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:

- number (integer) values (0, 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, ...)
- arithmetic operators: addition (+) and multiplication (*)
- immutable variable definitions (val)
- first-class functions (=>)

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 (or 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.

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:

Expressions
$$e := n$$
 (Num)
 $\mid e + e$ (Add)
 $\mid e * e$ (Mul)
 $\mid val \ x = e; \ e$ (Val)
 $\mid x$ (Id)
 $\mid \lambda x.e$ (Fun)
 $\mid e(e)$ (App)

where

Numbers
$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 (BigInt)
Identifiers $x \in \mathbb{X}$ (String)

4 SEMANTICS

We use the following notations in the semantics:

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

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:

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