

$$4b. A) \quad \frac{\begin{array}{c} l \notin \text{dom } \sigma \\ \langle e, \rho \{x \mapsto l\}, \sigma \{l \mapsto \text{unspecified}\} \rangle \Downarrow \langle v, \sigma' \rangle \end{array}}{\langle \text{VAL}(x, e), \rho, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle \rho \{x \mapsto l\}, \sigma' \{l \mapsto v\} \rangle}$$

B) ; val semantics detector

;; It binds x to the value 2 and uses x in a function. It then changes the
 ;; value of x to 5 and calls that function. If it is using Scheme semantics, the
 ;; value that x is bound to will update to 5. If it is using new semantics, it
 ;; will remain at 2, since it logged the previous location of the value of x
 ;; and the new value is stored in a different location.

```
(val x 2)

(define mult-two (y)
  (* x y))

(val x 5)

(define value-detector ()
  (if (= 5 (mult-two 1))
      'Scheme-semantics
      'New-semantics))

(value-detector)
```

C) I prefer the Scheme semantics because it allows the functions to always have the updated values of all the variables, since the location never changes.