# Haskell 與代數視角

第一性原理:從算術到函數式設計模式

#### Number

- 閉合:  $+: Number \times Number \rightarrow Number$
- 單位元:0 + a = a + 0 = a
- 結合律: (a+b)+c=a+(b+c)

#### Number

- 閉合:  $\times : Number \times Number \rightarrow Number$
- 單位元: $1 \times a = a \times 1 = a$
- 結合律:  $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$

#### Number

- 閉合:  $max:Number \times Number \rightarrow Number$
- 單位元: $max(-\infty, a) = max(a, -\infty) = a$
- 結合律:max(max(a,b),c) = max(a,max(b,c))

#### Boolean

- 閉合:  $\wedge$ :  $Boolean \times Boolean \rightarrow Boolean$
- 單位元: $T \wedge a = a \wedge T = a$
- 結合律:  $(a \land b) \land c = a \land (b \land c)$

# String

- 閉合:  $+: String \times String \rightarrow String$
- 單位元: $\epsilon + a = a + \epsilon = a$
- 結合律: (a+b)+c=a+(b+c)

#### List

- 閉合: $+: List \times List \rightarrow List$
- 單位元: [] + a = a + [] = a
- 結合律: (a+b)+c=a+(b+c)

#### List

- 閉合: merge(a,b) := sorted(a+b)
- 單位元:merge([], a) = merge(a, []) = a
- 結合律: merge(merge(a,b),c) = merge(a,merge(b,c))

#### Function

· → · (泛型)

```
type Func<A, B > = (_: A) \Rightarrow B;
```

- 閉合: $\circ: (Y \to Z) \times (X \to Y) \to (X \to Z)$
- 單位元: $(x o x)\circ f=f\circ (x o x)$
- 結合律:  $(f \circ g) \circ h = f \circ (g \circ h)$

#### Function

函數調用不是一個閉合的二元運算

- ullet  $\cdot (\cdot): (X o Y) imes X o Y$
- 單位元:(x o x)(y) = y
- 結合律:  $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$

### 應用式函子 Applicative Functor

函數調用 2.0 (代數化):把函數裝進盒子(泛型),把調用變成加法

```
// 數學 (類型) 意義上的"盒子",不 (只) 是物理意義上的"盒子" class BlackBox<T> { magic(): Map<string, () ⇒ BlackBox<T> | T> {} } type Applicative<T> = () ⇒ BlackBox<BlackBox<T>>>;
```

- 閉合:  $ap:A[X \rightarrow Y] \times A[X] \rightarrow A[Y]$
- 單位元: $ap(A[x \rightarrow x], Ay) = Ay$
- 結合律:  $ap(Af \circ Ag, Ax) = ap(Af, ap(Ag, Ax))$

### 解析器組合子 Parser Combinator

概念由 Haskell 的 parsec 庫首創

```
const jsonArray = T.leftBracket
  .apr(sepBy(T.comma, jsonValue))
  .apl(T.rightBracket);
const jsonProperty = pure(makeKeyValuePair)
  .ap(jsonString)
  .apl(T.colon)
  .ap(jsonValue);
const jsonObject = T.leftBrace
  .apr(sepBy(T.comma, jsonProperty))
  .apl(T.rightBrace)
  .map(makeObject);
const jsonValue = jsonNull
  .or(jsonBoolean)
  .or(jsonNumber)
  .or(jsonString)
  .or(jsonArray)
  .or(jsonObject);
```

### 黑洞

吞噬一切

- $0 \times a = 0 \times a = 0$  (Number)
- $NaN \cdot a = a \cdot NaN = NaN$  (對於任何數字運算)
- null(x) = f(null) = null (純屬妄想)

定義 
$$apigg(igg(f_1 \ \vdots \ igg), igg(x_1 \ \vdots \ igg)igg) := egin{pmatrix} f_0(x_0) \ f_0(x_1) \ \vdots \ f_1(x_0) \ f_1(x_1) \ \vdots \ \end{pmatrix}$$
,顯然  $ap(Af\circ Ag,Ax) = ap(Af,ap(Ag,Ax))$ :

定義 NULL := (),則自然得到

$$apigg(NULL,igg(egin{array}{c} x_0 \ x_1 \ dots \ \end{pmatrix}igg) = apigg(igg(egin{array}{c} f_0 \ f_1 \ dots \ \end{pmatrix},NULLigg) = NULL$$

#### 逐子 Functor

函數調用 1.5:map:(X o Y) imes A[X] o A[Y]

對於應用式函子:map(f,Ax) = ap(A[f],Ax)

$$mapigg(f,igg(egin{array}{c} x_0 \ x_1 \ x_2 \ \end{pmatrix}igg) := apigg(ig(f)\,,igg(egin{array}{c} x_0 \ x_1 \ x_2 \ \end{pmatrix}igg) = igg(egin{array}{c} f(x_0) \ f(x_1) \ f(x_2) \ \end{pmatrix}$$

# Map + 坍縮

結構坍縮

$$egin{aligned} bind(A[x],f) & f:X 
ightarrow A[Y] \ := & flatMap(f,A[x]) \ := & flat(map(f,A[x])) & flat:A[A[X]] 
ightarrow A[X] \end{aligned}$$

內容坍縮

這裏 M 表示定義了某種加法的集合/類型,數學上叫 Monoid 幺半群

$$egin{aligned} foldMap(f,A[x]) & f:X o M \ := & fold(map(f,A[x])) & fold:A[M] o M \ := & reduce((m,x) o m\cdot_M f(x),e,A[x]) \end{aligned}$$

比如求最大年齡: $A[X]\mapsto List[Person], \quad f\mapsto getAge, \quad \cdot_M\mapsto max$ 

### 新代數:單子 Monad

函數調用3.0:拍平也要講基本法

- 定義  $f\circ_K g:=x o flatMap(f,g(x))$ ,要求 flat 必須滿足:
- 單位元: $flatMap(x \rightarrow A[x], f(y)) = flatMap(f, (x \rightarrow A[x])(y)) = f(y)$
- 結合律:  $flatMap(f \circ_K g, x) = flatMap(f, flatMap(g, x))$

$$apigg(egin{array}{c} f_0 \ f_1 \end{array}, igg(egin{array}{c} f_0 \ f_1 \end{array}igg):=&bindigg(egin{array}{c} f_0 \ f_1 \end{array}, f_i 
ightarrow bindigg(egin{array}{c} x_0 \ x_1 \end{array}, x_j 
ightarrow igg(f_0(x_j) \ hindigg(egin{array}{c} x_0 \ x_1 \end{array}, x_j 
ightarrow igg(f_0(x_j) \ hindigg(egin{array}{c} f_0(x_0) \ f_0(x_1) \ f_1(x_0) \ f_1(x_1) \end{array}igg) = egin{array}{c} f_0(x_0) \ f_0(x_1) \ f_1(x_0) \ f_1(x_1) \ hindigg) \end{array}$$

### 新代數: Kleisli 組合

函數組合3.0:單子的第二種表述

- 定義  $f \circ_K g := x \to flatMap(f,g(x))$ ,要求 flat 必須滿足:
- 閉合:  $\circ_K: (Y \to A[Z]) \times (X \to A[Y]) \to (X \to A[Z])$
- 單位元: $(x o A[x]) \circ_K f = f \circ_K (x o A[x]) = f$
- 結合律:  $(f \circ_K g) \circ_K h = f \circ_K (g \circ_K h)$

### Haskell 中的單子(IO 單子)

(OCT. 1992) 論文 IMPERATIVE FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

```
program = tell "Greetings!" >> \_ →
          ask "What is your name?" >> \name →
          tell "Hi " ++ name
```

(MAY. 1996) HASKELL 1.3 "DO-NOTATION" 語法糖:

```
program = do
    _ ← tell "Greetings!"
    name ← ask "What is your name?"
    _ ← tell "Hi " ++ name
    return name
```

## Scala 中的單子

```
val program = tell("Greetings!") flatMap { s ⇒
  ask("What is your name?") flatMap { name ⇒
    tell("Hi " ++ name) flatMap {_ ⇒
      name
    }
}
```

```
val program = for {
   _ ← tell("Greetings!")
   name ← ask("What is your name?")
   _ ← tell("Hi " ++ name)
} yield name
```

```
for {
    i ← 0 until n
    j ← 0 until m if i + j > v
} {
    println(s"($i, $j)")
    yield i + j
}
```

# JavaScript 中的單子

Monad		"Do-Notation"
Array	`Array.prototype.flatMap`	不支持
Promise	Promise.prototype.then`	`async`/`await`
rxjs/Observable	`rxjs/operators/concatMap`	不支持
rxjs/Observable	rxjs/operators/mergeMap	不支持
`rxjs/Observable`	`rxjs/operators/switchMap`	不支持

## `Promise`單子結合律

 $flatMap(f\circ_K g,x)=flatMap(f,flatMap(g,x))$ 

```
const x = Promise.resolve(1);
const f = async x \Rightarrow x + 1;
const g = async x \Rightarrow x * 2;

// flatMap(compose(f, g), x)
x.then(y \Rightarrow g(y).then(f))

// flatMap(f, flatMap(g, x))
x.then(g).then(f);
```

#### Free Monad (自由單子)

React 與 Redux 陣營的理論根源

■ 【必讀】Scala Cats:https://typelevel.org/cats/datatypes/freemonad.html

為什麼會出現這些想法:React Fiber 兩階段渲染,React Hooks,Redux,Redux Saga

- 函子可以被直接改造成一個單子,通常用於內嵌 DSL
- 與 algebraic effect 的概念關係密切(effect 系統相當於 free monad 進行 foldMap)

### Haskell 運算符

舉世皆代數,萬物皆可加

FP == PPAP

I have a pen

I have a apple

Uh!

Apple-Pen!

I have a pen

I have pineapple

Uh!

Pineapple-Pen!

Apple-Pen

Pineapple-Pen

Uh!

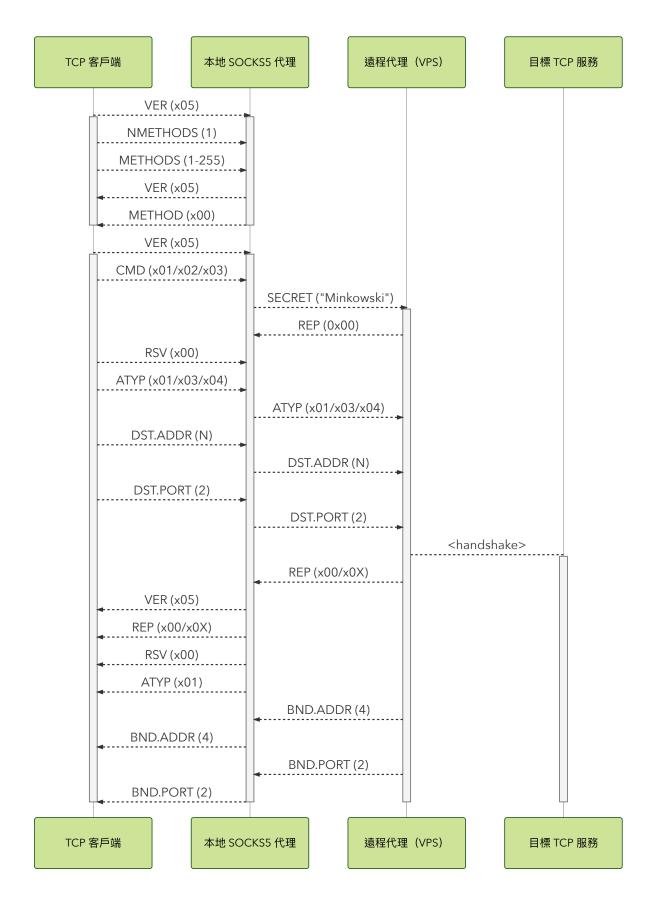
Pen-Pineapple-Apple-Pen!

 $a \cdot b$ a  $\Leftrightarrow$  b  $f \circ g$ `f . g`  $f\circ_K g$ `f ← g` f(x)`f \$ x` map(f,x)`f <> x ` ap(f,x)`f <\*> x` apl(f,x)`f <\* x` apr(f,x)`f \*> x` bind(x, f)`x » f`

### 擴展閱讀

- 文章: Functor, Applicative, and Monads in Picture (英/中)
- 文章: Free Monad (英)
- 課本:Learn You a Haskell For Great Good(英 / 中)
- 課本: Haskell Programming from First Principles (英)

```
class Proxy(StreamRequestHandler):
   def forward(self, sock_a: socket, sock_b: socket, size: int = 4096) → bool:
        chunk = sock_a.recv(size)
       if not chunk:
           return True
       sock_b.send(chunk)
       return False
   def event_loop(self, sock_a: socket, sock_b: socket):
       selector = selectors.DefaultSelector()
       selector.register(sock_a, selectors.EVENT_READ, sock_b)
       selector.register(sock_b, selectors.EVENT_READ, sock_a)
       EOF = False
       while not EOF:
           for key, _ in selector.select():
                EOF = self.forward(key.fileobj, key.data)
       selector.unregister(sock_a)
       selector.unregister(sock_b)
   def handle(self):
       self.accept()
       self.event_loop(self.connection, self.connect())
```



https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc1928