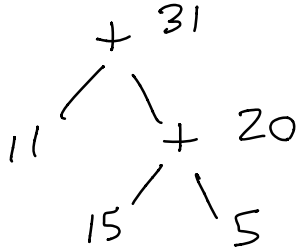


# Recitation 17: The Substitution Model

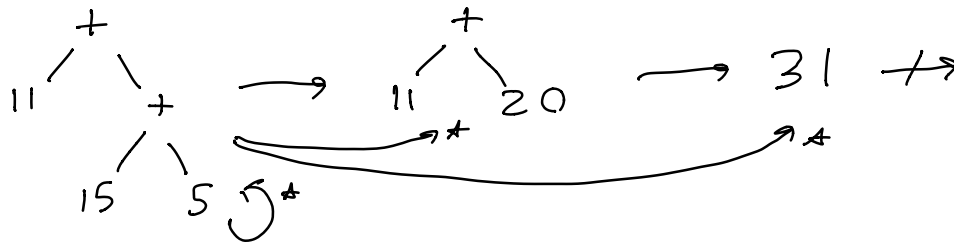
$$11 + (15 + 5)$$



No element

$$(31, e) \in \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Single-step relation} \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{c} + \\ / \backslash \\ 11 \quad + \\ / \backslash \\ 15 \quad 5 \end{array}, 31 \right) \in \rightarrow$$



Multi-step relation  $\rightarrow^*$

Single-step semantics for +

$$e_1 + e_2 \quad e_1 * e_2$$

if condition  
LHS  $\rightarrow$  RHS

$$\text{if } e \rightarrow e'$$

$$e + e_1 \rightarrow e' + e_1$$

$$\text{if } e \rightarrow e'$$

$$v + e \rightarrow v + e'$$

$$\text{if } "v_1 + v_2" = n$$

$$v_1 + v_2 \rightarrow n$$

Let bindings

$$\text{let } y = \underline{3+4} \text{ in } y + 5$$

$$\text{let } x = \underline{e_1} \text{ in } e_2$$

if  $e_1 \rightarrow e_1'$

$\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \rightarrow \text{let } x = e_1' \text{ in } e_2$

(no condition)

$\text{let } x = v \text{ in } e_2 \rightarrow e_2 \{v/x\}$

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Substitution

$x \{v/x\} = v$

$(e_1 + e_2) \{v/x\} = e_1 \{v/x\} + e_2 \{v/x\}$

$i \{v/x\} = i \quad y \{v/x\} = y$

$(\text{let } y = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) \{v/x\} \rightarrow$

$\text{let } y = e_1 \{v/x\} \text{ in } e_2 \{v/x\}$

$(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) \{v/x\}$

$\rightarrow \text{let } x = e_1 \{v/x\} \text{ in } e_2$

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Exercises

(1)  $\text{let } x = \underline{2+2} \text{ in } x+x$

$\rightarrow \text{let } x = 4 \text{ in } x+x$

$\rightarrow (x+x) \{4/x\}$

$= 4+4$

$\rightarrow 8$

(2)  $\text{let } x = 5 \text{ in } ((\text{let } x = 6 \text{ in } x) + x)$

$\rightarrow ((\text{let } x = 6 \text{ in } x) + x) \{5/x\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (\text{let } x = 6 \text{ in } x) \{5/x\} + 5 \\
&= (\text{let } x = 6 \text{ in } x) + 5 \\
&\rightarrow x \{6/x\} + 5 \\
&= 6 + 5 \\
&\rightarrow 11
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad &\text{let } x = 1 \text{ in } (\text{let } x = x + x \text{ in } x + x) \\
&\rightarrow (\text{let } x = x + x \text{ in } x + x) \{1/x\} \\
&= \text{let } x = 1 + 1 \text{ in } x + x \\
&\rightarrow \text{let } x = 2 \text{ in } x + x \\
&\rightarrow (x + x) \{2/x\} \\
&= 2 + 2 \\
&\rightarrow 4
\end{aligned}$$


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Core OCaml

$i ::= \langle \text{integers} \rangle$

$x ::= \langle \text{identifiers} \rangle$

$\text{bop} ::= + \mid *$

$b ::= \text{true} \mid \text{false}$

$e ::= i \mid x \mid e_1 \text{ bop } e_2 \mid$

$\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \mid$

$(e_1, e_2) \mid \text{fst } e \mid \text{snd } e \mid$

$\text{Left } e \mid \text{Right } e \mid$

$\text{match } e \text{ with Left } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 ; \text{ Right } x_2 \rightarrow e_2 \mid$   
 $\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \mid$   
 $\text{fun } x \rightarrow c \mid e_1 \ e_2$

$v ::= i \mid b \mid (v_1, v_2) \mid \text{Left } v \mid \text{Right } v \mid \text{fun } x \rightarrow e$

## Semantics of Core QCamL

### Pairs

$\text{if } e \rightarrow e'$   
 $(e, e_1) \rightarrow (e', e_1)$   
 $(v, e) \rightarrow (v, e')$

$\text{fst } (v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v_1$   
 $\text{snd } (v_1, v_2) \rightarrow v_2$

### Variants

$\text{if } e \rightarrow e'$   
 $\text{Left } e \rightarrow \text{Left } e'$   
 $\text{Right } e \rightarrow \text{Right } e'$   
 $\text{match } e \text{ with } \dots \rightarrow \text{match } e' \text{ with } \dots$

$\text{match Left } v \text{ with Left } x_1 \rightarrow e_1 ; \text{ Right } x_2 \rightarrow e_2$   
 $\rightarrow e_1 \{v/x_1\}$

### Conditionals

$\text{if } c \rightarrow e'$   
 $\text{if } e \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \rightarrow \text{if } e' \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3$   
 $\text{if true then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 \rightarrow e_2$

### Functions

if e → e'

if e → e'

e e<sub>1</sub> → e' e<sub>1</sub>

(fun x → e<sub>2</sub>) e → (fun x → e<sub>2</sub>) e'

(fun x → e<sub>2</sub>) v → e<sub>2</sub> {v/x}

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Substitution in Core Ocaml

Functions

(fun x → e) {v/x} = fun x → e

(fun y → e) {v/x}

= fun y → (e {v/x})

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let x = 3 in ..

fun y → x

fun z → x

let x = 2 in (fun y → x)

→ (fun y → x) {2/x}

= fun y → 2

let x = 2 in (fun z → x)

→ (fun z → x) {2/x}

~~= fun z → 2~~

= (fun z<sub>1</sub> → x) {2/x}

←

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$$