

# Tracer – A reimplementation of Stepper

Supplementary slides

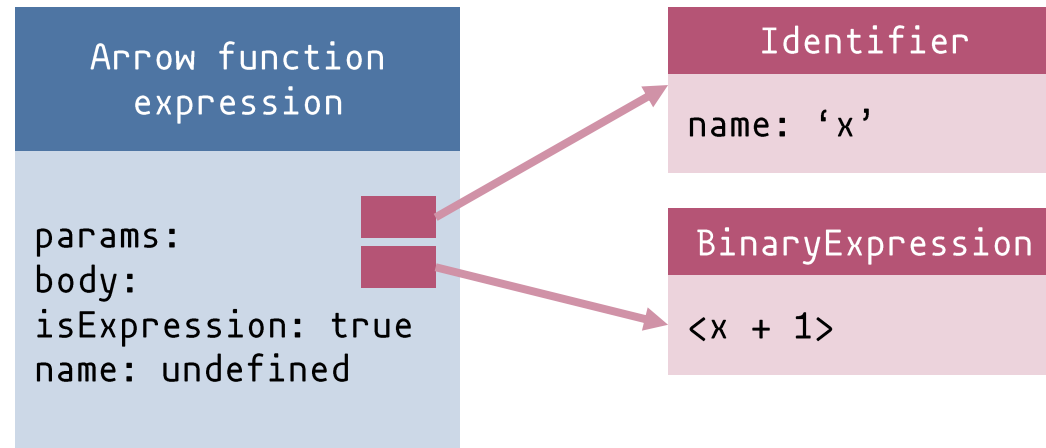
Prepared by **CATISNOTSODIUM** 🐱

# Functions and mu terms

# Functions

How are functions represented in Stepper?

```
x => x + 1
```

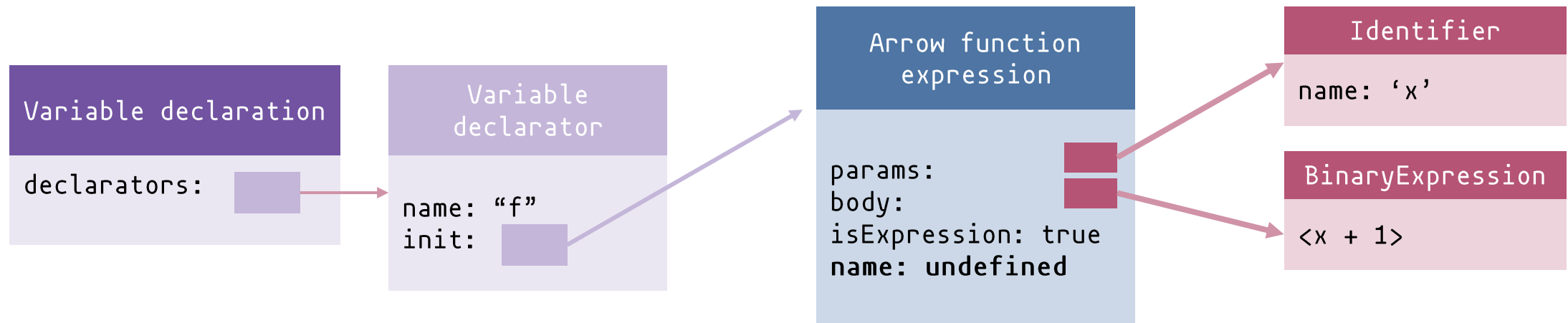


# Functions

How are functions represented in Stepper?

```
const f = x => x + 1;
```

AST of `f`

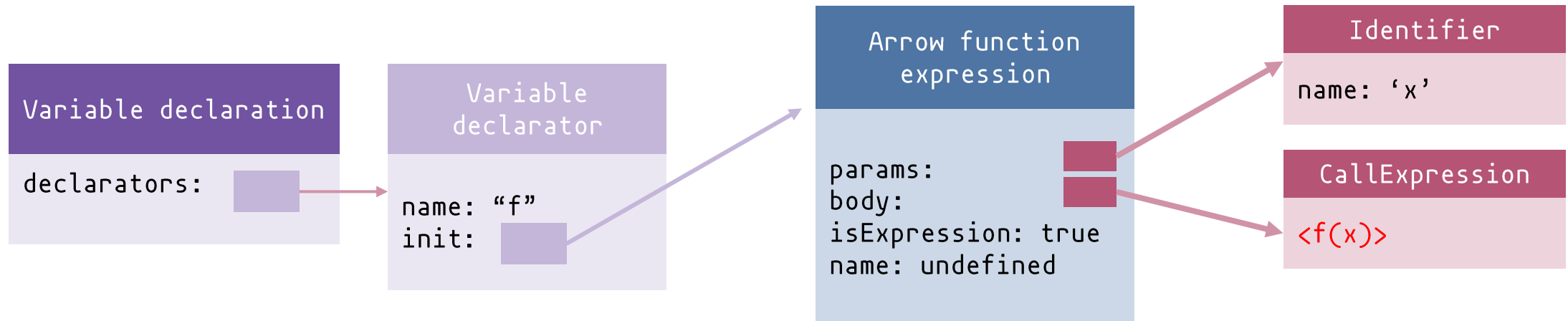


# Functions

How are functions represented in Stepper?

```
const f = x => f(x);
```

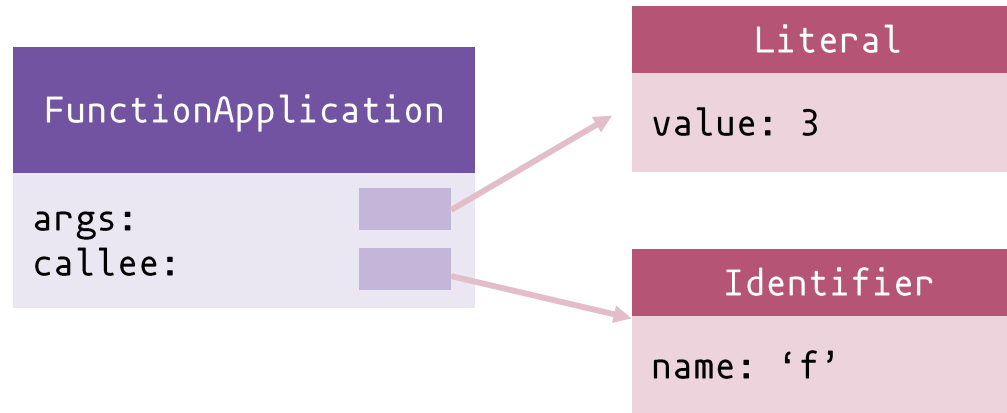
AST of f



# Functions

How are functions represented in Stepper?

```
const f = x => f(x);  
f(3);
```



# Functions: Evaluation

```
const f = x => f(x);  
f(3);
```

Next step

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

After substitution of `f`, all occurrences of `f` in the body will be substituted with `x => f(x)`.

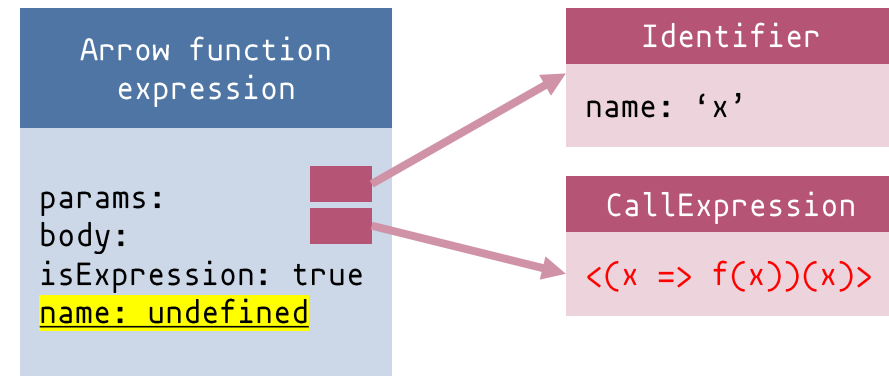
# Functions: Evaluation

```
const f = x => f(x);  
f(3);
```

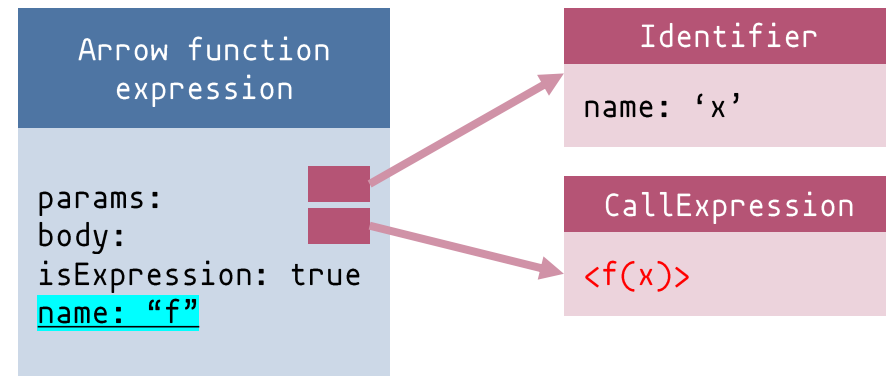
Next step

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))
```



```
x => f(x)
```

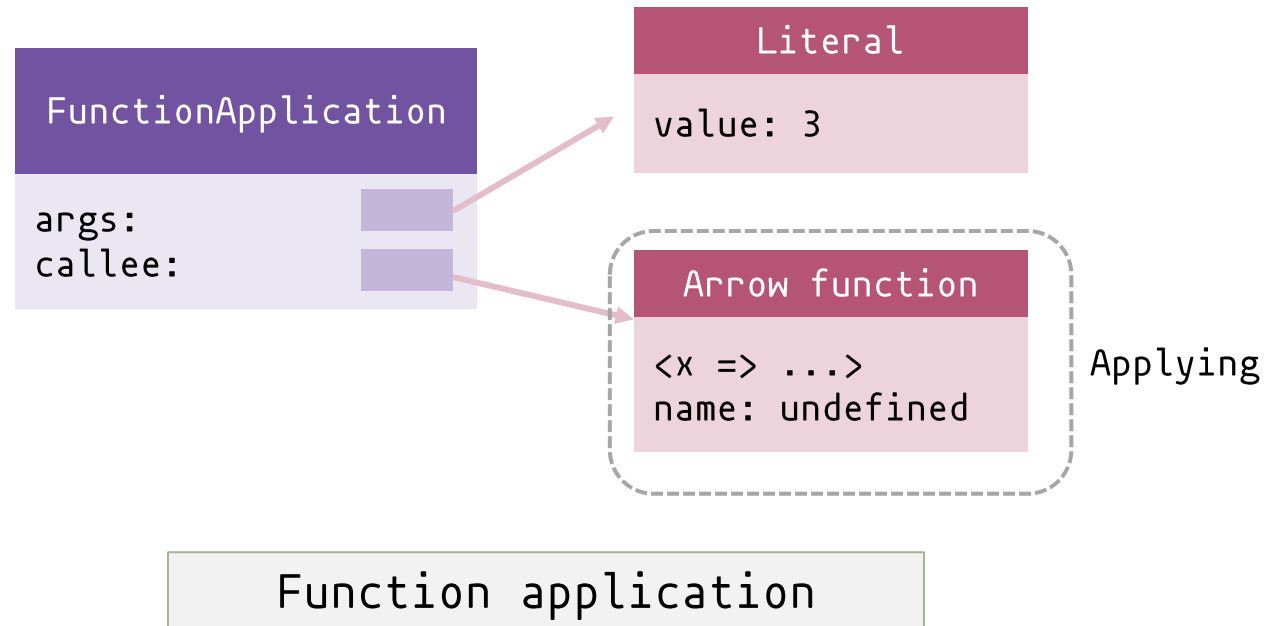


After substitution of `f`, all occurrences of `f` in the body will be substituted with `x => f(x)`.



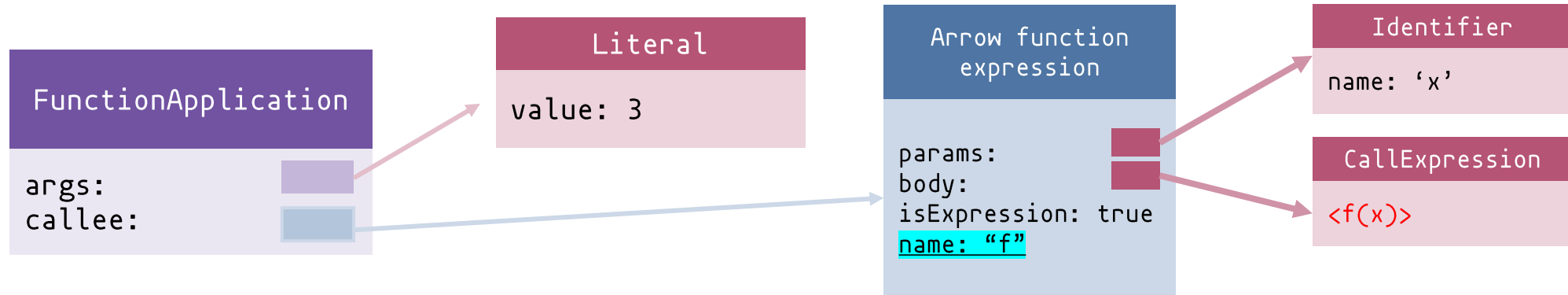
# Functions: Evaluation

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```



# Functions: Evaluation

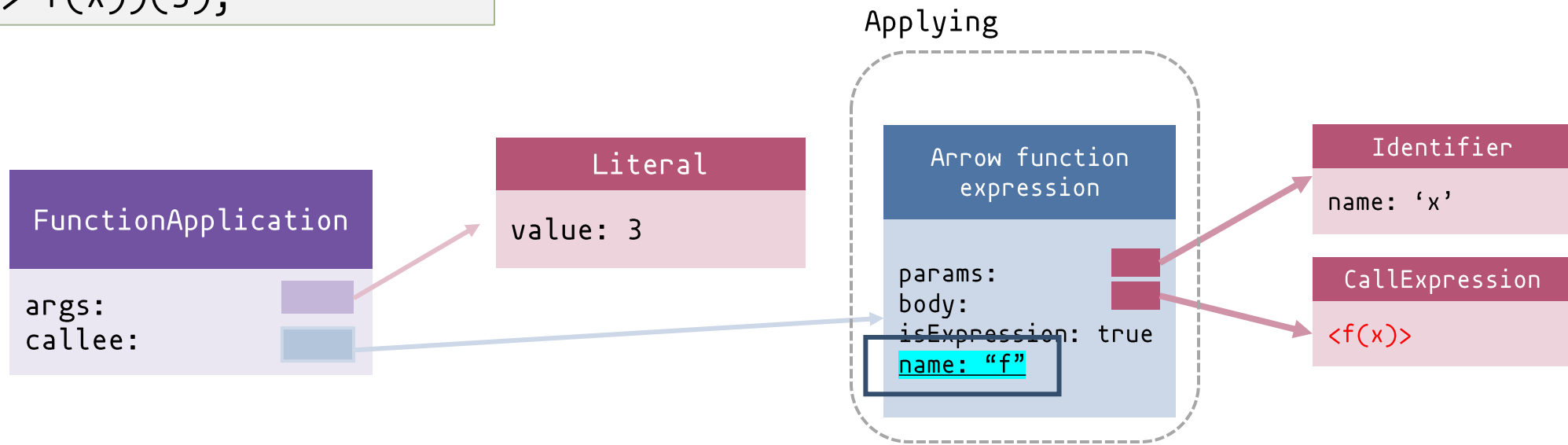
```
(x => f(x))(3);
```



Function application

# Functions: Evaluation

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```



Since function `x => f(x)` has a name "f", all occurrences of f in the body will be substituted with `x => f(x)`.

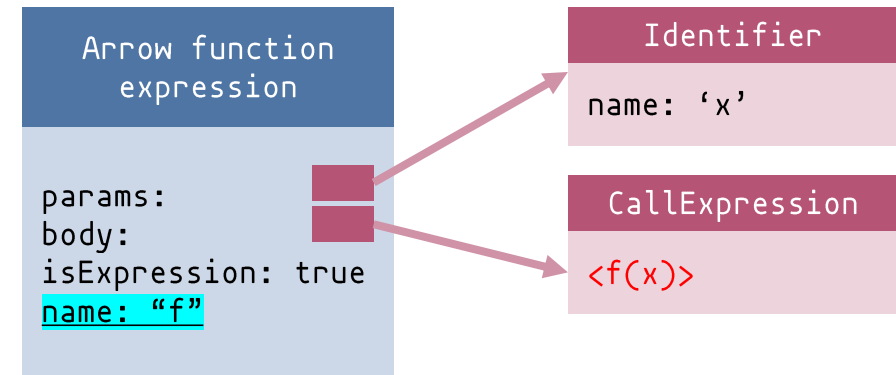
# Functions: Evaluation

Since function `x => f(x)` has a name “f”, all occurrences of `f` in the body will be substituted with `x => f(x)`.

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```



# Functions: Evaluation

```
const f = x => f(x);  
f(3);
```

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```

Extra step:  
substituting f

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```

# Functions: Evaluation

```
const f = x => f(x);  
f(3);
```

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```

```
(x => (x => f(x))(x))(3);
```

```
(x => f(x))(3);
```

The substitution still works even though `f` has already been substituted.