1. Consider the following piece of ML code:

```
let val x = 1
  in let fun f y = y + x;
  in let val q = 2
       in let fun h z = (f z ) * q;
       in let val w = h 3 in w
            end
       end
       end
       end
       end
       end
       end
```

- (a) What is the value of w?
- (b) Fill in the missing parts in the following diagram of the run-time structures for execution of this code up to the point where the call inside h(3) is about to return. The activation records are numbered 1-7, from the top.

$Activation \ Records$			
(1)		access link	(0)
		X	
(2)		access link	()
		f	•
(3)		access link	()
		q	
(4)		access link	()
		h	•
(5)		access link	()
		w	
(6)	h(3)	access link	()
		z	
(7)	f(3)	access link	()
		у	

Closures	Compiled Code	
⟨(), • ⟩	code for f	
⟨(), • ⟩	\mid code for h \mid	

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2. Consider the following ML program:

```
fun foo x =  let fun bar f = fn x =  f (f x); in bar (fn y = > y + x) end;
```

(a) what is the value of "foo 3 2" according to the standard (statically scoped) semantics of ML?

Now, suppose we try to optimize the above function by first inlining the bar function

```
fun foo x = fn x \Rightarrow (fn y \Rightarrow y + x) ((fn y \Rightarrow y + x) x);
Substituting x for y
fun foo x = fn x \Rightarrow (fn y \Rightarrow y + x) (x + x);
Substituting (x + x) for y.
fun foo x = fn x \Rightarrow x + x + x;
```

- (b) What does "foo 3 2" evaluate to using the "optimized" version of foo?
- (c) What was the mistake we made in our attempted optimization?
- 3. Do Exercise 7.12 from Mitchell using the following SML code:

4. Do Exercises 7.13(b) and 7.13(c) from Mitchell using the following SML code:

5. (4 points) Do Exercise 7.15 from Mitchell.