Recall:

λ-Terms, M

are built up from a given, countable collection of

- variables $x, y, z, \ldots$

by two operations for forming λ-terms:

- λ-abstraction: $(\lambda x.M)$
  (where x is a variable and M is a λ-term)
- application: $(M\,M')$
  (where M and M' are λ-terms).

β-Reduction

Recall that $\lambda x.M$ is intended to represent the function f such that $f(x) = M$ for all x. We can regard $\lambda x.M$ as a function on λ-terms via substitution: map each N to $M[N/x]$.

↑ result of substituting N for free x in M

Substitution $N[M/x]$

$$
\begin{array}{rcll}
x[M/x] & = & M & \\
y[M/x] & = & y & \text{if } y \neq x \\
(\lambda y.N)[M/x] & = & \lambda y.N[M/x] & \text{if } y \# (M\ x) \\
(N_1\ N_2)[M/x] & = & N_1[M/x]\ N_2[M/x] &
\end{array}
$$

$N[M/x]$ = result of replacing all free occurrences of x in N with M, avoiding "capture" of free variables in M by λ-binders in N

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$$
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y[M/x] & = & y & \text{if } y \neq x \\
(\lambda y.N)[M/x] & = & \lambda y.N[M/x] & \text{if } y \# (M\ x) \\
(N_1\ N_2)[M/x] & = & N_1[M/x]\ N_2[M/x] &
\end{array}
$$

Side-condition $y \# (M\ x)$ (y does not occur in M and $y \neq x$) makes substitution "capture-avoiding".

E.g. if $x \neq y$

$$(\lambda y.x)[y/x] \neq \lambda y.y$$

Substitution $N[M/x]$

$$
\begin{aligned}
x[M/x] &= M \\
y[M/x] &= y \qquad \text{if } y \neq x \\
(\lambda y.N)[M/x] &= \lambda y.N[M/x] \qquad \text{if } y \mathrel{\#} (M\ x) \\
(N_1\, N_2)[M/x] &= N_1[M/x]\, N_2[M/x]
\end{aligned}
$$

Can always satisfy this up to α-equivalence

E.g. if $x \neq y \neq z \neq x$

$$(\lambda y.x)[y/x] =_\alpha (\lambda z.x)[y/x] = \lambda z.y$$

In fact $N \mapsto N[M/x]$ induces a totally defined function from the set of α-equivalence classes of λ-terms to itself.

$$\lambda x.(\lambda z.z)\,y\,x\,[\lambda z.y / y]$$

$=$

$$\lambda x.(\lambda z.z)\,y\,x\,[\lambda z.y/y]$$

no possible capture

$=$

$$\lambda x.(\lambda z.z)yx\left[{}^{\lambda z.y}/_{y}\right]$$

$$= \lambda x.(\lambda z.z)(\lambda z.y)x$$

$$\lambda x.(\lambda u.u)xy\left[{}^{\lambda y.x}/_{y}\right]$$

$$=$$

$$\lambda x.(\lambda z.z)\,y\,x\,[\lambda x.y / y]$$

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

$$\lambda x.(\lambda u.u)\,x\,y\,[\lambda y.x / y]$$ possible capture

$$=$$

$$\lambda x.\,(\lambda z.z)\,y\,x\,[\lambda x.y / y]$$

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

$$\lambda x.\,(\lambda u.u)\,x\,y\,[\lambda y.x / y]$$

possible capture...

$$=_\alpha \lambda z.\,(\lambda u.u)\,z\,y\,[\lambda y.x / y]$$

...α-convert to avoid

$$\lambda x.(\lambda z.z)\,y\,x\,[\lambda x.y/y]$$

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

$$\lambda x.(\lambda u.u)\,x\,y\,[\lambda y.x/y]$$

possible capture...

$$=_\alpha \lambda z.(\lambda u.u)\,z\,y\,[\lambda y.x/y]$$

...α-convert to avoid

$$= \lambda z.(\lambda u.u)\,z\,(\lambda y.x)$$

β-Reduction

Recall that $\lambda x.M$ is intended to represent the function f such that $f(x) = M$ for all x. We can regard $\lambda x.M$ as a function on λ-terms via substitution: map each N to $M[N/x]$.

So the natural notion of computation for λ-terms is given by stepping from a

β-redex $\qquad (\lambda x.M)N$

to the corresponding

β-reduct $\qquad M[N/x]$

β-Reduction

One-step β-reduction, $M \to M'$:

$$\frac{}{(\lambda x.M)\,N \to M[N/x]} \qquad \frac{M \to M'}{\lambda x.M \to \lambda x.M'}$$

$$\frac{M \to M'}{M\,N \to M'\,N} \qquad \frac{M \to M'}{N\,M \to N\,M'}$$

$$\frac{N =_\alpha M \qquad M \to M' \qquad M' =_\alpha N'}{N \to N'}$$

β-Reduction

E.g.

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \rightarrow ((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u)y \rightarrow (\lambda z.z)y \rightarrow y$$

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \rightarrow (\lambda x.x\,y)(\lambda z.z) \rightarrow (\lambda z.z)y \rightarrow y$$

β-Reduction

E.g.

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \to ((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u)y \to (\lambda z.z)y \to y$$

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \to (\lambda x.x\,y)(\lambda z.z) \to (\lambda z.z)y \to y$$

β-Reduction

E.g.

$$((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u)y$$

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \rightarrow ((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u)y \rightarrow (\lambda z.z)y \longrightarrow y$$

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \rightarrow (\lambda x.x\,y)(\lambda z.z) \rightarrow (\lambda z.z)y \longrightarrow y$$

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

β-Reduction

E.g.

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \longrightarrow ((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u)y \longrightarrow (\lambda z.z)y \longrightarrow y$$

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E.g.

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u) \to ((\lambda y.\lambda z.z)u)y \to (\lambda z.z)y \to y$$

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Many-step β-reduction, $M \twoheadrightarrow M'$:

$$\frac{M =_\alpha M'}{M \twoheadrightarrow M'} \qquad \left[\frac{M \to M'}{M \twoheadrightarrow M'}\right] \qquad \frac{M \twoheadrightarrow M' \quad M' \to M''}{M \twoheadrightarrow M''}$$

(no steps) (1 step) (1 more step)

E.g.

$$(\lambda x.x\,y)((\lambda y\,z.z)u) \twoheadrightarrow y$$

β-Conversion $M =_\beta N$

Informally: $M =_\beta N$ holds if N can be obtained from M by performing zero or more steps of α-equivalence, β-reduction, or β-*expansion* ($=$ inverse of a reduction).

E.g. $u\,((\lambda x\,y.\,v\,x)y) =_\beta (\lambda x.\,u\,x)(\lambda x.\,v\,y)$

because $(\lambda x.\,u\,x)(\lambda x.\,v\,y) \to u(\lambda x.\,v\,y)$

and so we have

$$u\,((\lambda x\,y.\,v\,x)y) \quad =_\alpha \quad u\,((\lambda x\,y'.\,v\,x)y)$$

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$$
\begin{array}{rcll}
u\,((\lambda x\,y.\,v\,x)y) & =_\alpha & u\,((\lambda x\,y'.\,v\,x)y) & \\
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\end{array}
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 & \to & u(\lambda y'.\,v\,y) & \text{reduction} \\
 & =_\alpha & u(\lambda x.\,v\,y) & \\
 & \leftarrow & (\lambda x.\,u\,x)(\lambda x.\,v\,y) & \text{expansion}
\end{array}
$$

β-Conversion $M =_\beta N$

is the binary relation inductively generated by the rules:

$$\frac{M =_\alpha M'}{M =_\beta M'} \qquad \frac{M \to M'}{M =_\beta M'} \qquad \frac{M =_\beta M'}{M' =_\beta M}$$

$$\frac{M =_\beta M' \qquad M' =_\beta M''}{M =_\beta M''} \qquad \frac{M =_\beta M'}{\lambda x.M =_\beta \lambda x.M'}$$

$$\frac{M =_\beta M' \qquad N =_\beta N'}{M\,N =_\beta M'\,N'}$$

Church-Rosser Theorem

Theorem. $\twoheadrightarrow$ is confluent, that is, if $M_1 \twoheadleftarrow M \twoheadrightarrow M_2$, then there exists M' such that $M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M' \twoheadleftarrow M_2$.

[Proof omitted.]

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Corollary. To show that two terms are β-convertible, it suffices to show that they both reduce to the same term. More precisely: $M_1 =_\beta M_2$ iff $\exists M \, (M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M \twoheadleftarrow M_2)$.

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Corollary. $M_1 =_\beta M_2$ iff $\exists M\, (M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M \twoheadleftarrow M_2)$.

Proof. $=_\beta$ satisfies the rules generating $\twoheadrightarrow$; so $M \twoheadrightarrow M'$ implies $M =_\beta M'$. Thus if $M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M \twoheadleftarrow M_2$, then $M_1 =_\beta M =_\beta M_2$ and so $M_1 =_\beta M_2$.

Conversely,

Church-Rosser Theorem

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Conversely, the relation $\{(M_1, M_2) \mid \exists M\,(M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M \twoheadleftarrow M_2)\}$ satisfies the rules generating $=_\beta$: the only difficult case is closure of the relation under transitivity and for this we use the Church-Rosser theorem: $M_1 \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow M \twoheadleftarrow\!\!\!\!\!\longleftarrow M_2 \longrightarrow\!\!\!\!\!\rightarrow M' \twoheadleftarrow\!\!\!\!\!\longleftarrow M_3$

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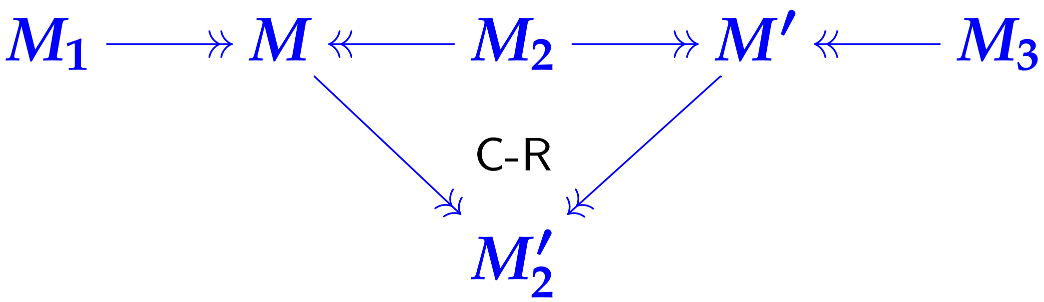

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Conversely, the relation $\{(M_1, M_2) \mid \exists M\,(M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M \twoheadleftarrow M_2)\}$ satisfies the rules generating $=_\beta$: the only difficult case is closure of the relation under transitivity and for this we use the Church-Rosser theorem. Hence $M_1 =_\beta M_2$ implies $\exists M\,(M_1 \twoheadrightarrow M' \twoheadleftarrow M_2)$.

β-Normal Forms

Definition. A λ-term N is in β-normal form (nf) if it contains no β-redexes (no sub-terms of the form $(\lambda x.M)M'$). M has β-nf N if $M =_\beta N$ with N a β-nf.

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Note that if N is a β-nf and $N \twoheadrightarrow N'$, then it must be that $N =_\alpha N'$ (why?).

Hence if $N_1 =_\beta N_2$ with N_1 and N_2 both β-nfs, then $N_1 =_\alpha N_2$. (For if $N_1 =_\beta N_2$, then by Church-Rosser $N_1 \twoheadrightarrow M' \twoheadleftarrow N_2$ for some M', so $N_1 =_\alpha M' =_\alpha N_2$.)

So the β-nf of M is unique up to α-equivalence if it exists.

(and if M does have β-nf N, then $M \twoheadrightarrow N$)

Non-termination

Some λ terms have no β-nf.

E.g. $\Omega \triangleq (\lambda x.x\,x)(\lambda x.x\,x)$ satisfies

- $\Omega \to (x\,x)[(\lambda x.x\,x)/x] = \Omega$,
- $\Omega \twoheadrightarrow M$ implies $\Omega =_\alpha M$.

So there is no β-nf N such that $\Omega =_\beta N$.

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- $\Omega \twoheadrightarrow M$ implies $\Omega =_\alpha M$.

So there is no β-nf N such that $\Omega =_\beta N$.

A term can possess both a β-nf and infinite chains of reduction from it.

E.g. $(\lambda x.y)\Omega \to y$, but also $(\lambda x.y)\Omega \to (\lambda x.y)\Omega \to \cdots$.

Non-termination

Normal-order reduction is a deterministic strategy for reducing λ-terms: reduce the "left-most, outer-most" redex first. More specifically:

A redex is in head position in a λ-term M if M takes the form

$$\lambda x_1 \ldots \lambda x_n.\underline{(\lambda x.M')\, M_1}\, M_2 \ldots M_m \quad (n \geq 0, m \geq 1)$$

where the redex is the underlined subterm. A λ-term is said to be in head normal form if it contains no redex in head position, in other words takes the form $\lambda x_1 \ldots \lambda x_n.x\, M_1\, M_2 \ldots M_m$ $(m, n \geq 0)$
Normal order reduction first continually reduces redexes in head position; if that process terminates then one has reached a head normal form and one continues applying head reduction in the subterms $M_1, M_2, \ldots$ from left to right.

Fact: normal-order reduction of M always reaches the β-nf of M if it possesses one.