

Recap computational structure of *possible*

$DetSys : Set \rightarrow Set$

$DetSys\ X = X \rightarrow X$

$NonDetSys : Set \rightarrow Set$

$NonDetSys\ X = X \rightarrow List\ X$

$detFlow\ f\ zero = id$

$detFlow\ f\ (suc\ n) = detFlow\ f\ n \circ f$

$nonDetFlow\ f\ zero = \eta_{List}$

$nonDetFlow\ f\ (suc\ n) = f \multimap_{List} nonDetFlow\ f\ n$

$detTrj\ f\ zero\ x =$

$x :: []$

$detTrj\ f\ (suc\ n)\ x =$

$x :: detTrj\ f\ n\ (f\ x)$

$nonDetTrj\ f\ zero\ x =$

$fmap_{List}\ (x :: _) (\eta_{List}\ [])$

$nonDetTrj\ f\ (suc\ n)\ x =$

$fmap_{List}\ (x :: _) ((f \multimap_{List} (nonDetTrj\ f\ n))\ x)$

Recap computational structure of *possible*

η_{List} :

\Rightarrow_{List} :

$fmap_{List} : (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow List\ A \rightarrow List\ B$

$\mu_{List} : List\ (List\ A) \rightarrow List\ A$

$\gg=_{List}$:

$\eta_{List}\ x = [x]$

$fmap_{List} = map$

$nonDetToDet\ f\ xs = xs \gg=_{List}\ f$

$\forall (f : A \rightarrow B) (a : A) \rightarrow fmap_{List}\ f\ (\eta_{List}\ a) \equiv \eta_{List}\ (f\ a)$

$\forall (as : List\ A) \rightarrow \mu_{List}\ (\eta_{List}\ as) \equiv as$

Monadic systems

Monadic systems

- Deterministic, non-deterministic, stochastic, etc. systems are instances of monadic systems

$$M : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$fmap_M : \{A \rightarrow B : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow M A \rightarrow M B$$

$$\eta_M : \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow A \rightarrow M A$$

$$\mu_M : \{A : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow M (M A) \rightarrow M A$$

$$_ \gg= _M _ : \{B \rightarrow C : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow M B \rightarrow (B \rightarrow M C) \rightarrow M C$$

$$_ \gg\Rightarrow _M _ : \{A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (A \rightarrow M B) \rightarrow (B \rightarrow M C) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow M C)$$

$$MonSys : \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$MonSys X = X \rightarrow M X$$

Monadic systems

- All results extend to monadic systems

$$\text{monFlow} : \{X : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{MonSys } X \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{MonSys } X$$

$$\text{monFlow } f \text{ zero} = \eta_M$$

$$\text{monFlow } f (\text{suc } n) = f \ggg_M \text{monFlow } f n$$

$$\text{monTrj} : \{X : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{MonSys } X \rightarrow (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow X \rightarrow M (\text{Vec } X (\text{suc } n))$$

$$\text{monTrj } f \text{ zero } x = \text{fmap}_M (x :: _) (\eta_M [])$$

$$\text{monTrj } f (\text{suc } n) x = \text{fmap}_M (x :: _) (f x \ggg_M (\text{monTrj } f n))$$

$$\text{detToMon} : \{X : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{DetSys } X \rightarrow \text{MonSys } X$$

$$\text{detToMon } f = \eta_M \circ f$$

Monadic systems

$$\text{monToDet} : \{X : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow \text{MonSys } X \rightarrow \text{DetSys } (M \ X)$$
$$\text{monToDet } f \ mx = mx \gg==_M f$$
$$\text{Det} \equiv \text{Mon} : \{X : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (f : \text{DetSys } X) \rightarrow (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow (x : X) \rightarrow \\ \eta_M (\text{detFlow } f \ n \ x) \equiv \text{monFlow } (\text{detToMon } f) \ n \ x$$
$$\text{Mon} \equiv \text{Det} : \{X : \text{Set}\} \rightarrow (f : \text{MonSys } X) \rightarrow (n : \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow (mx : M \ X) \rightarrow \\ \text{monToDet } (\text{monFlow } f \ n) \ mx \equiv \text{detFlow } (\text{monToDet } f) \ n \ mx$$

- And more ...

The computational structure of *possible*: Monadic dynamical systems

The computational structure of *possible*: Monadic dynamical systems

- The bottom line is that, when the functor F is also a **monad**, *possible* $s : F \text{ Evolution}$ can be defined in terms of computations like *monFlow*, *monTrj* and their combinations
- Example 1: $\text{Evolution} = \text{State}$, $\text{possible} = \text{monFlow next } 5$
- Example 2: $\text{Evolution} = \text{Vec State } 5$, $\text{possible} = \text{monTrj next } 4$
- Example 3: $\text{Evolution} = \text{State}^2$, $\text{possible} = \text{fmap}_M (\lambda s' \rightarrow (s, s')) (\text{monFlow next } 5 s)$

Monadic systems (extra)

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- We have seen that the **monadic operations** fulfil certain equations, for example

$$\forall (f : A \rightarrow B) (a : A) \rightarrow \text{fmap}_{\text{List}} f (\eta_{\text{List}} a) \equiv \eta_{\text{List}} (f a)$$

- For arbitrary $A, B, C : \text{Set}$ one has

$$\forall (f : A \rightarrow F B) \rightarrow (_ \gg= f) \doteq \mu \circ \text{fmap } f$$

$$\forall (f : A \rightarrow F B) \rightarrow (g : B \rightarrow F C) \rightarrow f \gg \Rightarrow g \doteq \mu \circ \text{fmap } g \circ f$$

$$\mu \circ \eta \doteq \text{id}$$

$$\mu \circ \text{fmap } \eta \doteq \text{id}$$

$$\mu \circ \mu \doteq \mu \circ \text{fmap } \mu$$

$$\forall (f : A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \text{fmap } f \circ \eta \doteq \eta \circ f$$

$$\forall (f : A \rightarrow B) \rightarrow \text{fmap } f \circ \mu \doteq \mu \circ \text{fmap } (\text{fmap } f)$$

- In this specification, $f \doteq g$ means that f is extensionally equal to g :

$$f \doteq g = (x : \text{dom } f) \rightarrow f x \equiv g x$$

Monadic systems (extra)

- Monadic laws are best understood diagrammatically

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{FC} \xleftarrow{\mu_M} M(MC) \xleftarrow{fmap_M g} MB \xleftarrow{f} A \\
 \text{FC} \xleftarrow{f \gg_M g} A
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 MX & \xrightarrow{\eta_M} & M(MX) & \xleftarrow{fmap_M \eta_M} & MX \\
 & \searrow id & \downarrow \mu_M & \swarrow id & \\
 & & MX & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M(M(MX)) & \xrightarrow{fmap_M \mu_M} & M(MX) \\
 \downarrow \mu_M & & \downarrow \mu_M \\
 M(MX) & \xrightarrow{\mu_M} & MX
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\
 \downarrow \eta_M & & \downarrow \eta_M \\
 MX & \xrightarrow{fmap_M f} & MY
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M(MX) & \xrightarrow{fmap_M (fmap_M f)} & M(MY) \\
 \downarrow \mu_M & & \downarrow \mu_M \\
 MX & \xrightarrow{fmap_M f} & MY
 \end{array}$$

Monadic systems (extra)

Exercise 4.14

Postulate the monadic laws in Agda.

Exercise 4.15

Using the postulated monadic laws, prove $Det \equiv Mon$. (It should be very similar to the earlier proof of $Det \equiv NonDet$, but now for an arbitrary monad.)