Alphabetic List of Functions

Standard Dictionary for Path Semantics

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A

abs := \(a) = if a < 0 { -a } else { a }
add := \(a, b) = a + b
When written `a : [+ b] c` it means `a` plus `b` is equal to `c`.
and := \(a : bool, b : bool) = a ∧ b
In C-like programming languages this is equivalent to `a && b`.
When written `a : (∧ b)` it means both `a` and `b` are `true`, or neither are.
acos : real → real
The trigonometric inverse cosine function.
asin : real → real
The trigonometric inverse sinus function.
atan : real → real
The trigonometric inverse tangent function.
$atan_2$: real × real → real
The trigonometric inverse tangent function with 2 arguments.
Returns the angle of a vector in radians `atan2(y, x)`.

C

cardinality : set → nat | $\mathfrak{N}^N$
Returns the cardinality of a set.
cardinality(nat) = $\mathfrak{N}^0$
cardinality(real) = $\mathfrak{N}^1$
concat : list × list → list
Appends the second list to the first list, returning a new list.
$construct_a$:= \() = a
Constructs an object.
cos : real → real
The trigonometric cosine function.
cross : vector × vector → vector
Returns the cross product between two vectors.

D

dec := \(a) = a – 1
dedup : list → list
    Removes duplicates from list, returning a new list.
det : matrix → real
    Returns the determinant of a matrix.
diag := \(m : matrix) = ∀ i, j { if i == j { continue } else { m[i][j] == 0 } }
    Returns `true` if matrix is a diagonal matrix.
dim : matrix → (nat, nat)
    Returns the dimensions of the matrix `(rows, columns)`.
div := \(a, b) = a / b
    When written `a : [/ b] c` it means `a` divided by `b` is equal to `c`.
dot : vector × vector → real
    Returns the dot product between two vectors.
dup : \(a) = (a, a)

E

el : nat × nat × matrix → any
    Returns element of matrix at row and column index.
    Notice that this is row major, such that `y` becomes before `x`.
even := \(a : nat) = (a % 2) == 0
    even <=> linear(0, 2)
    Returns `true` if a number is even.
eq := \(a, b) = a == b
exc := \(a : bool, b : bool) = a ∧ ¬b
    In C-like programming languages this is equivalent to `a && !b`.
exclude : set × set → set
    Excludes elements from the second set from the first set.
$\exp_A$:= \(a) = e^a
    Returns the natural exponent of a number.
    $\mathrm{Exp}_{\mathbb{R}}$: real → real
    $\exp_{\mathbb{C}}$:= \(a : complex) = cos(re(a)) + **i** · sin(im(a))

F

factorize : nat → list
: Returns a sorted list of prime factors of natural number.
factorial := \(x : nat) = ∏ i [0, x+1) { i }
$false_N$:= \(_, _, …) = false
: *A function that always returns `false`.*
: $false_0$:= \() = false
: $false_1$:= \(_) = false
fract := \(a : real) = a % 1
fst := \((a, b)) = a
: *Returns the first element in a tuple.*

G

ge := \(a, b) = a >= b
    When written `a : (>= b)` it means `a` is greater than or equal to `b`.
gt := \(a, b) = a > b
    When written `a : (> b)` it means `a` is greater than `b`.

I

id_A := \(x : A) = x
if := A × A → (bool → A)
    A higher order function used to construct boolean functions.
inc := \(a) = a + 1
intersect : set × set → set
    Returns a new set containing elements belonging to both sets.
inv : \(a) = 1 / a
invert <=> mat_inv
im : complex → real
    Returns the imaginary part of a complex number.

J

join <=> add
    Used to reason about circuit diagrams.
len : list → nat

L

le := \(a, b) = a <= b
    When written `a : (<= b)` it means `a` is less than or equal to `b`.
linear := \(a : nat, b : nat ∧ (> 0)) = \(x) = if x < a { false } else { ((x – a) % b) == 0 }
    Returns `true` if a natural number is in a linear sequence of natural numbers.
ln : real → real
    Returns the natural logarithm of a number.
lt := \(a, b) = a < b
    When written `a : (< b)` it means `a` is less than `b`.

M

mat_add : matrix × matrix → matrix
    Matrix addition.
mat_id : nat → matrix
    Constructs an identity matrix.
mat_inv : matrix → matrix
    Returns the inverse matrix.
mat_mul : matrix × matrix → matrix
    Matrix multiplication, row major.
max := \(a : list) = max i { a[i] }
max_2 := \(a, b) = if a > b { a } else { b }
min := \(a : list) = min i { a[i] }
min_2 := \(a, b) = if a < b { a } else { b }
mul_A := \(a : A, b : A) = a · b
    When written `a : [· b] c` it means `a` multiplied with `b` is equal to `c`.
    $mul_{\mathbb{N}}$: nat × nat → nat
    $mul_{\mathbb{Q}}$: rational × rational → rational
    $mul_{\mathbb{R}}$: real × real → real
    $mul_{\mathbb{C}}$: complex × complex → complex

N

nand := \(a : bool, b : bool) = not(and(a, b))
neg := \(a) = -a
neq <=> xor
nexc := \(a : bool, b : bool) = not(exc(a, b))
nor := \(a : bool, b : bool) = not(or(a, b))
not := \(a : bool) = ¬a
    In C-like programming languages this is written `!a`.
nrexc := \(a : bool, b : bool) = not(rexc(a, b))
nxor <=> eq

O

odd := \(a : nat) = (a % 2) == 1
    odd <=> linear(1, 2)
    Returns `true` if a number is odd.
or := \(a : bool, b : bool) = a ∨ b
    In C-like programming languages this is equivalent to `a || b`.
    When written `a : (∨ b)` it means `a` or `b` are `true`.

P

pair := \(a) = \(b) = (a, b)
prime : nat → bool
    Returns `true` if natural number is a prime number.
pop : list → (list, any)
    Removes an item from a list, returning a new list and the item removed.
pow_A : A × A → A
    Returns the power of a number.
    When written `a : [^ b] c` it means `a` powered by `b` is equal to `c`.
    $pow_{\mathbb{N}}$: nat × nat → nat
    $pow_{\mathbb{Q}}$: rational × rational → rational
    $pow_{\mathbb{R}}$: real × real → real
    $pow_{\mathbb{C}}$: complex × complex → complex
prod := \(a : list) = ∏ i { a[i] }
push : list × any → list
    Pushes an item to the end of a list

R

re := complex → real
    Returns the real part of a complex number.
rem := \(a, b) = a % b
    Also called “modulus binary operator”.
    This is the rest value you get after integer division.
    When written `a : [% b] c` it means `a` modulus `b` is equal to `c`.
rexc := \(a : bool, b : bool) = b ∧ ¬a
    In C-like programming languages this is equivalent to `b && !a`.

S

sc := \(sc, f) = \(n) = f(sc(sc, f), n)
    sc(sc) : ((A → B) × A → B) → (A → B)
    A convenient fixed point combinator that allows anonymous recursive calls,
    using the first parameter as a `self` function.
    Here is an example of generating the numbers in the Fibonacci sequence:
    fib := \(self : nat → nat, n : nat) = if n == 0 { 0 } else if n == 1 { 1 } else { self(n-1) + self(n-2) }
    call_fib := sc(sc, fib)
    call_fib(20) // 6765
sequence := \(a : nat, b : nat ∧ (> 0)) = \(x) = a + b · x
    Maps from natural numbers to a linear sequence of natural numbers.
sin : real → real
    The trigonometric sinus function.
snd := \((a, b)) = b
    Returns the second element of a tuple.
$sort_f$:= list → list
    Sorts a list by function `f`.
    When `f` is not specified, default ascending order is used.
$sorted_f$:= list → bool
    Returns `true` if list is sorted by function `f`.
    When `f` is not specified, default ascending order is used.
split := \(s : real) = \(x : real) = (s · x, (1 – s) · x)
    Used to reason about circuit diagrams.
square_len := \(a : vector) = ∑ i { a[i] · a[i] }
$sqrt_A$: A → A
    Takes the square root of a number.
    $sqrt_{\mathbb{N}}$: nat → nat
        Defined only for square numbers.
    $sqrt_{\mathbb{R}}$: real → real
        Defined only for non-negative numbers.
    $sqrt_{\mathbb{C}}$: complex → complex
        Automatic conversion from real to complex number.
strict_subset : set × set → bool
    Returns `true` if all elements of the first set belongs to the second set,
    and the two sets do not have equal cardinality.
    When written `a : (⊂ b)` it means `a` is a strict subset of `b`.
sub := \(a, b) = a – b
subset : set × set → bool
    Returns `true` if all elements of the first set belongs to the second set.
    When written `a : (⊆ b)` it means `a` is a subset of `b`.
sum := \(a : list) = ∑ i { a[i] }
swap := \((a, b)) = (b, a)

T

tan : real → real

The trigonometric tangent function.

trace := \(m : matrix) = ∑ i, i { m[i][i] }

transpose : matrix → matrix

Returns the transposed matrix, where rows are swapped with columns.

$true_N$:= \(_, _, …) = true

A function that always returns `true`.

$true_0$:= \() = true

$false_1$:= \() = false

U

union : set × set → set

Returns the union of two sets.

When written `a : [∪ b] c` it means `a` union `b` results in `c`.

unit : any → ()

Used to erase information about an input argument.

V

vec_dim : vector → nat

Returns the number of dimensions of a vector.

X

x : vector → real

Returns the x-component of a vector.

xor := \(a : bool, b : bool) = a ∧ ¬b ∨ ¬a ∧ b

In C-like programming languages this is equivalent to "a && !b || !a && b".

When written `a : (⊻ b)` it means either `a` or `b` is `true`, but not both.

Y

y : vector → real

Returns the y-component of a vector.

Z

z : vector → real

Returns the z-component of a vector.

W

w : vector → real

Returns the w-component of a vector.