FVAE – VAE with First-Class Functions

1 INTRODUCTION

FVAE is a toy language for the COSE212 course at Korea University. FVAE stands for an extension of the VAE language with **first-class functions**, and it supports the following features:

- **integers**
- **basic arithmetic operators**: addition (`+`) and multiplication (`*`)
- **immutable variables** (`val`)
- **first-class functions** (`def`)

This document is the specification of FVAE. First, Section 2 describes the concrete syntax, and Section 3 describes the abstract syntax. Then, Section 4 describes the big-step operational (natural) semantics of FVAE.

2 CONCRETE SYNTAX

The concrete syntax of FVAE is written in a variant of the extended Backus–Naur form (EBNF). The notation `<nt>` denotes a nonterminal, and `"t"` denotes a terminal. We use `?` to denote an optional element and `+` (or `*`) to denote one or more (zero or more) repetitions of the preceding element. We use `butnot` to denote a set difference to exclude some strings from a producible set of strings. We omit some obvious terminals using the ellipsis (`...`) notation.

```
// basic elements
<digit>    ::= "0" | "1" | "2" | ... | "9"
<number>   ::= "-"? <digit>+
<alphabet> ::= "A" | "B" | "C" | ... | "Z" | "a" | "b" | "c" | ... | "z"
<idstart>  ::= <alphabet> | "_"
<idcont>   ::= <alphabet> | "_" | <digit>
<keyword>  ::= "val"
<id>       ::= <idstart> <idcont>* butnot <keyword>

// expressions
<expr>     ::= <number> | <expr> "+" <expr> | <expr> "*" <expr>
             | "(" <expr> ")" | "{" <expr> "}"
             | "val" <id> "=" <expr> ";" <expr> | <id>
             | <id> "=>" <expr> | <expr> "(" <expr> ")"
```

The precedence and associativity of operators are defined as follows:

Operator	Associativity	Precedence
`*`	left	1
`+`	left	2

3 ABSTRACT SYNTAX

The abstract syntax of FVAE is defined as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Expressions} & \mathbb{E} \ni e ::= n & \texttt{(Num)} \\
& \quad \mid e + e & \texttt{(Add)} \\
& \quad \mid e \times e & \texttt{(Mul)} \\
& \quad \mid \texttt{val}\ x\texttt{=}e\texttt{;}\ e & \texttt{(Val)} \\
& \quad \mid x & \texttt{(Id)} \\
& \quad \mid \lambda x.e & \texttt{(Fun)} \\
& \quad \mid e(e) & \texttt{(App)} \\
\text{Values} & \mathbb{V} \ni v ::= n & \texttt{(NumV)} \\
& \quad \mid \langle \lambda x.e, \sigma \rangle & \texttt{(CloV)}
\end{array}
$$

where

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Environments} & \sigma \in \mathbb{X} \xrightarrow{\text{fin}} \mathbb{V} & \texttt{(Env)} \\
\text{Identifiers} & x \in \mathbb{X} & \texttt{(String)}
\end{array}
$$

4 SEMANTICS

The big-step operational (natural) semantics of FVAE is defined as follows:

$$\boxed{\sigma \vdash e \Rightarrow v}$$

$$\texttt{Num}\ \frac{}{\sigma \vdash n \Rightarrow n}$$

$$\texttt{Add}\ \frac{\sigma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow n_1 \qquad \sigma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow n_2}{\sigma \vdash e_1 + e_2 \Rightarrow n_1 + n_2} \qquad \texttt{Mul}\ \frac{\sigma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow n_1 \qquad \sigma \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow n_2}{\sigma \vdash e_1 \times e_2 \Rightarrow n_1 \times n_2}$$

$$\texttt{Val}\ \frac{\sigma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \qquad \sigma[x \mapsto v_1] \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2}{\sigma \vdash \texttt{val}\ x\texttt{=}e_1\texttt{;}\ e_2 \Rightarrow v_2} \qquad \texttt{Id}\ \frac{x \in \text{Domain}(\sigma)}{\sigma \vdash x \Rightarrow \sigma(x)}$$

$$\texttt{Fun}\ \frac{}{\sigma \vdash \lambda x.e \Rightarrow \langle \lambda x.e, \sigma \rangle}$$

$$\texttt{App}\ \frac{\sigma \vdash e_0 \Rightarrow \langle \lambda x.e_2, \sigma' \rangle \qquad \sigma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \qquad \sigma'[x \mapsto v_1] \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2}{\sigma \vdash e_0(e_1) \Rightarrow v_2}$$

4.1 Dynamic Scoping

The above semantics is defined with **static scoping** (or **lexical scoping**). We can augment it with **dynamic scoping** by changing the rule for function application as follows:

$$\texttt{App}\ \frac{\sigma \vdash e_0 \Rightarrow \langle \lambda x.e_2, \sigma' \rangle \qquad \sigma \vdash e_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \qquad \sigma[x \mapsto v_1] \vdash e_2 \Rightarrow v_2}{\sigma \vdash e_0(e_1) \Rightarrow v_2}$$