

λ -racun

~~for, while, objekte, float, int, bool, table,~~
 \hookrightarrow funkcije (rekurentne)

Funkcijski predpisi

$$X \mapsto X^2 + 3X \quad \begin{matrix} \text{funkcijski predpis} \\ (\text{anonimna funkcija}) \end{matrix}$$

"X se slika na $X^2 + 3X$ "

$$f(x) := X^2 + 3X \quad \begin{matrix} 1. \text{ Podali smo predpis} \\ 2. \text{ Poimenovali smo ga } f \end{matrix}$$

$$f := (x \mapsto X^2 + 3X) \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} \text{funk. predpis je bolj} \\ \text{slozen pot imenovane funkcije} \end{matrix}$$

Uporaba ali aplikacija:

$$f(7) \quad f \text{ uporabi na } 7$$

\uparrow
argument

$$(X \mapsto X^2 + 3X)(7) \quad \text{uporaba}$$

Zapis:

$$x \mapsto e$$

λ -račun: $\lambda x. e$

Python: lambda x: e

Vezane & proste spremenljivke

$$x = 8 \quad \text{globalna} \rightarrow x \text{ je prost}$$

$$a = 5$$

def f(x,y): lokalna (lokalna)

$$x = x + 2$$

$$a = a + 3$$

$$\text{return } a + x * y$$

x ima območje veljavnosti
"x je vezan"
v tem območju

$$f(x, 2)$$

$$x = 8$$

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

"x se slika v $x^2 + 3 \cdot a$ "

"kvadriraj in pridobi trikratnik a"

$$y \mapsto y^2 + 3a \quad \text{TO JE ISTI PREDPIS!}$$

Vezano spremenljivko lahko preimenujemo
(vendar ne v že obstoječo prosto spremenljivko)

$$a \mapsto a^2 + 3a$$

UJELI smo a
"a se je ujel"

s, a
 for (... i ...) Preimenuj
 for (... j ...) $j \rightsquigarrow k$ ✓
 s, a, i $j \rightsquigarrow i$ ✓

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 + ax) dx = \int_0^1 (t^2 + at) dt = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{a}{2}$$

x je vezana
 tučaj

$$\neq \int_0^1 (a^2 + a \cdot a) da = \frac{2}{3}$$

!!!

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{x^i}{i!} \quad i \text{ je vezana}$$

Zamenjava ali substitucija

$$(x^2 + 3 \cdot a) \quad x \text{ zamenj} \downarrow = 10$$

↓

$$10^2 + 3 \cdot a$$

$$(x^2 + 3 \cdot a)[x/10] \rightsquigarrow 10^2 + 3 \cdot a$$

$$(x^2 + 3 \cdot a)[x/(u+x)^2 + a] \rightsquigarrow ((u+x)^2 + a)^2 + 3 \cdot a$$

$$(x^2 + 3 \cdot a)[x/7, a/x] \rightsquigarrow (7^2 + 3 \cdot x)$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 x^2 + 3a \, dx \right) [y/7] = \int_0^1 x^2 + 3a \, dx$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 x^2 + 3 \cdot a \, dx \right) [a/7] = \int_0^1 x^2 + 3 \cdot 7 \, dx$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 x^2 + 3a \, dx \right) [x/7] = \int_0^1 x^2 + 3a \, dx$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 x^2 + 3a \, dx \right) [a/(x+2)] = \int_0^1 x^2 + 3 \cdot (x+2) \, dx$$

NAROBE!

x se je ujel

$$\left(\int_0^1 x^2 + 3a \, dx \right) [a/(x+2)] = \text{(preimenujmo vetrani } x)$$

$$\left(\int_0^1 m^2 + 3a \, dm \right) [a/(x+2)] = \int_0^1 m^2 + 3(x+2) \, dm$$

PRAV

$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 3a) [a/7] = (x \mapsto x^2 + 3 \cdot 7)$$

$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 3a) [a/x] = (y \mapsto y^2 + 3a) [a/x] = (y \mapsto y^2 + 3x)$$

PREIMENUJEMO vetrani x ,
da se proshi x ne bo ujal

λ -racun

Namesto $x \mapsto e$ pišemo $\lambda x . e$

$\langle \text{izraz} \rangle ::= \begin{cases} \langle \text{spremenljivka} \rangle \\ | \quad \lambda \langle \text{spremenljivka} \rangle . \langle \text{izraz} \rangle & \lambda\text{-abstrakcija} \\ | \quad \langle \text{izraz} \rangle \langle \text{izraz} \rangle & \text{aplikacija} \end{cases}$

Namesto $f(7)$ pišemo $f 7$

Aplikacija je levo asociativna: $a b c = (a b) c$

Funkcijske predpise oz. abstrahije lahko izrazimo:

$$(x \mapsto (y \mapsto 3x^2 + 8xy))$$

x slika v funkcijo $y \mapsto 3x^2 + 8xy$

$$\lambda x . (\lambda y . (3x^2 + 8xy))$$

$$\lambda x . \lambda y . 3x^2 + 8xy$$

OPOMBA: to v resnicu ni del λ -racuna

$$\lambda x . ((\lambda y . (y^2 + 7x)) 5 + 8x)$$

$$\lambda x . (x 5) \neq (\lambda x . x) 5$$

$$\lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. \dots = \lambda x y z. \dots$$

Raičunska pravilo β-redukcija

$$f(x) = x^2 + 7$$

Izračunaj: $f(5) \rightsquigarrow$ vstavimo 5 $\rightsquigarrow 5^2 + 7 \rightsquigarrow \dots$ 32
rainums < števil

$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 7) 5 \rightsquigarrow \text{zamenjaj } x \text{ s } 5 \rightsquigarrow 5^2 + 7$$

β-pravilo

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

$$(\lambda x. e_1) e_2 = e_1[x/e_2]$$

$$(x \mapsto (y \mapsto 3a + x^2 \cdot y)) 5 = (y \mapsto 3a + 5^2 \cdot y)$$

$$(f \mapsto f(fa)) (x \mapsto x^2 + 1) =$$

$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 1) ((x \mapsto x^2 + 1) a) =$$

$$(x \mapsto x^2 + 1) (a^2 + 1) =$$

$$(a^2 + 1)^2 + 1$$

$$(\lambda f \cdot f(fa)) (\lambda x. x^2 + 1) =$$

$$(\lambda x. x^2 + 1) ((\lambda x. x^2 + 1) a) =$$

$$(\lambda y. y^2 + 1) ((\lambda x. x^2 + 1) a) =$$

$$((\lambda x. x^2 + 1) a)^2 + 1 =$$

$$(a^2 + 1)^2 + 1$$

izrat, kjer lahko vredimo
racunski korak, se imenuje
REDEKS

(lahko ga reduvamo)

$$\underline{3 \cdot 7} + \underline{8 \cdot 5}$$

$$f();$$

$$g()$$

$$a = \frac{f(1) + g(1)}{(++x) * (++y - x)}$$

$$\begin{cases} y += 1; \\ a = x \cdot (y - x); \\ x += 1 \end{cases}$$

Evaluacijska strategija:

• nečakana :

$$\begin{aligned} & (x \mapsto x^2 + 3x)(3+8) \\ = & (x \mapsto x^2 + 3x) 11 \\ = & 11^2 + 3 \cdot 11 \\ = & 154 \end{aligned}$$

lена:

$$\begin{aligned} & (x \mapsto x^2 + 3x)(3+8) = \\ & (3+8)^2 + 3 \cdot (3+8) = \\ & 121 + 3 \cdot 11 = \\ & 154 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (x \mapsto 5) (3+8) \\
 = (x \mapsto 5)^{11} \\
 = 5
 \end{array}
 \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{c}
 (x \mapsto 5)^{(3+8)} \\
 5
 \end{array} \right.$$

Jawa: $f(g(5), 3+8)$ neucihana
 ↑ ↑
 najprej to

Haskell len

$$id := \lambda x. x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) := g(f(x))$$

$$\circ := (g \mapsto (f \mapsto (x \mapsto g(f x))))$$

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

$$\text{const}_c(x) := c$$

$$\text{const} := c \mapsto (x \mapsto c)$$

$$\lambda c x. c$$

$$(\lambda c x. c) 5 = \underbrace{\lambda x. 5}_{\text{konstantno } 5}$$

Boolove vrednosti in pogojni stavki:

$$\text{false} := \lambda x y . y \quad \text{izberi drugi argument}$$

$$\text{true} := \lambda x y . x \quad \text{izberi prvi argument}$$

$$\text{if } := \lambda p x y . \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{ta izbira}}}{p x y}$$

$\bar{z}\text{elimo:}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if false } x y &= y \\ \text{if true } x y &= x \end{aligned}$$

Premimo:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if false } A B &= (\lambda p x y . p x y) \underset{\substack{\nearrow \\ \text{false}}}{} A B \\ &= \text{false } A B \\ &= (\lambda x y . y) \underset{\substack{\nearrow \\ \text{false}}}{} A B \\ &= B \end{aligned}$$

Urejeni pari:

$$(x, y)$$

$$\text{pair } x y$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{pair} = ? \\ \text{fst} = ? \\ \text{snd} = ? \end{array}$$

fst: vrne prvo komponento

snd: -- drugo ---

$\bar{z}\text{elimo:}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fst } (\text{pair } x y) &= x \\ \text{snd } (\text{pair } x y) &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{pair} = \lambda x y . \underline{\lambda f . f x y}$$

na urejeni par (x, y) gledamo kot operacijo "podaj x in y "

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

urejeni par

$$snd = \lambda u. u(\lambda xy. y)$$

sterila

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &:= \lambda f. \lambda x. x \\ 1 &:= \lambda f. \lambda x. f x = \lambda f. f \\ 2 &:= \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f x) \\ 3 &:= \lambda f. \lambda x. f(f(f x)) \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

Churches kodiranje sterila

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sterilo } n &:= n g x = \underbrace{g(g(\dots g x \dots))}_n \\ 3 g x &= g(g(g x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{plus} &:= \lambda mn. \lambda fx. \underbrace{f(f(f(\dots f x \dots)))}_{m+n} \\ &\quad \underbrace{f(\dots f (\underbrace{f(\dots f x \dots)}_n \dots))}_m \\ &\quad m f (\underbrace{f(f(\dots f x \dots))}_n) \\ &\quad m f (n f x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{plus} := \lambda mn. \lambda fx. m f (n f x)$$

$\text{iszero } 0 = \text{true}$

$\text{iszero } n = \text{false} \quad \text{ex } n > 0$

$$m \underbrace{(\lambda x. \text{false})}_{g} \underbrace{\text{true}}_{\text{true}} = \underbrace{g(g(\dots g)}_m \text{true} \dots)$$

$m = 0 : \text{true}$

$m > 0 : g(\dots)$
 $\quad \quad \quad (\lambda x. \text{false}) \text{ false}$

$$(p_1, p_2) \mapsto (p_1 + 1, p_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \wedge n . \text{second} (n (\wedge p. \text{pair} (\text{succ} (\text{first } p)) (\text{first } p)) (\text{pair } 0 0)) \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$f \quad \quad \quad x$

$$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{f} (1, 0) \xrightarrow{f} (2, 1) \xrightarrow{f} (3, 2)$$

$$(0, 0) \xrightarrow{f} \dots \xrightarrow{f} (n, n-1) \xrightarrow[\text{second}]{} n-1$$

$\leq := \wedge m n . \text{iszero} (n \text{ pred } m);$

$$\leq m n = \text{iszero} (n \text{ pred } m)$$

"n-krat uporabi pred na m"

Dobimo: $\begin{cases} m-n & m \geq n \\ 0 & m < n \end{cases}$