mathsf{False} \end{aligned}$$

Representing ordered pairs

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{Pair} &\triangleq \lambda x\, y\, f.\, f\, x\, y \\
\mathbf{Fst} &\triangleq \lambda f.\, f\ \mathbf{True} \\
\mathbf{Snd} &\triangleq \lambda f.\, f\ \mathbf{False}
\end{aligned}$$

satisfy

- $$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{Fst}(\mathbf{Pair}\, M\, N) &=_\beta \mathbf{Fst}(\lambda f.\, f\, M\, N) \\
&=_\beta (\lambda f.\, f\, M\, N)\ \mathbf{True} \\
&=_\beta \mathbf{True}\, M\, N \\
&=_\beta M
\end{aligned}$$
- $\mathbf{Snd}(\mathbf{Pair}\, M\, N) =_\beta \cdots =_\beta N$

Representing predecessor

Want λ-term **Pred** satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Pred}\,\underline{n+1} &=_\beta \underline{n} \\ \mathbf{Pred}\,\underline{0} &=_\beta \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$

Have to show how to reduce the "$n+1$-iterator" $\underline{n+1}$ to the "n-iterator" $\underline{n}$.

Idea: given f, iterating the function $g_f : (x, y) \mapsto (f(x), x)$ $n+1$ times starting from (x, x) gives the pair $(f^{n+1}(x), f^n(x))$. So we can get $f^n(x)$ from $f^{n+1}(x)$ *parametrically in* f *and* x, by building g_f from f, iterating $n+1$ times from (x, x) and then taking the second component.

Hence...

Representing predecessor

Want λ-term **Pred** satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Pred}\,\underline{n+1} &=_\beta \underline{n} \\ \mathbf{Pred}\,\underline{0} &=_\beta \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Pred} \triangleq \lambda y\, f\, x.\, \mathbf{Snd}(y\,(G\, f)(\mathbf{Pair}\, x\, x))$$

where

$$G \triangleq \lambda f\, p.\, \mathbf{Pair}(f(\mathbf{Fst}\, p))(\mathbf{Fst}\, p)$$

has the required β-reduction properties. [Exercise]

Show

$$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})\ \underline{n+1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\,x) =_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\ f x)(\underline{n}\ f x)$$

by induction on $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

Base case $n = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\,x\,x) &=_\beta Gf\,(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\,x) \\ &=_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\ (f x)\ x \\ &=_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{1}\ f x)(\underline{0}\, f x) \end{aligned}$$

✓

Show

$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})\ \underline{n+1}(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\,x) =_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\ f x)(\underline{n}\ f x)$

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Induction step :

$\underline{n+2}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\ x) =_\beta (Gf)\ \underline{n+1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\ x)$

by ind. hyp.

$=_\beta (Gf)\ \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\ f x)(\underline{n}\ f\ x)$

Show

$$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})\ \underline{n+1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\, x) =_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\ f x)(\underline{n}\ f x)$$

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Induction step :

$$\underline{n+2}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\, x) =_\beta (Gf)\ \underline{n+1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\, x)$$

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$$=_\beta (Gf)\ \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\ f x)(\underline{n}\ f x)$$

$$=_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\,(f(\underline{n+1} f x))(\underline{n+1}\ f x)$$

$$=_\beta \mathrm{Pair}(\underline{n+2} f x)(\underline{n+1} f x) \quad \checkmark$$

Show

$(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})\ \underline{n+1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\ x\,x) =_\beta \mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\ f x)(\underline{n}\ f x)$

So

$$\mathrm{Pred}\ \underline{n+1} =_\beta \lambda f x.\,\mathrm{Snd}(\underline{n+1}\,(Gf)(\mathrm{Pair}\,x\,x))$$

$$=_\beta \lambda f x.\,\mathrm{Snd}\,(\mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\,f x)(\underline{n}\,f x))$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{Pred}\ \underline{n+1} &=_\beta \lambda f x.\ \mathrm{Snd}\big(\underline{n+1}\,(G f)(\mathrm{Pair}\,x\,x)\big) \\
&=_\beta \lambda f x.\ \mathrm{Snd}\big(\mathrm{Pair}\,(\underline{n+1}\,f x)(\underline{n}\,f x)\big) \\
&=_\beta \lambda f x.\ \underline{n}\,f x \\
&=_\beta \lambda x.\ f^n x \\
&= \underline{n}
\end{aligned}
$$

Representing primitive recursion

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Strategy:

- show that $\Phi_{f,g}$ is λ-definable;

$\lambda z \vec{x} x.\, \mathrm{If}(\mathrm{Eq}_0\, x)(F \vec{x})(G \vec{x} (\mathrm{Pred}\, x)(z \vec{x} (\mathrm{Pred}\, x)))$