

# Schedule

## SCHEDULE

w	date	topic
<del>7</del>	<del>November 25</del>	<del>introduction</del>
<del>8</del>	<del>December 2</del>	<del>higher-order functions, lists, trees</del>
<del>9</del>	<del>December 9</del>	<del>graphs, combinatorics</del>
<del>10</del>	<del>December 16</del>	<del>program reasoning</del>
11	January 13	$\lambda$ and interpreter
12	January 20	type system
13	January 27	exam part 2

## CONTENTS

1. eval
2.  $\lambda$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ , core ML
3. let rec
4. eval

1

# Evaluator

2

# Evaluator for Arithmetic

$$e ::= c \mid x \mid e + e \mid e - e$$

```
type e = (* expression *)
  | Const of int
  | Var of string
  | Add of e * e
  | Sub of e * e

type value = int (* semantical value *)
type env = (string * value) list (* environment *)
exception Unbound of string
```

## EXERCISE

```
# lookup [("x", 10); ("y",2)] "y"
- : int = 2
# eval [("x",10)] (Sub (Var "x", Const 1));;
- : int = 9
```

3

```
let lookup env x =
let rec eval env =
  | Const n -> n
  | Var x -> lookup env x
  | Add (e1, e2) ->
  | Sub (e1, e2) ->
```

4

# $\lambda, \beta, \delta$ , core ML

5

## $\lambda$ -calculus

$e ::= e$	<del>constant</del>	<del><math>e + e</math></del>
$x$	variable	<del><math>e - e</math></del>
$e e$	application	<del>List.map <math>e e</math></del>
$\text{fun } x \rightarrow e$	$\lambda$ abstraction	<del>List.filter <math>e e</math></del>
<del><math>\text{let } x = e \text{ in } e</math></del>	<del>definition</del>	<del>---</del>
<del><math>\text{let rec } x = e \text{ in } e</math></del>	<del>recursive def.</del>	
<del><math>\text{if } e \text{ then } e \text{ else } e</math></del>	<del>if expression</del>	

too messy... which part is essential for computation?

**core ML**

$e ::= x \mid e e \mid \text{fun } x \rightarrow e$	$\lambda$ -calculus
$c$	for primitives
$\text{let } x \rightarrow e$	for polymorphism

6

$$e ::= c \mid x \mid e e \mid \text{fun } x \rightarrow e$$

$$v ::= c \mid \text{fun } x \rightarrow e$$

- ▶ OCaml program is expression without free-variables
- ▶ call by value strategy

### EXERCISE

call by value strategy

- ▶  $(0 + (2 * 2)) - (3 + 4)$
- ▶  $(\text{fun } x \rightarrow 1) (1 + (4 * 3))$

7

## Reductions

in call by value strategy distinguish two reductions

- ▶  $\beta$  reduces  $(\text{fun } x \rightarrow e) v$  (function application)
- ▶  $\delta$  reduces  $c v \cdots v$  (primitive operation)

### EXAMPLE

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{fun } x \rightarrow (\text{fun } y \rightarrow + x y)) 1 2 \\
 \rightarrow_{\beta} & (\text{fun } y \rightarrow + 1 y) 2 \\
 \rightarrow_{\beta} & + 1 2 \\
 \rightarrow_{\delta} & 3
 \end{aligned}$$

### REMARK

$$\text{fun } x \rightarrow + 0 1$$

is **irreducible** in call by value strategy

8

## **Define Missing Parts**

9

## **Fixed Point Combinators**

# Fixed Point Combinators

## PROBLEM

core ML does not contain `let rec`. how to implement recursion?

## SOLUTION

call-by-value Y-combinator

`let rec f = e1 in e2` is equivalent to `let f = fix (fun f → e1) in e2`

```
$ ocaml
# let fix =
    fun f -> (fun x -> f (fun y -> x x y))
              (fun x -> f (fun y -> x x y));;
```

This expression has type `'a -> 'b -> 'c`  
but is here used with type `'a`

11

# Fixed Point Combinator

```
$ ocaml -rectypes
# let fix =
    fun f -> (fun x -> f (fun y -> x x y))
              (fun x -> f (fun y -> x x y));;
val fix : (('a -> 'b) -> 'a -> 'b) -> 'a -> 'b = <fun>
```

## EXERCISE

do not use `let rec` but use `fix` to implement `sum`

```
# let rec sum =
    fun sum n -> if n = 0 then 0 else n + sum (n - 1) in
sum 10;;

# let sum =
    fix (fun sum n -> if n = 0 then 0 else n + sum (n - 1))
in
sum 10;;
- : int = 55
```

12

# Evaluator

13

## Values, Environments and Closures

### GOAL

`eval env e` returns value  $v$  such that  $e \rightarrow^* v$  in call by value strategy under  $env$

```
let rec eval env = function
  | Const c          ->
  | Var x            -> lookup env x
  | Fun (x, e)       ->
  | App (e1, e2)     ->
  | Let (x, e1, e2) ->
```

14

## Environments

```
type env = (string * value) list
```

```
let rec eval env = function
  | Const c          ->
  | Var x            -> lookup env x
  | Fun (x, e)       ->
  | App (e1, e2)     ->
  | Let (x, e1, e2) -> eval (extend env x (eval env e1)) e2
```

### PROBLEM

what is value?

```
eval [] (Const (Int 1))          = 1?
eval [] (Const (Prim ("+", 2))) = ???
eval [(x, 1)] (Fun (y, + x y))  = ???
```

### SOLUTION

introduce **closures** as well as values for constants

15

## Values

```
type value = Constant of const * value list
           | Closure of string * expr * env
and env = (string * value) list
```

```
let rec eval env = function
  | Const c          -> Constant (c, [])
  | Var x            -> lookup env x
  | Fun (x, e)       -> Closure (x, e, env)
  | App (e1, e2)     ->
  | Let (x, e1, e2) -> eval (extend env x (eval env e1)) e2
```

### PROBLEM

how to apply?



## Apply

```
type value = Constant of const * value list
           | Closure of string * expr * env
and env = (string * value) list
```

```
let rec eval env = function
  | Const c          -> Constant (c, [])
  | Var x            -> lookup env x
  | Fun (x, e)       -> Closure (x, e, env)
  | App (e1, e2)     -> apply (eval env e1) (eval env e2)
  | Let (x, e1, e2) -> eval (extend env x (eval env e1)) e2
and apply v1 v2 =
```

### PROBLEM

how to apply?

17

## Apply

$$v_1 \circ v_2 = \text{apply } v_1 \ v_2$$

```
eval [] ((fun x → fun y → + x y) 1 2)
= eval [] ((fun x → fun y → + x y) 1) ◦ eval [] 2
= (eval [] (fun x → fun y → + x y) ◦ (eval [] 1)) ◦ 2
= (Closure(x, fun y → + x y, []) ◦ 1) ◦ 2
= eval [(x, 1)] (fun y → + x y) ◦ 2
= eval [(y, 2); (x, 1)] (+ x y)
= eval [(y, 2); (x, 1)] (+ x) ◦ eval [(y, 2); (x, 1)] y
= (eval [(y, 2); (x, 1)] (+) ◦ eval [(y, 2); (x, 1)] x) ◦ 2
= (Constant(+, []) ◦ 1) ◦ 2
= Constant(+, [1]) ◦ 2
= δ(+, [1; 2])
= 3
```