Chapter 6: Computations lifted to a functor context I

Filterable functors, their laws and structure

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Computations within a functor context

- Example:

$$\sum_{x\in\mathbb{Z};\ 0\leq x\leq 100;\ \cos x>0} \sqrt{\cos x} \approx 38.71$$

  Scala code:
  `(0 to 100).map(math.cos(_)).filter(_ > 0).map(math.sqrt).sum`

- Using Scala's `for`/`yield` syntax ("functor block", "`for` comprehension")

```
(for { x ← 0 to 100
    y = math.cos(x)
    if y > 0
  } yield { math.sqrt(y) }
).sum
```

```
(0 to 100).map { x ⇒
   math.cos(x) }.filter { y ⇒
   y > 0 }.map { y ⇒
     math.sqrt(y)
  }.sum
```

  - "Functor block" is a syntax for manipulating data within a container
    - ★ Container must be a functor (has `map` such that the laws hold)
    - ★ Data changes but remains within the same container

- A **filterable functor** is a functor that has a `withFilter` method
- Can use "`if`" when `withFilter(p: A⇒Boolean): F[A] ⇒ F[A]` is defined
  - What are the required laws for `withFilter`?
  - What data types are filterable functors?

Filterable functors: Intuitions I

Intuition: the `filter` call *may decrease* the number of data items held

- a filterable container can hold *more or fewer* data items of type T

Examples:

- `Option[T]` $\equiv 1 + T$
  - `Some(123).filter(_ > 0)` returns `Some(123)`
  - `Some(123).filter(_ == 1)` returns `None`
  - `Some(123).withFilter(_ == 1).map(identity)` returns `None`
- `List[T]` $\equiv 1 + T + T \times T + T \times T \times T + ...$
  - `List(10, 20, 30).filter(_ > 10)` returns `List(20, 30)`
  - `List(10, 20, 30).filter(_ == 1)` returns `List()`

What we learn from these examples:

- The data type must contain a *disjunction* having different counts of T
- When the predicate `p` returns `false` on some T values, the remaining data goes to a part of the disjunction that has fewer T values
- Values `x` are *algebraically* replaced by 1 (a `Unit`) when `p(x) = false`
- The container can become "empty" as a result of filtering

Examples of filterable functors I

- Consider these business requirements:
  - An order can be placed on Tuesday and/or on Friday
  - An order is approved if requested amount is less than \$1,000, etc.

```
final case class Orders[A](tue: Option[A], fri: Option[A]) {
  def withFilter(p: A ⇒ Boolean): Orders[A] =
    Orders(tue.filter(p), fri.filter(p))
}
Orders(Some(500), Some(2000)).withFilter(_ < 1000)
// returns Orders(Some(500), None)
```

- The functor type is $F^A = (1 + A) \times (1 + A)$
  - When a value does not pass the filter, the A is replaced by 1
- Filtering is applied to both parts of the product type independently
- What if additional business requirements were given:
  - (a) both orders must be approved, or else no orders can be placed or
  - (b) both orders can be placed if at least one of them is approved
- Does this still make sense as "filtering"?
  - Need mathematical laws to decide this

Filterable functors: Intuitions II

- Intuition: computations in the functor block should "make sense"
  - we should be able to reason correctly by looking at the program text
- A schematic example of a functor block program using `map` and `filter`:

```
for { // computations lifted to the List functor
  x ← List(...) // the first line has "←", other lines do not
  y = f(x) // will become a "map(f)" after compilation
  if p1(y) // will become a "withFilter(p1)"
  if p2(y)
  z = g(x, y)
  if q(x, y, z)
} yield // for all x in list, such that conditions hold, compute this:
  k(x, y, z) // the new values stay within the container
```

- What we intuitively expect to be true about such programs:
  1. `y = f(x); if p(y);` is equivalent to `if p(f(x)); y = f(x);`
  2. `if p1(y); if p2(y);` is equivalent to `if p1(y) && p2(y)`
  3. When a filter predicate `p(x)` returns `true` for *all* `x`, we can delete the line "`if p(x)`" from the program with no change to the results
  4. When a filter predicate `p(x)` returns `false` for some `x` then *that* `x` will be excluded from computations performed after "`if p(x)`"

Examples of filterable functors I: Checking the laws

- Properties 1 – 4 are expressed as laws for `filter`$^{(p\Rightarrow\text{Boolean})\Rightarrow F^A\Rightarrow F^A}$:
  1. $\text{fmap}\, f^{A\Rightarrow B} \circ \text{filter}\, p^{B\Rightarrow\text{Boolean}} = \text{filter}\,(f\circ p)\circ \text{fmap}\, f^{A\Rightarrow B}$
  2. $\text{filter}\, p_1^{A\Rightarrow\text{Boolean}} \circ \text{filter}\, p_2^{A\Rightarrow\text{Boolean}} = \text{filter}\,(x\Rightarrow p_1(x)\wedge p_2(x))$
  3. $\text{filter}\,\left(x^A\Rightarrow\text{true}\right) = \text{id}^{F^A\Rightarrow F^A}$
  4. $\text{filter}\, p\circ\text{fmap}\, f^{A\Rightarrow B} = \text{filter}\, p\circ\text{fmap}\,\left(f_{|p}\right)$ where $f_{|p}$ is the *partial function* defined as `x ⇒ if (p(x)) f(x) else ???`
- Can define a type class `Filterable`, method `withFilter`
- Check the laws for Example I (see code)
  - "Orders" example with / without business rule (a) – laws hold
  - $F^A = 1 + A\times A$ ("collapsible product")
- Examples of functors that are *not* filterable:
  - "Orders" with additional business rule (b) – breaks law 2 for some $p_{1,2}$
  - F^A defining `filter` in a special way for $A = \text{Int}$ (breaks law 1)
  - $F^A = 1 + A$ defining $\text{filter}\,(p)\,(x) \equiv 1 + 0$ breaks law 3
  - $F^A \equiv A$ – must define $\text{filter}\left(p^{A\Rightarrow\text{Boolean}}\right)\left(x^A\right) = x$, breaking law 4
  - $F^A \equiv A\times(1+A)$ – unable to remove the first A, breaking law 4

The equational laws 1–4 specify *rigorously* what it means to "filter data"!

Worked examples I: Programming with filterables

1. John can have up to 3 coupons, and Jill up to 2. *All* of John's coupons must be valid on purchase day, while each of Jill's coupons is checked independently. Implement the filterable functor describing this setup.
2. A server received a sequence of requests. Each request must be authenticated. Once a non-authenticated request is found, no further requests are accepted. Is this setup described by a filterable functor?

   For each of these functors, determine whether they are filterable, and if so, implement `withFilter` via a type class:
3. `final case class P[T](first: Option[T], second: Option[(T, T)])`
4. $F^A = \text{Int} + \text{Int} \times A + \text{Int} \times A \times A + \text{Int} \times A \times A \times A$
5. $F^A = \text{NonEmptyList}^A$ defined recursively as $F^A = A + A \times F^A$
6. $F^{Z,A} = Z + \text{Int} \times Z \times A \times A$ (with respect to the type parameter A)
7. $F^{Z,A} = 1 + Z + \text{Int} \times Z \times A \times \text{List}^A$ (w.r.t. the type parameter A)
8. Show that $C^A = A \Rightarrow \text{Int}$ is a filterable *contrafunctor* (implement `withFilter` with the same type signature)

Exercises I

1. Confucius gave wisdom on each of the 7 days of a week. Sometimes the wise proverbs were hard to remember. If Confucius forgets what he said on a given day, he also forgets what he said on all the previous days of the week. Is this setup described by a filterable functor?
2. Define `evenFilter(p)` on an `IndexedSeq[T]` such that a value `x: T` is retained if `p(x)=true` *and* only if the sequence has an *even* number of elements `y` for which `p(y)=false`. Does this define a filterable functor?

Implement `filter` for these functors if possible (law checking optional):

3. $F^A = \text{Int} + \text{String} \times A \times A \times A$
4. `final case class Q[A, Z](id: Long, user1: Option[(A, Z)], user2: Option[(A, Z)])` – with respect to the type parameter A
5. $F^A = \text{MyTree}^A$ defined recursively as $F^A = 1 + A \times F^A \times F^A$
6. `final case class R[A](x: Int, y:  Int, z: A, data: List[A])`, where the standard functor List already has `withFilter` defined
7. Show that $C^A = (\text{Int} \Rightarrow A) \Rightarrow \text{Int}$ is a filterable contrafunctor

Filterable functors: The laws in depth I

Is there a more elegant formulation of the laws, easier to understand?

- Main intuition: When `p(x) = false`, replace `x: A` by `1: Unit` in `F[A]`
  - (1) How to replace `x` by `1` in `F[A]` without breaking the types?
  - (2) How to transform the resulting type back to `F[A]`?
  - We could do (1) if instead of the type `F[A]` we had `F[Option[A]]`
    - ★ Map F^A to F^{1+A} using $\text{fmap}\,(\text{Some}^{A\Rightarrow 1+A}) : F^A \Rightarrow F^{1+A}$
    - ★ Now we can replace A by 1 in each item of type $1+A$
  - Doing (2) means *defining* a function `flatten: F[Option[A]] ⇒ F[A]`
    - ★ standard library has `flatten[T]: Seq[Option[T]] ⇒ Seq[T]`
  - Express `filter` through `flatten` (see example code):
    - ★ Note: the Boolean type is isomorphic to $1+1$ or `Option[Unit]`
    - ★ $\text{filter}\,(p) = \text{fmap}\,(\text{optB}(p)) \circ \text{flatten}$, where we defined `optB` as

```
def optB[T](p: T ⇒ Option[Unit]): T ⇒ Option[T] =
  x ⇒ p(x).map(_ ⇒ x)
```

- Express `flatten` through `filter` (using law 4):

```
def flatten[F[_],T](c: F[Option[T]]): F[T] =
  c.filter(_.nonEmpty).map(_.get)
// for F = Seq, this would be c.collect { case Some(x) ⇒ x }
```

- Law 4 is satisfied *automatically* if `filter` is defined via `flatten`!

* Filterable functors: The laws in depth II

Showing that law 4 is satisfied automatically if `filter` is defined via `flatten`

- Denote $\psi^{A\Rightarrow 1+A} \equiv \text{optB}\left(p^{A\Rightarrow 1+1}\right) = x^A \Rightarrow \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}}\left(\_ \Rightarrow x\right)\left(p(x)\right)$
  - Have property: $f^{T\Rightarrow A} \circ \text{optB}\left(p^{A\Rightarrow 1+1}\right) = \text{optB}\left(f \circ p\right) \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}}\, f$
- Law 4: $\text{fmap}\,\psi \circ \text{flatten}^{F,T} \circ \text{fmap}\, f^{T\Rightarrow A} = \text{fmap}\,\psi \circ \text{flatten}^{F,T} \circ \text{fmap}\, f_{|p}$
  - We would like to interchange `flatten` and `fmap` here. Use Law 1?
- Reformulate Law 1 in terms of `flatten`:

$$\text{fmap}\, f^{T\Rightarrow A} \circ \text{fmap}\,\psi \circ \text{flatten}^{F,A} = \text{filter}\left(f \circ p\right) \circ \text{fmap}\, f$$

$$\text{fmap}\left(f^{T\Rightarrow A} \circ \text{optB}(p^{A\Rightarrow 1+A})\right) \circ \text{flatten}^{F,A} = \text{fmap}\left(\text{optB}\left(f \circ p\right)\right) \circ \text{flatten}^{F,T} \circ \text{fmap}\, f$$

$$\text{fmap}^F\left(\text{optB}\left(f \circ p\right)\right) \circ \text{fmap}^F\left(\text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}}\, f\right) = \text{fmap}^F\left(\text{optB}\left(f \circ p\right) \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}}\, f\right)$$

[remove common prefix $\text{fmap}\left(\text{optB}\left(f \circ p\right)\right) \circ ...$ from both sides]

$$\text{fmap}\left(\text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f^{T\Rightarrow A}\right) \circ \text{flatten}^{F,A} = \text{flatten}^{F,T} \circ \text{fmap}\, f \quad - \quad \textbf{law 1 for flatten}$$

- We can now interchange `flatten` and `fmap` in $\text{flatten}^{F,T} \circ \text{fmap}\, f_{|p}^{T\Rightarrow A}$:

$$\text{fmap}\,\psi \circ \text{flatten}^{F,T} \circ \text{fmap}\, f_{|p} = \text{fmap}\,\psi \circ \text{fmap}\left(\text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f_{|p}\right) \circ \text{flatten}^{F,A}$$

$$= \text{fmap}\left(\psi \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f\right) \circ \text{flatten}^{F,A} = \text{fmap}\left(\psi \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f_{|p}\right) \circ \text{flatten}^{F,A}$$

$$\psi \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f = \psi \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f_{|p} \quad - \quad \text{check this by hand}$$

Filterable functors: The laws in depth III

Maybe fmap ∘ flatten is easier to handle than `flatten`? Let us define

$$\text{fmapOpt}^{F,A,B}(f^{A\Rightarrow 1+B}):(A\Rightarrow 1+B)\Rightarrow F^A\Rightarrow F^B=\text{fmap}\,f\circ\text{flatten}^{F,B}$$

- `fmapOpt` and `flatten` are *equivalent*: $\text{flatten}^{F,A}=\text{fmapOpt}^{F,1+A,A}(\text{id}^{1+A\Rightarrow 1+A})$
- Express laws 1 – 3 in terms of `fmapOpt` and $\psi^{A\Rightarrow 1+A}\equiv\text{optB}\,(p)$
  - Express `filter` through `fmapOpt`: $\text{filter}\,(p)=\text{fmapOpt}^{F,A,A}\,(\psi)$
  - Consider the expression needed for law 2: $x\Rightarrow p_1(x)$ and $p_2(x)$
    - ★ Written in terms of ψ_1 and ψ_2, this is $x^A\Rightarrow\psi_1(x).\text{flatMap}\,(\psi_2)$
  - Similar to composition of functions, except the types are $A\Rightarrow 1+B$
    - ★ This is a particular case of **Kleisli composition**; the general case: $\diamond_M:\left(A\Rightarrow M^B\right)\Rightarrow\left(B\Rightarrow M^C\right)\Rightarrow\left(A\Rightarrow M^C\right)$; we set $M^A\equiv 1+A$
    - ★ The **Kleisli identity** function: $\text{id}_{\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}}^{A\Rightarrow 1+A}\equiv x^A\Rightarrow\text{Some}\,(x)$
    - ★ Kleisli composition $\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}$ is associative and respects the Kleisli identity!
- `fmapOpt` lifts a $\text{Kleisli}_{\text{Opt}}$ function $f^{A\Rightarrow 1+B}$ into the functor F
- Only *two* laws are necessary for `fmapOpt`!
  1. **Identity law** (covers old law 3): $\text{fmapOpt}\,(\text{id}_{\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}}^{A\Rightarrow 1+A})=\text{id}^{F^A\Rightarrow F^A}$
  2. **Composition law** (covers old laws 1 and 2): $\text{fmapOpt}\left(f^{A\Rightarrow 1+B}\right)\circ\text{fmapOpt}\left(g^{B\Rightarrow 1+C}\right)=\text{fmapOpt}\,(f\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}g)$
  - The two laws for `fmapOpt` are very similar to the two functor laws

* Filterable functors: The laws in depth IV

Showing that old laws 1 – 3 follow from the identity and composition laws for `fmapOpt`

- Old law 3 is *equivalent* to the identity law for `fmapOpt`:

$$\text{filter}\,(x^A \Rightarrow 0+1) = \text{fmap}\,(x^A \Rightarrow 0+x) \circ \text{flatten} = \text{fmapOpt}\,(\text{id}_{\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}}) = \text{id}^{F^A \Rightarrow F^A}$$

- Derive old law 2: need to work with $\psi \equiv \text{optB}\,(p) : A \Rightarrow 1 + A$
  - The Boolean conjunction $x \Rightarrow p_1(x) \wedge p_2(x)$ corresponds to $\psi_1 \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} \psi_2$
  - Apply the composition law to Kleisli functions of types $A \Rightarrow 1 + A$:

$$\text{filter}\,(p_1) \circ \text{filter}\,(p_2) = \text{fmapOpt}\,(\psi_1) \circ \text{fmapOpt}\,(\psi_2)$$
$$= \text{fmapOpt}\,(\psi_1 \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} \psi_2) = \text{fmapOpt}\,(\text{optB}\,(x \Rightarrow p_1(x) \wedge p_2(x)))$$

- Derive old law 1: express `filter` through `fmapOpt`, so law 1 becomes
  - $\text{fmap}\, f \circ \text{fmapOpt}\,(\text{optB}\,(p)) = \text{fmapOpt}\,(\text{optB}\,(f \circ p)) \circ \text{fmap}\, f$ – eq. (*)
  - denote $k_f^{A \Rightarrow 1+A} = x^A \Rightarrow 0 + f(x)$; that is, $k_f = f \circ \text{id}_{\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}}$; then we have $\text{fmapOpt}\,(k_f) = \text{fmap}\, k_f \circ \text{flatten} = \text{fmap}\, f \circ \text{fmap}\, \text{id}_{\diamond_{\textbf{Opt}}} \circ \text{flatten} = \text{fmap}\, f$
  - rewrite (*) as $\text{fmapOpt}\,(k_f \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} \text{optB}\,(p)) = \text{fmapOpt}\,(\text{optB}\,(f \circ p) \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} k_f)$
  - it remains to show that $k_f \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} \text{optB}\,(p) = \text{optB}\,(f \circ p) \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} k_f$
  - use the properties $k_f \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} \psi = f \circ \psi$ and $\psi \diamond_{\textbf{Opt}} k_f = \psi \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}} f$, and $f \circ \text{optB}\,(p) = \text{optB}\,(f \circ p) \circ \text{fmap}^{\text{Opt}}\, f$ (property from slide 8)

Summary so far

Filterable functors can be defined via `filter`, `flatten`, or `fmapOpt`

- All three are computationally *equivalent* but have different roles:
  - The easiest to use in program code is `filter` / `withFilter`
  - The easiest type signature to implement is `flatten`
  - The easiest to use for checking laws is `fmapOpt`
- The easiest way to derive the laws is to *begin* with simpler laws
- * The 2 laws for `fmapOpt` are functor laws with a Kleisli "twist"
- Category theory accommodates this via a generalized definition of functors as liftings between "twisted" function types. Compare:
  - fmap : $(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow F^A \Rightarrow F^B$ – ordinary container ("endofunctor")
  - contrafmap : $(B \Rightarrow A) \Rightarrow F^A \Rightarrow F^B$ – lifting from reversed functions
  - fmapOpt : $(A \Rightarrow 1 + B) \Rightarrow F^A \Rightarrow F^B$ – lifting from $\text{Kleisli}_{\text{Opt}}$-functions
- CT gives us an intuition: prefer type signatures that resemble "lifting"
  - but CT is abstract, does not directly deliver a good formulation of laws
  - CT gives us no help with derivations when we struggle with the laws

Structure of filterable functors

Intuition from `flatten`: reshuffle data in F^A after replacing some A's by 1

- "reshuffling" means reusing different parts of a disjunction

Construction of exponential-polynomial filterable functors

1. $F^A = Z$ (constant functor) for any type Z (define $\text{fmapOpt}\, f = \text{id}$)
    - Note: $F^A = A$ (identity functor) is *not* filterable
2. $F^A \equiv G^A \times H^A$ for any filterable functors G^A and H^A
3. $F^A \equiv G^A + H^A$ for any filterable functors G^A and H^A
4. $F^A \equiv G^{H^A}$ for *any* functor G^A and filterable functor H^A
5. $F^A \equiv 1 + A \times G^A$ for a filterable functor G^A
    - Note: *pointed* types P are isomorphic to $1 + Z$ for some type Z
        - ★ Example of non-trivial pointed type: $A \Rightarrow A$
        - ★ Example of non-pointed type: $A \Rightarrow B$ when A is different from B
    - So $F^A \equiv P + A \times G^A$ where P is a pointed type and G^A is filterable
    - Also have $F^A \equiv P + A \times A \times ... \times A \times G^A$ similarly
6. $F^A \equiv G^A + A \times F^A$ (recursive) for a filterable functor G^A
7. $F^A \equiv G^A \Rightarrow H^A$ if contrafunctor G^A and functor H^A *both filterable*
    - Note: the functor $F^A \equiv G^A \Rightarrow A$ is not filterable

* Worked examples II: Constructions of filterable functors I

(2) The `fmapOpt` laws hold for $F^A \times G^A$ if they hold for F^A and G^A

- For $f^{A \Rightarrow 1+B}$, get $\text{fmapOpt}_F(f) : F^A \Rightarrow F^B$ and $\text{fmapOpt}_G(f) : G^A \Rightarrow G^B$
- Define $\text{fmapOpt}_{F\times G} f \equiv p^{F^A} \times q^{G^A} \Rightarrow \text{fmapOpt}_F(f)(p) \times \text{fmapOpt}_G(f)(q)$
- Identity law: $f = \text{id}_\diamond$, so $\text{fmapOpt}_F f = \text{id}$ and $\text{fmapOpt}_G f = \text{id}$
  - Hence we get $\text{fmapOpt}_{F+G}(f)(p \times q) = \text{id}(p) \times \text{id}(q) = p \times q$
- Composition law:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& (\text{fmapOpt}_{F\times G}\, f_1 \circ \text{fmapOpt}_{F+G}\, f_2)(p \times q) \\
= & \; \text{fmapOpt}_{F\times G}(f_2)\,(\text{fmapOpt}_F(f_1)(p) \times \text{fmapOpt}_G(f_1)(q)) \\
= & \; (\text{fmapOpt}_F\, f_1 \circ \text{fmapOpt}_F\, f_2)(p) \times (\text{fmapOpt}_G\, f_1 \circ \text{fmapOpt}_G\, f_2)\,(q) \\
= & \; \text{fmapOpt}_F(f_1 \diamond f_2)(p) \times \text{fmapOpt}_G(f_1 \diamond f_2)(q) \\
= & \; \text{fmapOpt}_{F\times G}(f_1 \diamond f_2)(p \times q)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Exactly the same proof as that for functor property for $F^A \times G^A$
  - this is because `fmapOpt` corresponds to a generalized functor
- New proofs are necessary only when using non-filterable functors
  - these are used in constructions 4 – 6

* Worked examples II: Constructions of filterable functors II

(5) The `fmapOpt` laws hold for $F^A \equiv 1 + A \times G^A$ if they hold for G^A

- For $f^{A \Rightarrow 1+B}$, get $\text{fmapOpt}_G(f) : G^A \Rightarrow G^B$
- Define $\text{fmapOpt}_F(f)(1 + a^A \times q^{G^A})$ by returning $0 + b \times \text{fmapOpt}_G(f)(q)$ if the argument is $0 + a \times q$ and $f(a) = 0 + b$, and returning $1 + 0$ otherwise
- Identity law: $f = \text{id}_\diamond$, so $f(a) = 0 + a$ and $\text{fmapOpt}_G f = \text{id}$
    - Hence we get $\text{fmapOpt}_F(\text{id}_\diamond)(1 + a \times q) = 1 + a \times q$
- Composition law: need only to check for arguments $0 + a \times q$, and only when $f_1(a) = 0 + b$ and $f_2(b) = 0 + c$, in which case $(f_1 \diamond f_2)(a) = 0 + c$; then

$$\begin{aligned}
&(\text{fmapOpt}_F\, f_1 \circ \text{fmapOpt}_F\, f_2)(0 + a \times q) \\
&= \text{fmapOpt}_F(f_2)\,(\text{fmapOpt}_F(f_1)(0 + a \times q)) \\
&= \text{fmapOpt}_F(f_2)\,(0 + b \times \text{fmapOpt}_G(f_1)(q)) \\
&= 0 + c \times (\text{fmapOpt}_G\, f_1 \circ \text{fmapOpt}_G\, f_2)(q) \\
&= 0 + c \times \text{fmapOpt}_G(f_1 \diamond f_2)(q) \\
&= \text{fmapOpt}_F(f_1 \diamond f_2)(0 + a \times q)
\end{aligned}$$

This is a "greedy filter": if $f(a)$ is empty, deletes all G^A data

* Worked examples II: Constructions of filterable functors III

(6) The `fmapOpt` laws hold for $F^A \equiv G^A + A \times F^A$ if they hold for G^A

- For $f^{A \Rightarrow 1+B}$, get $\text{fmapOpt}_G(f) : G^A \Rightarrow G^B$ and $\text{fmapOpt}'_F(f) : F^A \Rightarrow F^B$ (for use in recursive arguments as the inductive assumption)
- Define $\text{fmapOpt}_F(f)(q^{G^A} + a^A \times p^{F^A})$ by returning $0 + \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f)(p)$ if $f(a) = 1 + 0$, and $\text{fmapOpt}_G(f)(q) + b \times \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f)(p)$ otherwise
- Identity law: $f(a) = \text{id}_\diamond(a) \neq 1 + 0$, so $\text{fmapOpt}_F(\text{id}_\diamond)(q + a \times p) = q + a \times p$
- Composition law:
  $(\text{fmapOpt}_F(f_1) \circ \text{fmapOpt}_F(f_2))(q + a \times p) = \text{fmapOpt}_F(f_1 \diamond f_2)(q + a \times p)$
- For arguments $q + 0$, the laws for G^A hold; so assume arguments $0 + a \times p$. When $f_1(a) = 0 + b$ and $f_2(b) = 0 + c$, the proof of the previous example will go through. So we need to consider the two cases $f_1(a) = 1 + 0$ and $f_1(a) = 0 + b$, $f_2(b) = 1 + 0$
- If $f_1(a) = 1 + 0$ then $(f_1 \diamond f_2)(a) = 1 + 0$; to show $\text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_2)(\text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_1)(p))$ $= \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_1 \diamond f_2)(p)$, use the inductive assumption about $\text{fmapOpt}'_F$ on p
- If $f_1(a) = 0 + b$ and $f_2(b) = 1 + 0$ then $(f_1 \diamond f_2)(a) = 1 + 0$; to show $\text{fmapOpt}_F(f_2)(0 + b \times \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_1)(p)) = \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_1 \diamond f_2)(p)$, rewrite $\text{fmapOpt}_F(f_2)(0 + b \times \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_1)(p)) = \text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_2)(\text{fmapOpt}'_F(f_1)(p))$ and use the inductive assumption about $\text{fmapOpt}'_F$ on p

This is a "list-like filter": if $f(a)$ is empty, recurses into nested F^A data

Worked examples II: Constructions of filterable functors IV

Use known filterable constructions to show that
$F^A \equiv (\text{Int} \times \text{String}) \Rightarrow (1 + \text{Int} \times A + A \times (1 + A) + (\text{Int} \Rightarrow 1 + A + A \times A \times \text{String}))$
is a filterable functor

- Instead of implementing `Filterable` and verifying laws by hand, we analyze the structure of this data type and use known constructions
- Define some auxiliary functors that are parts of the structure of F^A,
  - $R_1^A = (\text{Int} \times \text{String}) \Rightarrow A$ and $R_2^A = \text{Int} \Rightarrow A$
  - $G^A = 1 + \text{Int} \times A + A \times (1 + A)$ and $H^A = 1 + A + A \times A \times \text{String}$
- Now we can rewrite $F^A = R_1 \left[G^A + R_2 \left[H^A \right] \right]$
  - G^A is filterable by construction 5 because it is of the form $G^A = 1 + A \times K^A$ with filterable functor $K^A = 1 + \text{Int} + A$
  - K^A is of the form $1 + A + X$ with constant type X, so it is filterable by constructions 1 and 3 with the `Option` functor $1 + A$
  - H^A is filterable by construction 5 with $H^A = 1 + A \times (1 + A \times \text{String})$, while $1 + A \times \text{String}$ is filterable by constructions 5 and 1
- Constructions 3 and 4 show that $R_1 \left[G^A + R_2 \left[H^A \right] \right]$ is filterable

Note that there are more than one way of implementing `Filterable` here

* Exercises II

1. Implement a `Filterable` instance for `type F[T] = G[H[T]]` assuming that the functor `H[T]` already has a `Filterable` instance. Verify the laws rigorously.
2. For `type F[T] = Option[Int ⇒ Option[(T, T)]]`, implement a `Filterable` instance. Show that the filterable laws hold by using known filterable constructions (avoiding explicit proofs).
3. Implement a `Filterable` instance for $F^A \equiv G^A + \text{Int} \times A \times A \times F^A$ (recursive) for a filterable functor G^A. Verify the laws rigorously.
4. Show that $F^A = 1 + A \times G^A$ is in general *not* filterable if G^A is an arbitrary (non-filterable) functor; it is enough to give an example.
5. Show that $F^A = 1 + G^A + H^A$ is filterable if $1 + G^A$ and $1 + H^A$ are filterable (even when G^A and H^A are by themselves not filterable)