

University of Massachusetts Lowell — Comp 3010: Organization of Programming Languages
Assignment 7

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Make sure that the remaining pages of this assignment do not contain any identifying information.

1 References

(20 points)

```
let y = ref λx. x in
let z = (y := λx. !y 4) in
!y 2
```

We will evaluate this program using small-step semantics under call-by-value (CBV) semantics.

1. Initial Expression:

$$\langle \text{let } y = \text{ref } \lambda x. x \text{ in let } z = (y := \lambda x. !y 4) \text{ in } !y 2, \rangle$$

2. Evaluate $\text{let } y = \text{ref } \lambda x. x$: - $\text{ref } \lambda x. x$ creates a reference containing the function $\lambda x. x$. - Resulting expression:

$$\langle \text{let } z = (y := \lambda x. !y 4) \text{ in } !y 2, \{l_1 \mapsto \lambda x. x\} \rangle$$

3. Evaluate $\text{let } z = (y := \lambda x. !y 4)$: - Assigns $y := \lambda x. !y 4$, which updates the reference to a new function. - Resulting expression:

$$\langle !y 2, \{l_1 \mapsto \lambda x. x\} \rangle$$

4. Evaluate $!y$: - Dereferences y , which now contains $\lambda x. !y 4$. - Resulting expression:

$$\langle \lambda x. !y 4 2, \{l_1 \mapsto \lambda x. x\} \rangle$$

5. Apply the function: - Substitute $x = 2$: - Resulting expression:

$$\langle !y 4, \{l_1 \mapsto \lambda x. x\} \rangle$$

6. Evaluate $!y$ again: - Dereference y , which still points to $\lambda x. !y 4$. - Resulting expression:

$$\langle \lambda x. !y 4 4, \{l_1 \mapsto \lambda x. x\} \rangle$$

7. Apply the function again: - Substitute $x = 4$: - Resulting expression:

$$\langle !y 4, \{l_1 \mapsto \lambda x. x\} \rangle$$

8. Conclusion: The evaluation will continue indefinitely as each application of $!y$ returns back to the same function $!y 4$ without reaching a value.

2 Typing Derivation

(30 points)

Show the type-checking for the following terms using derivation trees to get credit.

(i)

$$y:\mathbf{int} \vdash (\lambda x:\mathbf{int}. y + 40) y:\mathbf{int}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{T-VAR} \frac{}{y : \mathbf{int} \vdash y : \mathbf{int}} \quad \text{T-INT} \frac{}{y : \mathbf{int} \vdash 40 : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-ADD} \frac{}{y : \mathbf{int} \vdash y + 40 : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-ABS} \frac{}{y : \mathbf{int} \vdash \lambda x : \mathbf{int}. (y + 40) : \mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}} \quad \text{T-VAR} \frac{}{y : \mathbf{int} \vdash y : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-APP} \frac{}{y : \mathbf{int} \vdash (\lambda x : \mathbf{int}. y + 40) y : \mathbf{int}} \end{array}$$

The typing derivation for 2(a) is valid. This results in the entire expression being well-typed.

(ii)

$$\vdash (\lambda x:\mathbf{int}. x + 40) (1 + 2):\mathbf{int}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{T-VAR} \frac{}{\vdash x : \mathbf{int}} \quad \text{T-INT} \frac{}{\vdash 40 : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-ADD} \frac{}{\vdash x + 40 : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-ABS} \frac{}{\vdash \lambda x : \mathbf{int}. (x + 40) : \mathbf{int} \rightarrow \mathbf{int}} \quad \text{T-INT} \frac{}{\vdash 1 : \mathbf{int}} \quad \text{T-INT} \frac{}{\vdash 2 : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-ADD} \frac{}{\vdash 1 + 2 : \mathbf{int}} \\ \text{T-APP} \frac{}{\vdash (\lambda x : \mathbf{int}. x + 40) (1 + 2) : \mathbf{int}} \end{array}$$

The typing derivation for 2(b) is not valid because y is not in the context, making it impossible to type-check $y + 40$. This results in the entire expression being ill-typed.