

Sample Mid-Term Exam 2

CS 5510, Fall 2013

November 13

Name: _____

Instructions: You have eighty minutes to complete this open-book, open-note, closed-interpreter exam. Please write all answers in the provided space, plus the back of the exam if necessary. provided space, plus the back of the exam if necessary.

- 1) Which of the following produce different results in a eager language and a lazy language? Both produce the same result if they both produce the same number or they both produce a procedure (even if the procedure doesn't behave exactly the same when applied), but they can differ in errors reported.

- a) {{lambda {y} 12} {1 2}}
- b) {lambda {x} {{lambda {y} 12} {1 2}}}
- c) {+ 1 {lambda {y} 12}}
- d) {+ 1 {{lambda {x} {+ 1 13}} {+ 1 {lambda {z} 12}}}}
- e) {+ 1 {{lambda {x} {+ x 13}} {+ 1 {lambda {z} 12}}}}

2) Given the type rules

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \text{num} \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \text{num}}{\Gamma \vdash \{+ e_1 e_2\} : \text{num}} \\
 \\
 \frac{\Gamma[x \leftarrow \tau_1] \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \{\lambda [x : \tau_1] e\} : (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2)} \quad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : (\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_2) \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \{e_1 e_2\} : \tau_2}
 \end{array}$$

in one of the following expressions, the _____ can be filled in with a type so that the resulting expression has a type in the empty environment, while there is no type for the _____ that causes the other to have a type. Pick the right expression and show a derivation tree (which is a trace of `typecheck` that's written in the style as the type rules above) demonstrating that the chosen expression has a type.

`\{\lambda [x : _____] \{+ x 1\} x\}`

`\{\lambda [x : _____] \{+ x 1\} 1\}`

Note that your answer should not include symbols like Γ , τ , or e , except when used as designated abbreviations, since those are meta-variables that are replaced by concrete environments, types, and expressions in the derivation tree.

3) Given the following expression:

```
{lambda {x} {x x}}  
{lambda {y} 12}}
```

Describe a trace of the evalaution in terms of arguments to `interp` and `continue` functions for every call of each in the `lambda-k.rkt` interpreter. (There will be 7 calls to `interp` and 5 calls to `continue`.) The `interp` function takes three arguments — an expression, an environment, and a continuation — so show all three for each `interp` call. The `continue` function takes two arguments — a continuation and a value — so show both for each `continue` call. Represent continuations using records.

Answers

1) a and d.

2)

$$\frac{\frac{\frac{\Gamma_1 \vdash x : (\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}) \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash 1 : \text{num}}{\Gamma_1 \vdash \{x\} 1 : \text{num}} \quad \Gamma_1 \vdash 1 : \text{num}}{\Gamma_1 = [x \leftarrow (\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num})] \vdash \{+ \{x\} 1\} : \text{num}}}{\emptyset \vdash \{\lambda x : (\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num})\} \{+ \{x\} 1\} : ((\text{num} \rightarrow \text{num}) \rightarrow \text{num})}$$

3)

interp	expr	=	$\{\lambda x \{x\} \{x\} \lambda y 12\}$
env	=	mt-env	
k	=	(doneK)	
interp	expr	=	$\{\lambda x \{x\} \{x\}\}$
env	=	mt-env	
k	=	(appArgK $\{\lambda y 12\}$ mt-env (doneK))	
cont	k	=	(appArgK $\{\lambda y 12\}$ mt-env (doneK))
	val	=	(closV 'x $\{x\}$ mt-env) = v_1
interp	expr	=	$\{\lambda y 12\}$
env	=	mt-env	
k	=	(doAppK v_1 (doneK))	
cont	k	=	(doAppK v_1 (doneK))
	val	=	(closV 'y 12 mt-env) = v_2
interp	expr	=	$\{x\}$
env	=	(extend-env (bind 'x v_2) mt-env) = e_1	
k	=	(doneK)	
interp	expr	=	x
env	=	e_1	
k	=	(appArgk x e_1 (doneK))	
cont	k	=	(appArgK x e_1 (doneK))
	val	=	v_2
interp	expr	=	x
env	=	e_1	
k	=	(doAppK v_2 (doneK))	
cont	k	=	(doAppK v_2 (doneK))
	val	=	v_2
interp	expr	=	12

```
env    =  (extend-env (bind 'y v2) mt-env)
k      =  (doneK)

cont  k    =  (doneK)
val   =  (numV 12)
```