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small bug found in universal RM code (p49)

See web page for correction

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.

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.

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

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

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Strategy:

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

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

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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.

Origins of Y

Naive set theory	λ calculus
Russell set:	
$R \triangleq \{x \mid \neg(x \in x)\}$	$R \triangleq \lambda x.\ \text{not}\,(x\,x)$
	$\boxed{\text{not} \triangleq \lambda b.\ \text{If}\ b\ \text{False}\ \text{True}}$

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Russell's Paradox : $R \in R \Longleftrightarrow \neg(R \in R)$	$R\,R =_{\beta} \mathrm{not}\,(R\,R)$

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Russell's Paradox: $R \in R \Leftrightarrow \neg(R \in R)$	$R\,R =_\beta not\,(R\,R)$

$$Y\,not =_\beta R\,R = (\lambda x.\, not\,(x\,x))(\lambda x.\, not\,(x\,x))$$

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Russell's Paradox : $R \in R \Leftrightarrow \neg(R \in R)$	$RR =_\beta \mathrm{not}(R\,R)$

$$Y\,\mathrm{not} =_\beta RR = (\lambda x.\, \mathrm{not}(xx))(\lambda x.\, \mathrm{not}(xx))$$

$$Yf = (\lambda x.\, f(xx))(\lambda x.\, f(xx))$$

$$Y = \lambda f.\, (\lambda x.\, f(xx))(\lambda x.\, f(xx))$$

Curry's fixed point combinator $\mathbf{Y}$

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

satisfies $\mathbf{Y}\,M \;\rightarrow\; (\lambda x.\, M(x\,x))(\lambda x.\, M(x\,x))$

Curry's fixed point combinator $\mathbf{Y}$

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satisfies
$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{Y}\,M &\to (\lambda x.\,M(x\,x))(\lambda x.\,M(x\,x))\\ &\to M((\lambda x.\,M(x\,x))(\lambda x.\,M(x\,x)))\end{aligned}$$

hence $\mathbf{Y}\,M \twoheadrightarrow M((\lambda x.\,M(x\,x))(\lambda x.\,M(x\,x))) \twoheadleftarrow M(\mathbf{Y}\,M)$.

So for all λ-terms M we have

$$\boxed{\mathbf{Y}\,M =_\beta M(\mathbf{Y}\,M)}$$

Turing's fixed point combinator

$$\Theta \triangleq A\,A$$

where $A \triangleq \lambda xy.\, y\,(x\,x\,y)$

Turing's fixed point combinator

$$\Theta \triangleq A\,A$$

where $A \triangleq \lambda xy.\, y(xxy)$

$$\Theta M = AAM = (\lambda xy.\, y(xxy))\,A\,M$$

Turing's fixed point combinator

$$\Theta \triangleq AA$$

where $A \triangleq \lambda xy.\, y(xxy)$

$$\Theta M = AAM = (\lambda xy.\, y(xxy))AM$$

$$\twoheadrightarrow M(AAM)$$

$$= M(\Theta M)$$

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,

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

We now know that h can be represented by

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

Example

Factorial function $fact \in \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ satisfies

$$fact(n) = \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n.(fact(n-1))$$

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Factorial function $fact \in \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ satisfies

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and is λ-definable — it's represented by

$$\boxed{Fact \triangleq Y(\lambda f x.\, If(Eq_0\, x)\, \underline{1}\, (Mult\, x(f(Pred\, x))))}$$

(where $Mult \triangleq \lambda x_1 x_2 f x.\ x_1 (x_2 f) x$ represents multiplication).

Representing primitive recursion

Recall that the class $\mathbf{PRIM}$ of primitive recursive functions is the smallest collection of (total) functions containing the basic functions and closed under the operations of composition and primitive recursion.

Combining the results about λ-definability so far, we have: **every $f \in \mathbf{PRIM}$ is λ-definable**.

So for λ-definability of all recursive functions, we just have to consider how to represent minimization. Recall. . .

Minimization

Given a partial function $f \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$, define $\mu^n f \in \mathbb{N}^n \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$ by

$$\mu^n f(\vec{x}) \triangleq \begin{array}{l} \text{least } x \text{ such that } f(\vec{x}, x) = 0 \text{ and} \\ \text{for each } i = 0, \ldots, x-1,\ f(\vec{x}, i) \\ \text{is defined and } > 0 \\ \text{(undefined if there is no such } x\text{)} \end{array}$$

Can express $\mu^n f$ in terms of a fixed point equation:

$\mu^n f(\vec{x}) \equiv g(\vec{x}, 0)$ where g satisfies $\boxed{g = \Psi_f(g)}$

with $\Psi_f \in (\mathbb{N}^{n+1} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}) \to (\mathbb{N}^{n+1} \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N})$ defined by

$$\Psi_f(g)(\vec{x}, x) \equiv \mathit{if}\ f(\vec{x}, x) = 0\ \mathit{then}\ x\ \mathit{else}\ g(\vec{x}, x+1)$$

Representing minimization

Suppose $f \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1} \to \mathbb{N}$ (totally defined function) satisfies $\forall \vec{a}\, \exists a\, (f(\vec{a}, a) = 0)$, so that $\mu^n f \in \mathbb{N}^n \to \mathbb{N}$ is totally defined.

Thus for all $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $\mu^n f(\vec{a}) = g(\vec{a}, 0)$ with $g = \Psi_f(g)$ and $\Psi_f(g)(\vec{a}, a)$ given by
$\mathit{if}\ (f(\vec{a}, a) = 0)\ \mathit{then}\ a\ \mathit{else}\ g(\vec{a}, a+1)$.

So if f is represented by a λ-term F, then $\mu^n f$ is represented by

$$\lambda \vec{x}.\mathbf{Y}(\lambda z\, \vec{x}\, x.\,\mathbf{If}(\mathbf{Eq}_0(F\, \vec{x}\, x))\, x\, (z\, \vec{x}\, (\mathbf{Succ}\, x)))\, \vec{x}\, \underline{0}$$

Recursive implies λ-definable

Fact: every partial recursive $f \in \mathbb{N}^n \rightharpoonup \mathbb{N}$ can be expressed in a standard form as $f = g \circ (\mu^n h)$ for some $g, h \in \mathbf{PRIM}$. (Follows from the proof that computable = partial-recursive.)

Hence every (total) recursive function is λ-definable.

More generally, every partial recursive function is λ-definable, but matching up $\uparrow$ with $\nexists\beta\mathbf{-nf}$ makes the representations more complicated than for total functions: see [Hindley, J.R. & Seldin, J.P. (CUP, 2008), chapter 4.]

Computable = λ-definable

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

We already know that computable = partial recursive $\Rightarrow$ λ-definable. So it just remains to see that **λ-definable functions are RM computable**. To show this one can

- code λ-terms as numbers (ensuring that operations for constructing and deconstructing terms are given by RM computable functions on codes)
- write a RM interpreter for (normal order) β-reduction.

The details are straightforward, if tedious.

Numerical coding of λ-terms

Fix an enumeration $x_0, x_1, x_2, \ldots$ of the set of variables.

For each λ-term M, define $\ulcorner M \urcorner \in \mathbb{N}$ by

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \ulcorner x_i \urcorner &= \ulcorner [0, i] \urcorner \\ \ulcorner \lambda x_i . M \urcorner &= \ulcorner [1, i, \ulcorner M \urcorner] \urcorner \\ \ulcorner M N \urcorner &= \ulcorner [2, \ulcorner M \urcorner, \ulcorner N \urcorner] \urcorner \end{aligned}}$$

(where $\ulcorner [n_0, n_1, \ldots, n_k] \urcorner$ is the numerical coding of lists of numbers from p43).

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Summary

- Formalization of intuitive notion of ALGORITHM in several equivalent ways

  cf. "Church-Turing Thesis"

- Limitative results : $\begin{cases}\text{undecidable problems}\\ \text{uncomputable functions}\end{cases}$

"programs as data" + diagonalization