

```
fun append (xs,ys) =  
  if xs=[]  
  then ys  
  else (hd xs)::append(tl xs,ys)  
  
fun map (f,xs) =  
  case xs of  
    [] => []  
  | x::xs' => (f x)::(map(f,xs'))  
  
val a = map (increment, [4,8,12,16])  
val b = map (hd, [[8,6],[7,5],[3,0,9]])
```

Programming Languages

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Mutual Recursion

Mutual Recursion

- Allow f to call g and g to call f
- Useful? Yes.
 - Idiom we will show: implementing state machines
- The problem: ML's bindings-in-order rule for environments
 - Fix #1: Special new language construct
 - Fix #2: Workaround using higher-order functions

New language features

- Mutually recursive functions (the **and** keyword)

```
fun f1 p1 = e1
and f2 p2 = e2
and f3 p3 = e3
```

- Similarly, mutually recursive datatype bindings

```
datatype t1 = ...
and t2 = ...
and t3 = ...
```

- Everything in “mutual recursion bundle” type-checked together and can refer to each other

State-machine example

- Each “state of the computation” is a function
 - “State transition” is “call another function” with “rest of input”
 - Generalizes to any finite-state-machine example

```
fun state1 input_left = ...  
  
and state2 input_left = ...  
  
and ...
```

Work-around

- Suppose we did not have support for mutually recursive functions
 - Or could not put functions next to each other
- Can have the “later” function pass itself to the “earlier” one
 - Yet another higher-order function idiom

```
fun earlier (f,x) = ... f y ...  
  
... (* no need to be nearby *)  
  
fun later x = ... earlier(later,y) ...
```