Lambda calculus

Notions of computability

- Church (1936): λ-calculus
- Turing (1936): Turing machines.

Turing showed that the two very different approaches determine the same class of computable functions. Hence:

Church-Turing Thesis. Every algorithm [in intuitive sense of Lect. 1] can be realized as a Turing machine.

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Lambda notation

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: $(M\, M')$
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Some random examples of λ-terms:

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

λ-Terms, M

Notational conventions:

- $(\lambda x_1\, x_2 \ldots x_n.M)$ means $(\lambda x_1.(\lambda x_2 \ldots (\lambda x_n.M) \ldots))$
- $(M_1\, M_2 \ldots M_n)$ means $(\ldots (M_1\, M_2) \ldots M_n)$ (i.e. application is left-associative)
- drop outermost parentheses and those enclosing the body of a λ-abstraction. E.g. write $(\lambda x.(x(\lambda y.(y\, x))))$ as $\lambda x.x(\lambda y.y\, x)$.
- $x \# M$ means that the variable x does not occur anywhere in the λ-term M.

Free and bound variables

In $\lambda x.M$, we call x the bound variable and M the body of the λ-abstraction.

An occurrence of x in a λ-term M is called

- binding if in between λ and $.$
  (e.g. $(\lambda x.y\,x)\,x$)
- bound if in the body of a binding occurrence of x
  (e.g. $(\lambda x.y\,x)\,x$)
- free if neither binding nor bound
  (e.g. $(\lambda x.y\,x)x$).

Free and bound variables

Sets of free and bound variables:

$$\begin{aligned}
FV(x) &= \{x\} \\
FV(\lambda x.M) &= FV(M) - \{x\} \\
FV(M\,N) &= FV(M) \cup FV(N)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
BV(x) &= \emptyset \\
BV(\lambda x.M) &= BV(M) \cup \{x\} \\
BV(M\,N) &= BV(M) \cup BV(N)
\end{aligned}$$

If $FV(M) = \emptyset$, M is called a closed term, or combinator.

α-Equivalence $M =_\alpha M'$

$\lambda x.M$ is intended to represent the function f such that

$f(x) = M$ *for all* x.

So the name of the bound variable is immaterial: if $M' = M\{x'/x\}$ is the result of taking M and changing all occurrences of x to some variable $x' \# M$, then $\lambda x.M$ and $\lambda x'.M'$ both represent the same function.
For example, $\lambda x.x$ and $\lambda y.y$ represent the same function (the identity function).

α-Equivalence $M =_\alpha M'$

is the binary relation inductively generated by the rules:

$$\frac{}{x =_\alpha x} \qquad \frac{z \mathrel{\#} (M\,N) \qquad M\{z/x\} =_\alpha N\{z/y\}}{\lambda x.M =_\alpha \lambda y.N}$$

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

where $M\{z/x\}$ is M with all occurrences of x replaced by z.

α-Equivalence $M =_\alpha M'$

For example:

	$\lambda x.(\lambda x x'.x)\, x' =_\alpha \lambda y.(\lambda x\, x'.x) x'$
because	$(\lambda z\, x'.z) x' =_\alpha (\lambda x\, x'.x) x'$
because	$\lambda z\, x'.z =_\alpha \lambda x\, x'.x$ and $x' =_\alpha x'$
because	$\lambda x'.u =_\alpha \lambda x'.u$ and $x' =_\alpha x'$
because	$u =_\alpha u$ and $x' =_\alpha x'$.

α-Equivalence $M =_\alpha M'$

Fact: $=_\alpha$ is an equivalence relation (reflexive, symmetric and transitive).

We do not care about the particular names of bound variables, just about the distinctions between them. So α-equivalence classes of λ-terms are more important than λ-terms themselves.

- Textbooks (and these lectures) suppress any notation for α-equivalence classes and refer to an equivalence class via a representative λ-term (look for phrases like "we identify terms up to α-equivalence" or "we work up to α-equivalence").
- For implementations and computer-assisted reasoning, there are various devices for picking canonical representatives of α-equivalence classes (e.g. de Bruijn indexes, graphical representations, ...).

Substitution $N[M/x]$

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

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Side-condition $y \# (M\,x)$ (y does not occur in M and $y \neq x$) makes substitution “capture-avoiding”.
E.g. if $x \neq y$

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

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

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

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

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 $(\lambda x.M)N$

to the corresponding

β-reduct $M[N/x]$

β-Reduction

One-step β-reduction, $M \rightarrow M'$:

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

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