

### Nomenclature :

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

### Simplifications d'écriture

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

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

$[A]$  : évaluation de  $\text{fact}$

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\gamma_2 \vdash \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3 \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}{\gamma :: \{ \text{fact} \mapsto \langle \text{letrec } \text{fact} = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \} \vdash e_1 \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{\gamma \vdash \text{letrec } \text{fact} = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle \quad \gamma_2 \vdash \text{fact} \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle}}{fact \in \gamma_2 \quad \gamma_2(\text{fact}) = \langle \text{letrec } \text{fact} = e_1 \text{ in } e_1, \gamma \rangle} \quad [B]$$

$[B]$  : On déroule un appel récursif

$$\frac{\frac{\gamma_3 \vdash n \Downarrow 2 \quad \gamma_3 \vdash 0 \Downarrow 0 \quad 2 \times 0 \in \text{dom}(=) \quad \text{false} = (2 = 0) \quad \gamma_3 \vdash n \Downarrow 2 \quad \gamma_3 \vdash \text{fact } (n - 1) \Downarrow 1 \quad 2 \times 1 \in \text{dom}(*) \quad 2 = (2 * 1)}{\gamma_3 \vdash n = 0 \Downarrow \text{false}} \quad \frac{\gamma_3 \vdash n * \text{fact } (n - 1) \Downarrow 2}{\gamma_3 \vdash \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * \text{fact } (n - 1) \Downarrow 2} \quad \frac{\gamma_3 \vdash \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * \text{fact } (n - 1) \Downarrow 2}{\gamma_2 :: \{ n \mapsto 2 \} \vdash e_3 \Downarrow 2} \quad [C]$$

$[C]$  : Appel de fonction

$$\frac{\gamma_3 \vdash n \Downarrow 2 \quad \gamma_3 \vdash 1 \Downarrow 1 \quad 2 \times 1 \in \text{dom}(-) \quad 1 = (2 - 1)}{\gamma_3 \vdash (n - 1) \Downarrow 1} \quad \frac{\gamma_3 \vdash \text{fact} \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle \quad \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 1\} \vdash e_3 \Downarrow 1}{\gamma_3 \vdash \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1} \quad \frac{[A'] \quad [B']}{\gamma_3 \vdash \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1}$$

$[A']$  : évaluation de  $\text{fact}$ , presque identique à  $[A]$

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

$[B']$  : On déroule un deuxième appel récursif

$$\frac{\gamma_4 \vdash n \Downarrow 1 \quad \gamma_4 \vdash 0 \Downarrow 0 \quad 1 \times 0 \in \text{dom}(=) \quad \text{false} = (1 = 0)}{\gamma_4 \vdash n = 0 \Downarrow \text{false}} \quad \frac{[C'] \quad \gamma_4 \vdash n \Downarrow 1 \quad \gamma_4 \vdash \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1 \quad 1 \times 1 \in \text{dom}(*) \quad 1 = (1 * 1)}{\gamma_3 \vdash n * \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1} \quad \frac{\gamma_4 \vdash \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1}{\gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 1\} \vdash e_3 \Downarrow 1}$$

$[C']$  : Appel de fonction

$$\frac{\gamma_4 \vdash n \Downarrow 1 \quad \gamma_4 \vdash 1 \Downarrow 1 \quad 1 \times 1 \in \text{dom}(-) \quad 0 = (1 - 1)}{\gamma_4 \vdash (n - 1) \Downarrow 0} \quad \frac{\gamma_4 \vdash \text{fact} \Downarrow \langle \text{fun } n \rightarrow e_3, \gamma_2 \rangle \quad \gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 0\} \vdash e_3 \Downarrow 1}{\gamma_4 \vdash \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1} \quad [A''] \quad [B'']$$

$[A'']$  : évaluation de  $\text{fact}$ , presque identique à  $[A]$  et  $[A']$

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

$[B'']$  : On déroule un troisième appel récursif

$$\frac{\gamma_5 \vdash n \Downarrow 0 \quad \gamma_5 \vdash 0 \Downarrow 0 \quad 0 \times 0 \in \text{dom}(=) \quad \text{true} = (0 = 0)}{\gamma_5 \vdash n = 0 \Downarrow \text{true}} \quad \frac{\gamma_5 \vdash 1 \Downarrow 1}{\gamma_5 \vdash \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1} \quad \frac{\gamma_5 \vdash \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n * \text{fact} (n - 1) \Downarrow 1}{\gamma_2 :: \{n \mapsto 0\} \vdash e_3 \Downarrow 1}$$