EFFECT SYSTEM (DETECTION OF SIDE EFFECTS)

```
\begin{array}{c} \textit{effect}: KNormal.t \rightarrow bool \\ \textit{effect}(e) = true/false \ _{\text{effect free = false}} \\ \textit{effect}(1) = false \\ \textit{effect}(println(1)) = true \\ \textit{effect}(array.(0) <- 0) = true \ \# Array \ assignment \end{array}
```

IMPLEMENTATION OF REDUNDANCY ELIMINATION

For let:

fv=free variable

```
\varepsilon(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon(e_2) & \text{--effect}(\varepsilon(e_1)) \land \text{---effect}(\varepsilon(e_2)) \land \\ x \notin free\_variables(\varepsilon(e_2)) \end{cases}
```

```
Let((x, t), e1, e2) ->
let e1' = f e1 in
let e2' = f e2 in
if effect e1' | | S.mem x (fv e2') then Let((x, t), e1', e2') else e2'
```

划红线的case等于下面这个case

```
\mathcal{E}(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) = \mathcal{E}(e_2) effect(\mathcal{E}(e_1)) = \text{false } かつ x \notin FV(\mathcal{E}(e_2)) の場合
```

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【深入淺出教你寫編譯器(Compiler)】七、優化器(Optimizer)-還可以更好https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Tools/parser/unparse.py