

4-1 ISWIM - if you see what I mean

$M, N, L, K =$	X	variables
	$(\lambda X, M)$	functions
	$(M N)$	application (function call)
	b	constants from set B
	$(o^n M, \dots M_n)$	primitive fun calls of arity n from some set O

$$B = \{\text{true}, \text{false}\} \cup \{I_n^r \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$O_1 = \{\text{not, negate}\}$$

$$O_2 = \{\text{add, sub, mul, div, expt}\}$$

$$B = O_0$$

$$FV(\text{free variables}) : M \rightarrow \{X, \dots\}$$

$$FV(X) = \{X\}$$

$$FV(M N) = FV(M) \cup FV(N)$$

$$FV(b) = \emptyset$$

$$FV(o^n M, \dots M_n) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n FV(M_i)$$

$$FV(\lambda X, M) = FV(M) - \{X\}$$

$$id = \lambda x.x$$

substitution

$$M[x \leftarrow N]$$

$$X[x \leftarrow N] = N$$

$$Y[x \leftarrow N] = Y$$

$$(M N)[x \leftarrow L] = (M[x \leftarrow L] N[X \leftarrow L])$$

$$(o^n M_1 \dots M_n)[x \leftarrow N] = (o^n M_1[x \leftarrow N] \dots M_n[x \leftarrow N])$$

$$b[x \leftarrow N] = b$$

$$f(x) = 42 * x + (7+8) = 42 * x + 15$$

$$f(17) = 42 * 17 + (7+8)$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & f(x) = 8+x \\ f(x+2) & \end{cases}$$

SHADOWING

$$(\lambda X, M)[X \leftarrow N] = (\lambda X, M) \quad \text{NOT } (\lambda X, M[X \leftarrow N])$$

$$(\lambda X, M)[Y \leftarrow N] = (\lambda X, M[Y \leftarrow N])$$

$$(\lambda Z, M[X \leftarrow Z][Y \leftarrow N]) \quad Z \notin FV(M)$$

4-2 Function arguments can only be values

$$V, U, W = \begin{cases} b \\ (\lambda x, m) \\ x \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = 42 * x + 7$$

$$f(3+4) =$$

$$\beta_v \quad (\text{beta } v) : \text{Rel}(M, \mathbb{N})$$

$$\text{with } 42 * (3+4) + 7$$

$$((\lambda x, m) \ v) \quad \beta_v \quad m[x \leftarrow v]$$

$$\text{ISWIM } f(3+4) = f(7)$$

$$= 42 * 7 + 7$$

$$\Delta : \text{Rel}(M, \mathbb{N}) = \text{Set}(M, \mathbb{N})$$

$$(o^n \ b_1, \dots, b_n) \in \Delta \quad v = \emptyset(M, N)$$

$$\text{if } \delta(o^n, b_1, \dots, b_n) = v$$

$$\delta(\text{inc}, \Gamma^n) = \Gamma^{n+1}$$

$$\delta(+, \Gamma^n, \Gamma^m) = \Gamma^{n+m}$$

$$(\overset{+}{5}, 6), 11 \in \Delta$$

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$$\delta(\text{iszero}, \overset{o}{\text{false}}) = \lambda x. \lambda y. x$$

$$\delta(\text{iszero}, \text{false}) = \lambda x. \lambda y. y$$

$$(\text{if } o \ L \ M \ N) = (((\text{iszero } L) (\lambda x. m)) (\lambda x. n))$$

$$v = \beta_v \cup \Delta$$

$$\rightarrow_v \quad (\text{compatible closure})$$

$$\Rightarrow_v \quad \text{refl-trans closure of } \rightarrow_v$$

$$=_v \quad \text{sym closure of } \Rightarrow_v$$

$$\alpha \quad (\text{rename vars}) \quad (\lambda x. x) \alpha \quad (\lambda y. y) \quad (\text{NOT in ISWIM})$$

$$\eta \quad (\text{eta}) \quad (\lambda x. \cancel{m} x) \eta \quad m$$

if $x \notin \text{FV}(m)$

4-3

$\text{evalv} : M \rightarrow \text{answers} = A$

$$\text{evalv}(m) = \begin{cases} b & \text{if } m = v \\ \text{'fun'} & \text{if } m = v \lambda x, N \end{cases}$$

$\text{answers} = V$ (constant, function, or variable)

$$\begin{matrix} b & (\lambda x, m) & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{'function'} & X \in FV(m) & \checkmark \end{matrix}$$

$$A = B \cup \{\text{'fun'}\}$$

Is evalv total or partial?

partial : $\begin{cases} m = v x \\ m = v (b \text{ AD}) \\ \vdots \\ \approx v (o^n b \dots (\lambda x, n) b' \dots) \end{cases}$

"stuck" (code for "error")

never finish = "diverge" (infinite loop)

$$\Omega = ((\lambda x, (x x)) (\lambda y, (y y))) \quad m \not\sim m$$

$\underbrace{(\lambda y, (y y))}_{\text{Bv}} \quad \underbrace{(\lambda y, (y y))}_{\text{Bv}}$

$\text{Y} = \text{the Y combinator (or fixed-point operator)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Y}_v &= (\lambda f, (\lambda x, ((\lambda g, (f (\lambda x, ((g g) x))))))) \\ &\quad (\lambda g, (f (\lambda x, ((g g) x)))) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem: If $K = \lambda z, \lambda x, L$ then $(K (\text{Y}_v K)) \equiv_v (\text{Y}_v K)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Y}_v K &\Rightarrow_v \dots \xrightarrow{[f \leftarrow K]} = v \\ &\xleftarrow{[(f, \lambda x, L) \leftarrow K]} \quad \text{Y}_v K \Rightarrow v \rightarrow_v \lambda x, ((K v) x) \\ &= (K v) \\ &\xleftarrow{[K \leftarrow (K v)]} \quad = \lambda x, (([\lambda z, \lambda x, L] v) x) \\ &\quad \Rightarrow_v \lambda x, L [z \leftarrow v] [x \leftarrow x] \\ &= \lambda x, L [z \leftarrow v] \end{aligned}$$

4-4 If $M =_v V$, $\forall x, N,$

$$((\lambda x, N) M) =_v N[x \leftarrow M] \quad (\beta)$$

Justifies inference

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