

Part I

Encodings

Using the minimal λ -calculus language we get

- ✓ functions
- ✓ local binding
- ✓ booleans
- ✓ numbers

Encodings

Using the minimal λ -calculus language we get

- ✓ functions
- ✓ local binding
- ✓ booleans
- ✓ numbers

... and recursive functions?

Factorial in Shplait

```
block:  
  def fac:  
    fun (n):  
      if n == 0  
        | 1  
        | n * fac(n - 1)  
  fac(10)
```

Factorial in Shplait

```
block:  
  def fac:  
    fun (n):  
      if n == 0  
      | 1  
      | n * fac(n - 1)  
  fac(10)
```

`def` binds both its own right-hand side and expressions afterward

Factorial in Shplait

```
letrec fac = (fun (n):  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

Factorial in Shplait

```
letrec fac = (fun (n) :  
    | if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)) :  
fac(10)
```

`letrec` has the shape of `let`,
but it has the binding structure of `block` plus `def`

Factorial in Shplait

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```


Factorial in Shplait

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

Doesn't work, because `let` binds `fac` only in the body

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement **letrec** as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement `letrec` as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Step I: Encode `fac` in Shplait without `letrec`

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement `letrec` as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Step 1: Encode `fac` in Shplait without `letrec`

Step 2: Extract the `rhs` from within the encoding

```
.... fun (n) :  
      if n == 0  
      | 1  
      | n * fac(n - 1)  
....
```

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement `letrec` as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Step 1: Encode `fac` in Shplait without `letrec`

Step 2: Extract the `rhs` from within the encoding

```
.... fun (n) :  
      if n == 0  
      | 1  
      | n * fac(n - 1)  
....
```

Step 3: Implement `letrec` as a `parse` transformation for Moe

This is Difficult...



This is Difficult...



`mk_rec(f) = f(mk_rec(f))`

Part 2

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement `letrec` as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Step 1: Encode `fac` in Shplait without `letrec`

Step 2: Extract the `rhs` from within the encoding

```
.... fun (n) :  
      if n == 0  
      | 1  
      | n * fac(n - 1)  
....
```

Step 3: Implement `letrec` as a `parse` transformation for Moe

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

At the point that we call `fac`, obviously we have a binding for `fac`...

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

At the point that we call `fac`, obviously we have a binding for `fac`...

... so pass it as an argument!

Factorial

```
let facX = (fun (facX, n) :  
    | if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)) :  
facX(facX, 10)
```

Factorial

```
let facX = (fun (facX, n) :  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * facX(facX, n - 1)) :  
facX(facX, 10)
```

Factorial

```
let facX = (fun (facX, n) :  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * facX(facX, n - 1)) :  
facX(facX, 10)
```

Wrap this to get `fac` back...

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
    let facX = (fun (facX, n):  
        if n == 0  
        | 1  
        | n * facX(facX, n - 1)):  
    facX(facX, n)):  
fac(10)
```


Part 3

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement `letrec` as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Step 1: Encode `fac` in Shplait without `letrec`

Step 2: Extract the `rhs` from within the encoding

```
.... fun (n) :  
      if n == 0  
      | 1  
      | n * fac(n - 1)  
....
```

Step 3: Implement `letrec` as a `parse` transformation for Moe

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
    let facX = (fun (facX, n):  
        if n == 0  
        | 1  
        | n * facX(facX, n - 1)):  
    facX(facX, n)):  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
    let facX = (fun (facX, n):  
        if n == 0  
        | 1  
        | n * facX(facX, n - 1)):  
    facX(facX, n)):  
fac(10)
```

But Moe has only single-argument functions...

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
    let facX = (fun (facX):  
        fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * facX(facX) (n - 1)):  
        facX(facX) (n)):  
    fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (fun (n):  
    let facX = (fun (facX):  
        fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * facX(facX) (n - 1)):  
        facX(facX) (n)):  
    fac(10)
```

Simplify: `fun (n): let f = ...: f(f) (n)`
`⇒ let f = ...: f(f)...`

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX) :  
    // Almost looks like original fac:  
    fun (n) :  
        if n == 0  
        | 1  
        | n * facX(facX) (n - 1)) :  
    facX(facX)) :  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX) :  
                // Almost looks like original fac:  
                fun (n) :  
                    if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n * facX(facX) (n - 1)) :  
            facX(facX)) :  
fac(10)
```

More like original: introduce a local binding for `facX(facX)` ...

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX):
              let fac = facX(facX):
                // Exactly like original fac:
                fun (n):
                  if n == 0
                    | 1
                    | n * fac(n - 1)):
              facX(facX)):
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX) :
                let fac = facX(facX) :
                // Exactly like original fac:
                fun (n) :
                if n == 0
                | 1
                | n * fac(n - 1)) :
            facX(facX)) :
fac(10)
```

Oops! — this is an infinite loop

We used to evaluate `facX(facX)` only when `n` is non-zero

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX) :
                let fac = facX(facX) :
                // Exactly like original fac:
                fun (n) :
                if n == 0
                | 1
                | n * fac(n - 1)) :
            facX(facX)) :
fac(10)
```

Oops! — this is an infinite loop

We used to evaluate `facX(facX)` only when `n` is non-zero

Delay `facX(facX)`...

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX):  
                let fac = (fun (x):  
                            facX(facX) (x)):  
                // Exactly like original fac:  
                fun (n):  
                    if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
                facX(facX)):  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX):  
                let fac = (fun (x):  
                            facX(facX) (x)):  
                // Exactly like original fac:  
                fun (n):  
                    if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
                facX(facX)) :  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = (let facX = (fun (facX):  
                let fac = (fun (x):  
                            facX(facX) (x)):  
                (fun (fac):  
                    // Exactly like original fac:  
                    fun (n):  
                        if n == 0  
                        | 1  
                        | n * fac(n - 1)) (fac))):  
                facX(facX)):  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = let fX = (fun (fX) :  
                let f = (fun (x) :  
                            fX(fX) (x)) :  
                    (fun (fac) :  
                        // Exactly like original fac:  
                        fun (n) :  
                            if n == 0  
                            | 1  
                            | n * fac(n - 1)) (f)) :  
                fX(fX) :  
    fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:  
  fun (body_proc):
```

```
let fac = let fX = (fun (fX) :  
                let f = (fun (x) :  
mk_rec(          fX(fX) (x)) :  
                (fun (fac) :  
                  // Exactly like original fac:  
                  fun (n) :  
                    if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n * fac(n - 1)) (f)) :  
                fX(fX) :  
fac(10)
```


Factorial

```
def mk_rec:  
  fun (body_proc):
```

```
let fac =  
  mk_rec(  
    let fX = (fun (fX):  
      let f = (fun (x):  
        (fun (fac): fX(fX) (x)):  
          // Exactly like original fac:  
          fun (n):  
            if n == 0  
            | 1  
            | n * fac(n - 1)) (f)):  
      fX(fX)  
    )  
  )  
  fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:  
  fun (body_proc):
```

```
    let fX = (fun (fX):  
let fac =      let f = (fun (x):  
                mk_rec (fun (fac): fX(fX) (x)):  
                // Exactly like original fac:  
                fun (n):  
                  if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n.* fac(n - 1)) (f)):  
                fX(fX)  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:  
  fun (body_proc):
```

```
    let fX = (fun (fX):  
let fac =      let f = (fun (x):  
                mk_rec(fun (fac): fX(fX)(x)):  
                  // Exactly like original fac:  
                  fun (n):  
                    if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n * fac(n - 1)) (f)):  
                fX(fX)  
fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):

    let fX = (fun (fX):
      let f = (fun (x):
        let fac = mk_rec (fun (fac): fX(fX) (x)):
          // Exactly like original fac:
          fun (n):
            if n == 0
            | 1
            | n * fac(n - 1))
            (f))
      fX(fX)
    )
  fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):

    let fX = (fun (fX):
      let f = (fun (x):
        (fun (fac): fX(fX)(x)):
        // Exactly like original fac:
        fun (n): body_proc
          if n == 0 (f):
            | 1
            | n * fac(n - 1))
          :
        )
      fX(fX)
    )

  fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):

    let fX = (fun (fX):
              let f = (fun (x):
                        fX(fX) (x)):
              (fun (fac):
                let fac = mk_rec( // Exactly like original fac:
                                  fun (n): (f)):
                  if n == 0
                  | 1
                  | n * fac(n - 1))
              :
            )

    fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):

    let fX = (fun (fX):
              let f = (fun (x):
                        fX(fX) (x)):

    let fac = mk_rec (fun (f):
                      // Exactly like original fac:
                      fun (n):
                        if n == 0
                        | 1
                        | n * fac(n - 1))
                      : )

  fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):

    let fX = (fun (fX):
              let f = (fun (x):
                        fX(fX)(x)):
                body_proc(f)):
    let fac = mk_rec(fX(fX))(fun (fac):
                             // Exactly like original fac:
                             fun (n):
                               if n == 0
                               | 1
                               | n * fac(n - 1)) :;)

  fac(10)
```


Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):
    let fX = (fun (fX):
      let f = (fun (x):
        fX(fX) (x)):
      body_proc(f)):
    fX(fX)

let fac = mk_rec((fun (fac):
  // Exactly like original fac:
  fun (n):
    if n == 0
    | 1
    | n * fac(n - 1))):

fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
def mk_rec:
  fun (body_proc):
    let fX = (fun (fX):
              let f = (fun (x):
                        fX(fX) (x)):
              body_proc(f)):
    fX(fX)

let fac = mk_rec((fun (fac):
                  // Exactly like original fac:
                  fun (n):
                    if n == 0
                    | 1
                    | n * fac(n - 1))):

fac(10)
```

Factorial

```
let fac = mk_rec(fun (fac):  
                  // Exactly like original fac:  
                  fun (n):  
                    if n == 0  
                    | 1  
                    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

Fibonnaci

```
let fib = mk_rec(fun (fib):  
    // Usual fib:  
    fun (n):  
        if n == 0 || n == 1  
        | 1  
        | fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)):  
fib(5)
```

Sum

```
let sum = mk_rec(fun (sum):  
                  // Usual sum:  
                  fun (lst):  
                    match lst  
                    | []: 0  
                    | cons(f, rst): f + sum(rst)):  
sum([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

Part 4

Factorial

Overall goal: Implement `letrec` as syntactic sugar for Moe

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  name
```

Step 1: Encode `fac` in Shplait without `letrec`

Step 2: Extract the `rhs` from within the encoding

```
.... fun (n) :  
      if n == 0  
      | 1  
      | n * fac(n - 1)  
....
```

Step 3: Implement `letrec` as a `parse` transformation for Moe

Implementing Recursion

```
letrec fac = (fun (n):  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```

could be parsed the same as

```
let fac = mk_rec(fun (fac):  
    fun (n):  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
fac(10)
```


Implementing Recursion

```
letrec fac = (fun (n):  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
  
fac(10)
```

could be parsed the same as

```
let fac = mk_r
```

```
fac(10)
```

```
mk_rec = fun (body_proc):  
    let fX = (fun (fX):  
        let f = (fun (x):  
            fX(fX)(x)):  
            body_proc(f)):  
            fX(fX)  
            | n * fac(n - 1)):
```

Implementing Recursion

```
letrec fac = (fun (n):  
    if n == 0  
    | 1  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):  
  
fac(10)
```

could be parsed the same as

```
let fac = mk_r
```

```
fac(10)
```

```
mk_rec = fun (body_proc):  
    (fun (fx):  
        fx(fx)) (fun (fX):  
            (fun (f):  
                body_proc(f)) (fun (x):  
                    fX(fX)(x)))  
    | n * fac(n - 1)):
```

Implementing Recursion

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  body
```

could be parsed the same as

```
let name = mk_rec(fun (name): rhs):  
  body
```

which is really

```
(fun (name): body) (mk_rec(fun (name): rhs))
```

which, writing out *mk_rec*, is really

```
(fun (name): body) ((fun (body_proc):  
  let fX = (fun (fX):  
    let f = (fun (x):  
      fX(fX) (x):  
    body_proc(f):  
  fX(fX)) (fun (name): rhs)
```

Part 5

The Big Picture

```
letrec name = rhs:  
  body
```



```
(fun (name): body) ((fun (body_proc):  
  let fX = (fun (fX):  
    let f = (fun (x):  
      fX(fX)(x)):  
      body_proc(f)):  
    fX(fX)) (fun (name): rhs))
```



Y Combinator

`mk_rec` is a **fixed-point combinator**

```
fun (body_proc) :  
  (fun (fx) :  
    fX(fX)) (fun (fX) :  
      (fun (f) :  
        body_proc(f)) (fun (x) :  
          fX(fX) (x)))
```

Y Combinator

`mk_rec` is a **fixed-point combinator**

```
mk_rec (body_proc) = body_proc (mk_rec (body_proc))
```

Y Combinator

`mk_rec` is a **fixed-point combinator**

```
mk_rec (body_proc) = body_proc (mk_rec (body_proc))
```

another is the **Y combinator**

$$Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda f: (\lambda (x): f(x x)) (\lambda (x): f(x x))$$
$$Y(f) = f(Y(f))$$

Y Combinator

`mk_rec` is a **fixed-point combinator**

```
mk_rec (body_proc) = body_proc (mk_rec (body_proc))
```

another is the **Y combinator**

$$Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda f: (\lambda (x): f(x x)) (\lambda (x): f(x x))$$
$$Y(f) = f(Y(f))$$

See also *The Why of Y* (Gabriel) or *The Little Schemer* (Friedman & Felleisen)

Part 6

Example with Syntax Escapes

```
fun parse(s :: Syntax) :: Exp:
  match s
  | ....
  | 'let $id = $rhs: $body':
    parse('fun ($id): $body($rhs)')
  | ....
```