

PPFR12025-03-10

funkcijai predpis: anonimna (imenuvana f) za  
 $x \mapsto x^2$   $f(x) = x^2$   
 $f := (x \mapsto x^2)$

uporaba/aplikacija:  $f(3)$   
 $(x \mapsto x^2)(3)$

vezane in prave spremljivke.

$\lambda$ -račun: sintaksa  $\lambda x. e$   
abstrakcija izraza  $e$  na spremljivko  $x$   $\leftarrow \begin{matrix} 2 \\ x \mapsto e \end{matrix}$

odsteg pisano aplikacija  $f(x) \leftarrow fx$

$\lambda$  ima zelo nizko prioriteto, vedno  
je potrebno kolikor lahko:

$\lambda x. e_1 e_2 e_3 = \lambda x. (e_1 e_2 e_3) \neq (\lambda x. e_1) e_2 e_3$

$$\text{compose} = \lambda g. \lambda f. \lambda x. g(fx) = \\ = \lambda g f x. g f x$$

$$\text{compose} g = \lambda f x. g f x$$

$$\text{compose} g f = \lambda x. g f x$$

$$\text{const} := \lambda c x. c \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{vne } f_0, t_i \\ \text{vedno vne } c. \end{array}$$

$$\text{const } t = \lambda x. t$$

boljše nedrost in pogost  
stanek.

izeno  $\lambda$  izreze true, false in if,  
za kotere velja

- if true  $a b = a$

- if false  $a b = b$

$$\text{true} := \lambda x y. x$$

$$\text{false} := \lambda x y. y$$

$$\text{if} := \lambda b t e. b t e$$

შეფენი pair: *შეფენი*

- $\text{first} (\text{pair } a b) = a$
- $\text{second} (\text{pair } a b) = b$

$$\text{pair} := \lambda a b. \lambda f. f \underbrace{a b}_{\text{"object"}}$$

*to handle "term parser"*

$$\text{first} := \lambda p. p (\lambda a b. a)$$

$$\text{second} := \lambda p. p (\lambda a b. b)$$

proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{second} (\text{pair } a b) &= \\ \text{second} ((\lambda x y. \lambda p. p x y) a b) &= \\ \text{second} (\lambda p. p a b) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$(\lambda q. q (\lambda x y. y)) (\lambda p. p a b) =$$

$$(\lambda p. p a b) (\lambda x y. y) = (\lambda x y. y) a b = b$$

# [ Churcheva števil ]

Št. n predstavimo z izrazom,  
ki opiše  $f_0$   $f$  in  $f_0$   $n$ -krat  
uporabi:

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

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

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

$$3 := \lambda f x. f f f x$$

npv.:  $3 \text{ foo bar} = \text{foo}(\text{foo}(\text{foo bar}))$

nasledit:

$n$  števil.

$$n f x = \underbrace{f(f(\dots f x))}_{n\text{-krat}}$$

$$(\text{succ } n) f x = \underbrace{f(f(\dots f x))}_{n+1\text{-krat}} = f(n f x)$$

$$\text{succ} := \lambda n f x. f(n f x)$$

$$+ := \lambda u m f x. (u f)((u f) x)$$

$\Downarrow \Downarrow$   
 številka

$$\cdot := \lambda u n f x. u (u f) x$$

predhodnik:

$$\text{pred} := \lambda u. \text{second } (u (\lambda p. \text{pair}(\text{succ} \\ \text{(uirst } p)) \text{(uirst } p)) \text{(pair } 0 \ 0))$$

opredelimo si  $f(x, y) = (x+1, x)$ :

u-krat aplikacijo  $f$  na  $(0, 0)$  in  
 posrečujemo second. to je pred.

