Review

\[ e \mapsto e' \]

\((\lambda x. e) \mapsto [e'/x] \]

\[ e_1 \mapsto e'_1 \]
\[ e_2 \mapsto e'_2 \]

Previously wrote the first rule as follows:

\[ e[v/x] = e' \]

\((\lambda x. e) \mapsto e' \]

- The more concise axiom is more common
- But the more verbose version fits better with how we will formally define substitution at the end of this lecture

Other Reduction “Strategies”

Suppose we allowed any substitution to take place in any order:

\[ e \mapsto e' \]

\((\lambda x. e) \mapsto [e'/x] \]

Programming languages do not typically do this, but it has uses:
- Optimize/pessimize/partially evaluate programs
- Prove programs equivalent by reducing them to the same term

Church-Rosser

The order in which you reduce is a “strategy”

Non-obvious fact — “Confluence” or “Church-Rosser”:

In this pure calculus,

If \( e \rightarrow^* e_1 \) and \( e \rightarrow^* e_2 \), then there exists an \( e_3 \) such that \( e_1 \rightarrow^* e_3 \) and \( e_2 \rightarrow^* e_3 \)

“No strategy gets painted into a corner”
- Useful: No rewriting via the full-reduction rules prevents you from getting an answer (Wow!)
- Any rewriting system with this property is said to, “have the Church-Rosser property”

Equivalence via rewriting

We can add two more rewriting rules:
- Replace \( \lambda x. e \) with \( \lambda y. e' \) where \( e' \) is \( e \) with “free” \( x \) replaced with \( y \) (assuming \( y \) not already used in \( e \))

\[ \lambda x. e \mapsto \lambda y. e'[y/x] \]
- Replace \( \lambda x. e \) with \( e \) if \( x \) does not occur “free” in \( e \)

\[ \lambda x. e \mapsto e \]

\( x \) is not free in \( e \)

Analogy: if \( e \) then true else false

List.map (fun x -> f x) lst

But beware side-effects/non-termination under call-by-value

No more rules to add

Now consider the system with:
- The 4 rules on slide 3
- The 2 rules on slide 5
- Rules can also run backwards (rewrite right-side to left-side)

Amazing: Under the natural denotational semantics (basically treat lambdas as functions), \( e \) and \( e' \) denote the same thing if and only if this rewriting system can show \( e \rightarrow^* e' \)
- So the rules are sound, meaning they respect the semantics
- So the rules are complete, meaning there is no need to add any more rules in order to show some equivalence they can’t

But program equivalence in a Turing-complete PL is undecidable
- So there is no perfect (always terminates, always correctly says yes or no) rewriting strategy for equivalence
Some other common semantics

We have seen "full reduction" and left-to-right CBV
- (OCaml is unspecified order, but actually right-to-left)

Claim: Without assignment, I/O, exceptions, ..., you cannot distinguish left-to-right CBV from right-to-left CBV
- How would you prove this equivalence? (Hint: Lecture 6)

Another option: call-by-name (CBN) — even "smaller" than CBV!

\[ e \rightarrow e' \]
\[ (\lambda x. e) e' \rightarrow e[e'/x] \]
\[ e_1 \rightarrow e'_1 \]
\[ e_2 \rightarrow e'_2 \]

Dives strictly less often than CBV, e.g., \( (\lambda y. \lambda z. z) e \)
Can be faster (fewer steps), but not usually (reuse args)

More on evaluation order

In "purely functional" code, evaluation order matters "only" for performance and termination

Example: Imagine CBV for conditionals!

\[
\text{let rec f n = if n=0 then 1 else n*(f (n-1))}
\]

Call-by-need or "lazy evaluation":
- Evaluate the argument the first time it’s used and memoize the result
- Useful idiom for programmers too

Best of both worlds?
- For purely functional code, total equivalence with CBN and asymptotically no slower than CBV. (Note: asymptotic!) But hard to reason about side-effects

Formalism not done yet

Need to define substitution (used in our function-call rule)
- Shockingly subtle

Informally: \( e[e'/x] \) "replaces occurrences of \( x \) in \( e \) with \( e' \)

Examples:
\[ x[(\lambda y. y)/x] = \lambda y. y \]
\[ (\lambda y. y x)(\lambda z. z)/x) = \lambda y. \lambda z. z \]
\[ (x x)(\lambda x. x x)/x) = (\lambda x. x x)(\lambda x. x x) \]

Substitution gone wrong

Attempt #1:

\[
e_1[e_2/x] = e_2
\]

\[
x[e/x] = e \quad y \neq x \quad e_1[e/x] = e'_1
\]

\[
y[e/x] = y \quad (\lambda y. e_1)[e/x] = \lambda y. e'_1
\]

\[
e_1[e/x] = e'_1 \quad e_2[e/x] = e'_2
\]

Recursively replace every \( x \) leaf with \( e \)

The rule for substituting into (nested) functions is wrong: If the function’s argument binds the same variable (shadowing), we should not change the function’s body

Example program: \( (\lambda x. \lambda z. x) 42 \)

Substitution gone wrong: Attempt #2

\[
e_1[e_2/x] = e_2
\]

\[
x[e/x] = e \quad y \neq x \quad e_1[e/x] = e'_1
\]

\[
y[e/x] = y \quad (\lambda y. e_1)[e/x] = \lambda y. e'_1
\]

\[
(\lambda x. e_1)[e/x] = \lambda x. e_1 \quad e_1[e/x] = e'_1 \quad e_2[e/x] = e'_2
\]

Recursively replace every \( x \) leaf with \( e \) but respect shadowing

Substituting into (nested) functions is still wrong: If \( e \) uses an outer \( y \), then substitution captures \( y \) (actual technical name)
- Example program capturing \( y \):
  \( (\lambda x. \lambda y. x) (\lambda z. y) \rightarrow \lambda z. (\lambda y. x) \)
  - Different from: \( (\lambda x. \lambda b. a) (\lambda z. y) \rightarrow \lambda b. (\lambda z. y) \)
- Capture won’t happen under CBV/CBN if our source program has no free variables, but can happen under full reduction

Dan Grossman  CS-XXX 2012, Lecture 8
Some jargon

If you want to study/read PL research, some jargon for things we have studied is helpful...

- Implicit systematic renaming is $\alpha$-conversion. If renaming in $e_1$ can produce $e_2$, then $e_1$ and $e_2$ are $\alpha$-equivalent.
  - $\alpha$-equivalence is an equivalence relation

- Replacing $(\lambda x. e_1) e_2$ with $e_1[e_2/x]$, i.e., doing a function call, is a $\beta$-reduction
  - (The reverse step is meaning-preserving, but unusual)

- Replacing $\lambda x. e$ with $e$ is an $\eta$-reduction or $\eta$-contraction (since it’s always smaller)

- Replacing $e$ with $e$ with $\lambda x. e$ is an $\eta$-expansion
  - It can delay evaluation of $e$ under CBV
  - It is sometimes necessary in languages (e.g., OCaml does not treat constructors as first-class functions)