```
式
e ::=
                                                Expression
                               定数
                                                Constant
                               プリミティブ演算
  op(e_1,\ldots,e_n)
                                                 Arithmetic
                               条件分岐
  if e_1 then e_2 else e_3
                                                Conditional
 \mathtt{let}\ x = e_1\ \mathtt{in}\ e_2
                               変数定義
                                                 Variable declaration
                               変数の読み出し
                                                 Variable dereference
 let rec x y_1 \ldots y_n = e_1 in e_2 再帰関数定義
                                                Recursive function
                               関数呼び出し
                                                Function call
  e e_1 \ldots e_n
                               組の作成
                                                 Tuple
  (e_1,\ldots,e_n)
                                                Decomposition of a tuple
  let (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = e_1 in e_2
                               組の読み出し
                                                Array creation
 Array.create e_1 e_2
                               配列の作成
                                                Indexing an array
                               配列の読み出し
 e_1.(e_2)
                                                Assignment to an array
                               配列への書き込み
 e_1.(e_2) \leftarrow e_3
```

図 1: MinCaml の抽象構文(型は省略)

## Abstract syntax of MinCaml (Type is omitted)

$$au::=$$
 $\pi$ 
 $au$ 
 $au$ 

MinCaml types

## op is a primitive operator that takes values

op is a primitive operator that takes values of 
$$\pi 1$$
, ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ , ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ , ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ , ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ , ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ , ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ , ...,  $\pi n$  and gives a value of  $\pi 1$ .

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \pi 1 & \dots & \Gamma \vdash e_n : \pi_n \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{bool} & \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau & \Gamma \vdash e_3 : \tau \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau & \hline{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1} & \Gamma, x : \tau_1 \vdash e_2 : \tau_2 \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau & \hline{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2} & \hline{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau} \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau & \hline{\Gamma \vdash \text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 : \tau_2} & \hline{\Gamma \vdash x : \tau} \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash \text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_2 \text{ else } e_3 : \tau & \hline{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1} & \dots \rightarrow \tau_n \rightarrow \tau \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \tau_n \rightarrow \tau, y_1 : \tau_1, \dots, y_n : \tau_n \vdash e_1 : \tau \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \tau_n \rightarrow \tau \vdash e_2 : \tau' & \hline{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1} & \dots & \Gamma \vdash e_n : \tau_n \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 & \dots & \Gamma \vdash e_n : \tau_n \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 & \dots & \Gamma \vdash e_n : \tau_n \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{int } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{int } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{ int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{ int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{ int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{ int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau \text{ array } \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{ int } \\
\hline
\Gamma \vdash e_1 : (e_2) \mapsto e_3 : \text{ unit}$$

MinCaml's typing rule

```
e ::=
                c
                op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
                if x = y then e_1 else e_2
                if x \leq y then e_1 else e_2
                let x = e_1 in e_2
                let rec x y_1 \ldots y_n = e_1 in e_2
                x y_1 \ldots y_n
                (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
                let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in e
                x.(y)
                x.(y) \leftarrow z
図 4: MinCaml の K 正規形(外部配列・外部関数適用は省略)
```

K-normal-form in MinCaml External arrays and External function application are omitted

```
\mathcal{K}: \mathtt{Syntax.t} 	o \mathtt{KNormal.t}
  \mathcal{K}(c)
  \mathcal{K}(\mathsf{not}(e))
                                                             = \mathcal{K}(\text{if } e \text{ then false else true})
  \mathcal{K}(e_1 = e_2)
                                                             = \mathcal{K}(\text{if }e_1=e_2 \text{ then true else false})
  \mathcal{K}(e_1 \leq e_2)
                                                             = \mathcal{K}(\text{if } e_1 \leq e_2 \text{ then true else false})
  \mathcal{K}(op(e_1,\ldots,e_n))
                                                             = let x_1 = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in ... let x_n = \mathcal{K}(e_n) in op(x_1, \ldots, x_n)
                                                                                                               op が論理演算・比較以外の場合
                                                                                                                    Case 1: op is NOT a logical operator
 \mathcal{K}(\texttt{if not } e_1 \texttt{ then } e_2 \texttt{ else } e_3)
                                                            = \mathcal{K}(\text{if } e_1 \text{ then } e_3 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                                                                                                   nor comparator
  \mathcal{K}(\text{if } e_1 = e_2 \text{ then } e_3 \text{ else } e_4)
                                                            = let x = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in let y = \mathcal{K}(e_2) in
                                                                   if x = y then \mathcal{K}(e_3) else \mathcal{K}(e_4)
 \mathcal{K}(\text{if } e_1 \leq e_2 \text{ then } e_3 \text{ else } e_4)
                                                            = let x = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in let y = \mathcal{K}(e_2) in
                                                                   if x \leq y then \mathcal{K}(e_3) else \mathcal{K}(e_4)
 \mathcal{K}(\text{if }e_1 \text{ then }e_2 \text{ else }e_3)
                                                            = \mathcal{K}(\text{if } e_1 = \text{false then } e_3 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                                                                e<sub>1</sub> が論理演算・比較以外の場合
  \mathcal{K}(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                                   let x = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in \mathcal{K}(e_2) Case 2: op is a logical operator or comparator
  \mathcal{K}(x)
 \mathcal{K}(	ext{let rec }x\ y_1\ \dots\ y_n=e_1\ 	ext{in }e_2)\ =\ 	ext{let rec }x\ y_1\ \dots\ y_n=\mathcal{K}(e_1)\ 	ext{in }\mathcal{K}(e_2)
                                                            = let x = \mathcal{K}(e) in let y_1 = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in ... let y_n = \mathcal{K}(e_n) in
  \mathcal{K}(e \ e_1 \ \dots \ e_n)
                                                                   x y_1 \dots y_n
 \mathcal{K}(e_1,\ldots,e_n)
                                                            = let x_1 = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in ... let x_n = \mathcal{K}(e_n) in (x_1, \ldots, x_n)
  \mathcal{K}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                            = let y = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in let (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = y in \mathcal{K}(e_2)
                                                            = let x = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in let y = \mathcal{K}(e_2) in create_array x \ y
  \mathcal{K}(\texttt{Array.create}\ e_1\ e_2)
                                                            = \ \ \texttt{let} \ x = \mathcal{K}(e_1) \ \texttt{in let} \ y = \mathcal{K}(e_2) \ \texttt{in} \ x.(y)
  \mathcal{K}(e_1.(e_2))
  \mathcal{K}(e_1.(e_2) \leftarrow e_3)
                                                             = let x = \mathcal{K}(e_1) in let y = \mathcal{K}(e_2) in let z = \mathcal{K}(e_3) in
                                                                   x.(y) \leftarrow z
図 5: K 正規化(論理値の整数化と、insert_let による最適化は省略)。右辺に出現していて左辺に出現
```

Conversion to K-normal-form (conversion of logical values to integers and optimization by insert=let is omitted). Variables that occur in right-hand-side but not in left- are regarded as fresh.

していない変数は、すべて新しい (fresh) とする。

```
\alpha: \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t}
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(c)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                                     = op(\varepsilon(x_1), \ldots, \varepsilon(x_n))
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(\text{if } x = y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                                                     = if \varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon(y) then \alpha_{\varepsilon}(e_1) else \alpha_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                                                     = if \varepsilon(x) \leq \varepsilon(y) then \alpha_{\varepsilon}(e_1) else \alpha_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                                                                     = \ \ \operatorname{let} \, x' = \alpha_\varepsilon(e_1) \, \operatorname{in} \, \alpha_{\varepsilon, x \mapsto x'}(e_2)
                                                                                                      = \varepsilon(x)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(x)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(\texttt{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = e_1 \ \texttt{in} \ e_2) \ = \ \texttt{let rec} \ x' \ y_1' \ \dots \ y_n' = \alpha_{\varepsilon, x \mapsto x', y_1 \mapsto y_1', \dots, y_n \mapsto y_n'}(e_1) \ \texttt{in}
                                                                                                              \alpha_{\varepsilon,x\mapsto x'}(e_2)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
                                                                                                     = \varepsilon(x) \varepsilon(y_1) \ldots \varepsilon(y_n)
                                                                                                 = (\varepsilon(x_1), \ldots, \varepsilon(x_n))
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                           = \text{ let } (x_1', \dots, x_n') = \varepsilon(y) \text{ in } \alpha_{\varepsilon, x_1 \mapsto x_1', \dots, x_n \mapsto x_n'}(e)
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                                                                     = \varepsilon(x).(\varepsilon(y))
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(x.(y))
          \alpha_{\varepsilon}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                                                     = \varepsilon(x).(\varepsilon(y)) \leftarrow \varepsilon(z)
```

図 6:  $\alpha$  変換。  $\varepsilon$  は  $\alpha$  変換前の変数を受け取って、 $\alpha$  変換後の変数を返す写像。右辺に出現していて左辺に出現していない変数 (x' など)は、すべて fresh とする。

## α conversion

 $\varepsilon$  is a mapping that maps a variable that occur in the original expression to the corresponding variable in the resulting expression. Variables that occur in the right-hand-side and not in the left- (such as x') are considered fresh.

```
\beta: \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t}
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(c)
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                 = op(\varepsilon(x_1), \ldots, \varepsilon(x_n))
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(\text{if } x=y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                              = if \varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon(y) then \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_1) else \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
                                                                                = if \varepsilon(x) \leq \varepsilon(y) then \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_1) else \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_2) Case 1: \beta \varepsilon(e_1) = y
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                                                                                                    \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_1) が変数 y の場合
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(\text{let }x=e_1 \text{ in }e_2)
                                                                                 = \beta_{\varepsilon,x\mapsto y}(e_2)
                                                                                 = let x=eta_{arepsilon}(e_1) in eta_{arepsilon}(e_2) eta_{arepsilon}(e_1) が変数でない場合
      \beta_{\varepsilon}(let x=e_1 in e_2)
                                                                                                                                                           Case 2: \beta\epsilon(e1) is not a variable
                                                                                 = \varepsilon(x)
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(\text{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = e_1 \ \text{in} \ e_2) = \text{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_1) \ \text{in} \ \beta_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
                                                                                 = \varepsilon(x) \varepsilon(y_1) \ldots \varepsilon(y_n)
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
       \beta_{\varepsilon}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                 = (\varepsilon(x_1), \ldots, \varepsilon(x_n))
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                                               = let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=\varepsilon(y) in \beta_{\varepsilon}(e)
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(x.(y))
                                                                                 = \varepsilon(x).(\varepsilon(y))
                                                                                 = \quad \varepsilon(x).(\varepsilon(y)) \leftarrow \varepsilon(z)
       \beta_{\varepsilon}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
図 7: \beta 簡約。 \varepsilon は \beta 簡約前の変数を受け取って、\beta 簡約後の変数を返す写像。 \varepsilon(x) が定義されていない場
```

## β-reduction

合は、 $\varepsilon(x) = x$  とみなす。

 $\epsilon$  is a mapping that maps a variable that occurs in the original expression to a variable in the resulting expression. When  $\epsilon$  does not map x, we regard  $\epsilon(x) = x$ ; in other words,  $\epsilon$  maps x to itself, by default.

```
\mathcal{A}: 	exttt{KNormal.t} 
ightarrow 	exttt{KNormal.t}
                 \mathcal{A}(c)
                                                                                = c
                 \mathcal{A}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                = op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
                 \mathcal{A}(\texttt{if } x = y \texttt{ then } e_1 \texttt{ else } e_2)
                                                                                = if x=y then \mathcal{A}(e_1) else \mathcal{A}(e_2)
                                                                                = if x \leq y then \mathcal{A}(e_1) else \mathcal{A}(e_2)
                 \mathcal{A}(\texttt{if } x \leq y \texttt{ then } e_1 \texttt{ else } e_2)
                 \mathcal{A}(\texttt{let}\ x = e_1\ \texttt{in}\ e_2)
                                                                                = \ \ \texttt{let} \ \dots \ \texttt{in let} \ x = e_1' \ \texttt{in} \ \mathcal{A}(e_2)
                                                                                               \mathcal{A}(e_1) = \mathsf{let} \, \ldots \, \mathsf{in} \, e_1' という形で
                                                                                               (let ... in は 0 個以上の let の列)、
                                                                                               e_1' は let でない
                 \mathcal{A}(x)
                                                                                = x
                 \mathcal{A}(	ext{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=e_1\;	ext{in }e_2) \;\;=\;\; 	ext{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=\mathcal{A}(e_1)\;	ext{in }\mathcal{A}(e_2)
                 \mathcal{A}(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
                                                                                = x y_1 \dots y_n
                 \mathcal{A}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                = (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
                                                                               = let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in \mathcal{A}(e)
                 \mathcal{A}(\mathsf{let}\ (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y\ \mathsf{in}\ e)
                 \mathcal{A}(x.(y))
                                                                                = x.(y)
                 \mathcal{A}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                                = x.(y) \leftarrow z
                                                                図 8: ネストした let の簡約
```

```
\mathcal{I}: (\mathtt{Id.t\ list} \times \mathtt{KNormal.t})\ \mathtt{M.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t}
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(c)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                             = op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
                                                                             = if x=y then \mathcal{I}_{arepsilon}(e_1) else \mathcal{I}_{arepsilon}(e_2)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(\texttt{if } x = y \texttt{ then } e_1 \texttt{ else } e_2)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(\texttt{if } x \leq y \texttt{ then } e_1 \texttt{ else } e_2)
                                                                          = if x \leq y then \mathcal{I}_{arepsilon}(e_1) else \mathcal{I}_{arepsilon}(e_2)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(let x=e_1 in e_2)
                                                                             = let x = \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(e_1) in \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(x)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(	ext{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=e_1\;	ext{in }e_2) \quad = \quad \varepsilon'=\varepsilon, x\mapsto ((y_1,\ldots,y_n),e_1)\; \xi\; \mathsf{LT}
                                                                                    let rec x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon'}(e_1) in \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon'}(e_2)
                                                                                                                                                size(e_1) \leq th の場合
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(\texttt{let rec}\ x\ y_1\ \dots\ y_n = e_1\ \texttt{in}\ e_2) \quad = \quad \texttt{let rec}\ x\ y_1\ \dots\ y_n = \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(e_1)\ \texttt{in}\ \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
                                                                                                                                               size(e_1) > th の場合
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
                                                                                                                         \varepsilon(x) = ((z_1, \dots, z_n), e) の場合
                                                                              = \alpha_{y_1 \mapsto z_1, \dots, y_n \mapsto z_n}(e)
                                                                                                                              \varepsilon(x) が定義されていない場合
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(x \ y_1 \ \ldots \ y_n)
                                                                             = x y_1 \dots y_n
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                             = (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                                             = let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(e)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(x.(y))
                                                                             = x.(y)
       \mathcal{I}_{\varepsilon}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                             = x.(y) \leftarrow z
       size(c)
       size(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
       size(if x = y then e_1 else e_2)
                                                                         = 1 + size(e_1) + size(e_2)
       size(if \ x \leq y \ then \ e_1 \ else \ e_2)
                                                                          = 1 + size(e_1) + size(e_2)
       size(let x = e_1 in e_2)
                                                                             = 1 + size(e_1) + size(e_2)
       size(x)
                                                                              = 1
       size(let rec x y_1 \dots y_n = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) = 1 + size(e_1) + size(e_2)
       size(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
       size((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                             = 1
       size(let (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = y in e)
                                                                         = 1 + size(e)
       size(x.(y))
                                                                              = 1
       size(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
```

図 9: インライン展開。 $\varepsilon$  はサイズの小さい関数名を受け取って、仮引数と本体を返す写像。th はインライン展開する関数の最大サイズ(ユーザ指定)。

```
\mathcal{F}: \mathtt{KNormal.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} 
ightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t} 
ightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t}
      \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(c)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                                                          op(\varepsilon(x_1),\ldots,\varepsilon(x_n))=c の場合
                                                                           = c
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                                                                                         それ以外の場合
                                                                           = op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(\text{if } x = y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                           = \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e_1)
                                                                                                                          \varepsilon(x) と \varepsilon(y) が等しい定数の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(if x=y then e_1 else e_2)
                                                                          = \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
                                                                                                                           \varepsilon(x) と \varepsilon(y) が異なる定数の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{arepsilon}(	ext{if } x=y 	ext{ then } e_1 	ext{ else } e_2)
                                                                       = if x=y then \mathcal{F}_arepsilon(e_1) else \mathcal{F}_arepsilon(e_2)
                                                                                                                                                         それ以外の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{arepsilon}(	ext{if } x \leq y 	ext{ then } e_1 	ext{ else } e_2)
                                                                          = \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e_1) \varepsilon(x) と \varepsilon(y) が定数で、\varepsilon(x) \leq \varepsilon(y) の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(\texttt{if } x \leq y \texttt{ then } e_1 \texttt{ else } e_2)
                                                                         = \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e_2) \varepsilon(x) と \varepsilon(y) が定数で、\varepsilon(x) > \varepsilon(y) の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(if x \leq y then e_1 else e_2)
                                                                          = if x \leq y then \mathcal{F}_{arepsilon}(e_1) else \mathcal{F}_{arepsilon}(e_2)
                                                                                                                                                        それ以外の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(let x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                                           let x = e'_1 in \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon, x \mapsto e'_1}(e_2)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(x)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(\text{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=e_1\;\text{in }e_2) \;\;=\;\; \text{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=\mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e_1)\;\text{in }\mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e_2)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
                                                                           = x y_1 \dots y_n
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                           = (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in e)
                                                                           = let x_1 = y_1 in ... let x_n = y_n in \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e)
                                                                                                                                      \varepsilon(y) = (y_1, \ldots, y_n) の場合
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in e)
                                                                           = let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(e)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(x.(y))
                                                                           = x.(y)
     \mathcal{F}_{\varepsilon}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                           = x.(y) \leftarrow z
                                     図 10: 定数畳み込み。\varepsilon は変数を受け取って、定数を返す写像。
```

```
\mathcal{E}: \mathtt{KNormal.t} 	o \mathtt{KNormal.t}
   \mathcal{E}(c)
                                                         = c
   \mathcal{E}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                         = op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
   \mathcal{E}(\text{if } x = y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                        = if x=y then \mathcal{E}(e_1) else \mathcal{E}(e_2)
   \mathcal{E}(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                         = if x \leq y then \mathcal{E}(e_1) else \mathcal{E}(e_2)
                                                                            effect(\mathcal{E}(e_1)) = false かつ x \notin FV(\mathcal{E}(e_2)) の場合
   \mathcal{E}(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                         = \mathcal{E}(e_2)
                                                                                                                              それ以外の場合
   \mathcal{E}(\texttt{let } x = e_1 \texttt{ in } e_2)
                                                         = let x = \mathcal{E}(e_1) in \mathcal{E}(e_2)
   \mathcal{E}(x)
                                                                                                                   x \notin FV(\mathcal{E}(e_2)) の場合
   \mathcal{E}(\text{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = e_1 \ \text{in} \ e_2) = \mathcal{E}(e_2)
   \mathcal{E}(\text{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = e_1 \ \text{in} \ e_2) = \text{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = \mathcal{E}(e_1) \ \text{in} \ \mathcal{E}(e_2)
                                                                                                                             それ以外の場合
   \mathcal{E}(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
                                                        = x y_1 \dots y_n
   \mathcal{E}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                        = (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
                                                                                               \{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}\cap FV(\mathcal{E}(e))=\emptyset の場合
   \mathcal{E}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                      = \mathcal{E}(e)
                                                                                                                             それ以外の場合
   \mathcal{E}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                         = let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in \mathcal{E}(e)
   \mathcal{E}(x.(y))
                                                         = x.(y)
   \mathcal{E}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                         = x.(y) \leftarrow z
effect: {	t KNormal.t} 	o {	t bool}
                           effect(c)
                                                                                       = false
                           effect(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                       = false
                           effect(if x = y then e_1 else e_2)
                                                                                      = effect(e_1) \vee effect(e_2)
                           effect(if \ x \leq y \ then \ e_1 \ else \ e_2)
                                                                                      = effect(e_1) \vee effect(e_2)
                           effect(let x = e_1 in e_2)
                                                                                       = effect(e_1) \vee effect(e_2)
                           effect(x)
                                                                                       = false
                           effect(let rec x y_1 ... y_n = e_1 in e_2) = effect(e_2)
                           effect(x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n)
                                                                                       = true
                           effect((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                       = false
                           effect(let (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = y in e)
                                                                                       = effect(e)
                           effect(x.(y))
                                                                                       = false
                           effect(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                                       = true
                                                        図 11: 不要定義削除 (1/2)
```

```
FV: \mathtt{KNormal.t} 	o \mathtt{S.t}
            FV(c)
            FV(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                              = \{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}
            FV(if x=y then e_1 else e_2)
                                                             = \{x, y\} \cup FV(e_1) \cup FV(e_2)
            FV(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                             = \{x,y\} \cup FV(e_1) \cup FV(e_2)
            FV(let x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                             = FV(e_1) \cup (FV(e_2) \setminus \{x\})
            FV(x)
                                                             = \{x\}
            FV(\text{let rec } x \ y_1 \ \dots \ y_n = e_1 \ \text{in} \ e_2) = ((FV(e_1) \setminus \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}) \cup FV(e_2)) \setminus \{x\}
            FV(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
                                                             = \{x, y_1, \ldots, y_n\}
            FV((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                             = \{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}
            FV(let (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = y in e)
                                                           = \{y\} \cup (FV(e) \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})
            FV(x.(y))
                                                             = \{x, y\}
            FV(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                              = \{x, y, z\}
                                                 図 12: 不要定義削除 (2/2)
```

```
プログラム全体
P ::=
 (\{D_1,\ldots,D_n\},e)
                                       トップレベル関数定義の集合とメインルーチンの式
D ::=
                                       トップレベル関数定義
                                      関数のラベルと仮引数、自由変数、および本体
 L_x(y_1,\ldots,y_m)(z_1,\ldots,z_n)=e
e ::=
 op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
 if x = y then e_1 else e_2
 if x \leq y then e_1 else e_2
 let x = e_1 in e_2
 make\_closure \ x = (L_x, (y_1, \dots, y_n)) in e クロージャ生成
                                     クロージャを用いた関数呼び出し
  apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
                                      クロージャを用いない関数呼び出し (known function call)
 apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
 (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
 let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in e
 x.(y)
  x.(y) \leftarrow z
                              図 13: クロージャ変換後の構文
```

```
\mathcal{C}: \mathtt{KNormal.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{Closure.t}
          \mathcal{C}(c)
          \mathcal{C}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                               = op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
          C(if x = y then e_1 else e_2)
                                                               = if x = y then C(e_1) else C(e_2)
          C(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                              = if x \leq y then \mathcal{C}(e_1) else \mathcal{C}(e_2)
          C(let x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                               = let x = \mathcal{C}(e_1) in \mathcal{C}(e_2)
          \mathcal{C}(x)
           \mathcal{C}(	ext{let rec } x \; y_1 \; \ldots \; y_n = e_1 \; 	ext{in} \; e_2) \;\; = \;\; \mathcal{D} \; 	ext{に} \; \mathtt{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)(z_1,\ldots,z_m) = e_1' \; を加え、
                                                                     make\_closure \ x = (L_x, (z_1, \ldots, z_m)) in e_2'を返す
                                                                            ただし e'_1 = C(e_1), e'_2 = C(e_2),
                                                                            FV(e'_1) \setminus \{x, y_1, \dots, y_n\} = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}
          C(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
                                                               = apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
           \mathcal{C}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                               = (x_1,\ldots,x_n)
          C(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                               = let (x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y in \mathcal{C}(e)
           \mathcal{C}(x.(y))
                                                               = x.(y)
                                                               = x.(y) \leftarrow z
          \mathcal{C}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
FV: \mathtt{Closure.t} 	o \mathtt{S.t}
                 FV(c)
                                                                                     = \emptyset
                 FV(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                     = \{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}
                                                                                     = \{x,y\} \cup FV(e_1) \cup FV(e_2)
                 FV(if x = y then e_1 else e_2)
                 FV(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                                     = \{x,y\} \cup FV(e_1) \cup FV(e_2)
                 FV(let x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                                                     = FV(e_1) \cup (FV(e_2) \setminus \{x\})
                 FV(x)
                                                                                     = \{x\}
                 FV(make\_closure \ x = (\mathtt{L}_x, (y_1, \dots, y_n)) \ \text{in} \ e) = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \cup (FV(e) \setminus \{x\})
                 FV(apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n))
                                                                                     = \{x, y_1, \dots, y_n\}
                                                                                     = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}
                 FV(apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \ldots, y_n))
                 FV((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                                     = \{x_1,\ldots,x_n\}
                 FV(let (x_1, \ldots, x_n) = y in e)
                                                                                     = \{y\} \cup (FV(e) \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})
                 FV(x.(y))
                                                                                     = \{x, y\}
                 FV(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                                     = \{x, y, z\}
```

図 14: 賢くない Closure 変換  $\mathcal{C}(e)$ 。  $\mathcal{D}$  はトップレベル関数定義の集合を記憶しておくためのグローバル変数。

```
\mathcal{C}: \mathtt{S.t} 
ightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t} 
ightarrow \mathtt{Closure.t}
       \mathcal{C}_s(	ext{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=e_1\;	ext{in }e_2) = \mathcal{D}にL_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)()=e_1'を加え、
                                                               make\_closure \ x = (L_x, ())  in e_2'を返す
                                                                     ただし e'_1 = C_{s'}(e_1), e'_2 = C_{s'}(e_2), s' = s \cup \{x\},
                                                                     FV(e_1')\setminus\{y_1,\ldots,y_n\}=\emptyset の場合
       \mathcal{C}_s(	ext{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=e_1\;	ext{in }e_2) = \mathcal{D} に \mathsf{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)(z_1,\ldots,z_m)=e_1' を加え、
                                                               make\_closure \ x = (\mathtt{L}_x, (z_1, \ldots, z_m)) in e_2'を返す
                                                                     ただし e'_1 = C_s(e_1), e'_2 = C_s(e_2),
                                                                     FV(e'_1) \setminus \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \neq \emptyset,
                                                                     FV(e_1') \setminus \{x, y_1, \dots, y_n\} = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\} の場合
       C_s(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
                                                         = apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) x \notin s の場合
       C_s(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
                                                         = apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
                                                                                                                x \in s の場合
         図 15: やや賢い Closure 変換 C_s(e)。 s は自由変数がないとわかっている関数の名前の集合。
```

```
\mathcal{C}: \mathtt{S.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{KNormal.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{Closure.t}
     \mathcal{C}_s(\text{let rec }x\;y_1\;\ldots\;y_n=e_1\;\text{in }e_2) = \mathcal{D}\; \mathsf{K}\;\mathsf{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)()=e_1'\;を加え、
                                                                   make\_closure \ x = (L_x, ()) \ in \ e_2'を返す
                                                                          ただし e'_1 = C_{s'}(e_1), e'_2 = C_{s'}(e_2), s' = s \cup \{x\},
                                                                         FV(e_1')\setminus\{y_1,\ldots,y_n\}=\emptyset かつ x\in FV(e_2') の場合
     C_s(let rec x y_1 \ldots y_n = e_1 in e_2) = \mathcal{D} \ \mathtt{KL}_x(y_1, \ldots, y_n)() = e_1' を加え、e_2'を返す
                                                                          ただし e'_1 = C_{s'}(e_1), e'_2 = C_{s'}(e_2), s' = s \cup \{x\},
                                                                         FV(e_1')\setminus\{y_1,\ldots,y_n\}=\emptyset かつ x\not\in FV(e_2') の場合
     \mathcal{C}_s(	ext{let rec } x \; y_1 \; \ldots \; y_n = e_1 \; 	ext{in} \; e_2) \;\; = \;\; \mathcal{D} \; に \; \mathsf{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)(z_1,\ldots,z_m) = e_1' \; を加え、
                                                                   make\_closure \ x = (L_x, (z_1, \ldots, z_m)) in e_2'を返す
                                                                          ただし e'_1 = C_s(e_1), e'_2 = C_s(e_2),
                                                                         FV(e_1') \setminus \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \neq \emptyset,
                                                                         FV(e'_1) \setminus \{x, y_1, \dots, y_n\} = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\} の場合
     C_s(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
                                                            = apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
                                                                                                                                x \notin s の場合
     C_s(x y_1 \ldots y_n)
                                                            = apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
                                                                                                                                x \in s の場合
                                                 図 16: もっと賢い Closure 変換 C_s(e)
```

```
P ::=
 (\{D_1,\ldots,D_n\},E)
D ::=
 \mathtt{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)=E
                           命令の列
E ::=
                           代入
 x \leftarrow e; E
                           返値
  e
                           式
                           即値
  c
                           ラベル
  L_x
                           算術演算
  op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
  if x=y then E_1 else E_2 比較&分岐
  if x \leq y then E_1 else E_2 比較&分岐
                           mov 命令
                          クロージャを用いた関数呼び出し
  apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
                           クロージャを用いない関数呼び出し
  apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \ldots, y_n)
                           ロード
  x.(y)
                           ストア
  x.(y) \leftarrow z
                           変数xの値をスタック位置yに退避する
  save(x, y)
                           スタック位置 y から値を復元する
  \mathtt{restore}(y)
                 図 17: 仮想マシンコードの構文
```

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```
\mathcal{V}: \mathtt{Closure.prog} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.prog}
                                                                        = (\{\mathcal{V}(D_1), \dots, \mathcal{V}(D_n)\}, \mathcal{V}(e))
 \mathcal{V}((\{D_1,\ldots,D_n\},e))
 \mathcal{V}: \mathtt{Closure.fundef} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.fundef}
                                                                        = L_x(y_1, \ldots, y_n) = z_1 \leftarrow R_0.(4); \ldots; z_n \leftarrow R_0.(4n); \mathcal{V}(e)
 \mathcal{V}(\mathsf{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)(z_1,\ldots,z_n)=e)
 \mathcal{V}: \mathtt{Closure.t} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.t}
 \mathcal{V}(c)
                                                                        = c
 \mathcal{V}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                        = op(x_1,\ldots,x_n)
 \mathcal{V}(\text{if } x = y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                        = if x = y then \mathcal{V}(e_1) else \mathcal{V}(e_2)
 V(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2)
                                                                        = if x \leq y then \mathcal{V}(e_1) else \mathcal{V}(e_2)
 \mathcal{V}(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2)
                                                                        = x \leftarrow \mathcal{V}(e_1); \mathcal{V}(e_2)
 \mathcal{V}(x)
 \mathcal{V}(\textit{make\_closure}\ x = (\mathtt{L}_x, (y_1, \ldots, y_n))\ \mathsf{in}\ e) \ = \ x \leftarrow \mathtt{R_{hp}}; \mathtt{R_{hp}} \leftarrow \mathtt{R_{hp}} + 4(n+1); z \leftarrow \mathtt{L}_x; x.(0) \leftarrow z;
                                                                               x.(4) \leftarrow y_1; \dots; x.(4n) \leftarrow y_n; \mathcal{V}(e)
 \mathcal{V}(apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n))
                                                                        = apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
 \mathcal{V}(apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n))
                                                                        = apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n)
 \mathcal{V}((x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                                                        = y \leftarrow R_{hp}; R_{hp} \leftarrow R_{hp} + 4n;
                                                                               y.(0) \leftarrow x_1; \dots; y.(4(n-1)) \leftarrow x_n; y
 \mathcal{V}(\text{let }(x_1,\ldots,x_n)=y \text{ in } e)
                                                                        x_{i_1} \leftarrow y.(4(i_1-1)); \dots; x_{i_m} \leftarrow y.(4(i_m-1)); \mathcal{V}(e)
 \mathcal{V}(x.(y))
                                                                        = y' \leftarrow 4 \times y; x.(y')
 \mathcal{V}(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                                                        = y' \leftarrow 4 \times y; x.(y') \leftarrow z
図 18: 仮想マシンコード生成 \mathcal{V}(P), \mathcal{V}(D) および \mathcal{V}(e)。右辺に出現して左辺に出現しない変数は fresh
とする。R_{hp} はヒープポインタ(専用レジスタ)。e_1; e_2 はダミーの変数 x について x \leftarrow e_1; e_2 の略記。
```

 $x \leftarrow E_1; E_2$  は、 $E_1 = (x_1 \leftarrow e_1; \dots; x_n \leftarrow e_n; e)$  として、 $x_1 \leftarrow e_1; \dots; x_n \leftarrow e_n; x \leftarrow e; E_2$  の略記。

```
FV: \mathtt{S.t} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} 	o \mathtt{S.t}
                                           FV_s(x \leftarrow e; E)
FV_s(e)
                                           = FV_s(e)
FV: \mathtt{S.t} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.exp} 	o \mathtt{S.t}
FV_s(c)
                                           = s
FV_s(L_x)
FV_s(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n))
                                         = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \cup s
FV_s(\text{if } x = y \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2) = \{x, y\} \cup FV_s(E_1) \cup FV_s(E_2)
FV_s(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2) = \{x,y\} \cup FV_s(E_1) \cup FV_s(E_2)
                                          = \{x\} \cup s
FV_s(apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n)) = \{x, y_1, \dots, y_n\} \cup s
FV_s(apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n)) = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \cup s
FV_s(x.(y))
                                          = \{x, y\} \cup s
FV_s(x.(y) \leftarrow z)
                                          = \{x, y, z\} \cup s
FV_s(\mathtt{save}(x,y))
                                          = \{x\} \cup s
FV_s(\mathtt{restore}(y))
```

図 19: 命令の列 E および式 e において生きている変数の集合  $FV_s(E)$  および  $FV_s(e)$ 。s は E や e の後で使われる変数の集合。以後の FV(E) は  $FV_\emptyset(E)$  の略記。

```
\mathcal{R}: \mathtt{SparcAsm.prog} \to \mathtt{SparcAsm.prog}
\mathcal{R}((\{D_1,\ldots,D_n\},E))
                                                               = (\{\mathcal{R}(D_1), \dots, \mathcal{R}(D_n)\}, \mathcal{R}_{\emptyset}(E, x, ()))
                                                                                                                                                         x はダミーの fresh な変数
\mathcal{R}: \mathtt{SparcAsm.fundef} \to \mathtt{SparcAsm.fundef}
\mathcal{R}(\mathsf{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)=E)
                                                               = L_x(R_1, \ldots, R_n) = \mathcal{R}_{x \mapsto R_0, y_1 \mapsto R_1, \ldots, y_n \mapsto R_n}(E, R_0, R_0)
\mathcal{R}: \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \times \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t}
\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}((x \leftarrow e; E), z_{\texttt{dest}}, E_{\texttt{cont}}) \ = \ E'_{\texttt{cont}} = (z_{\texttt{dest}} \leftarrow E; E_{\texttt{cont}}),
                                                                        \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e,x,E'_{\mathtt{cont}}) = (E',\varepsilon'),
                                                                        r \notin \{ \varepsilon'(y) \mid y \in FV(E'_{cont}) \},
                                                                        \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon',x\mapsto r}(E,z_{\mathtt{dest}},E_{\mathtt{cont}})=(E'',\varepsilon'') 

 \tau\tau
                                                                        ((r \leftarrow E'; E''), \varepsilon'')
                                                                                                                                                                  x がレジスタでない場合
\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}((r \leftarrow e; E), z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}}) = E'_{\mathtt{cont}} = (z_{\mathtt{dest}} \leftarrow E; E_{\mathtt{cont}}),
                                                                        \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e, r, E'_{\mathtt{cont}}) = (E', \varepsilon'),
                                                                        \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon'}(E,z_{\mathtt{dest}},E_{\mathtt{cont}}) = (E'',\varepsilon'') \ \texttt{\& LT}
                                                                        ((r \leftarrow E'; E''), \varepsilon'')
                                                               = \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e, x, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                                                                                                              (次図参照)
\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e, x, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
```

図 20: 単純なレジスタ割り当て  $\mathcal{R}(P)$ ,  $\mathcal{R}(D)$  および  $\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(E, z_{\mathsf{dest}}, E_{\mathsf{cont}})$ 。 $\varepsilon$  は変数からレジスタへの写像、 $z_{\mathsf{dest}}$  は E の結果をセットする変数、 $E_{\mathsf{cont}}$  は E の後に実行される命令の列。 $\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(E, x, E_{\mathsf{cont}})$  の返り値はレジスタ割り当てされた命令の列 E' と、E の後のレジスタ割り当てを表す写像  $\varepsilon'$  の組。[ファイル regAlloc.notarget-nospill.ml 参照]

```
\mathcal{R}: \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.exp} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \times \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t}
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(c, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                 = (c, \varepsilon)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(\mathsf{L}_x, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (L_x, \varepsilon)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n),z_{\mathtt{dest}},E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (op(\varepsilon(x_1), \ldots, \varepsilon(x_n)), \varepsilon)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(\text{if }x=y \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2, z_{\texttt{dest}}, E_{\texttt{cont}}) \quad = \quad \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(E_1, z_{\texttt{dest}}, E_{\texttt{cont}}) = (E_1', \varepsilon_1),
                                                                                                         \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(E_2, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}}) = (E'_2, \varepsilon_2),
                                                                                                         \varepsilon' = \{ z \mapsto r \mid \varepsilon_1(z) = \varepsilon_2(z) = r \},
                                                                                                         \{z_1,\ldots,z_n\}=
                                                                                                                   (\mathit{FV}(E_{\mathtt{cont}}) \setminus \{z_{\mathtt{dest}}\} \setminus \mathit{dom}(\varepsilon')) \cap \mathit{dom}(\varepsilon) \,\, \xi \,\, \mathsf{LT}
                                                                                                         ((\mathtt{save}(\varepsilon(z_1), z_1); \ldots; \mathtt{save}(\varepsilon(z_n), z_n);
                                                                                                            if \varepsilon(x) \leq \varepsilon(y) then E_1' else E_2', \varepsilon')
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(if x \leq y then E_1 else E_2, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}}) = 同様
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(x, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (\varepsilon(x), \varepsilon)
  ((\mathtt{save}(\varepsilon(z_1), z_1); \dots; \mathtt{save}(\varepsilon(z_n), z_n);
                                                                                                             apply\_closure(\varepsilon(x), \varepsilon(y_1), \ldots, \varepsilon(y_n))), \emptyset)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(apply\_direct(\mathtt{L}_x,y_1,\ldots,y_n),z_{\mathtt{dest}},E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = 同様
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(x.(y), z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (\varepsilon(x).(\varepsilon(y)), \varepsilon)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(x.(y) \leftarrow z, z_{\texttt{dest}}, E_{\texttt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (\varepsilon(x).(\varepsilon(y)) \leftarrow \varepsilon(z), \varepsilon)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(\mathtt{save}(x,y),z_{\mathtt{dest}},E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (save(\varepsilon(x), y), \varepsilon)
  \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(\mathtt{restore}(y), z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}})
                                                                                                = (restore(y), \varepsilon)
図 21: 単純なレジスタ割り当て \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e, z_{\mathsf{dest}}, E_{\mathsf{cont}})。 \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e) の右辺で変数 x のレジスタ \varepsilon(x) が定義されて
いない場合は、\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e) = \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(x \leftarrow \mathtt{restore}(x); e) とする。ただしレジスタ r については \varepsilon(r) = r とする。
[ファイル regAlloc.notarget-nospill.ml 参照]
```

```
\mathcal{T}: \mathtt{Id.t} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \times \mathtt{Id.t} 	o \mathtt{bool} \times \mathtt{S.t}
                                                                \mathcal{T}_x((y \leftarrow e; E), z_{\texttt{dest}})
                                                                      そうでなければ T_x(E, z_{dest}) = (c_2, s_2) として (c_2, s_1 \cup s_2)
                                                                = \mathcal{T}_x(e, z_{	exttt{dest}})
\mathcal{T}_x(e, z_{\mathtt{dest}})
\mathcal{T}: \mathtt{Id.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.exp} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{bool} \times \mathtt{S.t}
\mathcal{T}_x(x,z_{	exttt{dest}})
                                                                = (false, \{z_{dest}\})
\mathcal{T}_x(\text{if } y = z \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2, z_{\text{dest}}) = \mathcal{T}_x(E_1, z_{\text{dest}}) = (c_1, s_1),
                                                                      (c_1 \wedge c_2, s_1 \cup s_2)
                                                               = 同上
T_x(\text{if } y \leq z \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2, z_{\texttt{dest}})
\mathcal{T}_x(apply\_closure(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n), z_{\texttt{dest}}) = (true, \{R_i \mid x = y_i\})
T_x(apply\_direct(L_y, y_1, \dots, y_n), z_{dest}) = \exists \bot
                                                                                                                                         それ以外の場合
                                                                = (false, \emptyset)
\mathcal{T}_x(e, z_{\mathtt{dest}})
```

図 22: 変数 x に割り当てるレジスタ r を選ぶときに使う targeting  $T_x(E, z_{\mathsf{dest}})$  および  $T_x(e, z_{\mathsf{dest}})$ 。E や e で関数呼び出しがあったかどうかを表す論理値 e と、e を割り当てると良いレジスタの集合 e の組を返す。前々図の「e がレジスタでない場合」において、e とする。[ファイル regAlloc.target-nospill.ml 参照]

```
\mathcal{R}: \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} 	imes \mathtt{Id.t} 	imes \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} 	o \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} 	imes \mathtt{Id.t} \ \mathtt{M.t} \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}((x \leftarrow e; E), z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}}) \ = \ E'_{\mathtt{cont}} = (z_{\mathtt{dest}} \leftarrow E; E_{\mathtt{cont}}), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(e, x, E'_{\mathtt{cont}}) = (E', \varepsilon'), \\ y \in FV(E'_{\mathtt{cont}}), \\ \mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon' \setminus \{y \mapsto \varepsilon'(y)\}, x \mapsto \varepsilon'(y)}(E, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}}) = (E'', \varepsilon'') \ \succeq \mathtt{LT} \\ \left\{ \ ((\mathtt{save}(\varepsilon(y), y); \varepsilon'(y) \leftarrow E'; E''), \varepsilon'') \quad y \in dom(\varepsilon) \ \mathcal{O} \ \succeq \ \succeq \ x \ \mathcal{D}^{\varepsilon} \cup \mathcal{D}^{\varepsilon} \times \mathcal{
```

図 23: spilling をするレジスタ割り当て  $\mathcal{R}_{\varepsilon}(E, z_{\mathtt{dest}}, E_{\mathtt{cont}})$  [ファイル regAlloc.target-latespill.ml 参照]

```
\mathcal{S}: \mathtt{SparcAsm.prog} \to \mathtt{string}
    \mathcal{S}((\{D_1,\dots,D_n\},E)) \quad = \quad \mathtt{.section} \ \mathtt{".text"}
                                                   \mathcal{S}(D_1)
                                                   . . .
                                                   S(D_n)
                                                   .global min_caml_start
                                                   min_caml_start:
                                                   save %sp, -112, %sp
                                                   \mathcal{S}(E, \%g0)
                                                   ret
                                                   restore
    \mathcal{S}: \texttt{SparcAsm.fundef} \to \texttt{string}
    \mathcal{S}(L_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)=E) = x:
                                                   \mathcal{S}(E,\mathtt{R}_0)
                                                   retl
                                                   nop
    \mathcal{S}: \texttt{SparcAsm.t} \times \texttt{Id.t} \rightarrow \texttt{string}
    \mathcal{S}((x \leftarrow e; E), z_{\texttt{dest}})
                                            = \mathcal{S}(e, x)
                                                   \mathcal{S}(E, z_{	exttt{dest}})
    \mathcal{S}(e,z_{\texttt{dest}})
                                            = \mathcal{S}(e, z_{\mathtt{dest}})
図 24: 単純なアセンブリ生成 \mathcal{S}(P),\,\mathcal{S}(D) および \mathcal{S}(E,z_{\mathtt{dest}})
```

```
\mathcal{S}: \mathtt{SparcAsm.exp} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{string}
                \mathcal{S}(c, z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                                                                    \mathtt{set}\ c, z_{\mathtt{dest}}
                \mathcal{S}(L_x, z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                                                                    \operatorname{set} L_x, z_{\operatorname{dest}}
                S(op(x_1,\ldots,x_n),z_{\tt dest})
                                                                                                    op \ x_1, \ldots, x_n, z_{\texttt{dest}}
                \mathcal{S}(	ext{if } x=y 	ext{ then } E_1 	ext{ else } E_2, z_{	ext{dest}})
                                                                                                 cmp x, y
                                                                                                    bne b_1
                                                                                                    nop
                                                                                                    \mathcal{S}(E_1, z_{	t dest})
                                                                                                    b b_2
                                                                                                    nop
                                                                                                    b_1:
                                                                                                    \mathcal{S}(E_2,z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                                                                    b_2:
                \mathcal{S}(	ext{if } x \leq y 	ext{ then } E_1 	ext{ else } E_2, z_{	ext{dest}})
                                                                                                  同様
                \mathcal{S}(x, z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                                                                    \mathtt{mov}\ x, z_{\mathtt{dest}}
                \mathcal{S}(apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n), z_{\texttt{dest}})
                                                                                                    shuffle((x, y_1, \ldots, y_n), (R_0, R_1, \ldots, R_n))
                                                                                                    st R_{ra}, [R_{st} + 4\#\varepsilon]
                                                                                                    ld[R_0], R_{n+1}
                                                                                                    call R_{n+1}
                                                                                                    add \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{st}}, 4(\#\varepsilon+1), \mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{st}} ! delay\ slot
                                                                                                    \operatorname{sub} R_{\operatorname{st}}, 4(\#\varepsilon+1), R_{\operatorname{st}}
                                                                                                    ld [R_{st} + 4\#\varepsilon], R_{ra}
                                                                                                    mov R_0, z_{dest}
                S(apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n), z_{dest})
                                                                                            = shuffle((y_1, \ldots, y_n), (R_1, \ldots, R_n))
                                                                                                    \mathtt{st}\ \mathtt{R}_{\mathtt{ra}}, [\mathtt{R}_{\mathtt{st}} + 4\#\varepsilon]
                                                                                                    add R_{\rm st}, 4(\#\varepsilon+1), R_{\rm st} ! delay\ slot
                                                                                                    \operatorname{sub} R_{\operatorname{st}}, 4(\#\varepsilon+1), R_{\operatorname{st}}
                                                                                                    ld [R_{st} + 4\#\varepsilon], R_{ra}
                                                                                                    \mathtt{mov}\ \mathtt{R}_0, z_{\mathtt{dest}}
                S(x.(y), z_{\text{dest}})
                                                                                            = 1d [x+y], z_{\text{dest}}
                S(x.(y) \leftarrow z, z_{\texttt{dest}})
                                                                                            = st z, [x+y]
                                                                                            = もしy \not\in dom(\varepsilon)なら\varepsilonにy \mapsto 4\#\varepsilonを加えて
                \mathcal{S}(\mathtt{save}(x,y),z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                                                                    st x, [\mathbf{R}_{\mathsf{st}} + \varepsilon(y)]
                \mathcal{S}(\mathtt{restore}(y), z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                                                            = 1d [R_{st} + \varepsilon(y)], z_{dest}
図 25: 単純なアセンブリ生成 S(e, z_{\text{dest}})。\varepsilon はスタック位置を記憶するグローバル変数。\#\varepsilon は \varepsilon の要素の
```

図 25: 単純なアセンブリ生成  $S(e, z_{\sf dest})$ 。 $\varepsilon$  はスタック位置を記憶するグローバル変数。 $\#\varepsilon$  は  $\varepsilon$  の要素の個数。 $\mathit{shuffle}((x_1, \ldots, x_n), (r_1, \ldots, r_n))$  は  $x_1, \ldots, x_n$  を  $r_1, \ldots, r_n$  に適切な順序で移動する命令。

```
\mathcal{S}: \mathtt{S.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.t} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{S.t} \times \mathtt{string}
S_s((x \leftarrow e; E), z_{\texttt{dest}})
                                                            = \mathcal{S}_s(e, x) = (s', S),
                                                                  (s'', SS')
\mathcal{S}_s(e, z_{	exttt{dest}})
                                                            = S_s(e, z_{\tt dest})
\mathcal{S}: \mathtt{S.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.exp} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{S.t} \times \mathtt{string}
S_s(\text{if } x = y \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2, z_{\text{dest}}) = S_s(E_1, z_{\text{dest}}) = (s_1, S_1),
                                                                  (s_1 \cap s_2,
                                                                    cmp \ x, y
                                                                    bne b_1
                                                                    nop
                                                                    S_1
                                                                    b b_2
                                                                    nop
                                                                    b_1:
                                                                    S_2
                                                                   b_2:)
S_s(if x \leq y then E_1 else E_2, z_{\text{dest}}) = 同様
                                                                                                                    y \in s の場合
S_s(\mathtt{save}(x,y), z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                            = (s, nop)
S_s(\mathtt{save}(x,y),z_{\mathtt{dest}})
                                                            = もしy \notin dom(\varepsilon)なら\varepsilonにy \mapsto 4\#\varepsilonを加えて
                                                                  (s \cup \{y\}, \mathtt{st}\ x, [\mathtt{R}_{\mathtt{st}} + \varepsilon(y)])
                                                                                                                    y \notin s の場合
S_s(e, z_{\tt dest})
                                                            = (s,以前と同様)
                                                                                                              上述以外の場合
```

図 26: 無駄な save を省略するアセンブリ生成  $S_s(E, z_{\tt dest})$  および  $S_s(e, z_{\tt dest})$ 。s はすでに save された変数の名前の集合。以前の  $S(E, z_{\tt dest})$  は  $S_\emptyset(E, z_{\tt dest}) = (s, S)$  として S の略記とする。

```
\mathcal{S}: \texttt{SparcAsm.fundef} \to \texttt{string}
                                                                                                                                                           \mathcal{S}(\mathsf{L}_x(y_1,\ldots,y_n)=E)
                                                                                                                                                                          x:
                                                                                                                                                                          S
\mathcal{S}: \mathtt{S.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{SparcAsm.exp} \times \mathtt{Id.t} \rightarrow \mathtt{S.t} \times \mathtt{string}
\mathcal{S}_s(\text{if } x=y \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2, \text{tail}) \ = \ \mathcal{S}_s(E_1, \text{tail}) = (s_1, S_1),
                                                                                                                                                                          (\emptyset,
                                                                                                                                                                              cmp \ x, y
                                                                                                                                                                              \mathtt{bne}\ b
                                                                                                                                                                             nop
                                                                                                                                                                              S_1
                                                                                                                                                                              b:
                                                                                                                                                                              S_2
S_s(\text{if } x \leq y \text{ then } E_1 \text{ else } E_2, \text{tail}) =
                                                                                                                                                                          同様
S_s(apply\_closure(x, y_1, \dots, y_n), \texttt{tail}) =
                                                                                                                                                                          (\emptyset,
                                                                                                                                                                              shuffle((x, y_1, \ldots, y_n), (R_0, R_1, \ldots, R_n))
                                                                                                                                                                              ld[R_0], R_{n+1}
                                                                                                                                                                              {\tt jmp}\ {\tt R}_{n+1}
                                                                                                                                                                             nop)
S_s(apply\_direct(L_x, y_1, \dots, y_n), tail) =
                                                                                                                                                                              shuffle((y_1,\ldots,y_n),(\mathtt{R}_1,\ldots,\mathtt{R}_n))
                                                                                                                                                                              \mathbf{b} \ x
                                                                                                                                                                              nop)
                                                                                                                                                           = S_s(e, \mathbf{R}_0) = (s', S) \                   <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>   <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>   <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>     <math>       <math>       <math>       <math>       <math>       <math>       <math>         <math>     <math>     <math>       <math>       <math>       <math>       <math>           <math>         <math>       <math>           <math>             <math>                     <math>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               
\mathcal{S}_s(e, \mathtt{tail})
                                                                                                                                                                          (\emptyset,
                                                                                                                                                                              S
                                                                                                                                                                             retl
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       上述以外の場合
                                                                                                                                                                             nop)
```

図 27: 末尾呼び出し最適化をするアセンブリ生成  $S_s(D)$  および  $S_s(e, z_{\texttt{dest}})$ 。  $z_{\texttt{dest}} = \texttt{tail}$  の場合が末尾。