In the code chart, code U+5F50 have 2 kinds of glyphs with the last stroke comes out or not. The radical and the following characters shows that this is the head of 录.

The G source glyph is quite different with the others, which is come from GB2312-1980, and surely has been decided as the shape of the head of 录 with two variants follow behind. So it's sure that GB 2312-1980 unified these 3 glyphs to 录, which is chosen as the standardized form of this character.
But checking this character in the ancient Chinese dictionaries, one thing should be realized that most of the dictionaries choose 卜 as the radical character.
The only reason why 是 are always mix used mistakenly in ancient times, and Ministry of Culture and Reform and arrangement Committee of Chinese characters of China released a document called 《印刷通用汉字字形表》 in 1965 to solve this chaotic situation in general use. This document use 互 instead of (examples attached
behind), so that the dictionaries and GB2312-1980 followed that decision.

But the chaos is not ended when the use of Han characters is out of general situation. Not to mention the publishing of ancient books, HanYu DaZiDian also couldn’t set a uniform standard to determine the shape of tens of thousands of characters.

So China decides to move the G glyph and source reference out of the code point and put it in the next working set, and submit a new one for U+5F50 to match the common view.