Informatics 1 Functional Programming Lecture 12 Tuesday 4 November 2008

# Binding and lambda calculus

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### **Required reading**

Haskell: The Craft of Functional Programming, Second Edition, Simon Thompson, Addison-Wesley, 1999.

Thompson, Chapters 1–3 (pp. 1–52): by Mon 29 Sep 2008. Thompson, Chapters 4–5 (pp. 53–95): by Mon 6 Oct 2008. Thompson, Chapters 6–7 (pp. 96–134): by Mon 13 Oct 2008. Thompson, Chapters 8–9 (pp. 135–166): by Mon 20 Oct 2008. Thompson, Chapters 10–11 (pp. 167–209): by Mon 3 Nov 2008. Thompson, Chapters 12–14 (pp. 210–241): by Mon 10 Nov 2006.

Thompson and other books available in ITO.

# Part I

# Variables and binding

### Variables

x = 2 y = x+1 z = x+y\*y \*Main> z

11

### Variables—binding

x = 2 y = x+1 z = x+y\*y \*Main> z 11

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Variables—binding

x = 2
y = x+1
z = x+y\*y
\*Main> z
11

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Variables—binding

x = 2 y = x+1 z = x+y\*y \*Main> z 11

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Variables—renaming

```
xavier = 2
yolanda = xavier+1
zeuss = xavier+yolanda*yolanda
*Main> zeuss
```

11

Part II

# Functions and binding

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

*Bound occurrence* Scope of binding

There are two *unrelated* uses of x!

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

# Functions—formal and actual parameters

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

### **Formal parameter**

# Functions—formal and actual parameters

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

### **Formal parameter**

# Functions—formal and actual parameters

```
f x = g x (x+1)
g x y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

### **Formal parameter**

### Functions—renaming

```
fred xavier = george xavier (xavier+1)
george xerox yolanda = xerox+yolanda*yolanda
*Main> fred 2
11
```

Different uses of x renamed to xavier and xerox.

# Part III

# Variables in a where clause

### Variables in a where clause

```
f x = z
    where
    y = x+1
    z = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

```
f x = z
    where
    y = x+1
    z = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

### **Binding occurrence**

### **Binding occurrence**

### **Binding occurrence**

### **Binding occurrence**

# Variables in a where clause—hole in scope

```
f x = z
    where
    y = x+1
    z = x+y*y

y = 5
*Main> y
5
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

# Part IV

# Functions in a where clause

# Functions in a where clause

```
f x = g (x+1)
    where
    g y = x+y*y
*Main> f 2
11
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

*Bound occurrence* Scope of binding

Variable x is still in scope within g!

#### **Binding occurrence**

#### **Binding occurrence**

### **Binding occurrence**

# Functions in a where clause—hole in scope

#### **Binding occurrence**

## Functions in a where clause—pathological case

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Functions in a where clause—pathological case

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Functions in a where clause—formals and actuals

#### **Formal parameter**

#### Functions in a where clause—formals and actuals

#### **Formal parameter**

Part V

# Squares of Positives

#### Squares of Positives—comprehension

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs = [ x*x | x <- xs, x > 0 ]
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

```
squarePositives :: [Int] \rightarrow [Int]
squarePositives xs = [ x \star x \mid x \prec x, x > 0 ]
```

```
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs = [x \star x \mid x < -xs, x > 0]
```

```
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Squares of Positives—pathological case

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives x = [ x*x | x <- x, x > 0 ]
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

Bound occurrence

Scope of binding – Note hole in scope!

### Squares of Positives—pathological case

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives x = [x \star x \mid x < -x, x > 0]
```

```
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

#### Squares of Positives—higher-order functions

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

```
Binding occurrence
```

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
```

```
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
```

[1,9]

#### **Binding occurrence**

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

**Binding occurrence**—not shown (in standard prelude)

```
squarePositives xs = map square (filter positive xs)
where
square x = x*x
positive x = x > 0
*Main> squarePositives [1,-2,3]
[1,9]
```

**Binding occurrence**—not shown (in standard prelude)

### Part VI

# Lambda expressions

### Squares of Positives—a wrong attempt to simplify

squarePositives :: [Int]  $\rightarrow$  [Int] squarePositives xs = map (x\*x) (filter (x > 0) xs)

This makes no sense—no binding occurrence of variable!

#### Squares of Positives—lambda expressions

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs =
  map (\x -> x*x) (filter (\x -> x > 0) xs)
```

The character  $\setminus$  stands for  $\lambda$ , the Greek letter lambda

Logicians write  $(\langle x \rightarrow x \star x \rangle)$  as  $(\lambda x.x \times x)$ 

#### Squares of Positives—lambda expressions

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs =
  map (\x -> x*x) (filter (\x -> x > 0) xs)
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

#### Squares of Positives—lambda expressions

```
squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs =
  map (\x -> x*x) (filter (\x -> x > 0) xs)
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

# Evaluating lambda expressions

#### The general rule

To apply a function to an argument, substitute the argument for the bound variable:

$$(\lambda x. N) M$$
$$= N[M/x]$$

Here N[M/x] is the result of substituting term M for each occurrence of variable x in term N.

For example, if x is y, and N is y \* y and M is 2:

$$(y -> y*y) 2$$
  
= 2\*2

#### Lambda expressions and binding constructs

A variable binding can be rewritten using a lambda expression and an application:

$$(N \text{ where } x = M)$$
  
=  $(\lambda x. N) M$   
=  $N[M/x]$ 

A function binding can be written using an application on the left or a lambda expression on the right:

$$(M \text{ where } f x = N)$$

$$= (M \text{ where } f = \lambda x. N)$$

$$= M[(\lambda x. N)/f]$$

#### Lambda expressions and binding constructs

```
f 2
      where
      f x = x + y * y
             where
              y = x+1
=
      f 2
      where
      f = \langle x - \rangle (x+y+y where y = x+1)
=
      f 2
      where
      f = \langle x - \rangle ((\langle y - \rangle x + y + y) (x + 1))
=
      (\langle f -> f 2 \rangle (\langle x -> ((\langle y -> x+y*y \rangle (x+1)))
```

# Evaluating lambda expressions

$$(\langle f -> f 2 \rangle (\langle x -> ((\langle y -> x+y*y \rangle (x+1)))) = (\langle x -> ((\langle y -> x+y*y \rangle (x+1))) 2 = (\langle y -> 2+y*y \rangle (2+1)) = (\langle y -> 2+y*y \rangle 3 = 2+3*3 = 11$$

### Lambda expressions—binding

 $( f \to f 2) ( x \to ((y \to x+y*y) (x+1)))$ 

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Lambda expressions—binding

 $(\langle f -> f 2 \rangle (\langle x -> (\langle y -> x+y*y \rangle (x+1)))$ 

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Lambda expressions—binding

 $(\langle f -> f 2 \rangle (\langle x -> ((\langle y -> x+y*y \rangle (x+1)))$ 

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Lambda expressions—formals and actuals

 $(\langle f \rightarrow f 2 \rangle (\langle x \rightarrow (\langle y \rightarrow x+y*y \rangle (x+1)))$ 

#### **Formal parameter**

### Lambda expressions—formals and actuals

 $(\langle x - \rangle ((\langle y - \rangle x + y * y) (x + 1))) 2$ 

**Formal parameter** 

## Lambda expressions—formals and actuals

 $(\mathbf{y} \rightarrow 2+\mathbf{y} \star \mathbf{y})$  (2+1)

#### **Formal parameter**

## Part VII

# Sections

#### Sections

- (> 0) is shortand for  $( x \rightarrow x > 0)$
- (2 \*) is shortand for  $(\langle x \rangle 2 * x)$
- (+ 1) is shortand for  $(\setminus x \rightarrow x + 1)$
- (2 ^) is shortand for ( $\langle x 2 \rangle x$ )
- (^ 2) is shortand for  $(\langle x \rangle x ^{2})$

#### Squares of Positives—sections

squarePositives :: [Int] -> [Int]
squarePositives xs = map (^ 2) (filter ( > 0) xs)

Part VIII

List comprehensions

#### List comprehension with two qualifiers

f n = [ (i,j) | i <- [1..n], j <- [i..n] ]

\*Main> f 3
[(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(2,2),(2,3),(3,3)]

### List comprehension with two qualifiers—binding

**f** n = [ (i,j) | i <- [1..n], j <- [i..n] ]

\*Main> f 3
[(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(2,2),(2,3),(3,3)]

#### **Binding occurrence**

### List comprehension with two qualifiers—binding

f n = [ (*i*, j) | **i** <- [1..n], j <- [*i*..n] ]

```
*Main> f 3
[(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(2,2),(2,3),(3,3)]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

### List comprehension with two qualifiers—binding

f n = [ (i, j) | i <- [1..n], j <- [i..n] ]

```
*Main> f 3
[(1,1),(1,2),(1,3),(2,2),(2,3),(3,3)]
```

#### **Binding occurrence**

### Evaluating a list comprehension

```
[ (i,j) | i <- [1..3], j <- [i..3] ]
=
[ (1,j) | j <- [1..3] ] ++
[ (2,j) | j <- [2..3] ] ++
[ (3,j) | j <- [3..3] ]
=
[ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3)] ++
[ (2,2), (2,3)] ++
[ (3,3)]
=
[ (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (3,3)]</pre>
```

#### Another example

```
[(i,j) | i < - [1..3], j < - [1..3], i < = j]
=
   [(1,j) | j < - [1..3], 1 < = j ] ++
   [ (2,j) | j <- [1..3], 2 <= j ] ++
   [ (3,j) | j <- [1..3], 3 <= j ]
=
   [(1,1)|1 <= 1] ++ [(1,2)|1 <= 2] ++ [(1,3)|1 <= 3] ++
   [(2,1)|2 <= 1] ++ [(2,2)|2 <= 2] ++ [(2,3)|2 <= 3] ++
   [(3,1)|3<=1] ++ [(3,2)|3<=2] ++ [(3,3)|3<=3]
=
   [(1,1)] ++ [(1,2)] ++ [(1,3)] ++
   [] ++ [(2,2)] ++ [(2,3)] ++
   [] ++ [] ++ [(3,3)]
=
   [(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (3,3)]
```

### Defining list comprehensions

$$\begin{bmatrix} e \mid x \leftarrow l, q \end{bmatrix} = \operatorname{concat} (\operatorname{map} (\lambda x. [e \mid q]) xs)$$
$$= l \gg \lambda x. [e \mid q]$$

[e | p, q] = if p then [: e | q] else []= guard p >> [e | q]

 $[e \mid \bullet] = [e]$ 

$$xs >>= f = concat(map f xs)$$

- $xs >> ys = concat(map(\lambda x. ys) xs)$
- guard p = if p then [()] else []

# Examples