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The printed result is

```
val f : (unit -> 'a) -> int -> int = <fun>
acdf
ae
be
val u : int = 8
```

Explanation:

1, first evaluate `f (fun () -> print_string "f\n") 3`

```
g <- fun () -> print_string "f\n"
```

```
x <- 3
```

```
output a
```

`(print_string "a"; x > 5)` output false, do not evaluate the rest, go directly to else

```
output c
```

```
z <- 15
```

```
output d
```

```
r <- 15
```

```
g() is ran, output f,
```

Thus, the evaluate `f (fun () -> print_string "f\n") 3` output `acdf\n`, and return 15

2. then evaluate `f (fun () -> print_string "e\n") 15`

```
g <- fun () -> print_string "e\n"
```

```
x <- 15
```

```
output a
```

`(print_string "a"; x > 5)` is true, continue to evaluate the following

```
g() is ran, output e\n
```

```
(g(); x > 10) is true, go to (print_string "b"; x - 7)
```

```
output b
```

```
r <- x-7 = 8
```

```
(g(); r) is evaluated
```

```
g() is ran, output e\n
```

```
r=8 is returned, is given to u
```

Thus, we get output `ae\nbe\n`, and `u` is given 8