

程序设计语言原理大作业

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设计背景

Scheme 是动态类型语言，不能在编译时发现类型错误。

我们设计了静态类型的 Scheme：在 Scheme 的基础上，添加了 Record 和 Sumtype 类型和模式匹配，实现了基于 Hindley-Milner 类型系统的类型推导和类型检查，并可以借助类型标注支持多态递归。

语法

```

token ::= <identifier> | <boolean> | <number> | <character> | <string> | ' (' | ')' |
'#(' | ' ' | '`' | ',' | ',@' | '.'
quotation mark ::= '"'
delimiter ::= <whitespace> | ' (' | ')' | ' <quotation mark> ' | ';'
whitespace ::= <space> | <newline>
space ::= ' '
newline ::= '\n'
comment ::= ';' <all subsequent characters up to a line break>
atmosphere ::= <whitespace> | <comment>
intertoken space ::= <atmosphere> *
identifier ::= <initial> <subsequent> * | <peculiar identifier>
initial ::= <letter> | <special initial>
letter ::= 'a' | 'b' | 'c' | ... | 'z'
special initial ::= '!' | '$' | '%' | '&' | '*' | '/' | ':' | '<' | '=' | '>' |
'? ' | '^' | '_' | '~'
subsequent ::= <initial> | <digit> | <special subsequent>
digit ::= '0' | '1' | '2' | '3' | '4' | '5' | '6' | '7' | '8' | '9'
special subsequent ::= '+' | '-' | '.' | '@'
peculiar identifier ::= '+' | '-' | '...'
keyword ::= <expression keyword> | 'else' | '=>' | 'define' | 'unquote' |
'unquote-splicing' | <type-denoter> | 'define-sum' | 'define-record'
expression keyword ::= 'quote' | 'lambda' | 'if' | 'set!' | 'begin' | 'cond' |
'and' | 'or' | 'case' | 'let' | 'let*' | 'letrec' | 'do' | 'delay' |
'quasiquote' | 'match'
variable ::= <any <identifier> that isn't also a <keyword> >
boolean ::= '#t' | '#f'
character ::= '#\' <any character> | '#\' <character name>
character name ::= 'space' | 'newline'
string ::= <quotation mark> <string element> * <quotation mark>

```

```

string element ::= <any character other than <quotation mark> or '\ ' > |
    <quotation mark> | '\ '
number ::= <sign> <unsigned number>
unsigned number ::= <unsigned integer> | <unsigned integer> / <unsigned
integer> | <decimal>
decimal ::= <unsigned integer> | <digit> + '.' <digit> +
unsigned integer ::= <digit> +
sign ::= <empty> | '+' | '-'

datum ::= <simple datum> | <compound datum>
simple datum ::= <boolean> | <number> | <character> | <string> | <symbol>
symbol ::= <identifier>
compound datum ::= <list> | <tuple> | <sumtype> | <record>

expression ::= <constant> | <id>
    | <left parenthesis> <expression> <space> + <expression> <right
parenthesis>
    | <lambda-expr>
    | <if-expr>
    | <cond-expr>
    | <and-expr>
    | <or-expr>
    | <match-expr>
    | <let-expr>
    | <left parenthesis> 'set!' <space> + <id> <space> + <expression> <right
parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> <proc-id> ( <space> + <actual-param-expr> )* <right
parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> <proc-expr> ( <space> + <actual-param-
expr> )* <right parenthesis>
lambda-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'lambda' <left parenthesis> ( <space> +
<formal-param-id> )* <right parenthesis> <body-expr> <right parenthesis>
if-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'if' <space> + <test-expr> <space> + <then-expr>
<space> + <else-expr> <right parenthesis>
cond-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'cond' ( <space> + <cond-clause> )* <right
parenthesis>
cond-clause ::= <left parenthesis> <test-expr> <space> + <body-expr> <right
parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'else' <space> + <body-expr> <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> <test-expr> <space> * '=>' <space> * <proc-expr>
<right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> <test-expr> <right parenthesis>
and-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'and' <space> + <expression> * <right
parenthesis>
or-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'or' <space> + <expression> * <right
parenthesis>
match-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'match' <space> + <val-expr> ( <space> +
<match-clause> )* <right parenthesis>
match-clause ::= <left parenthesis> <match-pat> <space> + <body-expr> <right
parenthesis>
match-pat ::= <id>
    | <left parenthesis> 'var' <space> + <id> <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'quote' <space> + <datum> <right parenthesis>
    | <type-pat>
    | <left parenthesis> 'cons' <space> + <match-pat> <space> + <match-pat>
<right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'and' ( <space> + <match-pat> )* <right
parenthesis>

```

```

    | <left parenthesis> 'or' ( <space> + <match-pat> ) * <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'not' <space> + <match-pat> <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> '?' <space> + <test-expr> <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> '?' <space> + <test-expr> <space> + <match-pat>
    <right parenthesis>
type-pat ::= <basic-pat>
    | <list-pat>
    | <tuple-pat>
    | <sumtype-pat>
    | <record-pat>
basic-pat ::= <boolean>
    | <number>
    | <character>
    | <string>
    | <symbol>
    | <keyword>
list-pat ::= <left parenthesis> 'list' ( <space> + <match-pat> ) * <right
parenthesis>
tuple-pat ::= <left parenthesis> 'tuple' ( <space> + <match-pat> ) * <right
parenthesis>
sumtype-pat ::= <left parenthesis> <typename-symbol> ( <space> + <match-
pat> ) * <right parenthesis>
record-pat ::= <left parenthesis> <typename-symbol> ( <space> + <id> ) * <right
parenthesis>
define-expr ::= <typed-define-expr>
    | <untyped-define-expr>
| <left parenthesis> 'define-sum' <space> + <typename-symbol> ( <space> + <data-
symbol> ( <space> + <type-denoter> ) * ) * <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'define-sum' <left parenthesis> <typename-symbol>
( <space> + <type-symbol> ) * <right parenthesis> ( <space> + <data-symbol>
( <space> + <type-denoter> ) * ) + <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'define-record' <space> + <typename-symbol> ( <left
parenthesis> <fieldname-symbol> <space> + <type-denoter> <right parenthesis> )
* <right parenthesis>
typed-define-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'define' <space> + <id> <space> + <type-
denoter> <space> + <expression> <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'define' <left parenthesis> <id> ( <space> + <formal-
param-id> <space> + <type-denoter> ) * <right parenthesis> <type-denoter>
<space> + <expression> <right parenthesis>
untyped-define-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'define' <space> + <id> <expression>
<right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'define' <left parenthesis> <id> ( <space> +
<formal-param-id> ) * <right parenthesis> <expression> <right parenthesis>
let-expr ::= <left parenthesis> 'let' <left parenthesis> ( <left parenthesis>
<id> <space> + <val-expr> <right parenthesis> ) * <right parenthesis> <body-
expr> <right parenthesis>
    | <left parenthesis> 'let' <space> + <proc-id> <left parenthesis>
( <left parenthesis> <param-id> <space> + <init-expr> <right parenthesis> ) *
<right parenthesis> <body-expr> <right parenthesis>
type-denoter ::= 'Boolean'
    | 'Number'
    | 'Char'
    | 'String'
    | 'Symbol'
    | 'List'
    | 'Tuple'
    | 'Sumtype'
    | 'Record'

```

```
      | 'Unit'
body-expr ::= <define-expr> <expression>
test-expr ::= <expression>
then-expr ::= <expression>
else-expr ::= <expression>
proc-expr ::= <expression>
val-expr  ::= <expression>
init-expr ::= <expression>
actual-param-expr ::= <expression>
id ::= <symbol>
proc-id ::= <symbol>
formal-param-id ::= <symbol>
param-id ::= <symbol>
typename-symbol ::= <symbol>
data-symbol ::= <symbol>
fieldname-symbol ::= <symbol>
left parenthesis ::= <space> * ' (' <space> *
right parenthesis ::= <space> * ')' <space> *
constant ::= <variable>

program ::= <command or definition> *
command or definition ::= <command> | <define-expr>
command ::= <expression>
```

语义

抽象语法

```
command ::= expr
```

```
declaration ::= typed-define-statement
              | untyped-define-statement
              | (define-sum typename-symbol [data-symbol type-dennoter]*) ; Sumtype
              | (define-sum (typename-symbol type-symbol*) [data-symbol type-
dennoter]*) ; Sumtype
              | (define-record typename-symbol [fieldname-symbol type-dennoter]*) ;
Record
typed-define-statement ::= (define id type-dennoter expr)
                          | (define (id [formal-param-id type-dennoter]*) type-dennoter expr)
untyped-define-statement ::= (define id expr)
                             | (define (id formal-param-id*) expr)
```

```
expr ::= constant | id
       | if-expr
       | and-expr
       | or-expr
       | cond-expr
       | lambda-expr
       | let-expr
       | (expr expr)
       | (set! id expr)
       | (proc-id actual-param-expr*)
       | (proc-expr actual-param-expr*)
       | define-expr
       | match-expr
```

```
lambda-expr ::= (lambda (formal-param-id*) body-expr)
```

```
if-expr ::= (if test-expr then-expr else-expr)
```

```
cond-expr ::= (cond cond-clause*)
cond-clause ::= (test-expr body-expr)
              | (else body-expr)
              | (test-expr => proc-expr)
              | (test-expr)
```

```
and-expr ::= (and expr*)
```

```
or-expr ::= (or expr*)
```

```
match-expr ::= (match val-expr [match-pat body-expr]*)
match-pat ::= id
            | (var id)
            | (quote datum)
```

```

      | (cons match-pat match-pat)
      | type-pat
type-pat ::= basic-pat
      | list-pat
      | tuple-pat
      | sumtype-pat
      | record-pat
basic-pat ::= boolean-value
      | number-value
      | character-value
      | string-value
list-pat  ::= (list match-pat*)
tuple-pat ::= (tuple match-pat*)
sumtype-pat ::= (typename match-pat*)
record-pat  ::= (typename match-pat*)

```

```

let-expr ::= (let ([id val-expr]*) body-expr)

```

```

type-dennoter ::= Unit
      | Boolean
      | Number
      | Character
      | String
      | Symbol
      | List
      | Tuple
      | Sumtype
      | Record

```

语义域

unit	$U = \{\text{empty-value}\}$
boolean	$T = \{\text{false}, \text{true}\}$
symbol	Q
char	H
number	R
string	$Es = H^*$
list	$El = E^*$; lists中元素的类型需要一致
tuple	$Et = E^*$; 长度固定
sumtype	$Em = Q \times Et$
record	$Er = Et$
function	F
value	$E = U + T + Q + H + R + Es + El + Et + Em + Er + F$
type	$A = \{\text{unit}, \text{boolean}, \text{symbol}, \text{char}, \text{number}, \text{string},$
list, tuple}	
id-map	$M = \text{id} \rightarrow \text{value}$
environment-stack-pointer	N
environment	$V = N \rightarrow M$; environment为id-map的栈，N为栈深度，整个程序
仅有一个环境栈	

说明

sumtype 类型

sumtype 类型的语义域为 $E_m = Q \times E_t$ ，例如下面这段代码：

```
> (define-sum Shape
>   [Rect Number Number]
>   [Circle Number])
```

Shape 类型变量的值将会被处理如下，实际按 tuple 来存储：

```
> id → [Shape.Rect (Number Number)]
> id → [Shape.Circle (Number)]
```

record 类型

record 类型变量在编译后会被处理成 tuple 类型，故它的语义域为 $E_r = E_t$

environment 环境栈

我们将传统语言的环境和存储

```
> environment: identifier → location
> store: location → value
合并为标识符映射。
> identifier-map: identifier → value
```

为了实现变量作用域，函数参数机制且支持函数递归，我们创建了环境栈

```
> environment-stack: environment-stack-pointer → identifier-map
```

栈中元素为标识符映射(identifier-map)，并用环境栈指针(environment-stack-pointer)来指向当前标识符映射。

当进入一个新的作用域时，会向环境栈中压入一个空的标识符映射，并更新环境栈指针。当向环境栈中寻找标识符对应的值时，会先在环境栈指针指向的标识符映射中寻找相应的标识符，若找得到则直接得到对应的值，若找不到则向栈底方向的标识符映射递归寻找，直到找到为止。

语义函数

```
execute: command → environment → environment
elaborate: declaration → environment → environment-stack-pointer → environment
evaluate: expression → environment → environment-stack-pointer → value ×
environment
```

```
execute{expr} env =
  let (val, env') = evaluate expr env 0 in
  env'
```

```
elaborate{(define id expr)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate expr env ptr in
  bind(id, value val, env', ptr)
```

; (define id type-denoter expr) 与 (define id expr) 类似

```
elaborate{(define (id formal-param-id*) expr)} env ptr =
  let func arg-ids =
    let (env', ptr') = create_new_env(env, ptr) in
```

```

        evaluate expr bind_parameter(formal-param-id*, arg-ids, env', ptr')
ptr'
    in
        bind(id, function func, env, ptr)

; (define (id [formal-param-id type-dennoter]*) type-dennoter expr) 与 (define (id
formal-param-id*) expr) 类似

; (define-sum typename-symbol [data-symbol type-dennoter]*) 不在语法节点上执行

; (define-sum (typename-symbol type-symbol*) [data-symbol type-dennoter*]+) 不在语
法节点上执行

; evaluate{(define-record typename-symbol (fieldname-symbol type-dennoter*)} 不在语
法节点上执行

```

```

evaluate{constant} env ptr =
    (constant, env)

```

```

evaluate{id} env ptr =
    let val = find(env, ptr, id) in
        (val, env)

```

```

evaluate{(if test-expr then-expr else-expr)} env ptr =
    let (val, env') = evaluate test-expr env ptr in
        if val == boolean true
        then evaluate then-expr env' ptr
        else evaluate else-expr env' ptr

```

```

evaluate{(and expr*)} env ptr =
    if null(expr*) == boolean true
    then (#t, env)
    else let curr-expr = car(expr*) in
        let (val, env') = evaluate curr-expr env ptr in
            if val == boolean true
            then evaluate (and cdr(expr*)) env' ptr
            else (#f, env')

```

```

evaluate{(or expr*)} env ptr =
    if null(expr*) == boolean true
    then (#f, env)
    else let curr-expr = car(expr*) in
        let (val, env') = evaluate curr-expr env ptr in
            if val == boolean true
            then (val, env')
            else evaluate (or cdr(expr*)) env' ptr

```

```

evaluate{(cond cond-clause*)} env ptr =
    if null(cond-clause*) == boolean true
    then (empty-value, env)
    else let curr-cond-clause = car(cond-clause*) in
        let (judge, val, env') = evaluate-cond-clause env ptr in
            if judge == boolean true

```



```

        then (val, env')
        else evaluate (cond cdr(cond-clause*)) env' ptr

evaluate-cond-clause{(test-expr body-expr)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate test-expr env ptr in
    if val == boolean true
    then cons #t (evaluate body-expr env' ptr)
    else (#f, empty-value, env')

evaluate-cond-clause{(else body-expr)} env ptr =
  cons #t (evaluate body-expr env ptr)

evaluate-cond-clause{(test-expr)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate test-expr env ptr in
    if val == boolean true
    then (#t, val, env')
    else (#f, empty-value, env')

evaluate-cond-clause{(test-expr => proc-expr)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate test-expr env ptr in
    if val == boolean true
    then let (func, env'') = evaluate proc-expr env' ptr in
          (#t, evaluate (func val) env'' ptr)
    else (#f, empty-value, env')

```

；函数中所用的环境是定义函数时的环境，因此具有按引用传值的函数闭包特性

```

evaluate{(lambda (formal-param-id*) body-expr)} env ptr =
  let func arg-ids =
    let (env', ptr') = create_new_env(env, ptr) in
      evaluate body-expr bind_parameter(formal-param-id*, arg-ids, env',
ptr') ptr'
  in
    (function func, bind(id, function func, env, ptr))

```

```

evaluate{(let ([id val-expr]*) body-expr)} env ptr =
  let (env', ptr') = create_new_env(env, ptr) in
    let env'' = evaluate-bind-loop [id val-expr]* env' ptr' in
      evaluate body-expr env'' ptr'

evaluate-bind-loop{[id val-expr]*} env ptr =
  if null([id val-expr]*) == boolean true
  then env
  else let (curr-id, curr-val-expr) = car([id val-expr]*) in
        let (val, env') = evaluate curr-val-expr env ptr in
          evaluate-bind-loop cdr([id val-expr]*) bind(curr-id, value val,
env', ptr) ptr

```

```

evaluate{(expr1 expr2)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate expr1 env ptr in
    evaluate expr2 env' ptr

```

```

evaluate{(set! id expr)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate expr env ptr in
    (val, update(env', ptr, id, value val))

```

```

evaluate{(proc-id actual-param-expr*)} env ptr =
  let function func = find(env, ptr, proc-id) in
    let arg-values = give_arguments(actual-param-expr*, env, ptr) in
      (func arg-values, env)

evaluate{(proc-expr actual-param-expr*)} env ptr =
  let (function func, env') = evaluate proc-expr env ptr in
    let arg-values = give_arguments(actual-param-expr*, env', ptr) in
      (func arg-values, env')

```

```

evaluate{(match val-expr [match-pat body-expr]*)} env ptr =
  let (val, env') = evaluate val-expr env ptr
  evaluate-match-loop (match val [match-pat body-expr]*) env' ptr

evaluate-match-loop{(match val [match-pat body-expr]*)} env ptr =
  if null([match-pat body-expr]*) == boolean true
  then (empty-value, env)
  else let (curr-match-pat, curr-body-expr) = car([match-pat body-expr]*) in
    let (env', ptr') = create_new_env(env, ptr) in
      let (judge, env'') = evaluate-pattern-match val curr-match-pat env'
      ptr' in
        if judge == boolean true
        then evaluate curr-body-expr env'' ptr'
        else evaluate-match-loop (match val cdr([match-pat body-expr]*))
env ptr

evaluate-pattern-match{(val id)} env ptr =
  (#t, bind(id, val, env, ptr))

evaluate-pattern-match{(val (var id))} env ptr =
  (#t, bind(id, val, env, ptr))

evaluate-pattern-match{(val (cons match-pat1 match-pat2))} env ptr =
  let list-pat = cons(match-pat1, match-pat2) in
    evaluate-pattern-match val list-pat env ptr

evaluate-pattern-match{(val (and match-pat*))} env ptr =

evaluate-pattern-match{(val boolean-value)} env ptr =
  ((evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type val boolean-value env ptr), env)

; evaluate-pattern-match{(val number-value)} 与 evaluate-pattern-match{(val
boolean-value)} 类似

; evaluate-pattern-match{(val character-value)} 与 evaluate-pattern-match{(val
number-value)} 类似

; evaluate-pattern-match{(val string-value)} 与 evaluate-pattern-match{(val
number-value)} 类似

evaluate-pattern-match{(val (list match-pat*))} env ptr =
  if (evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type val number-value env ptr) == boolean
true
  then (#t, (evaluate-pattern-match-bind-symbol val number-value env ptr))
  else (#f, env)

```

; evaluate-pattern-match{(val (tuple match-pat*))} 与 evaluate-pattern-match{(val (list match-pat*))} 类似

; evaluate-pattern-match{(sumtype-type-label val (typename match-pat*))} 与 evaluate-pattern-match{(val (list match-pat*))} 类似

; evaluate-pattern-match{(record-type-label val (typename match-pat*))} 与 evaluate-pattern-match{(val (list match-pat*))} 类似

```
evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type{(val pat)} env ptr =
  let val-type = value_type(val) in
  let pat-type = value_type(pat) in
  if pat-type == val-type
  then if val-type == type list
    then if null(val) == boolean true
      then if null(pat) == boolean true
        then #t
        else #f
      else if null(pat) == boolean true
        then #f
        else if evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type car(val)
          car(pat) env ptr == true
            then evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type cdr(val)
          cdr(pat) env ptr
        else #f
      else if val-type == type tuple
        then if null(val) == boolean true
          then if null(pat) == boolean true
            then #t
            else #f
          else if null(pat) == boolean true
            then #f
            else if evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type car(val)
              car(pat) env ptr == true
                then evaluate-pattern-match-compare-type cdr(val)
              cdr(pat) env ptr
            else #f
        else if val == pat ; 当两者类型相同,且不为 list 或 tuple,那么 pat 为
常量的基础类型
          then #t
          else #f
        else if pat-type == type symbol ; 当两者类型不同,但 pat 为 symbol 时,视作匹
配
          then #t
          else #f
```

```
evaluate-pattern-match-bind-symbol{(val pat)} env ptr =
; 将 pat 和 val 进行束定。注意 sumtype 与 record 均被处理成 tuple
  let val-type = value_type(val) in
  let pat-type = value_type(pat) in
  if pat-type == val-type
  then if null(val) == boolean true
    then env
    else let env' = evaluate-pattern-match-bind-symbol car(val)
      car(pat) env ptr in
        evaluate-pattern-match-bind-symbol cdr(val) cdr(pat) env'
  ptr
```

```
else if pat-type == type symbol ; 当两者类型不同, pat 可能为 symbol 或简单类型  
常量  
    then bind(pat, val, env, ptr) ; 若为 symbol, 直接将 pat 束定到 val  
    else env ; 简单类型常量不处理
```

辅助函数

```
; 判断表达式 list 或 tuple 是否为空  
null: list → boolean  
      | tuple → boolean
```

```
; 合并 value 和 list  
cons: value × list → list
```

```
; 取 list 或 tuple 第一个元素  
car: list → value  
     | tuple → value
```

```
; 取 list 或 tuple 除第一个元素外的其他元素  
cdr: list → list  
     | tuple → tuple
```

```
; 从环境栈中按 id 取值, 若当前 ptr 栈层找不到该 id 束定, 则向下一层环境继续递归查找  
find: environment × environment-stack-pointer × id → value
```

```
; 从环境栈中查找 id 束定, 若当前 ptr 栈层找不到, 则向下一层继续递归查找, 找到后用 value 更新  
束定值。  
update: environment × environment-stack-pointer × id × value → environment
```

```
; 向环境栈中压入一个新的 empty-id-map, 并更新 ptr  
create_new_env: environment × environment-stack-pointer → environment ×  
environment-stack-pointer
```

```
; 将 id 束定于环境栈 ptr 层 id-map 的 value 上  
bind: id × value × environment × environment-stack-pointer → environment
```

```
; 对参数进行束定  
bind_parameter: formal-param-ids × arg-ids × environment × environment-stack-  
pointer → environment
```

```
; 在环境中对实参表达式 actual-param-exprs 求值  
give_arguments: actual-param-exprs × environment × environment-stack-pointer →  
values
```

```
; 获取 value 的类型  
value_type: val → type
```

类型系统

类型推导

概述

使用 Hindley-Milner 类型系统，实现类型推导和类型检查。

记法

规则公式

$$\frac{premise_1 \quad \dots \quad premise_n}{conclusion} NAME$$

符号表

符号	含义
e	表达式
x	变量
τ	单态类型 (monotype)
σ	多态类型 (polytype)
Γ	环境
$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$	在 Γ 中 e 的类型是 τ
$\Gamma, x : \sigma$	在 Γ 中加入 $x : \sigma$ 后构成的新环境
$\Gamma \vdash^{gen} \sigma \preceq \tau$	在 Γ 中将 τ 泛化成 σ
$\Gamma \vdash^{inst} \sigma \preceq \tau$	在 Γ 中将 σ 实例化成 τ

类型泛化和实例化

多态类型 σ 可以定义为：

$$\sigma = \tau \mid \forall \bar{\alpha}. \tau$$

其中 $\bar{\alpha}$ 代表其所有参数的集合。

类型泛化：将所有不在 Γ 的自由类型变量集合中的 τ 的自由类型变量作为 τ 的参数。

$$\mathbf{gen}(\Gamma, \tau) = \begin{cases} \forall \bar{\alpha}. \tau & \mathbf{free}(\tau) - \mathbf{free}(\Gamma) = \bar{\alpha} \\ \tau & \mathbf{free}(\tau) - \mathbf{free}(\Gamma) = \Phi \end{cases}$$

在 Γ 中将 τ 泛化成 σ ，记作：

$$\Gamma \vdash^{gen} \sigma \preceq \tau$$

类型实例化：用不属于 Γ 的全新类型变量替换 σ 的参数。

$$\mathbf{inst}(\Gamma, \sigma) = \begin{cases} [\bar{\alpha} \mapsto \bar{\tau}] \tau & \forall \bar{\alpha}. \tau \\ \tau & \tau \end{cases}$$

在 Γ 中将 σ 实例化成 τ ，记作：

$$\Gamma \vdash^{inst} \sigma \succeq \tau$$

规则

variable lookup

$$\frac{x : \sigma \in \Gamma \quad \Gamma \vdash^{inst} \sigma \succeq \tau}{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau} \text{VAR}$$

含义：在 Γ 中找到变量 x 后，其类型是 σ ，求值时将 σ 实例化成 τ 。

abstraction

```
(lambda (x-1 ... x-n) e)
```

$$\frac{\Gamma, x_1 : \tau_1, \dots, x_n : \tau_n \vdash e : \tau_r}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{lambda } (x_1 \dots x_n) e) : \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \rightarrow \tau_r} \text{ABS}$$

含义：函数的类型是“参数类型 \rightarrow 结果类型”。函数类型、参数类型、结果类型均为单态类型。

application

```
(e e-1 ... e-n)
```

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1 \dots \tau_n \rightarrow \tau, e_1 : \tau_1, \dots, e_n : \tau_n}{\Gamma \vdash (e e_1 \dots e_n) : \tau} \text{APP}$$

含义：应用函数时，参数和返回值的类型与函数类型对应，且均为单态类型。

let

```
(let ((x-1 e-1)
      ...
      (x-n e-n))
  e)
```

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1, \dots, e_n : \tau_n \quad \Gamma \vdash^{gen} \sigma_1 \succeq \tau_1, \dots, \sigma_n \succeq \tau_n \quad \Gamma, x_1 : \sigma_1, \dots, x_n : \sigma_n \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{let } ((x_1 e_1) \dots (x_n e_n)) e) : \tau} \text{LET}$$

含义：let 绑定时，将 e_i 的类型 τ_i 泛化成 σ_i ，将所有 $x_i : \sigma_i$ 添加到 Γ 中，然后对 e 进行求值。

仅当一个函数绑定到一个变量时，其的类型被泛化。

define

```
(define x e)
```

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash^{gen} \sigma \succeq \tau}{\Gamma' = \Gamma, x : \sigma} \text{DEF}$$

含义：define 时，将 e 的类型 τ 泛化成 σ ，将 $x : \sigma$ 添加到 Γ 中生成新的环境 Γ' 。

define function 是 define symbol 的语法糖

```
(define (x x-1 ... x-n) e)
```

上式等价于：

```
(define x (lambda (x-1 ... x-n) e))
```

define 可选类型标注，带有类型标注的 define 支持多态递归。

```
(define x t-x e)
```

```
(define (x [x-1 t-1] ... [x-n t-n]) t-r e)
```

set!

```
(set! x e)
```

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash^{gen} \sigma \succeq \tau}{x : \sigma \in \Gamma} \text{SET}$$

含义：set! 时， e 的类型 τ 泛化成 σ ， $x : \sigma$ 应当已经存在于当前环境 Γ 中。改变变量的值，变量类型不变。

match

```
(match e
  (p-1 e-1)
  ...
  (p-n e-n))
```

$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash p_1 : \tau', \dots, p_n : \tau'}{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau'} \quad x_{ij} : \tau_{ij} \in p_i \quad \Gamma, \overline{x_i : \tau_i} \vdash e_i : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{match } e (p_1 e_1) \dots (p_n e_n)) : \tau} \text{MATCH}$$

含义：match 匹配模式 p_i 后， p_i 中的所有变量 $x_{ij} : \tau_{ij}$ 的集合写作 $\overline{x_i : \tau_i}$ 。所有模式 p_i 的类型应与 e 的类型相同，且是单态类型 τ' 。各个 $\overline{x_i : \tau_i}$ 加入 Γ 后的环境中求值 e_i 的类型与 match 式子的类型 τ 相同。

推导过程

见示例程序中的 [类型推导过程](#) 小节。

类型

类型	含义
Unit	空值
Symbol	符号
Bool	布尔类型 <code>#t</code> 或 <code>#f</code>
Number	数值
Char	字符
String	字符串

类型	含义
List	复合类型：列表，不定长度，元素类型相同
Tuple	复合类型：元组，固定长度，元素类型可以不同
Sumtype	复合类型：多种类型的并集
Record	复合类型：结构体

预定义符号的类型

符号	类型
<code>if</code>	Bool , $\tau, \tau \rightarrow \tau$
<code>begin</code>	$\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n, \tau \rightarrow \tau$
<code>cons</code>	$\tau, \mathbf{List}[\tau] \rightarrow \mathbf{List}[\tau]$
<code>car</code>	$\mathbf{List}[\tau] \rightarrow \tau$
<code>cdr</code>	$\mathbf{List}[\tau] \rightarrow \mathbf{List}[\tau]$
<code>+</code> , <code>-</code> , <code>*</code> , <code>/</code>	Number , Number \rightarrow Number
<code>and</code> , <code>or</code>	Bool * \rightarrow Bool
<code>not</code>	Bool \rightarrow Bool
<code>></code> , <code><</code> , <code>=</code> , <code>>=</code> , <code><=</code>	Number , Number \rightarrow Bool
<code>rand</code>	Unit \rightarrow Number
<code>print</code>	$\tau \rightarrow \mathbf{Unit}$
<code>eq?</code>	$\tau, \tau \rightarrow \mathbf{Bool}$
<code>null</code>	$\mathbf{List}[\tau]$

说明

`cond` 是 `if` 的语法糖。

```
(cond (cond-1 expr-1)
      ...
      (cond-n expr-n)
      (else expr-else))
```

上式等价于

```
(if cond-1 expr-1
    (if ... ...
        (if cond-n expr-n
            expr-else) ...))
```


示例程序

List 高阶函数

- foldr
- concat
- flatten

```
(define (foldr f x0 l)
  (match l
    [(Cons x xs) (f x (foldr f x0 xs))]
    [(Nil) x0]))

(define (concat x y) (foldr cons y x))

(define (flatten x)
  (foldr (lambda (l r) (concat l r))
    null x))

(define nest '((1 2 3) (2 3) (1)))

(print (flatten nest))
```

类型推导过程

以 `foldr` 的类型推导过程为例，书写时省略了应用 VAR 规则的步骤。

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \text{foldr} : \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3 \rightarrow \tau_4, f : \tau_1, x0 : \tau_2, xs : \tau_3}{(\text{foldr } f \text{ } x0 \text{ } xs) : \tau_4} \text{APP}$$
$$\frac{\frac{\Gamma \vdash (\text{Cons } x \text{ } xs) : \mathbf{List}[\tau_5], \text{Nil} : \mathbf{List}[\tau_5]}{\Gamma \vdash l : \mathbf{List}[\tau_5]} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash f : \tau_5, \tau_6 \rightarrow \tau_4, x : \tau_5, (\text{foldr } f \text{ } x0 \text{ } xs) : \tau_6}{\Gamma \vdash (f \text{ } x \text{ } (\text{foldr } f \text{ } x0 \text{ } xs)) : \tau_4} \text{APP} \quad \Gamma \vdash x0 : \tau_4}{\Gamma, f : \tau_1, x0 : \tau_2, l : \tau_3 \vdash (\text{match } \dots) : \tau_4} \text{MATCH}$$
$$\frac{\Gamma, f : \tau_1, x0 : \tau_2, l : \tau_3 \vdash (\text{match } \dots) : \tau_4}{\Gamma \vdash (\text{lambda } (f \text{ } x0 \text{ } l) (\text{match } \dots)) : \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3 \rightarrow \tau_4} \text{ABS}$$

1. $(\text{foldr } f \text{ } x0 \text{ } xs) : \tau_6 = \tau_4$
2. $f : \tau_1 = \tau_5, \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_4$
3. $l : \tau_3 = \mathbf{List}[\tau_5]$
4. $x0 : \tau_2 = \tau_4$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash (\text{lambda } (f \text{ } x0 \text{ } l) (\text{match } \dots)) : \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash^{gen} \sigma \succeq \tau}{\Gamma' = \Gamma, \text{foldr} : \sigma} \text{DEF}$$

5. $\tau = (\tau_5, \tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_4), \tau_4, \mathbf{List}[\tau_5] \rightarrow \tau_4$
6. $\sigma = \forall \alpha \forall \beta. (\alpha, \beta \rightarrow \beta), \beta, \mathbf{List}[\alpha] \rightarrow \beta$

类型推导结果

```
defined type List :: List a
define: foldr :: forall n.o => (o -> n -> n) -> n -> List o -> n
define: concat :: forall w => List w -> List w -> List w
define: flatten :: forall bh => List (List bh) -> List bh
define: nest :: List (List Number)
expr: (print (flatten nest)) :: Unit
```

树的遍历和树上map

- pre-order, in-order, post-order
- tree-map

```
(define-sum (Tree a)
  [Branch a (Tree a) (Tree a)]
  [Leaf a])

(define (concat x y)
  (match x
    [(Cons x xs) (cons x (concat xs y))]
    [(Nil) y]))

(define (pre-order t)
  (match t
    [(Tree.Branch v left right)
     (cons v (concat (pre-order left) (pre-order right)))]
    [(Tree.Leaf x) (cons x null)]))

(define (in-order t)
  (match t
    [(Tree.Branch v left right)
     (concat (in-order left) (cons v (in-order right)))]
    [(Tree.Leaf x) (cons x null)]))

(define (post-order t)
  (match t
    [(Tree.Branch v left right)
     (concat (post-order left) (concat (post-order right) (cons v null)))]
    [(Tree.Leaf x) (cons x null)]))

(define (tree-map f t)
  (match t
    [(Tree.Branch v left right)
     (Tree.Branch (f v) (tree-map f left) (tree-map f right))]
    [(Tree.Leaf v) (Tree.Leaf (f v))]))
```

类型推导结果

```
defined type List :: List a
defined type Tree :: Tree a
get func Tree.Branch :: a -> Tree a -> Tree a -> Tree a
get func Tree.Leaf :: a -> Tree a
define: concat :: forall q => List q -> List q -> List q
define: pre-order :: forall bk => Tree bk -> List bk
define: in-order :: forall ce => Tree ce -> List ce
define: post-order :: forall db => Tree db -> List db
define: tree-map :: forall dv.dw => (dv -> dw) -> Tree dv -> Tree dw
```

表达式树

```
(define-sum Term
  [Add Term Term]
  [Sub Term Term]
  [Mul Term Term]
  [Div Term Term]
  [Val Number])

(define (eval-term term)
  (match term
    [(Term.Add x y) (add-term x y)]
    [(Term.Sub x y) (sub-term x y)]
    [(Term.Mul x y) (mul-term x y)]
    [(Term.Div x y) (div-term x y)]
    [(Term.Val x) x]))

(define (term-combiner f)
  (lambda (x y)
    (f (eval-term x)
       (eval-term y))))

(define add-term (term-combiner +))
(define sub-term (term-combiner -))
(define mul-term (term-combiner *))
(define div-term (term-combiner /))

(define tree-1
  (Term.Div (Term.Add (Term.Val 6)
                      (Term.Mul (Term.Val 2)
                                (Term.Val 3)))
            (Term.Sub (Term.Val 5)
                      (Term.Val 1))))

(print (eval-term tree-1))
```

类型推导结果

```
defined type List :: List a
defined type Term :: Term
get func Term.Add :: Term -> Term -> Term
get func Term.Sub :: Term -> Term -> Term
get func Term.Mul :: Term -> Term -> Term
get func Term.Div :: Term -> Term -> Term
get func Term.Val :: Number -> Term
comps: [{'sub-term', 'add-term', 'div-term', 'mul-term', 'eval-term', 'term-combiner'}, {'tree-1'}]
define: tree-1 :: Term
define: sub-term :: Term -> Term -> Number
define: add-term :: Term -> Term -> Number
define: div-term :: Term -> Term -> Number
define: mul-term :: Term -> Term -> Number
define: eval-term :: Term -> Number
define: term-combiner :: (Number -> Number -> Number) -> Term -> Term -> Number
expr: (print (eval-term tree-1)) :: Unit
```

类型检查和编译器的实现

类型检查器和编译器用 Python 实现，共计 3500+ 行，项目地址：<https://github.com/bravomikekilo/Tscheme>

项目实现了基本的Hindley-Milner类型系统和类型检查功能 实现的基本类型有 Unit类型(C语言中的void), Number类型, Bool类型, String类型, Char类型, Symbol类型

实现的其他类型有

- 函数类型
- 和类型
- 元组类型
- 记录类型(record)

在和类型的基础上, 我们对 scheme 中的 list 进行了建模, 提供了 List 类型

项目实现的语法有: if, cond, apply, let, define, set!, begin, list, tuple, match

基于我们自己设计的基于类型的match语法,我们实现现代语言中的一个重要特性：**模式匹配**

一个常见的 patten match

```
(define (foldr f x0 l) (match l
  [(Cons x xs) (f x (foldr f x0 xs))]
  [(Nil) x0]))
```

架构上采用了两层分层中间表达形式的设计方案，这样有利于在开发中改变语法。

在解析器的实现上，采用了Parser combinator的方案，好处是可以避免引入其它依赖，同时可以直接解析生成语法对象，避免了额外的转换。