

Implementing Recursion via State

CS 350

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Last updated: August 3, 2024

Recursion via State

- Goals

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- Key Concepts
 - Landin's Knot

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- We'll do this with a special `let` form
 - `{letrec x <expr> <expr>}`
 - Gives `{letrec x e1 e2}` gives `x` the value `e1` then evaluates `e2` with `x` in scope
 - Exactly like `letvar`, except **`x` is also in scope in `e1`**

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 - In a later lecture we'll see a way to give this semantics

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 - **Recursive occurrences of the variable must be in the body of a lambda**
 - Lambda bodies aren't evaluated until call time

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 - Interpret e1 in the environment extended with x's location
 - If ever fetch from that location, get the dummy value and raise an error
 - Shouldn't ever fetch if self-references are in the bodies of functions
 - Then, **update the store to contain the value of e1 at the location of x**
 - Then, interpret the body e2 with this updated store

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```
(define (interp [env : Env]
                [e : Expr]
                [sto : Store]) : Result
  (type-case Expr e
    [(LetRec x xexpr body)
     (let* ([x-loc (new-loc sto)] ;; Location for x
            [dummy-sto ;; Put a dummy value at x's location
              (override-store (cell x-loc
                                   (Var 'recursionError)))]
            (with ([x-val x-sto]
                   ;; Interpret xexpr in env with x's location
                   (interp (extendEnv (bind x x-loc) env)
                           xexpr
                           dummy-sto))
                      ;; Interpret body in env with x's location
                      ;; and store with x's newly computed value
                      ;; plus any side-effects from xexpr
                      (interp (extendEnv (bind x x-loc) env) body
                              (override-store (cell x-loc x-val) x-sto)))))]
```

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{letrec fact {fun {x}
                  {if0 x
                     1
                     {* x {fact {- x 1}}}}}
  {fact 3}}
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{letrec fact {fun {x}
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- To evaluate letrec we:
 - Make a new location 0 for fact
 - Evaluate the value for fact

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- To evaluate letrec we:
 - Make a new location Θ for fact
 - Evaluate the value for fact
 - Env: fact := Θ

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- To evaluate letrec we:
 - Make a new location Θ for fact
 - Evaluate the value for fact
 - Env: fact := Θ
 - Store: $\Theta \Rightarrow (\text{Var } \text{'recursionError}) \sim\sim$

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(ClosureV
  (Fun 'x (If0 (Var 'x)
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    (Times (Var 'x)
      (Call (Var 'fact)
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- Closure captures environment with `fact := 0`
 - Only captures environment, **not store**

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 - Closure stores environment (`fact := 0`)

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 - Env: fact := 0
- 3 evaluates to (NumLit 3), fact evaluates to closure from location 0

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 - Environment x := 1, fact := 0

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- fact in call evaluates to *the same closure* at location 0
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 - Etc. until we reach 0 and don't have a recursive call

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- Useful in typed languages that can't give the Y-combinator a type