

Function recurse \rightarrow Function $x \rightarrow \dots$

Let $yc = \text{Function } f \rightarrow \dots I_n$

Let $rsum' = \text{Function recurse} \rightarrow \text{Function } n \rightarrow$

If $n = 0$ Then 0 Else

$n + \text{recurse}(n-1)$

$\text{recurse}(n-1) + n$

I_n

Let $rsum = yc \ rsum' \ I_n$

Tuples

(4, 8)

Encoding

destructor $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fst} \\ \text{snd} \end{array} \right.$
 constructor $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pair} \end{array} \right.$

Encoding Let

$\hookrightarrow \text{Let } x = e_1 \text{ In } e_2$
 $\hookrightarrow (\text{Function } x \rightarrow e_2) e_1$

Church 2 $\equiv (\text{Function } f \rightarrow \text{Function } x \rightarrow f(f x))$

pair 4 8 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{Function } x \rightarrow \text{Function } y \rightarrow$
 $\quad \quad \quad ?)$

fst ? $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\text{Function } p \rightarrow ?) ?$

pair 4 8 $\quad (4, 8)$
 $\quad \quad \quad \Downarrow$

Encode pairs as functions w/ values that they produce when asked

(4, 8) Function z \rightarrow If z Then 4 Else 8

Let pair = Function x \rightarrow Function y \rightarrow (Function z \rightarrow If z Then x Else y)

Let fst = Function p \rightarrow p True In

Advantage: no need to change Fb

Sometimes: more power

Disadvantage: more power:

less immediately descriptive

Not encoding pairs:

Define pairs

FbP.

(1+3, True)

First (f y)

$e ::= \dots \mid (e, e) \mid \text{First } e \mid \text{Second } e$

$v ::= \dots \mid (v, v)$

$e \Rightarrow v$

Pair Rule $\frac{e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \quad e_2 \Rightarrow v_2}{(e_1, e_2) \Rightarrow (v_1, v_2)}$

Not First Rule

$\frac{e_1 \Rightarrow v_1}{\text{First}(e_1, e_2) \Rightarrow v_1}$

First Rule $\frac{e \Rightarrow (v_1, v_2)}{\text{First } e \Rightarrow v_1}$



First (3, 4 5) \neq

If True Then 3 Else 4 5 \Rightarrow 3

Similar to encoding

Lists (encoding)

$$[1, 4, 8] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (3, (1, (4, 8)))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (1, \text{True}, (4, \text{True}, (8, \text{True}, (0, \text{False}, 0))))$$

$$(element, rest)$$

↑

$$(element, empty, rest)$$

$$\left(\underbrace{(1, \text{True})}_1, \dots, \underbrace{((0, \text{False}), 0)}_{[]} \right)$$

Let empty = ((0, False), 0) In

Let cons = Function head → Function tail → ((head, True), tail) In

Let hd = Function lst → First (First lst) In

Let isempty = Function lst → Not (Second (First lst))