

$E ::= c$	(定数)
$ v$	(変数)
$ v_1 + v_2 \mid v_1 - v_2 \mid v_1 * v_2 \mid v_1 / v_2 \mid v_1 \% v_2$	(四則演算)
$ v_1 + .v_2 \mid v_1 - .v_2 \mid v_1 * .v_2 \mid v_1 / .v_2$	(実数演算)
$ \text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4$	(条件分岐 1)
$ \text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4$	(条件分岐 2)
$ \text{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2$	(局所変数定義)
$ \text{let rec } f \ v_1 \dots v_n = E_1 \text{ in } E_2$	(局所関数定義)
$ v_0 \ v_1 \dots v_n$	(関数適用)

図 1: k -正規形の構文

$P ::= \{D_1, \dots, D_m\} E$	(プログラム)
$D ::= f \ v_1 \dots v_n = E$	(定義)
$E ::= c$	(定数)
$ v$	(変数)
$ v_1 + v_2 \mid v_1 - v_2 \mid v_1 * v_2 \mid v_1 / v_2 \mid v_1 \% v_2$	(四則演算)
$ v_1 + .v_2 \mid v_1 - .v_2 \mid v_1 * .v_2 \mid v_1 / .v_2$	(実数演算)
$ \text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4$	(条件分岐 1)
$ \text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4$	(条件分岐 2)
$ \text{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2$	(局所変数定義)
$ f \ v_1 \dots v_n$	(関数適用)

図 2: 1 階の言語の構文

$\mathcal{F}_P : \text{Knormal.t} \rightarrow \text{First.prog.t}$	
$\mathcal{F}_P[\text{let rec } f_1 \ v_{11} \dots v_{1n_1} = E_1 \text{ in } \dots \text{let rec } f_m \ v_{m1} \dots v_{mn_m} = E_m \text{ in } E]$	$= \{(f_1 \ v_{11} \dots v_{1n_1} = \mathcal{F}_E[E_1]), \dots, (f_m \ v_{m1} \dots v_{mn_m} = \mathcal{F}_E[E_m])\} \mathcal{F}_E[E]$ ※
$\mathcal{F}_E : \text{Knormal.t} \rightarrow \text{First.t}$	
$\mathcal{F}_E[c]$	$= c$
$\mathcal{F}_E[v]$	$= v$
$\mathcal{F}_E[v_1 + v_2]$	$= v_1 + v_2$
$\mathcal{F}_E[\text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4]$	$= \text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } \mathcal{F}_E[E_3] \text{ else } \mathcal{F}_E[E_4]$
$\mathcal{F}_E[\text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4]$	$= \text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } \mathcal{F}_E[E_3] \text{ else } \mathcal{F}_E[E_4]$
$\mathcal{F}_E[\text{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2]$	$= \text{let } v = \mathcal{F}_E[E_1] \text{ in } \mathcal{F}_E[E_2]$
$\mathcal{F}_E[\text{let rec } f \ v_1 \dots v_n = E_1 \text{ in } E_2]$	$= \text{未サポート}$ ※
$\mathcal{F}_E[f \ v_1 \dots v_n]$	$= f \ v_1 \dots v_n$

図 3: 1 階の言語への変換 \mathcal{F}

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{P}_P &: \text{First.prog_t} \rightarrow \text{First.prog_t} \\
\mathcal{P}_P[\{D_1, \dots, D_m\} E] &= \{\mathcal{P}_D[D_1], \dots, \mathcal{P}_D[D_m]\} \mathcal{P}_E[E] \\
\\
\mathcal{P}_D &: \text{First.def_t} \rightarrow \text{First.def_t} \\
\mathcal{P}_D[f v_1 \dots v_n = E] &= f R_1 \dots R_n = \quad \text{※} \\
&\quad \text{let } v_1 = R_1 \text{ in } \dots \text{ let } v_n = R_n \text{ in } \mathcal{P}_E[E] \\
\\
\mathcal{P}_E &: \text{First.t} \rightarrow \text{First.t} \\
\mathcal{P}_E[c] &= c \\
\mathcal{P}_E[v] &= v \\
\mathcal{P}_E[v_1 + v_2] &= v_1 + v_2 \\
\mathcal{P}_E[\text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4] &= \text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } \mathcal{P}_E[E_3] \text{ else } \mathcal{P}_E[E_4] \\
\mathcal{P}_E[\text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4] &= \text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } \mathcal{P}_E[E_3] \text{ else } \mathcal{P}_E[E_4] \\
\mathcal{P}_E[\text{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2] &= \text{let } v = \mathcal{P}_E[E_1] \text{ in } \mathcal{P}_E[E_2] \\
\mathcal{P}_E[f v_1 \dots v_n] &= \text{let } R_1 = v_1 \text{ in } \dots \text{ let } R_n = v_n \text{ in } \quad \text{※} \\
&\quad f R_1 \dots R_n
\end{aligned}$$

図 4: 1 階の言語に対するレジスタ割り当ての前処理 \mathcal{P} 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{A}_P &: \text{First.prog_t} \times (\text{変数} \rightarrow \text{変数}) \rightarrow \text{First.prog_t} \\
\mathcal{A}_P[\{D_1, \dots, D_m\} E] \rho &= \{\mathcal{A}_D[D_1] \rho, \dots, \mathcal{A}_D[D_m] \rho\} \mathcal{A}_E[E] \rho \\
\\
\mathcal{A}_D &: \text{First.def_t} \times (\text{変数} \rightarrow \text{変数}) \rightarrow \text{First.def_t} \\
\mathcal{A}_D[f R_1 \dots R_n = E] \rho &= f R_1 \dots R_n = \mathcal{A}_E[E] \rho \\
\\
\mathcal{A}_E &: \text{First.t} \times (\text{変数} \rightarrow \text{変数}) \rightarrow \text{First.t} \\
\mathcal{A}_E[c] \rho &= c \\
\mathcal{A}_E[v] \rho &= \rho(v) \\
\mathcal{A}_E[v_1 + v_2] \rho &= \rho(v_1) + \rho(v_2) \\
\mathcal{A}_E[\text{if } v_1 = v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4] \rho &= \text{if } \rho(v_1) = \rho(v_2) \text{ then } \mathcal{A}_E[E_3] \rho \text{ else } \mathcal{A}_E[E_4] \rho \\
\mathcal{A}_E[\text{if } v_1 < v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4] \rho &= \text{if } \rho(v_1) < \rho(v_2) \text{ then } \mathcal{A}_E[E_3] \rho \text{ else } \mathcal{A}_E[E_4] \rho \\
\mathcal{A}_E[\text{let } R_i = E_1 \text{ in } E_2] \rho &= \text{let } R_i = \mathcal{A}_E[E_1] \rho \text{ in } \mathcal{A}_E[E_2] \rho \\
\mathcal{A}_E[\text{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2] \rho &= \text{新しいレジスタ } R_i \text{ をとってきて} \quad \text{※} \\
&\quad \text{let } R_i = \mathcal{A}_E[E_1] \rho \text{ in } \mathcal{A}_E[E_2] \rho[v \mapsto R_i] \\
\mathcal{A}_E[f R_1 \dots R_n] \rho &= f R_1 \dots R_n
\end{aligned}$$

図 5: (非常に単純な) レジスタ割り当て \mathcal{A} 。 ρ は、変数を受け取ったら、その変数に割り当てられているレジスタを返す関数。ただし $\rho(R_i) = R_i$ とする。