

APPLIED
λ-CALCULUS

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} | n | e_1 e_2 | e_1 \div e_2 \\ | s | e_1 \cdot e_2 \end{array} \right.$$

λ-TERM

$$\lambda x. x$$

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

$$\downarrow$$

$$\lambda y. y$$

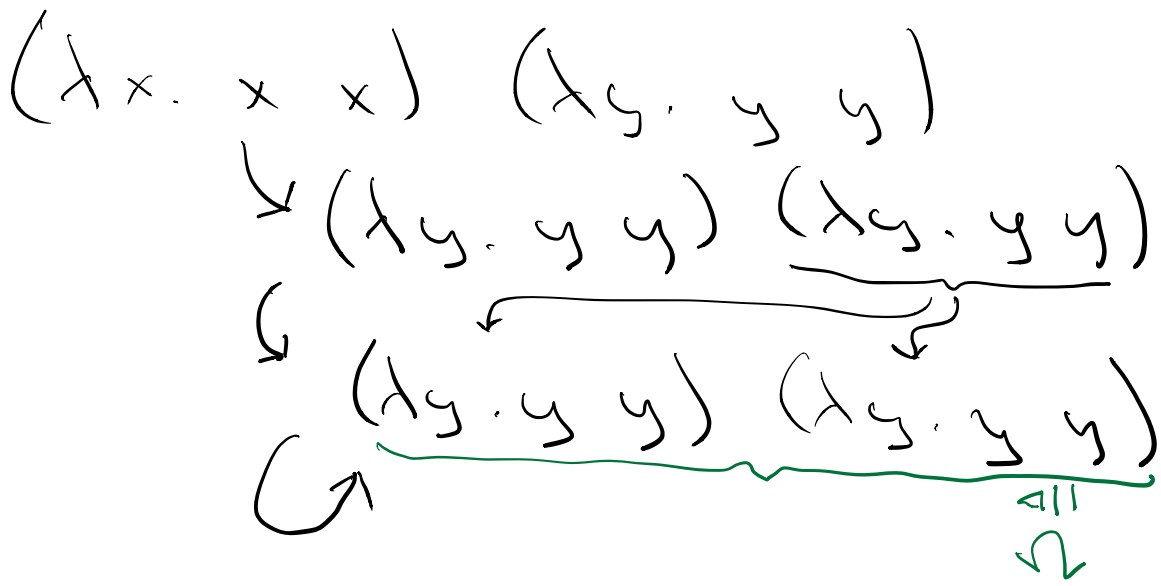
$$(\lambda x. x x) (\lambda y. y)$$

$$\downarrow$$

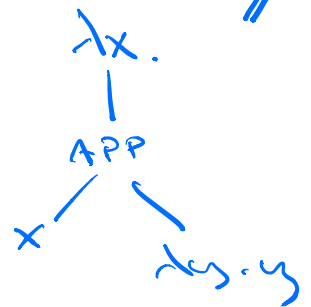
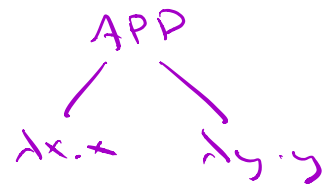
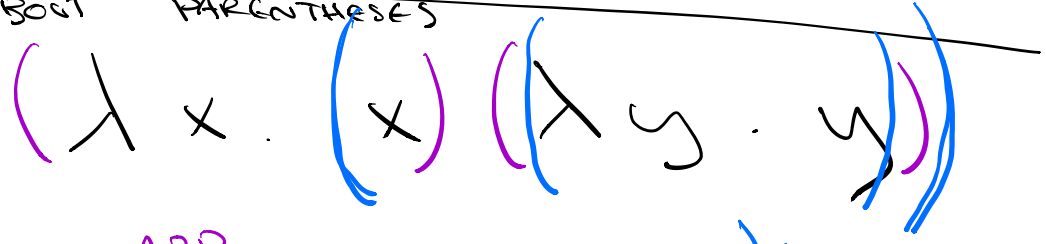
$$(\lambda y. y) (\lambda y. y)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\lambda y. y$$



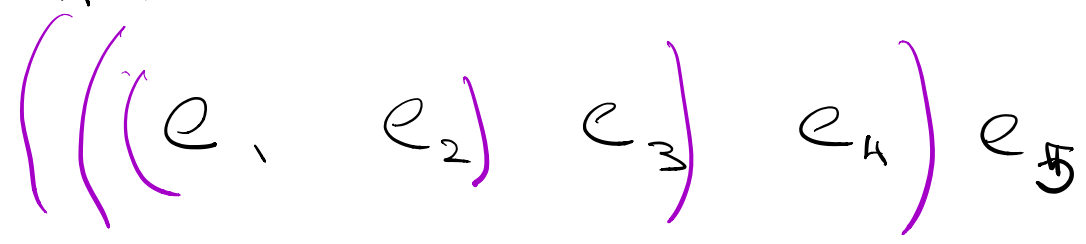
ABOUT PARENTHESES



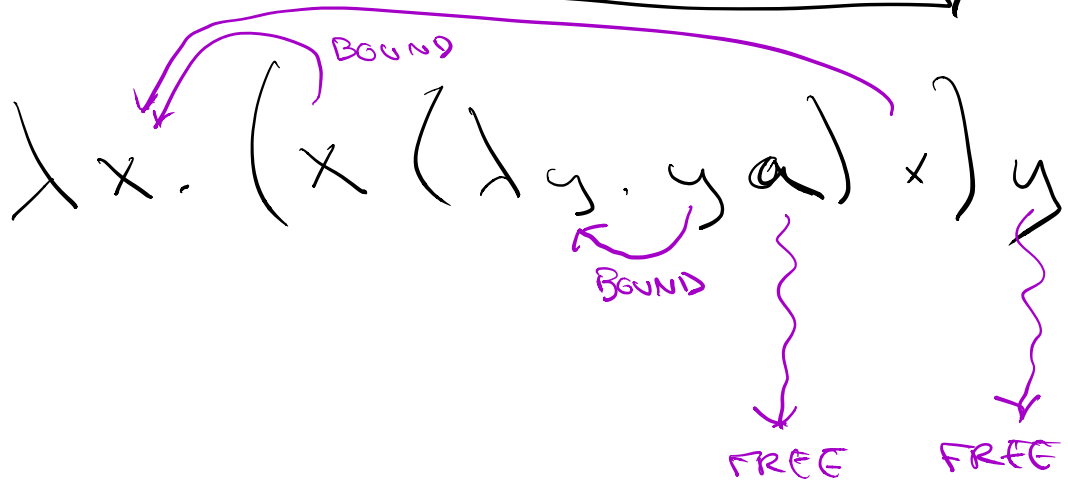
- λ "BODIES" ARE AS "BIG" AS POSSIBLE



- APPLICATIONS ARE LEFT-ASSOC



BINDING



CLOSED TERM : ALL BOUND VARS

OPEN TERM : AT LEAST ONE FREE

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

$\lambda x. x$ $\lambda y. y$

α -EQUIVALENT

\equiv_{α}

$\lambda x. x + x$

$\lambda x. 2 * x$

$$\lambda x. x =_{\alpha} \lambda y. y$$

$$\lambda x. x \neq \lambda y. y$$

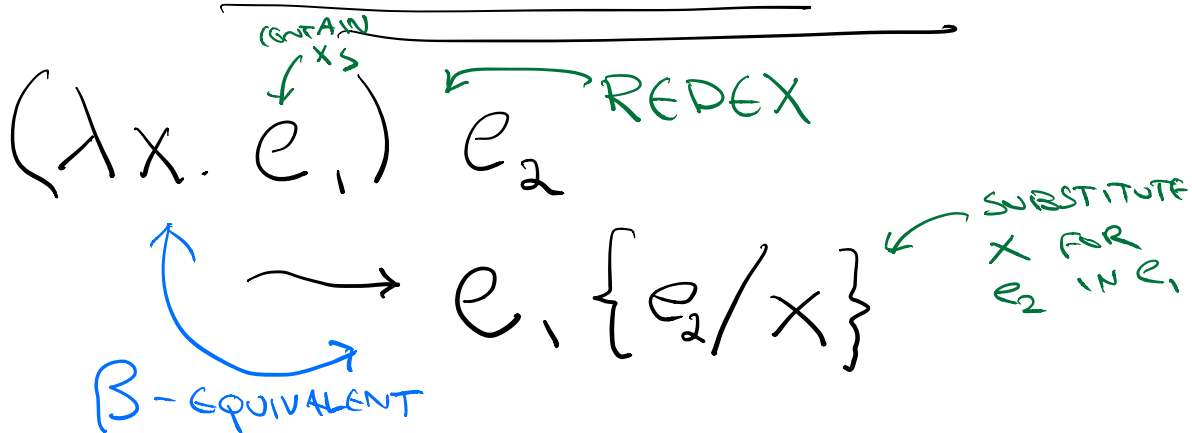
α -RENAMING

$$\lambda x. \lambda y. x$$
$$\rightsquigarrow \lambda z. \lambda y. z$$

$$\neq_{\alpha} \lambda y. \lambda y. y =_{\alpha} \lambda z. \lambda y. y$$

$$(\lambda f. f 42) (\lambda x. x + 2)$$

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



β -REDUCTION

$$(\lambda x. x + x) \quad (\lambda y. y) \ 5$$

REDEX REDEX
↓ ↓

$$(\lambda y. y) \ 5 + (\lambda y. y) \ 5 \quad (\lambda x. x + x) \ (5)$$

$$5 + 5$$