

# Function Trains: *summary*

A 2-train is an *atop*:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (g \ h) \ \omega & \Leftrightarrow & g \ ( \ h \ \omega) \\ \alpha \ (g \ h) \ \omega & \Leftrightarrow & g \ (\alpha \ h \ \omega) \end{array}$$

A 3-train is a *fork*:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (f \ g \ h) \ \omega & \Leftrightarrow & ( \ f \ \omega) \ g \ ( \ h \ \omega) \\ \alpha \ (f \ g \ h) \ \omega & \Leftrightarrow & (\alpha \ f \ \omega) \ g \ (\alpha \ h \ \omega) \end{array}$$

The *left tine* of a *fork* (but not an atop!) can be an array:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (A \ g \ h) \ \omega & \Leftrightarrow & A \ g \ ( \ h \ \omega) \\ \alpha \ (A \ g \ h) \ \omega & \Leftrightarrow & A \ g \ (\alpha \ h \ \omega) \end{array}$$