

thy.1 Defining Functions using Self-Reference

cmp:thy:sf:
sec It is generally useful to be able to define functions in terms of themselves. For example, given computable functions k , l , and m , the fixed-point lemma tells us that there is a partial computable function f satisfying the following equation for every y :

$$f(y) \simeq \begin{cases} k(y) & \text{if } l(y) = 0 \\ f(m(y)) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Again, more specifically, f is obtained by letting

$$g(x, y) \simeq \begin{cases} k(y) & \text{if } l(y) = 0 \\ \varphi_x(m(y)) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and then using the fixed-point lemma to find an index e such that $\varphi_e(y) = g(e, y)$.

For a concrete example, the “greatest common divisor” function $\text{gcd}(u, v)$ can be defined by

$$\text{gcd}(u, v) \simeq \begin{cases} v & \text{if } 0 = 0 \\ \text{gcd}(\text{mod}(v, u), u) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $\text{mod}(v, u)$ denotes the remainder of dividing v by u . An appeal to the fixed-point lemma shows that gcd is partial computable. (In fact, this can be put in the format above, letting y code the pair $\langle u, v \rangle$.) A subsequent induction on u then shows that, in fact, gcd is total.

Of course, one can cook up self-referential definitions that are much fancier than the examples just discussed. Most programming languages support definitions of functions in terms of themselves, one way or another. Note that this is a little bit less dramatic than being able to define a function in terms of an *index* for an algorithm computing the functions, which is what, in full generality, the fixed-point theorem lets you do.

Photo Credits

Bibliography