Trabajo Práctico 3 Análisis de Lenguajes de Programación

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03/12/2024

Ejercicio 1.a

Dada la siguienete monada State:

```
instance Monad State where return \ x = State(\lambda s \to (x : !: s)) m >>= f = State(\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ m \ s in \ runState(f \ v) \ s')
```

Hay qur probamos que en efecto es una monada, para esto debemos probar las tres leyes de monada.

Monad.1

```
Debemos probamos que: return \ s >>= k = k \ a
Demostración:
return \ a >>= k
= < def. return >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow (a : !: s)) >>= k
= < def. >> = >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v : !: s') = runState(State(\lambda s'' \rightarrow (a : !: s''))) \ s
                 in \ runState \ (k \ v) \ s')
= < def. runState.State = id >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v : !: s') = (\lambda s'' \rightarrow (a : !: s''))s
                 in \ runState(k \ v) \ s')
= < def. App. >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let\ (v: !:\ s') = (a: !:s)
                in \ runState(k \ v) \ s')
= < a = v \ y \ a = s' >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let\ (v:!:\ s') = (a:!:s)
                 in \ runState(k \ a) \ s)
= < def.let >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow runState(k \ a) \ s)
= < def. App. >
State(runState(k \ a))
= < def. runState.State = id >
k a
```

Monad.2

```
Debemos probamos que: m >> = return = m
Demostración:
m >> = return
= < def. >> = >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ m \ s
                in \ runState(return \ v) \ s')
= < def. return >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ m \ s
                in \ runState(State(\lambda s'' \rightarrow (v : !: s''))) \ s')
= < def. \ runState.State = id >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ m \ s
               in (\lambda s'' \rightarrow (v : !: s'')) s')
= < def. App. >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let(v : !: s') = runState \ m \ s
                in (v : !: s'))
= < Prop. \ let >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow runState \ m \ s)
= < def. App. >
State(runState \ m)
= < def. \ runState.State = id >
m
```

Monad.3

Debemos probar que: $(m >>= k) >>= h = m >>= (\lambda x \to kx >>= h)$ Demostración:

```
I) Primera mitad:
(m >>= k) >>= h
= < def. > > = >
State(\lambda s1 \rightarrow let \ (v1 : !: s1') = runState \ m \ s1
                 in \ runState(k \ v1) \ s1') >>= h
= < def. >> = >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v:!:s') = runState(State(\lambda s 1 \rightarrow let \ (v1:!:s 1') = runState \ m \ s 1)
                                                           in \ runState(k \ v1) \ s1')) \ s
              in \ runState(h \ v) \ s')
= < def. runState.State = id >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v:!:s') = (\lambda s1 \rightarrow let \ (v1:!:s1') = runState \ m \ s1
                                      in \ runState(k \ v1) \ s1') \ s
              in \ runState(h \ v) \ s')
= < def. App. >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v : ! : s') = (let(v1 : ! : s1') = runState \ m \ s
                                                           in \ runState(k \ v1) \ s1')
                in \ runState(h \ v) \ s')
= < Prop. \ Let >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let\ (v1 : !: s1') = runState\ m\ s
                    (v : ! : s') = runState(k v1) s1'
               in \ runState(h \ v) \ s')
II) Segunda mitad:
m >> = (\lambda x \to k \ x >> = h)
= < def. >> = >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let\ (v1 : !: s1') = runState\ m\ s
                 in \ runState((\lambda x \rightarrow kx >>= h)v)s')
= < def. App >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let(v1 : !: s1') = runState \ m \ s
              in \ runState(k \ v >>= h) \ s')
= < def. >> = >
```

```
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let(v1 : !: s1') = runState \ m \ s
               in\ runState(State(\lambda s'' \rightarrow let\ (v:!:\ s') = runState\ (k\ v)\ s''
                                                  in \ runState(h \ v) \ s')
                               ) s1')
= < def. runState.State = id >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v1 : !: s1') = runState \ m \ s
                in(\lambda s'' \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ (k \ v) \ s''
                             in \ runState \ (h \ v) \ s')
                  s1'
= < def. App. >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let\ (v1:::\ s1') = runState\ m\ s
                in\ let\ (v:!:s') = runState\ (k\ v)\ s1'
                    in \ runState \ (h \ v) \ s')
    = < def. \ Let >
State(\lambda s \rightarrow let \ (v1 : !: s1') = runState \ m \ s
                    (v : !: s') = runState (k v) s1
                in \ runState \ (h \ v) \ s')
```

De I y II se tiene que vale: $(m >>= k) >>= h = m >>= (\lambda x \rightarrow kx >>= h)$

Conclusion

Como se cumple, monad.1, monad.2 y monad.3, tenemos que en efecto es una monada