## Nomenclature:

- ligne double : remplacement d'une variable  $(e_1, \gamma_2, ...)$  par sa définition (ou inversement)
- ligne simple : application d'une des règles de la sémantique opérationnelle

## Simplifications d'écriture

- $-e_1 = \text{fun } n \rightarrow \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * fact (n-1)$
- $-e_3 = \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * fact (n-1)$
- $-\gamma_2 = \gamma :: \{fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \}$
- $-\gamma_3 = \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 2\}$
- $--\gamma_4 = \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 1\}$
- $-\gamma_5 = \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 0\}$

$$[A] \qquad [B] \\ \underline{\gamma_2 \vdash 2 \Rightarrow 2 \quad \gamma_2 \vdash fact \Rightarrow \langle \operatorname{fun} n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle \quad \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 2\} \vdash e_3 \Rightarrow 2} \\ \underline{\gamma :: \{fact \mapsto \langle \operatorname{letrec} fact = e_1 \operatorname{in} e_1, \gamma \rangle\} \vdash fact \ 2 \Rightarrow 2} \\ \underline{\gamma \vdash \operatorname{letrec} fact = \operatorname{fun} n \rightarrow \operatorname{if} n = 0 \ \operatorname{then} \ 1 \ \operatorname{else} n * fact \ (n-1) \ \operatorname{in} \ fact \ 2 \Rightarrow 2}$$

[A]: évaluation de fact

$$\frac{\gamma_2 \vdash \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}{\gamma :: \{ fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \} \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma :: \{ fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \} \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma_2 \vdash fact \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}$$

$$[B] : \text{On déroule un appel récursif}$$

[C]: Appel de fonction

[A']: évaluation de fact, presque identique à [A]

$$\frac{\gamma_2 \vdash \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}{\gamma :: \{ fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle\} \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma :: \{ fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle\} \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma_3 \vdash fact \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}$$

$$[B'] : \text{On déroule un deuxième appel récursif}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} [C'] \\ \hline \gamma_4 \vdash n \Rightarrow 1 \ \gamma_4 \vdash 0 \Rightarrow 0 \ 1 \times 0 \in dom(=) \ \text{false} = (1=0) \\ \hline \gamma_4 \vdash n = 0 \Rightarrow \text{false} \\ \hline \hline \gamma_4 \vdash \text{if} \ n = 0 \ \text{then} \ 1 \ \text{else} \ n * fact \ (n-1) \Rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \hline \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 1\} \vdash e_3 \Rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

[C']: Appel de fonction

[A]: évaluation de fact, presque identique à [A] et [A']

$$\frac{\gamma_2 \vdash \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}{\gamma :: \{ fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \} \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma :: \{ fact \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } fact = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \} \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma_4 \vdash fact \Rightarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}$$

$$[B"] : \text{On déroule un troisième appel récursif}$$