Monoid explained to an imperative programmer

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Go watch it, it's awesome.

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- Why would we ever want to abstract to a monoid?

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In general, for all types τ, $v : \tau$ is 'v is a member of type τ'.

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With the new notation, we can write the type of f as $f : int \to int$. Note how $x : int$ and $f : int \to int$ use the same notation. We also define $a \to b \to c \equiv (a \to b) \to c$, i.e. the type signature is left associative.

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We know that $f : int \to int$. Now consider any $v : int$. In Java, we might use the function like a = f(v);. What is the type of a? Well, we take a $f : int \to int$ and feed an int to it so we get an int back.

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Consider the following.

```
public class TwoBasicFunc {
    public static int f(int x) {
        return x + 1;
    }

    public static int g(int x) {
        return x * 2;
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We have $f : int \to int$ and $g : int \to int$.
Let's say we want to apply g first and then f first. In Java we'd right f(g(v));. With our new notation we write $f\ g\ v$. Note that application is left associative here.

Let's not stop on *int*s though and go generic.

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    public static <A> A id(A x) {
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In our notation, this is simply $id : A \to A$: nothing special about it!

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We can very easily see that $g\ x : b$. So what's the type of $f\ (g\ x)$?
Well, it's just c! $g\ x$ provides us a value of type b and we apply $f : b \to c$ to it.

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Mind that we need the parenthesis in $f\ (g\ x)$ as we have defined function application to be left associative.
Without parenthesis, we'd get $f\ g\ x \equiv (f\ g)\ x$. But we can't have $f\ g$ because f takes a value of type b and g is of type $a \to b$.

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Simple stuff! It turns out that h is just function application that we've been doing all the time!

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The idea is that we just wrote a function h that takes any function of type $a \to b$ and a value of type a. As we saw with id, a and b can be anything: the types are polymorphic.

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So: $h\ f\ g\ x = f\ (g\ x)$.
That's it! It's that simple. This operation is so common that we define $h\ f\ g\ x = f\ (g\ x)$ to be $(f \circ g)\ x$. So just $(f \circ g)$ is of type $a \rightarrow c$ and $(f \circ g)\ x$ is of type c.

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That's it! It's that simple. This operation is so common that we define $h\ f\ g\ x = f\ (g\ x)$ to be $(f \circ g)\ x$. So just $(f \circ g)$ is of type $a \to c$ and $(f \circ g)\ x$ is of type c.
We can give this new function $(f \circ g)$ a name: $f' = f \circ g$.

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  - Monoids where $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$ are called commutative monoids

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We can also very easily show that $\mathbb{Z}/\{0\}$ under multiplication is also a monoid: we use 1 as the identity element.

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  - $\forall (x : \tau), \forall f, g, h \in F : (f \circ g) \circ h\, x = f\, (g \circ h)\, x = f\, (g\, (h\, x))$
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- Identity
    - $\forall f \in F : id \circ f = f \circ id = f$
    - Here $id\ x = x$ is our identity element. *id* is polymorphic so it gets the type $(\tau \to \tau) \to (\tau \to \tau)$

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  - Mind that by definition of id, $id\ f\ x = f\ x$ and $f\ (id\ x) = f\ x$. Not applying to x, we just get f in both cases.

It's important to note that for functions to form a monoid under composition, the functions must be of a uniform type: that is, for any function f^n where $f^0 : a$, $f^1 : a \to a$, f^k takes k arguments of type a.

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    - Composing small parts is the way to control complexity
- Only a step away from the ever powerful monads!

Questions

Hopefully I miraculously managed to fit in my assigned time.
Feel free to ask any questions or point out any mistakes.

Contact

mk440@bath.ac.uk; fuuzetsu@fuuzetsu.co.uk
Get these slides at
https://github.com/ShanaTsunTsunLove/foundations-talk

A quote from the #haskell IRC channel

* roconnor: where are all the category theoriest? why don't they already have all the answers for us?
* edwardk: roconnor: this is the point in your career where you look around for the cavalry and realize that you're it ;)