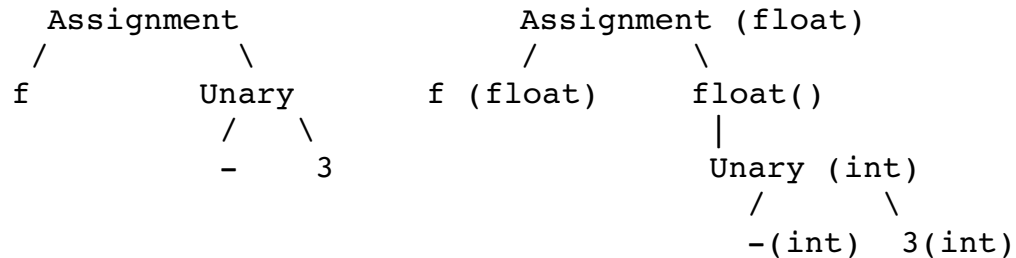
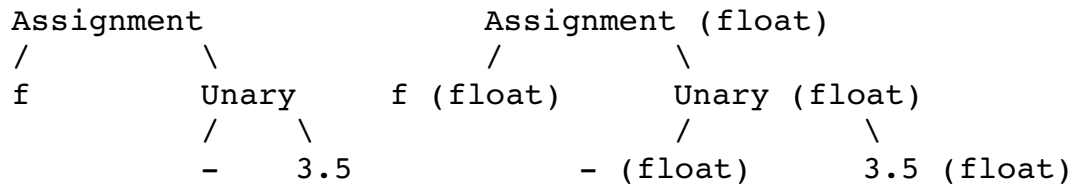


Programming Languages: Principles and Paradigms6.4, 6.6, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12**6.4**

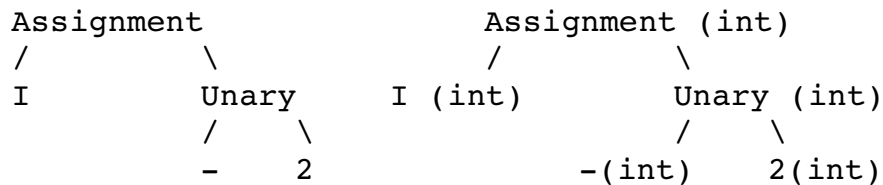
(a)



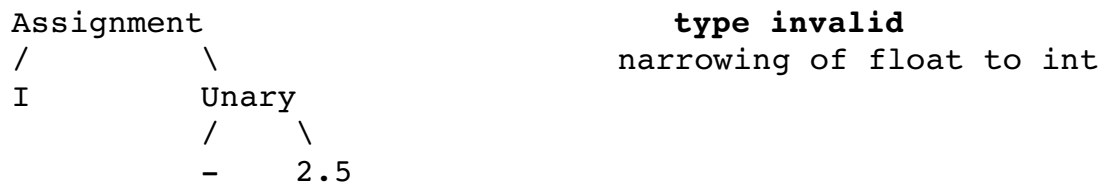
(b)



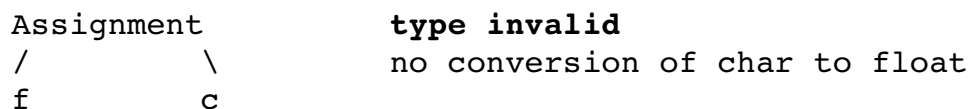
(c)



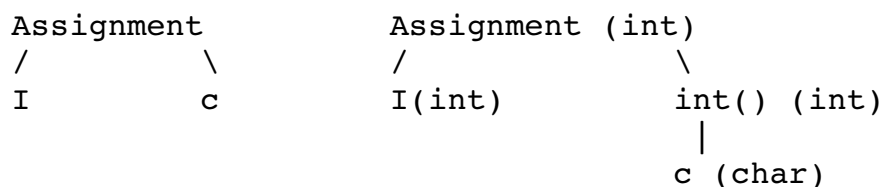
(d)



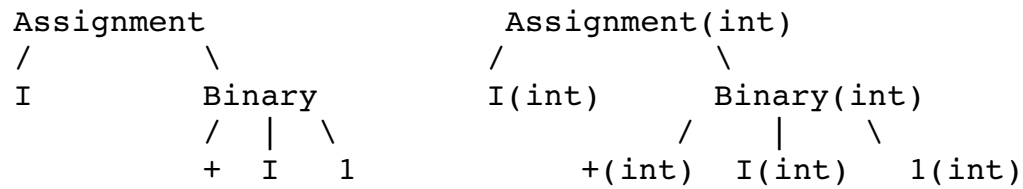
(e)



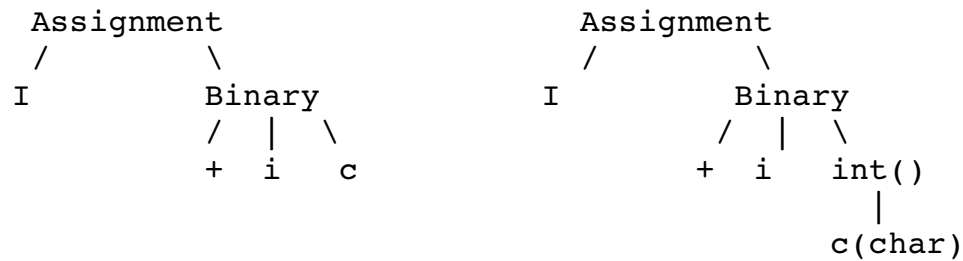
(f)



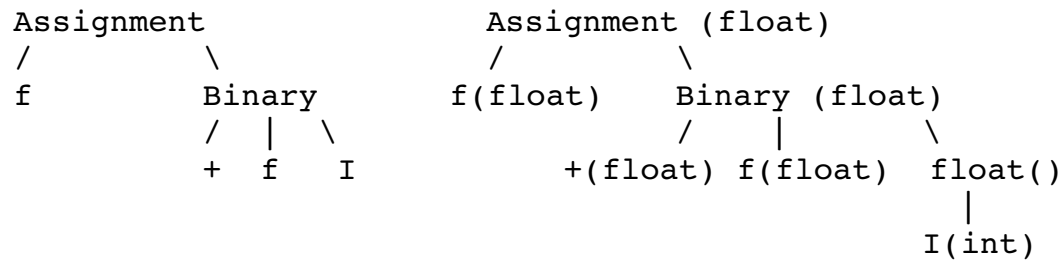
(g)



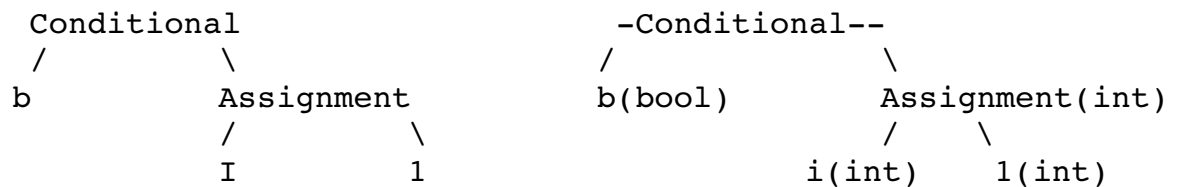
(h)



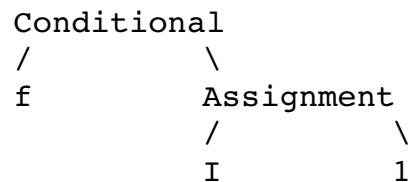
(I)



(j)

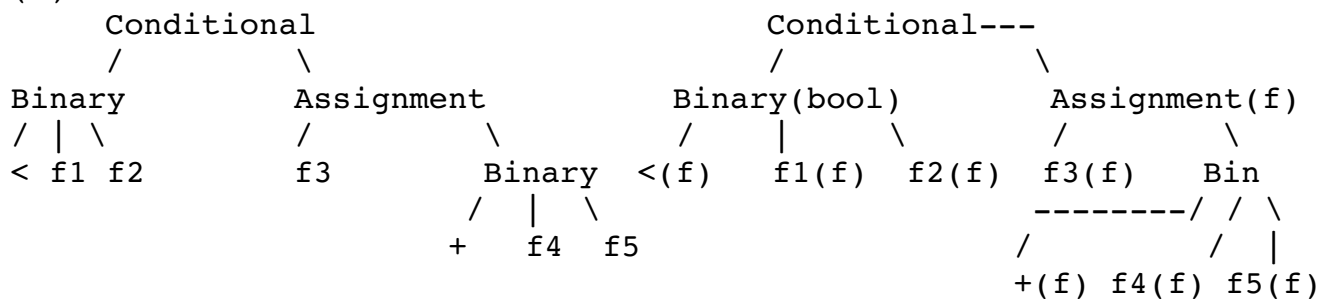


(k)



invalid type
conditional test must be bool

(l)



6.6

3

```

V: Expression x TypeMap → B
V(Expression e, TypeMap tm)
  = true                if e is a Value
  = e `elem` tm         if e is a Variable
  = V(e.term1, tm) && V(e.term2, tm)
    && (typeof(e.term1, tm) `elem` {float, int}
        && typeof(e.term2, tm) `elem` {float, int})
  || (typeof(e.term1, tm) `elem` {char, int}
      && typeof(e.term2, tm) `elem` {char, int})
    if e is a Binary && e.op `elem` {ArithmeticOp}
  = V(e.term1, tm) && V(e.term2, tm)
    && (typeof(e.term1, tm) `elem` {float, int}
        && typeof(e.term2, tm) `elem` {float, int})
  || (typeof(e.term1, tm) `elem` {char, int}
      && typeof(e.term2, tm) `elem` {char, int})
    if e is a Binary && e.op `elem` {RelationalOp}

if (b.op.ArithmeticOp()) {
  check(((typ1 == Type.Int || typ1 == Type.Float)
        && (typ2 == Type.Int || typ2 == Type.Float))
    || ((typ1 == Type.Int || typ1 == Type.Char)
        && (typ2 == Type.Int || typ2 == Type.Char)),
    "type error for " + b.op);
else if (b.op.RelationalOp()) {
  check(((typ1 == Type.Int || typ1 == Type.Float)
        && (typ2 == Type.Int || typ2 == Type.Float))
    || ((typ1 == Type.Int || typ1 == Type.Char)
        && (typ2 == Type.Int || typ2 == Type.Char)),
    "type error for " + b.op);
}
}

```

6.10

I did this in 6.6 instead. I feel that if I have already done the formal modifications, the informal modifications would be busywork.

6.11

= V(e.index) if e is an *ArrayRef*

6.12

3 If the Expression is an ArrayRef, then its result type is the type of that Value at the location index in the array