

Lambda Calculus (PDCS 2)

combinators, higher-order programming, recursion
combinator, numbers, Church numerals

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September 4, 2026

Lambda Calculus Syntax and Semantics

The syntax of a λ -calculus expression is as follows:

e	$::=$	v	variable
		$\lambda v.e$	functional abstraction
		$(e\ e)$	function application

The semantics of a λ -calculus expression is called beta-reduction:

$$(\lambda x.E\ M) \Rightarrow E\{M/x\}$$

where we alpha-rename the lambda abstraction E if necessary to avoid capturing free variables in M .

α -renaming

Alpha renaming is used to prevent capturing free occurrences of variables when beta-reducing a lambda calculus expression.

In the following, we rename x to z , (or any other *fresh* variable):

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda x. (y \ x) \ x) \\ & \xrightarrow{\alpha} (\lambda z. (y \ z) \ x) \end{aligned}$$

Only *bound* variables can be renamed. No *free* variables can be captured (become bound) in the process. For example, we *cannot* alpha-rename x to y .

β -reduction

$$(\lambda x. E \ M) \xrightarrow{\beta} E\{M/x\}$$

Beta-reduction may require alpha renaming to prevent capturing free variable occurrences. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda x. \lambda y. (x \ y) \ (y \ w)) \\ & \xrightarrow{\alpha} (\lambda x. \lambda z. (x \ z) \ (y \ w)) \\ & \xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda z. ((y \ w) \ z) \end{aligned}$$

Where the *free* y remains free.

Booleans and Branching (*if*) in λ Calculus

$|true|:$ $\lambda x. \lambda y. x$ (True)
 $|false|:$ $\lambda x. \lambda y. y$ (False)

$|if|:$ $\lambda b. \lambda t. \lambda e. ((b\ t)\ e)$ (If)

Recall semantics rule:

$(\lambda x. E\ M) \Rightarrow E\{M/x\}$

$((if\ true)\ a)\ b$

$$\begin{aligned} &(((\lambda b. \lambda t. \lambda e. ((b\ t)\ e)\ \lambda x. \lambda y. x)\ a)\ b) \\ &\Rightarrow ((\lambda t. \lambda e. ((\lambda x. \lambda y. x\ t)\ e)\ a)\ b) \\ &\Rightarrow (\lambda e. ((\lambda x. \lambda y. x\ a)\ e)\ b) \\ &\Rightarrow ((\lambda x. \lambda y. x\ a)\ b) \\ &\Rightarrow (\lambda y. a\ b) \\ &\Rightarrow a \end{aligned}$$

η -conversion

$$\lambda x. (E \ x) \xrightarrow{\eta} E$$

if x is *not* free in E .

For example:

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

$$\xrightarrow{\alpha} (\lambda x. \lambda z. (x \ z) \ (y \ w))$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta} \lambda z. ((y \ w) \ z)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\eta} (y \ w)$$

Combinators

A lambda calculus expression with *no free variables* is called a *combinator*. For example:

I:	$\lambda x.x$	(Identity)
App:	$\lambda f.\lambda x.(f\ x)$	(Application)
C:	$\lambda f.\lambda g.\lambda x.(f\ (g\ x))$	(Composition)
L:	$(\lambda x.(x\ x)\ \lambda x.(x\ x))$	(Loop)
Cur:	$\lambda f.\lambda x.\lambda y.((f\ x)\ y)$	(Currying)
RCur:	$\lambda f.\lambda x.\lambda y.((f\ y)\ x)$	(Reverse Currying)
Seq:	$\lambda x.\lambda y.(\lambda z.y\ x)$	(Sequencing--normal order)
ASeq:	$\lambda x.\lambda y.(y\ x)$	(Sequencing--applicative order)

where y denotes a *thunk*, *i.e.*, a lambda abstraction wrapping the second expression to evaluate.

The meaning of a combinator is always the same independently of its context.

Combinators in Functional Programming Languages

Functional programming languages have a syntactic form for lambda abstractions. For example, the identity combinator:

$$\lambda x.x$$

can be written in Haskell as follows:

$$\backslash x \rightarrow x$$

in Oz as follows:

```
fun {$ X} X end
```

and in Scheme as follows:

```
(lambda(x) x)
```

Currying is first-class in Haskell

All functions are curried. So, any function can be given less arguments than it expects, and it returns the partially-applied function, e.g.:

```
let plus x y = x + y  
plus 2 3
```

`plus` is the function $\backslash x \rightarrow \backslash y \rightarrow x + y$, which can be thought of as a function of two arguments, or a function of one argument that returns a partially applied function:

```
let plus2 = plus 2  
plus2 3
```

`plus2` is the function $\backslash y \rightarrow 2 + y$.

Currying Combinator in Other Languages

In languages with no first-class support for currying, such as Oz, the currying combinator can be written as follows:

```
fun {$ F}
  fun {$ X}
    fun {$ Y}
      {F X Y}
    end
  end
end
```

It takes a function of two arguments, *F*, and returns its curried version, a higher-order function that takes one arg at a time, e.g.,

$$\{\{\{\text{Curry Plus}\} 2\} 3\} \Rightarrow 5$$

Recursion Combinator (**Y** or *rec*)

Suppose we want to express a factorial function in the λ calculus.

$$f(n) = n! = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n*(n-1)! & n>0 \end{cases}$$

We may try to write it as:

$$f: \quad \lambda n. (if\ (= n\ 0) \\ \quad 1 \\ \quad (*\ n\ (f\ (-\ n\ 1))))$$

But f is a free variable that should represent our factorial function.

Recursion Combinator (**Y** or *rec*)

We may try to pass f as an argument (g) as follows:

$$f: \quad \lambda g. \lambda n. (if (= n 0) \\ \quad \quad \quad 1 \\ \quad \quad (* n (g (- n 1))))$$

The *type* of f is:

$$f: (Z \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (Z \rightarrow Z)$$

So, what argument g can we pass to f to get the factorial function?

Recursion Combinator (**Y** or *rec*)

$$f: (Z \rightarrow Z) \rightarrow (Z \rightarrow Z)$$

$(f f)$ is not well-typed.

$(f I)$ corresponds to:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0 \\ n*(n-1) & n>0 \end{cases}$$

We need to solve the fixpoint equation:

$$(f X) = X$$

Recursion Combinator (Y or *rec*)

$$(fX) = X$$

The X that solves this equation is the following:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 X: \quad (\lambda x. (\lambda g. \lambda n. (if (= n 0) \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad (* n (g (- n 1))))) \\
 \qquad \qquad (x x)) \\
 \quad \lambda x. (\lambda g. \lambda n. (if (= n 0) \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad 1 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad (* n (g (- n 1))))) \\
 \qquad \qquad (x x)))
 \end{array}$$

Recursion Combinator (Y or *rec*)

X can be defined as $(Y f)$, where Y is the *recursion combinator*.

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

Applicative
Order

Y : $\lambda f. (\lambda x. (f (x x))$
 $\lambda x. (f (x x)))$

Normal Order

You get from the normal order to the applicative order recursion combinator by η -expansion (η -conversion from right to left).

Natural Numbers in Lambda Calculus

$ 0 :$	$\lambda x.x$	(Zero)
$ 1 :$	$\lambda x.\lambda x.x$	(One)
...		
$ n+1 :$	$\lambda x. n $	(N+1)
$ s :$	$\lambda n.\lambda x.n$	(Successor)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (s\ 0) \\
 & (\lambda n.\lambda x.n\ \lambda x.x) \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda x.\lambda x.x
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall semantics rule:

$$(\lambda x.E\ M) \Rightarrow E\{M/x\}$$

Church Numerals

$ 0 :$	$\lambda f. \lambda x. x$	(Zero)
$ 1 :$	$\lambda f. \lambda x. (f\ x)$	(One)
...		
$ n :$	$\lambda f. \lambda x. (f \dots (f\ x) \dots)$	(N applications of f to x)
$ s :$	$\lambda n. \lambda f. \lambda x. (f\ ((n\ f)\ x))$	(Successor)

$(s\ 0)$

Recall semantics rule:

$(\lambda x. E\ M) \Rightarrow E\{M/x\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\lambda n. \lambda f. \lambda x. (f\ ((n\ f)\ x)))\ \lambda f. \lambda x. x \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda f. \lambda x. (f\ ((\lambda f. \lambda x. x\ f)\ x)) \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda f. \lambda x. (f\ (\lambda x. x\ x)) \\
 & \Rightarrow \lambda f. \lambda x. (f\ x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Church Numerals: isZero?

Recall semantics rule:

$$(\lambda x. E \ M) \Rightarrow E\{M/x\}$$

$|isZero?|:$ $\lambda n. ((n \ \lambda x. false) \ true)$ (Is n=0?)

$$\begin{aligned} & (isZero? \ 0) \\ & (\lambda n. ((n \ \lambda x. false) \ true) \ \lambda f. \lambda x. \underline{x}) \\ & \Rightarrow ((\lambda f. \lambda x. x \ \lambda x. false) \ true) \\ & \Rightarrow (\lambda x. x \ true) \\ & \Rightarrow true \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (isZero? \ 1) \\ & (\lambda n. ((n \ \lambda x. false) \ true) \ \lambda f. \lambda x. (f \ \underline{x})) \\ & \Rightarrow ((\lambda f. \lambda x. (f \ x) \ \lambda x. false) \ true) \\ & \Rightarrow (\lambda x. (\lambda x. false \ x) \ true) \\ & \Rightarrow (\lambda x. false \ true) \\ & \Rightarrow false \end{aligned}$$

Exercises

9. PDCS Exercise 2.11.10 (page 31). Test your representation of numbers in Haskell.
10. PDCS Exercise 2.11.11 (page 31).
11. Prove that your addition operation is correct using induction.