

# $\lambda$ - račun

Funkcijski predpis

$$x \mapsto x^2 + 3$$

"x se slika u  $x^2 + 3$ "

$f: A \rightarrow B$   
f je funkcija iz A u B

$$f: x \mapsto \dots$$

f slika x u ...

$$f(x) := x^2 + 3$$

$$f := (x \mapsto x^2 + 3)$$

$$f(3) = 3^2 + 3 = 12$$

$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 3)(3) = 3^2 + 3 = 12$$

~~$$(3+7) \cdot 8$$~~

$$a := 3+7$$

$$a \cdot 8$$

~~$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 3)(3)$$~~

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3$$

$$f(3)$$

1. Predpis:  $x \mapsto e$  "x se slika u e"

2. Uporaba (aplikacija):  $(x \mapsto e_1)(e_2)$  "uporabi predpis  $x \mapsto e_1$  na argumentu  $e_2$ "

3. Računsko pravilo ( $\beta$ -redukcija):

$$(x \mapsto e_1)(e_2) = e_1[x \leftarrow e_2]$$

u  $e_1$  zamjenjaj x s  $e_2$

SUBSTITUCIJA ili ZAMJENA

Primer:

$$(x \mapsto 2x+7)(3+8) = 2(3+8)+7$$

x smo zamjenili u  $2x+7$  s  $3+8$ .

# Vežane in proste spremenljivke

```

    VEŽANA V ZANKI FOR
    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) { s += i; }
        ↳ PROSTA SPREMNJIVKA

    for (j = 0; j < 10; j++) { s += j; }

    for (banana = 0; banana < 10; banana++) { s += banana; }

    for (s = 0; s < 10; s++) { s += s; } S ŠMO 'UJELI' Z VEŽAVO V ZANKI

    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) { t += i; }
  
```

Primeri:

$$\int_a^b \frac{1+cx}{1+cx^3} dx$$

Annotations: 'PROSTA' points to the denominator, 'VEŽANA' points to the numerator.

$$\int_a^b \frac{1+ct}{1+ct^3} dt$$

$$\int_a^d \frac{1+cx}{1+cx^3} dx$$

$$\int_a^b \frac{1+ex}{1+ex^3} dx$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n a \cdot r^i = a \cdot \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r} = \sum_{\sin=0}^n a \cdot r^{\sin}$$

Annotations: 'VEŽANA' points to the index 'i' in the first sum.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(\sin) d\sin$$

```

    for (while = 0; while < 10; while++) { s += while; }
    slaba ideja
  
```

$$x \mapsto ax^2 + 3$$

vezana      prosta      konstanta

Ġnezdimo predpise:

$$x \mapsto (y \mapsto ax^2 + by - 1)$$

"x se slike v funkcijo, ki sprejme y in vrne  $ax^2 + by - 1$ "

$$u \mapsto ((x \mapsto x^2 + 3u)(17))$$

$$u \mapsto 17^2 + 3u$$

$$u \mapsto 289 + 3u$$

RAZLIĀNI PREDPISI,  
KI DOLOĀAJO  
ISTO FUNKCIJO

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot (7 + 8) \\ 3 \cdot 15 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\} \text{RAZLIĀNI ARITMETIĀNI IZRAZI,} \\ \text{KI DOLOĀAJO ISTO ŐTEVILO}$$

Primer med odmorom:

$$ax^2 + by - 1$$

VEZANE:  
PROSTE: x, y, a, b

$$y \mapsto ax^2 + by - 1$$

VEZANE: y  
PROSTE: x, a, b

$$x \mapsto (y \mapsto ax^2 + by - 1)$$

VEZANE: x, y  
PROSTE: a, b

```

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  s += i;
  for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
    t += i * i;
  }
}

```

*i* prethiije (shadow) *i* u  
notranji zanki

$$x \mapsto (3x + (x \mapsto 2x+1)(x+3))$$

$$x \mapsto (3x + (\ell \mapsto 2\ell+1)(x+3))$$

## $\lambda$ -račun

Namesto

$$x \mapsto e$$

$x$  se slika v  $e$

Uporabimo

$$\lambda x. e$$

$x$  se slika v  $e$

Alonzo Church 1930

Programski jezik :

~~števila~~

~~true, false~~

~~tabele~~

~~objekti~~

~~stringi~~

funkcije

~~zanke while, for~~

~~if-then-else~~

~~rekurzija~~

~~tipi~~

Sintaksa  $\lambda$ -računa:

- funkcijski prepis, abstrakcija:

$$\lambda x. e$$

"v izrazu  $e$  smo abstrahiramo  $x$ "

- uporaba ali aplikacija:

$$e_1(e_2)$$

$$f(a)$$

$$e_1 e_2$$

$$f a$$

" $e_1$  uporabimo na  $e_2$ "

$$\sin x$$

$$Ax$$

Aplikacija je levo asociativna

$$e_1 e_2 e_3 = (e_1 e_2) e_3$$

$\lambda$  niže do konca:

$$\lambda x. e_1 e_2 e_3 = \begin{aligned} & \cancel{(\lambda x. e_1)} e_2 e_3 \\ & \cancel{(\lambda x. (e_1 e_2))} e_3 \\ & \underline{\lambda x. (e_1 e_2 e_3)} \quad ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda x. f \times y (\lambda z. zz) = \lambda x. (f \times y (\lambda z. (zz)))$$

$$x \mapsto ((f(x))(y))(z \mapsto z(z))$$

$$x \mapsto (f \times y (z \mapsto z z))$$

$$\hat{x} \wedge x \lambda x$$

Raiūnsko pravilo ( $\beta$ -redukcija):

$$(\lambda x. e_1) e_2 \rightsquigarrow e_1[x \leftarrow e_2]$$

$$\lambda x. (\lambda y. (\lambda f. f (f x) y))$$

ohrajsāmo

$$\lambda x y f. f (f x) y$$

Funkcijski predpis sprējme en argument:

$$\lambda x. e$$

Kako naredimo funkciju, ki sprējme dua (ali vii) argumentov?

1. Namesto "funkcija sprējme dua argumenta"  
"funkcija sprējme en argument, ki je urejeni par"

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f: \underbrace{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

2. "f sprējme x in y" predelamo v

"f sprējme x in vrne funkciju, ki sprējme še y"

Primer:

$$f(x, y) := x^2 + y^3 - 7 \quad \text{dua argumenta } x, y$$
$$f(p) := (\pi_1 p)^2 + (\pi_2 p)^3 - 7 \quad \text{druga komponenta}$$

↑ prva komponenta p

$$f(x) := (y \mapsto x^2 + y^3 - 7)$$
$$f := (x \mapsto (y \mapsto x^2 + y^3 - 7))$$

$$f := \lambda x. \lambda y. x^2 + y^3 - 7$$

$$\lambda x y. x^2 + y^3 - 7$$

Namosto  $e_1 + e_2$  pišemo plus  $e_1 e_2 \dots$

## Programiramo v $\lambda$ -računu

Identiteta :  $\lambda x. x$

Booleve vrednosti in pogojni stavki:

iščemo izraze

true, false, if

Namosto  
if (p) { A } else { B }  
pišemo if p A B

da veja:

$$\text{if true } A B = A$$

$$\text{if false } A B = B$$

$$\text{true} := \lambda a b. a$$

$$\text{false} := \lambda a b. b$$

$$\text{if} := \lambda p a b. p a b$$

$$\text{if true } A B =$$

$$(\lambda p a b. p a b) \text{ true } A B =$$

$$(\lambda a b. \text{true } a b) A B =$$

$$\text{true } A B =$$

$$(\lambda a b. a) A B = (\lambda b. A) B = A$$

Vaja: Proveni if false  $A B = B$

Urejeni pari:

l šicemo

pair first second  
fst snd

de nelja:

$$\text{fst} (\text{pair } u \ v) = u$$

$$\text{snd} (\text{pair } u \ v) = v$$

Matematika:

$(,)$   $(u, v)$   
pair  $u \ v$

$\pi_1 p$  prva komponenta  $\text{fst } p$

$\pi_2 p$  druga komponenta  $\text{snd } p$

$$\pi_1 (u, v) = u$$

$$\pi_2 (u, v) = v$$

~~$$\text{pair} := \lambda u \ v. \lambda s. s \ u \ v$$~~

~~$$\text{fst} := \lambda x \ y. x$$~~

~~$$\text{snd} := \lambda x \ y. y$$~~

$$\text{fst} := \lambda p. p (\lambda x \ y. x)$$

$$\text{snd} := \lambda p. p (\lambda x \ y. y)$$

$$\text{pair} := \lambda u \ v \ s. s \ u \ v$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda p. p) \text{ true } A \ B &= \text{true } A \ B \\ &= ((\lambda a \ b. a) A) B \\ &= (\lambda b. A) B \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$



Števila:

$$0 = \lambda f x . x$$

$$1 = \lambda f x . f x$$

$$2 = \lambda f x . f (f x)$$

$$n = \lambda f x . \underbrace{f (f (\dots f x) \dots)}_n$$

Seštevanje: iščemo plus, da velja:

$$\text{plus } n m = \lambda f x . \underbrace{f (f (\dots f x) \dots)}_{n+m} \underbrace{f (f (\dots f x) \dots)}_m$$

$$\text{plus} = \lambda n m . \lambda f x . \underbrace{n f (m f x)}$$

$$\underbrace{f (\dots f (m f x) \dots)}_n$$

$$\underbrace{f (\dots f (f (\dots f x) \dots))}_m$$

Rekurzivna definicija:

$$0 = D(0)$$

$$x = 2x + 3 \quad (x = -3)$$

$$x = x + 7 \quad ??$$

Rekurzīva definīcija:

$$x = f x$$

↳ funkcija

$$x = f x \quad f = \lambda z. 2z + 3$$

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

$$fact = F fact \quad \text{kur } F = \lambda f. \lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n \cdot f(n-1)$$

Išņemto program  $fix$ , da vēlā

$$fix \underline{F} = F (fix F)$$

$$fix = \lambda f. (\lambda x. f(x x)) (\lambda x. f(x x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} fix F &= (\lambda x'. F(x' x')) (\lambda x. F(x x)) \\ &= F(\underbrace{(\lambda x. F(x x)) (\lambda x. F(x x))}_{fix F}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= F (fix F) = F (F (fix F)) \\ &= F (F (F (fix F))) \end{aligned}$$