1. Конкретный синтаксис.

```
\langle ident \rangle ::= \langle nondigit \rangle
           \langle nondigit \rangle \langle alphanum \rangle
           \langle nondigit \rangle \langle alphanum \rangle \langle ident\_rest \rangle
\langle ident \ rest \rangle ::= \langle alphanum \rangle \mid \langle alphanum \rangle \langle ident \ rest \rangle
\langle cmp\text{-}op \rangle ::= \text{`}=\text{'} | \text{`}/= \text{'} | \text{`}<=\text{'} | \text{`}<\text{'}| \text{`}>\text{'} | \text{`}>=\text{'} | \text{'}md\text{-}op \rangle ::= \text{`}*\text{'} | \text{'}/\text{'} | \text{'}pm\text{-}op \rangle ::= \text{`}+\text{'} | \text{`}... 
\langle unop \rangle ::= '-' \mid '!'
\langle num\text{-}lit\rangle ::= \text{number}
\langle bool\text{-}lit \rangle ::= \text{'T'} \mid \text{'F'}
\langle lit \rangle ::= \langle num\text{-}lit \rangle \mid \langle bool\text{-}lit \rangle
\langle expr \rangle ::= \langle binop-expr \rangle
\langle binop-expr \rangle ::= \langle or-expr \rangle
\langle or\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle and\text{-}expr \rangle ' | | ' \langle or\text{-}expr \rangle | \langle and\text{-}expr \rangle
\langle and\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle cmp\text{-}expr \rangle '&&' \langle and\text{-}expr \rangle \mid \langle cmp\text{-}expr \rangle
\langle cmp\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle pm\text{-}expr \rangle \langle cmp\text{-}op \rangle \langle pm\text{-}expr \rangle | \langle pm\text{-}expr \rangle
\langle pm\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle pm\text{-}expr \rangle \langle pm\text{-}op \rangle \langle md\text{-}expr \rangle | \langle md\text{-}expr \rangle
\langle md\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle md\text{-}expr \rangle \langle md\text{-}op \rangle \langle pow\text{-}expr \rangle | \langle pow\text{-}expr \rangle
\langle pow\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle unop\text{-}expr \rangle \text{ ``} \langle pow\text{-}expr \rangle \mid \langle unop\text{-}expr \rangle
\langle unop\text{-}expr\rangle ::= \langle un\text{-}op\rangle \langle lit\rangle
         \langle un\text{-}op\rangle \langle var\rangle
           \langle un\text{-}op \rangle '(' \langle atom\text{-}expr \rangle ')'
\langle atom\text{-}expr \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle
           \langle lit \rangle
            \langle app \rangle
           'if' \langle expr \rangle 'then' \langle expr \rangle 'else' \langle expr \rangle
           'let' var '=' \langle expr \rangle 'in' \langle expr \rangle
           \langle expr \rangle \langle binop \rangle \langle expr \rangle
           \langle unop \rangle \langle expr \rangle
           ((\langle expr \rangle))
\langle app \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle, \langle ident \rangle
           \langle ident \rangle, \langle lit \rangle
           \langle ident \rangle, ', '(', \langle expr \rangle')'
           ((\langle expr \rangle), \langle ident \rangle)
           ((\langle expr \rangle), \langle lit \rangle)
           ((\langle expr \rangle), (\langle expr \rangle))
\langle bind \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle \langle arg \rangle '=' \langle expr \rangle
   |\langle ident \rangle '=' \langle expr \rangle
\langle arg \rangle ::= \langle ident \rangle \mid \langle ident \rangle, \langle arg \rangle
\langle decl \rangle ::= \langle bind \rangle '; ' \langle decl \rangle | \langle bind \rangle '; '
```

Примеры.

1. Объявление функции/переменной.

```
f x = x;

n = 10;
```

2. Использование условного оператора if

$$f x = if x == 0 then 10 else 20 + x;$$

3. Использование let-связывания.

$$f y = let x = 10 * y in x ^ x;$$

4. Вызов функции

$$f x = x;$$

 $g = f 10;$
 $ff x y = x + y;$
 $gg = ff 10 20;$

2. Абстрактный синтаксис

Представлен в виде АСД.

data Lit = ILit Integer | BLit Bool