```
E ::= c
                                                (定数)
                                                (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 | v_1 - v_2 | v_1 * v_2 | v_1/.v_2
                                                (実数演算)
      if v_1=v_2 then E_3 else E_4
                                                (条件分岐1)
    if v_1 < v_2 then E_3 else E_4
                                                (条件分岐2)
       let v = E_1 in E_2
                                                (局所変数定義)
       let rec f v_1 \dots v_n = E_1 in E_2
                                                (局所関数定義)
                                                (関数適用)
      v_0 \ v_1 \dots v_n
                     図 1: k-正規形の構文
```

```
(プログラム)
P ::= \{D_1, \ldots, D_m\} E
D ::= f v_1 \dots v_n = E
                                                  (定義)
E ::= c
                                                  (定数)
                                                  (変数)
     |v_1 + v_2| v_1 - v_2| v_1 * v_2| v_1/v_2| 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)
     if v_1 = v_2 then E_3 else E_4
                                                  (条件分岐1)
                                                  (条件分岐2)
     if v_1 < v_2 then E_3 else E_4
     | \quad \text{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2
                                                  (局所変数定義)
                                                  (関数適用)
      f v_1 \dots v_n
                     図 2: 1階の言語の構文
```

```
\mathcal{F}_P : Knormal.t 
ightarrow First.prog_t
\mathcal{F}_{P}[\![ let rec f_1 \ v_{11} \dots v_{1n_1} = E_1 \ \text{in} = \{(f_1 \ v_{11} \dots v_{1n_1} = \mathcal{F}_{E}[\![E_1]\!]),
                                                                                                                                                                       ※
       let rec f_m v_{m1} \dots v_{mn_m} = E_m in E
                                                                                         (f_m \ v_{m1} \dots v_{mn_m} = \mathcal{F}_E[\![E_m]\!])\} \ \mathcal{F}_E[\![E]\!]
                                               \mathcal{F}_E : Knormal.t 
ightarrow 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\llbracket	ext{if }v_1=v_2	ext{ then }E_3	ext{ else }E_4
rbracket = 	ext{ if }v_1=v_2	ext{ then }\mathcal{F}_E\llbracket E_3
rbracket else \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket E_4
rbracket
               \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket 	ext{if } v_1 < v_2 	ext{ then } E_3 	ext{ else } E_4 
rbracket = 	ext{ if } v_1 < v_2 	ext{ then } \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket E_3 
rbracket else \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket E_4 
rbracket
                                   \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket 	ext{let } v = E_1 \text{ in } E_2 
Vert = 	ext{let } v = \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket E_1 
Vert 	ext{ in } \mathcal{F}_E\llbracket E_2 
Vert
          \mathcal{F}_E[let rec f v_1 \dots v_n = E_1 in E_2] = 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 F
```

```
\mathcal{P}_P : First.prog_t \rightarrow First.prog_t
                            \mathcal{P}_{P}[[\{D_{1},\ldots,D_{m}\}\ E]] = \{\mathcal{P}_{D}[[D_{1}]],\ldots,\mathcal{P}_{D}[[D_{m}]]\}\ \mathcal{P}_{E}[[E]]
                               \mathcal{P}_D : First.def_t \rightarrow First.def_t
                               \mathcal{P}_D[\![f \ v_1 \dots v_n = E]\!] = f \ \mathbf{R}_1 \dots \mathbf{R}_n =
                                                                                                                                                                                          *
                                                                                         let v_1 = R_1 in ... let v_n = R_n in \mathcal{P}_E[\![E]\!]
                                         \mathcal{P}_E : First.t 
ightarrow 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\llbracket \text{if } v_1=v_2 \text{ then } E_3 \text{ else } E_4 
Vert = \text{if } v_1=v_2 \text{ then } \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket E_3 
Vert \text{ else } \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket E_4 
Vert
\mathcal{P}_E\llbracket 	ext{if } v_1 < v_2 	ext{ then } E_3 	ext{ else } E_4 
rbracket = 	ext{ if } v_1 < v_2 	ext{ then } \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket E_3 
rbracket else \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket E_4 
rbracket
                      \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket 	ext{let } v = E_1 	ext{ in } E_2 
rbracket = 	ext{ let } v = \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket E_1 
rbracket in \mathcal{P}_E\llbracket E_2 
rbracket
                                         \mathcal{P}_E \llbracket f \ v_1 \dots v_n 
Vert =  let \mathtt{R}_1 = v_1 \ \mathtt{in} \ \ldots \ \mathtt{let} \ \mathtt{R}_n = v_n \ \mathtt{in}
                                                                                                                                                                                          ※
                                                                                     f R_1 \dots R_n
```

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} 。

```
 A_P : {\tt First.prog\_t} \times ( {\it g}{\it w} \rightarrow {\it g}{\it w} ) \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \, {\tt First.prog\_t} \\ A_P [\![ \{D_1, \ldots, D_m\} \, E]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, \{A_D [\![D_1]\!] \, \rho, \ldots, A_D [\![D_m]\!] \, \rho \} \, A_E [\![E]\!] \, \rho \\ A_D : {\tt First.def\_t} \times ( {\it g}{\it w} \rightarrow {\it g}{\it w} ) \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \, {\tt First.def\_t} \\ A_D [\![f \, R_1 \ldots R_n = E]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, f \, R_1 \ldots R_n = A_E [\![E]\!] \, \rho \\ A_E : {\tt First.t} \times ( {\it g}{\it w} \rightarrow {\it g}{\it w} ) \  \  \, \rightarrow \  \, {\tt First.t} \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, c \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, c \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, \rho(v) \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, \rho(v) \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, \rho(v_1) + \rho(v_2) \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, v_1 = v_2 \  \, {\tt then} \, \, E_3 \  \, {\tt else} \, \, E_4 [\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, if \, \rho(v_1) = \rho(v_2) \  \, {\tt then} \, \, A_E [\![E_3]\!] \, \rho \  \, {\tt else} \, \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, v_1 < v_2 \  \, {\tt then} \, \, E_3 \  \, {\tt else} \, \, E_4 [\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, if \, \rho(v_1) < \rho(v_2) \  \, {\tt then} \, \, A_E [\![E_3]\!] \, \rho \  \, {\tt else} \, \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, v_2 = E_1 \  \, {\tt in} \, \, E_2 [\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, if \, \rho(v_1) < \rho(v_2) \  \, {\tt then} \, \, A_E [\![E_3]\!] \, \rho \  \, {\tt else} \, \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \\ A_E [\![v]\!] \, v_1 = E_1 \  \, {\tt in} \, \, E_2 [\!] \, \rho \  \  \, = \  \, if \, \rho(v_1) < \rho(v_2) \  \, {\tt then} \, \, A_E [\![E_3]\!] \, \rho \  \, {\tt else} \, \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, else \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, else \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, else \, A_E [\![E_4]\!] \, \rho \  \, else
```

図 5: (非常に単純な)レジスタ割り当て 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。