

Comp 311  
Principles of Programming Languages  
Lecture 11  
The Semantics of Recursion II

Corky Cartwright  
October 1, 2012

# Call-by-value Fixed-Point Operators

Given a recursive definition in a **call-by-value** language

**f := E<sub>f</sub>**

where **E<sub>f</sub>** is an expression constructed from constants in the based data domain D, operations (continuous functions) on D, and **f**, what does it mean?

Example: let D be the domain of Scheme values. Then

**fact := map n to if n=0 then 1 else n\*fact(n-1)**

is a program defining a function in  $D \rightarrow D$ .

In a call-by-name language, the meaning of **fact** is

**Y (map f to E<sub>f</sub>)**

where **Y :=**

**map F to (map x to F (x (x))) (map x to F (x (x)))**

but this expression diverges using call-by-value beta-reduction.

# Formulating $\mathbf{Y}_v$ (Call-by-Value $\mathbf{Y}$ )

Key trick: use  $\eta$ -conversion to delay evaluation.

In the mathematical literature on the  $\lambda$ -calculus,  $\eta$ -conversion is often assumed as an axiom. In models of the  $\lambda$ -calculus, it is typically required to hold.

Definition:  $\eta$ -conversion is the following equation:

$$\mathbf{M} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \mathbf{M}\mathbf{x}$$

where  $\mathbf{x}$  is not free in  $\mathbf{M}$ .

Examples:

$$\mathbf{y} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \mathbf{y}\mathbf{x}$$

$$\lambda \mathbf{y}. \mathbf{y} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \mathbf{y})\mathbf{x}$$

# What Is the Code for $Y_v$ ?

$\lambda F. (\lambda x. \lambda y. F (x \ x) y) (\lambda x. \lambda y. F (x \ x) y)$

- Recall that application associates to the left:  $F (x \ x) y = (F (x \ x)) y$
- Does this work for Scheme (or Java with an appropriate encoding of functions as anonymous inner classes)? Yes!
- Let  $G$  be some functional  $G = \lambda f. \lambda n. M_f$  like **FACT** for a recursive *function* definition.  $G$  is a value. Then

$Y_v G \rightarrow (\lambda x. \lambda y. G (x \ x) y) (\lambda x. \lambda y. G (x \ x) y) \rightarrow$   
 $\lambda y. G ((\lambda x. \lambda z. G (x \ x) z) (\lambda x. \lambda z. G (x \ x) z)) y$   
 is a value.

- Hence,  $G (Y_v G) \rightarrow (\lambda n. M_f) [f := Y_v G]$  is a value.
- Moreover,

$Y_v G = \lambda y. G ((\lambda x. \lambda z. G (x \ x) z) (\lambda x. \lambda z. G (x \ x) z)) y =$   
 $\lambda y. G (Y_v G) y$

which is the  $\eta$ -conversion of  $G (Y_v G)$

# Loose Ends

- Meta-errors
- Read the notes!
  - Explains how to implement rec-let more thoroughly