

# **Cálculo de Programas**

Aula TO1

**J.N. Oliveira**



## From a mobile phone manufacturer

*(...) For each **list of calls** stored in the mobile phone (eg. numbers dialed, SMS messages, lost calls), the **store** operation should work in a way such that **(a)** the more recently a call is made the more accessible it is; **(b)** no number appears twice in a list; **(c)** only the last 10 entries in each list are stored.*

## From a mobile phone manufacturer

```
store :: Call -> [Call] -> [Call]
```

```
store c l = take 10 (store' c l)
```

```
store' :: Call -> [Call] -> [Call]
```

```
store' c l = c : filter (/=c) l
```

From a mobile phone manufacturer

```
store :: Call -> [Call] -> [Call]
store c l = take 10 (c : filter (/=c) l)
```

## Compare with ...

```
public void store10(string phoneNumber)
{
    System.Collections.ArrayList auxList =
        new System.Collections.ArrayList();
    auxList.Add(phoneNumber);
    auxList.AddRange(
        this.filteratmost9(phoneNumber) );
    this.callList = auxList;
}
```

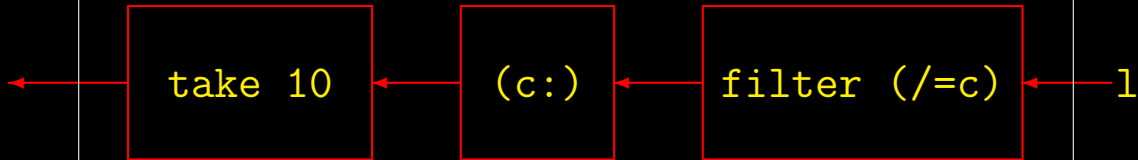
+ `filteratmost9` (next slide)

## Compare with ...

```
public System.Collections.ArrayList filteratmost9(string n)
{
    System.Collections.ArrayList retList =
        new System.Collections.ArrayList();
    int i=0, m=0;
    while((i < this.callList.Count) && (m < 9))
    {
        if ((string)this.callList[i] != n)
        {
            retList.Add(this.callList[i]);
            m++;
        }
        i++;
    }
    return retList;
}
```

## From a mobile phone manufacturer

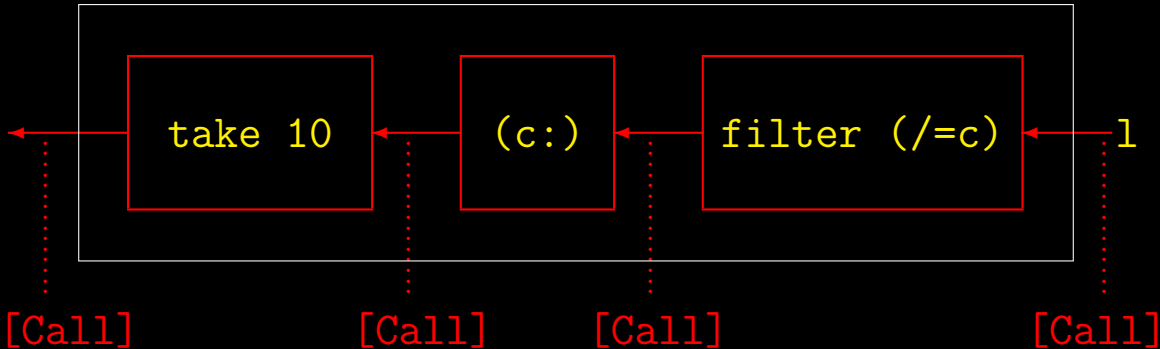
```
store c :: [Call] -> [Call]
```





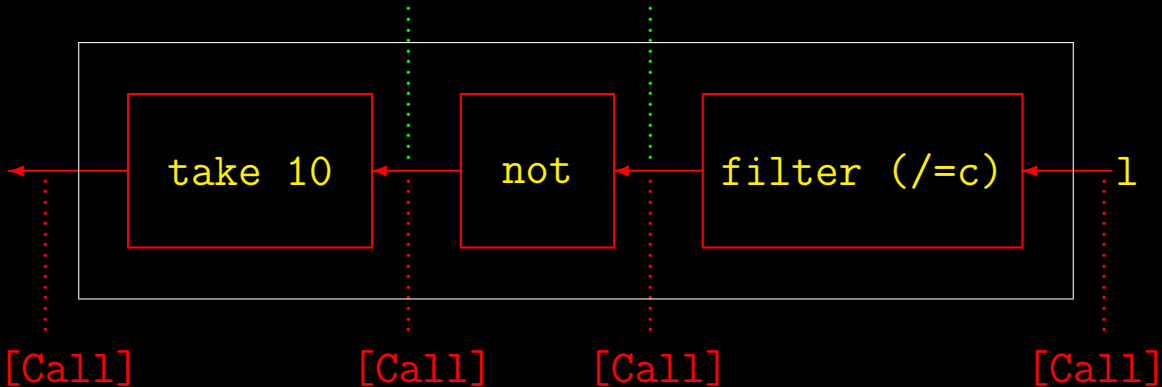
## From a mobile phone manufacturer

store c :: [Call] -> [Call]



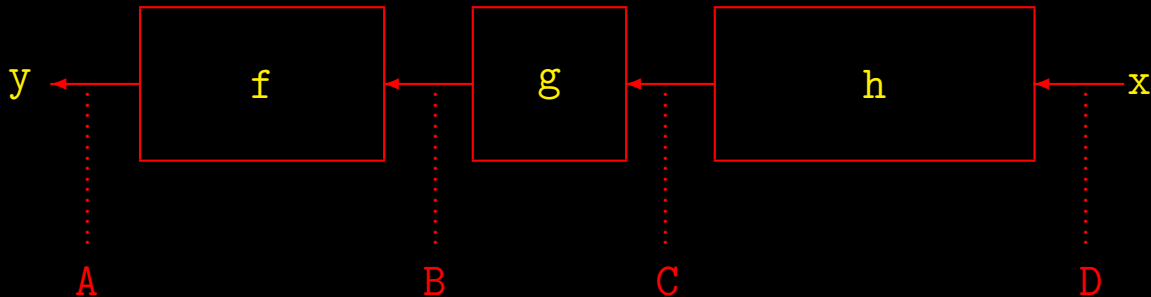
Oops!

Bool (!) Bool (!)



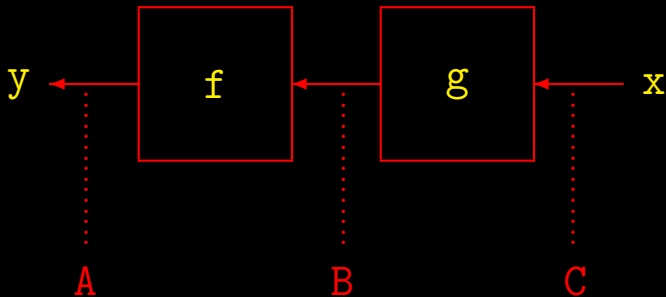
Em geral

$$y = f(g(h\ x))$$



Em geral

$$y = f(g \ x)$$



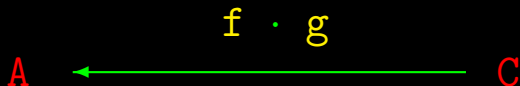
# Simplificação

$$y = f(g \ x)$$



# Composição

$$y = f(g \ x)$$



$$y = (f \cdot g) \ x$$

# Composição

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

# Composição

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$



# Composição

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

$$f \cdot g \cdot h$$

$$a + b + c$$

# Composição

$$\text{store } c = \text{take } 10 \cdot \underbrace{(c:) \cdot \text{filter } (\neq c)}_{\text{store}' c}$$

# Composição

$$\text{store } c = \text{take } 10 \cdot \underbrace{(c:) \cdot \text{filter } (\neq c)}_{\text{store}' c}$$

isto é

$$\text{take } 10 \cdot ((c:) \cdot \text{filter } (\neq c))$$

# Composição

$$\text{store } c = \text{take } 10 \cdot \underbrace{(c:) \cdot \text{filter } (\neq c)}_{\text{store}' c}$$

isto é

$$\text{take } 10 \cdot ((c:) \cdot \text{filter } (\neq c))$$

igual a

$$(\text{take } 10 \cdot (c:)) \cdot \text{filter } (\neq c)$$

# Composição

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

# Composição

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

$$a + 0 = 0 + a = a$$

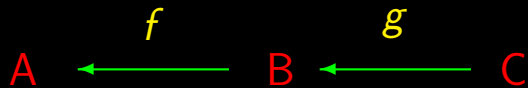
# Composição

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

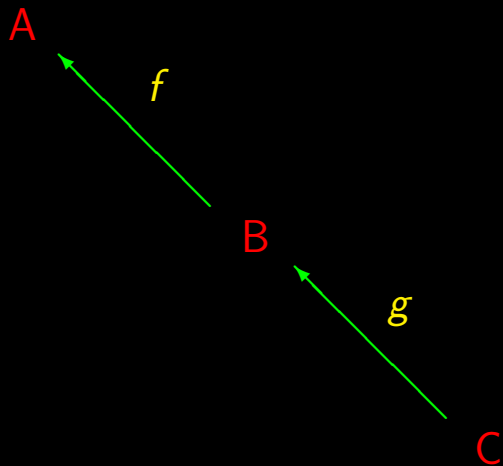
$$a + 0 = 0 + a = a$$

$$f \cdot ? = ? \cdot f = f$$





$$C \xrightarrow{g} B \xrightarrow{f} A$$







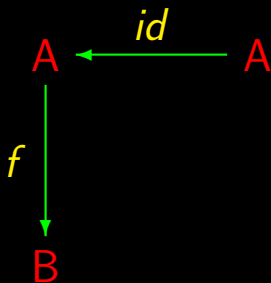


$$A \xleftarrow{id} A$$

$$A \xleftarrow{id} A$$

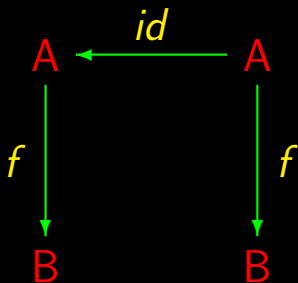
$$id\ a = a$$

# Identidade

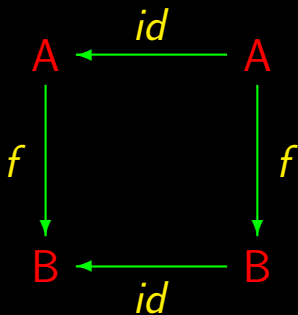




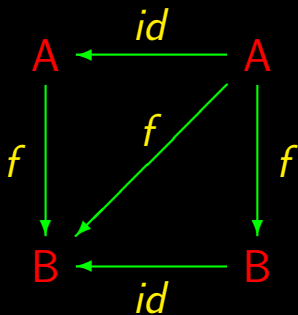
# Identidade



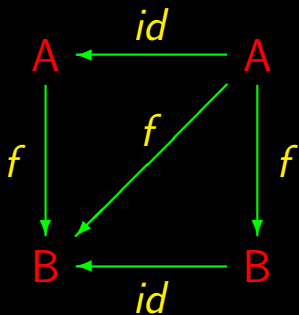
# Identidade



# Identidade



# Identidade



$$f \cdot id = f = id \cdot f$$

# Composição e identidade

Associatividade:

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

# Composição e identidade

Associatividade:

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

“ Natural-*id*” :

$$f \cdot id = f = id \cdot f$$

$$f \cdot g$$

$$f \cdot g$$

$$f \times g ?$$



$$f \cdot g$$

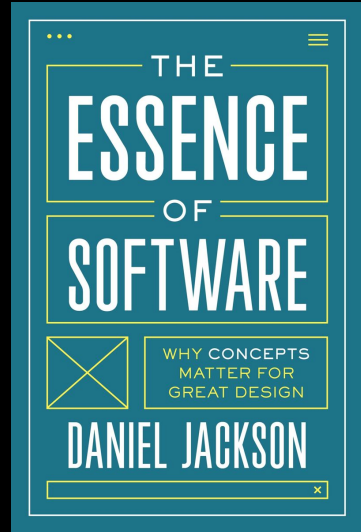
$$f \times g ?$$

$$f + g ?$$

# **Cálculo de Programas**

Aula T02

”(...) The best services revolve around **a small number of concepts** that are **well designed and easy** (...) **to understand and use**, and their innovations often involve simple but compelling new concepts.”



In  
The Essence of Software  
by  
Prof. Daniel Jackson, MIT  
(2021)



... small number

... small number

... well defined

... small number  
... well defined  
... easy to understand



$$C \xrightarrow{f} B \quad \text{e} \quad A \xrightarrow{g} C$$



$$C \xrightarrow{f} B \quad \text{e} \quad A \xrightarrow{g} C$$

$$\text{Composição: } A \xrightarrow{f \cdot g} B$$

$$C \xrightarrow{f} B \quad \text{e} \quad A \xrightarrow{g} C$$

$$\text{Composição: } A \xrightarrow{f \cdot g} B$$

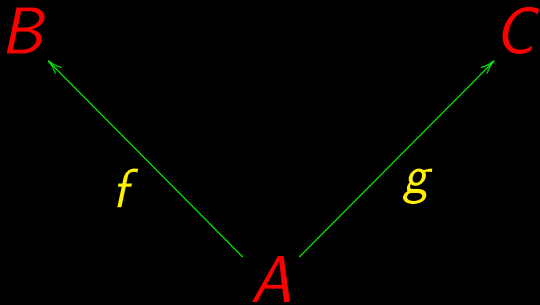
$$B \xleftarrow{f} C \quad \text{e} \quad C \xleftarrow{g} A$$

$$D \xrightarrow{f} B$$

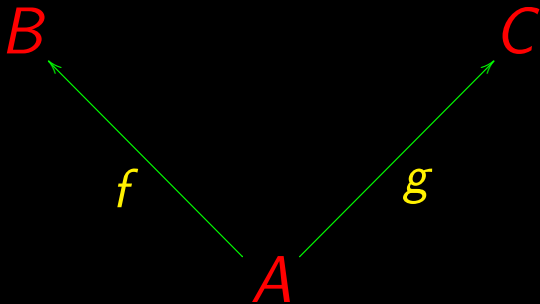
$$A \xrightarrow{g} C$$

?

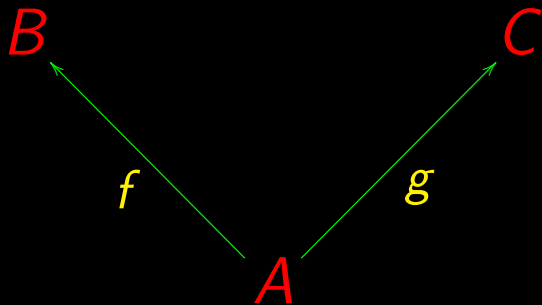
$$D = A ?$$



$$D = A ?$$



$f$   $a$  ...  $g$   $a$



$(f\ a, g\ a)$

## Produto cartesiano

$$A \times B = \{ (a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B \}$$

## Produto cartesiano

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

$$f \ a \in B$$



## Produto cartesiano

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

$$f \ a \in B$$

$$g \ a \in C$$

## Produto cartesiano

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

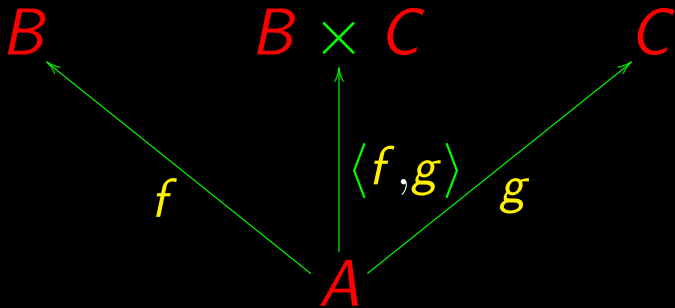
$$f \ a \in B$$

$$g \ a \in C$$

---

$$(f \ a, g \ a) \in B \times C$$

“Split”



$$\langle f, g \rangle a = (f a, g a)$$

# Produto

$$A \times B = \{ (a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B \}$$

# Produto

$$A \times B = \{ (a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B \}$$

$$\pi_1 : A \times B \rightarrow A$$

$$\pi_1 (a, b) = a$$

# Produto

$$A \times B = \{ (a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B \}$$

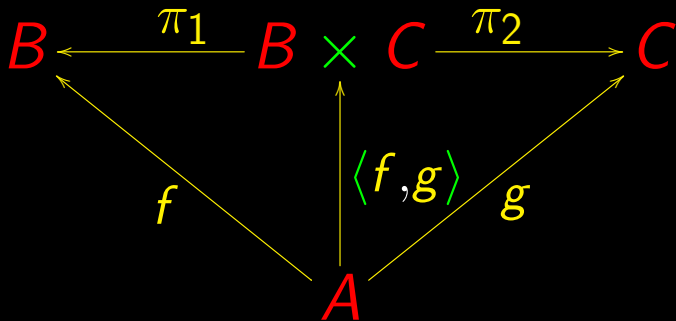
$$\pi_1 : A \times B \rightarrow A$$

$$\pi_1 (a, b) = a$$

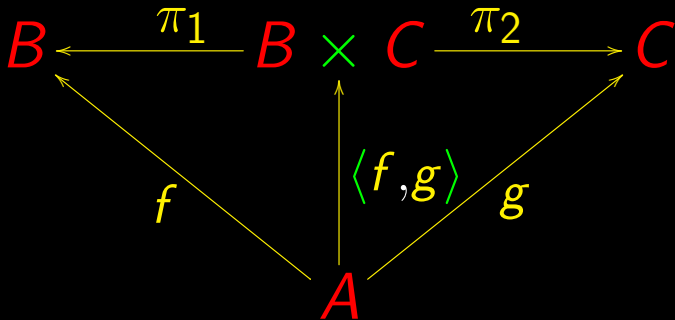
$$\pi_2 : A \times B \rightarrow B$$

$$\pi_2 (a, b) = b$$

# Produto



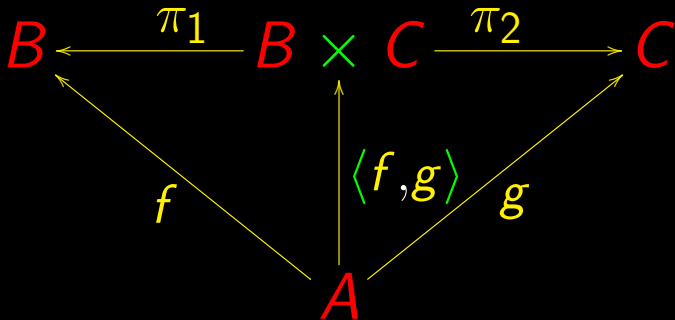
# Produto



$$\pi_1 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = f$$



# Produto



$$\pi_1 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = f$$

$$\pi_2 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = g$$

Produto

$$\langle f, g \rangle$$

# Produto

$$\langle f, g \rangle$$

$f$  e  $g$  em paralelo

$f$  “split”  $g$

# Produto

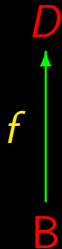
$$\langle f, g \rangle$$

$f$  e  $g$  em paralelo

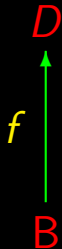
$f$  “split”  $g$

$$\langle f, g \rangle a = (f a, g a)$$

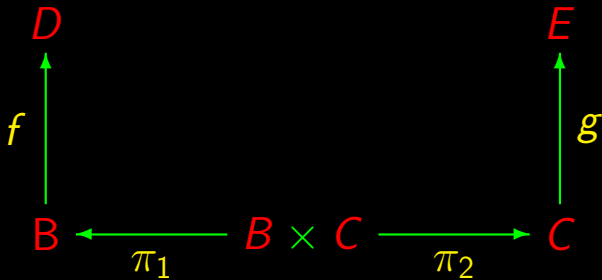
Produto



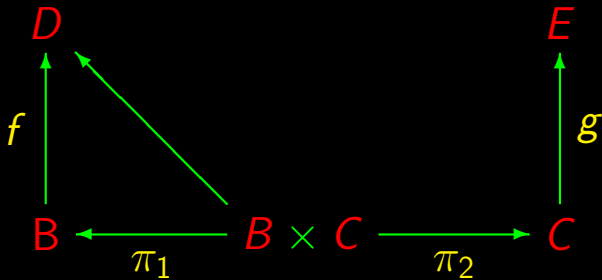
# Produto



# Produto

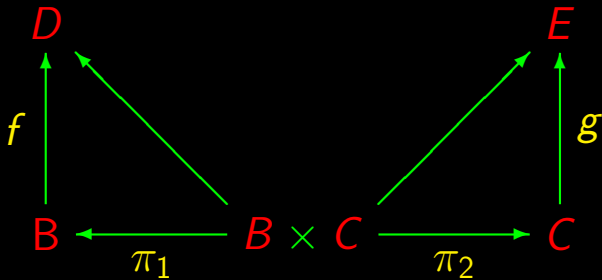


# Produto

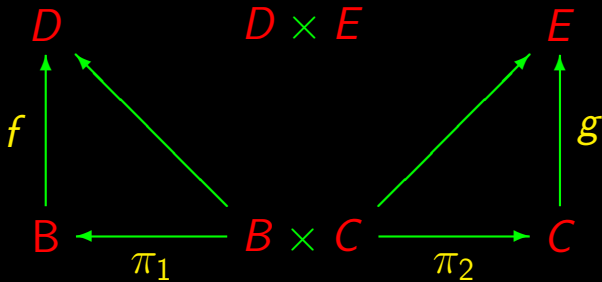




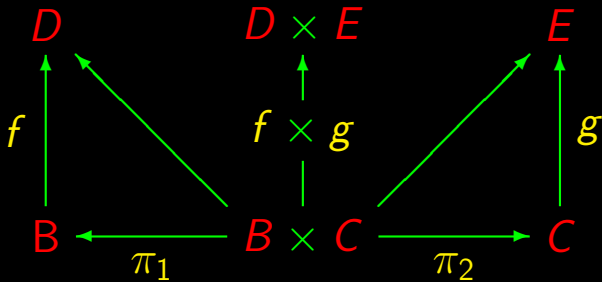
# Produto



# Produto

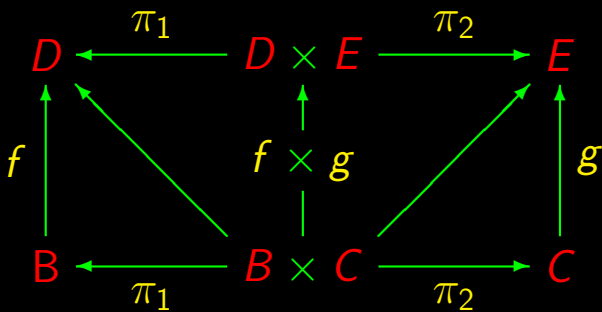


# Produto



$$f \times g = \langle f \cdot \pi_1, g \cdot \pi_2 \rangle$$

# Produto



$$f \times g = \langle f \cdot \pi_1, g \cdot \pi_2 \rangle$$

# Recapitulando

$$f \cdot g$$

# Recapitulando

$$f \cdot g$$

Composição sequencial

# Recapitulando

$$f \cdot g$$
$$\langle f, g \rangle$$

Composição sequencial

# Recapitulando

$f \cdot g$

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição sequencial

Composição paralela



# Recapitulando

$f \cdot g$

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição sequencial

Composição paralela (**síncrona**)

# Recapitulando

$$f \cdot g$$

$$\langle f, g \rangle$$

$$f \times g$$

Composição sequencial

Composição paralela (**síncrona**)

# Recapitulando

$f \cdot g$

Composição sequencial

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição paralela (**síncrona**)

$f \times g$

Composição paralela

# Recapitulando

$f \cdot g$

$\langle f, g \rangle$

$f \times g$

Composição sequencial

Composição paralela (**síncrona**)

Composição paralela (**assíncrona**)

# Recapitulando

$f \cdot g$

Composição sequencial

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição paralela (**síncrona**)

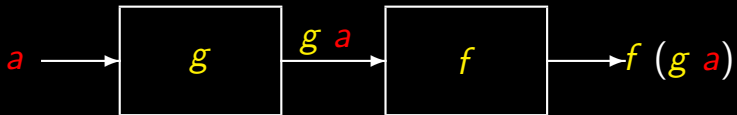
$f \times g$

Composição paralela (**assíncrona**)

**Programação composicional**

## Recapitulando

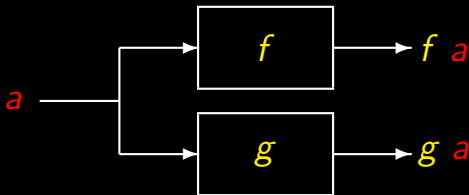
$$(f \cdot g) a = f (g a) \quad (2.6)$$



**Composição** de funções

## Recapitulando

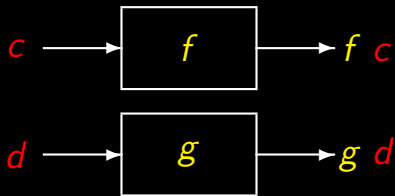
$$\langle f, g \rangle a = (f\ a, g\ a) \quad (2.20)$$



“Splits” de funções

## Recapitulando

$$f \times g = \langle f \cdot \pi_1, g \cdot \pi_2 \rangle \quad (2.24)$$



**Produtos** de funções



$f \cdot g$

$\langle f, g \rangle$

$f \times g$

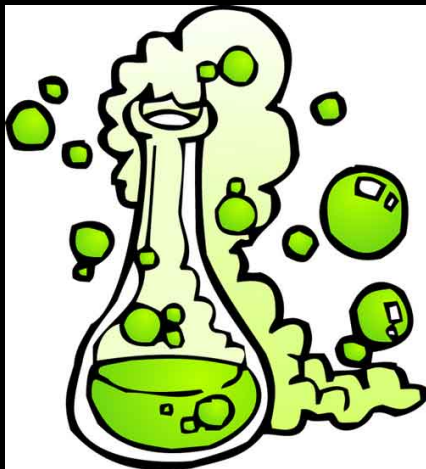
Composição sequencial

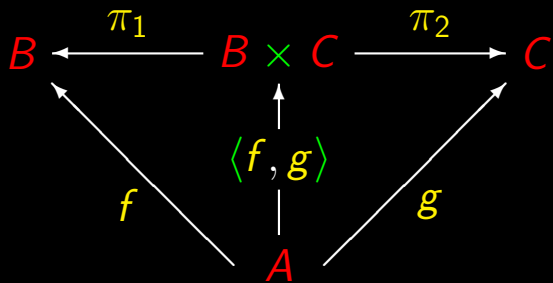
Composição paralela (**síncrona**)

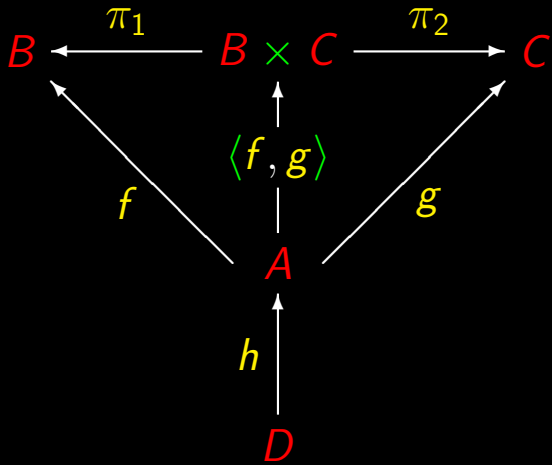
Composição paralela (**assíncrona**)

**Programação composicional**

Cálculo?

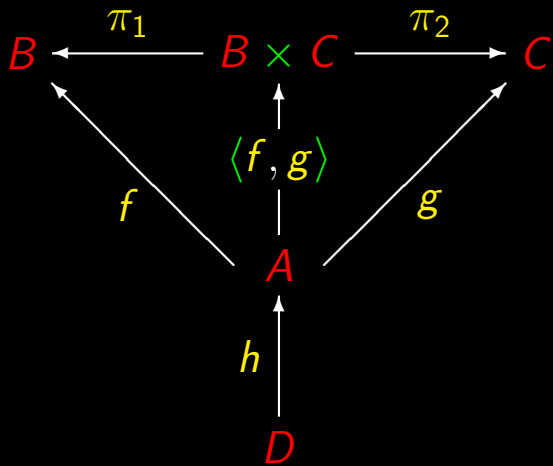


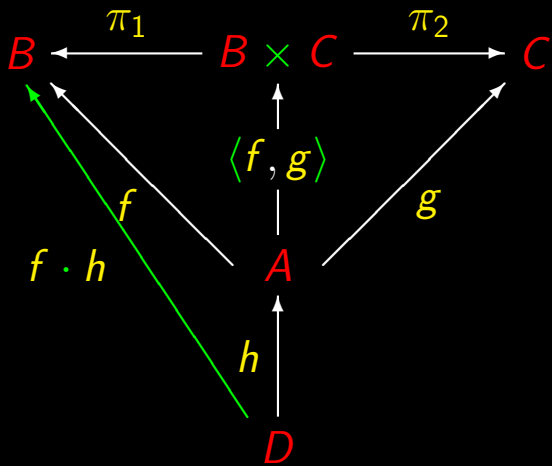


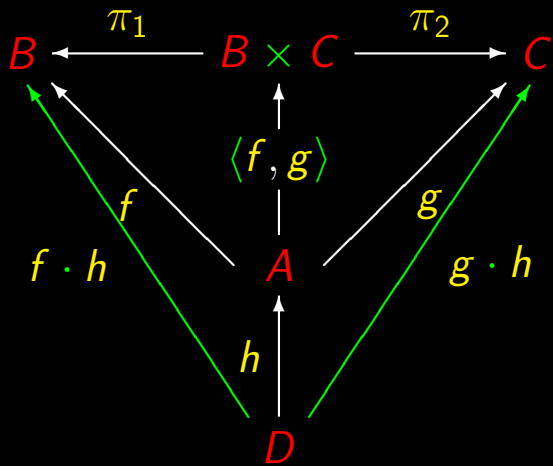


A commutative diagram illustrating a map from a set  $D$  to the Cartesian product  $B \times C$ . The diagram consists of the following elements:

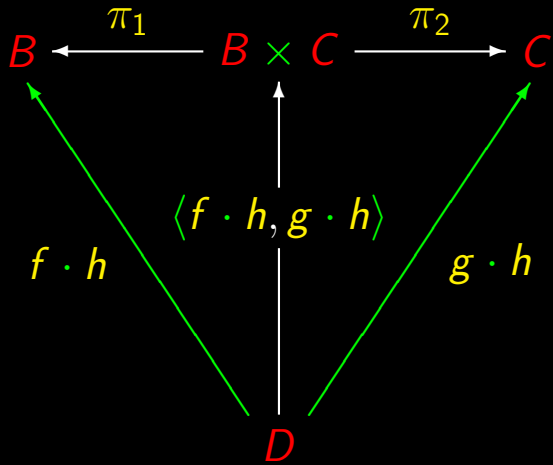
- A central node labeled  $B \times C$  in red, with a green  $\times$  symbol between  $B$  and  $C$ .
- A node  $B$  in red to the left of  $B \times C$ .
- A node  $C$  in red to the right of  $B \times C$ .
- A node  $D$  in red below  $B \times C$ .
- A horizontal arrow pointing from  $B \times C$  to  $B$ , labeled  $\pi_1$  in yellow above it.
- A horizontal arrow pointing from  $B \times C$  to  $C$ , labeled  $\pi_2$  in yellow above it.
- A vertical arrow pointing from  $D$  to  $B \times C$ , with the label  $\langle f, g \rangle \cdot h$  in yellow to its left.







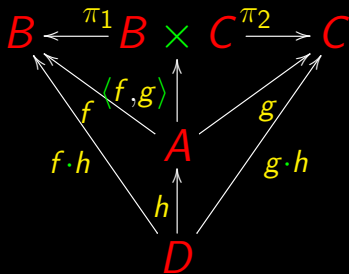


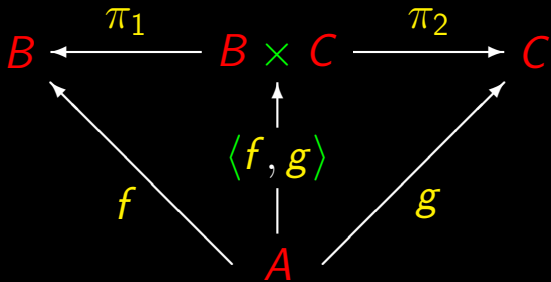


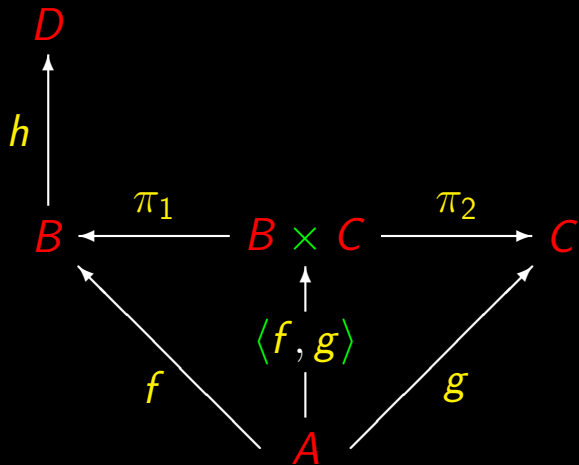
$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 B & \xleftarrow{\pi_1} & B \times C & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & C \\
 & & \uparrow & & \\
 \langle f, g \rangle \cdot h = \langle f \cdot h, g \cdot h \rangle & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \\
 D & & & & 
 \end{array}$$

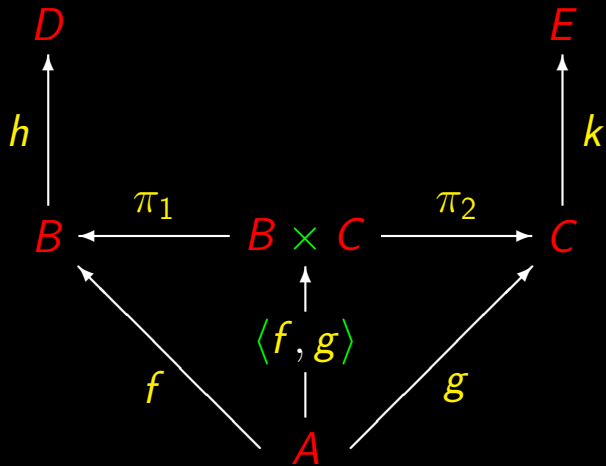
## Fusão- $\times$

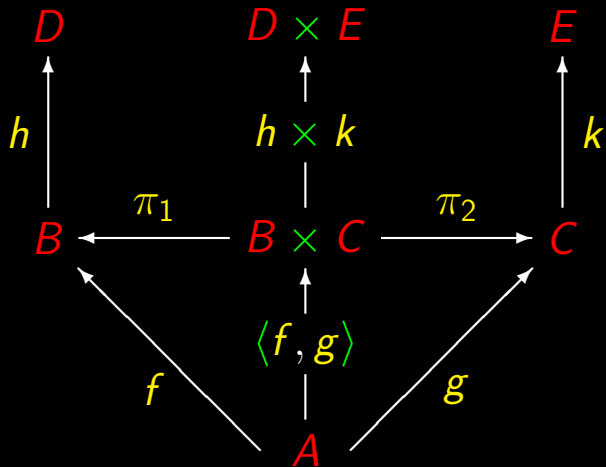
$$\langle f, g \rangle \cdot h = \langle f \cdot h, g \cdot h \rangle \quad (2.26)$$

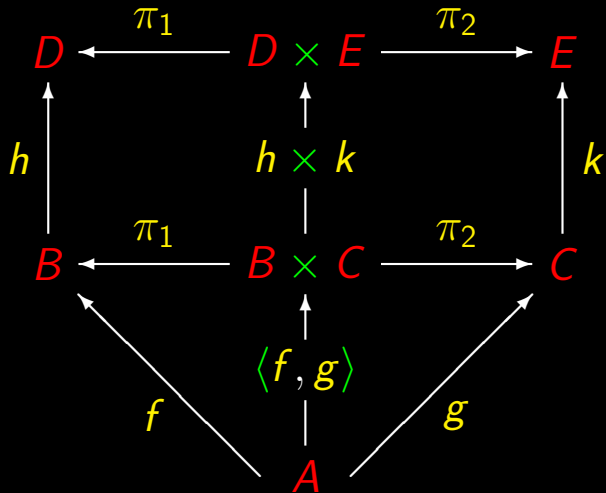




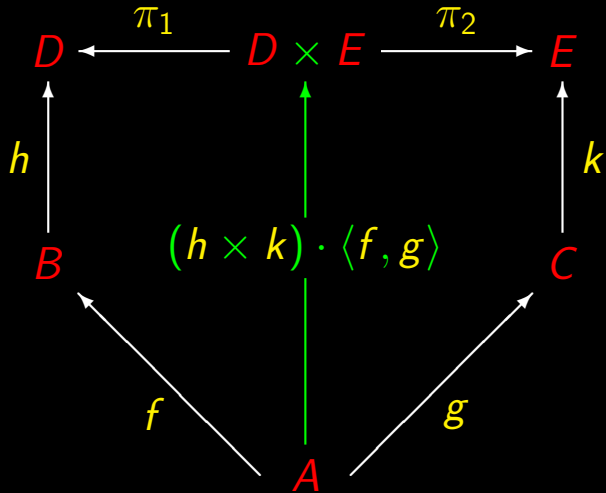


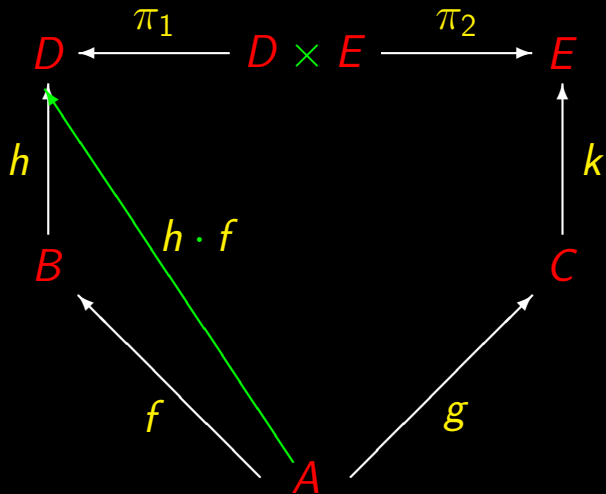


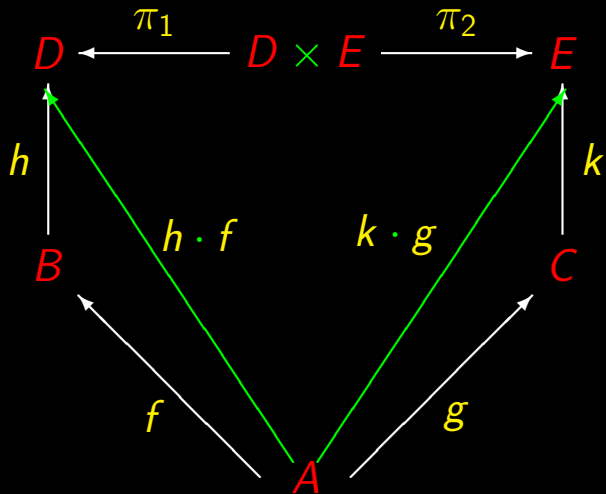


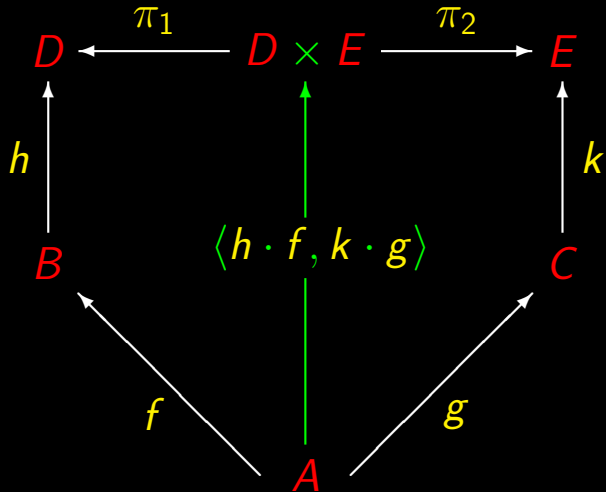


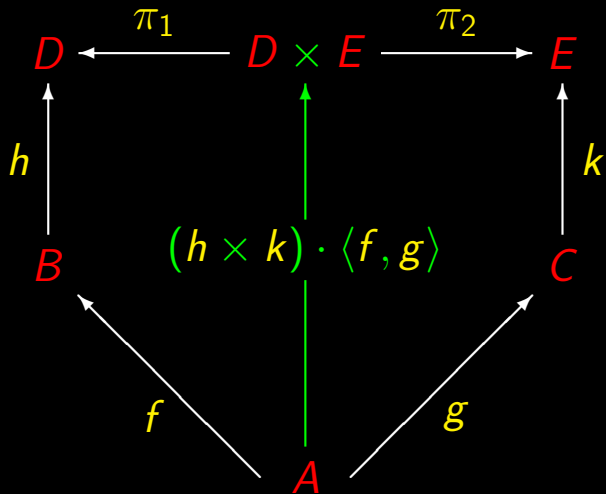






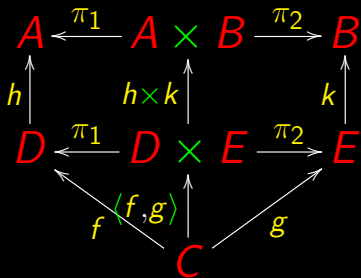


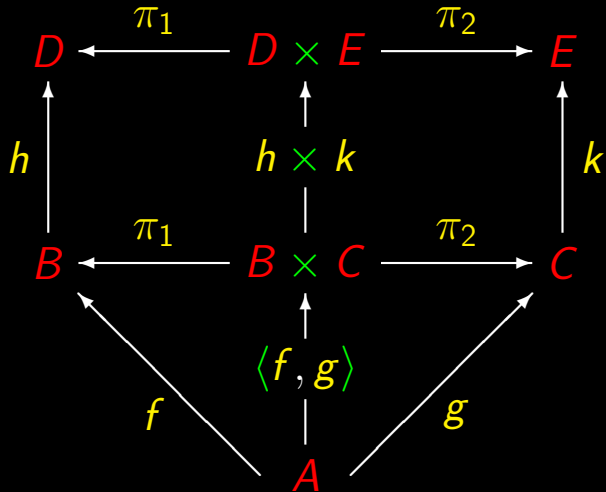


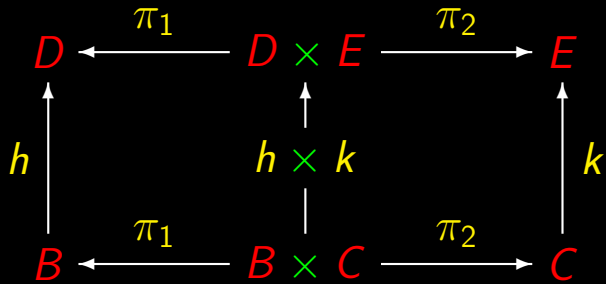


## Absorção- $\times$

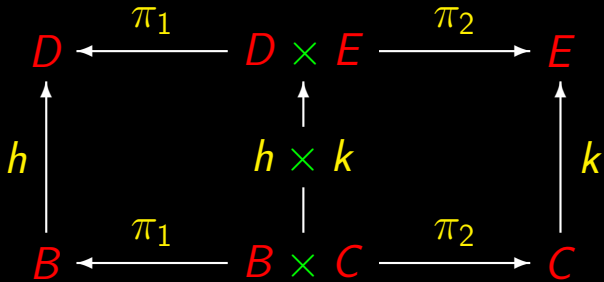
$$(h \times k) \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = \langle h \cdot f, k \cdot g \rangle \quad (2.27)$$



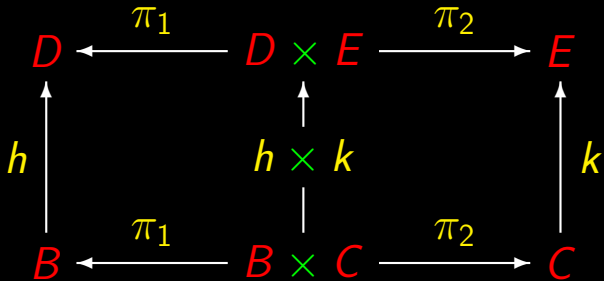








$$\pi_1 \cdot (h \times k) = h \cdot \pi_1$$



$$\pi_1 \cdot (h \times k) = h \cdot \pi_1$$

$$\pi_2 \cdot (h \times k) = k \cdot \pi_2$$

## Natural- $\pi_1$ , natural- $\pi_2$

$$\pi_1 \cdot (h \times k) = h \cdot \pi_1 \quad (2.28)$$

$$\pi_2 \cdot (h \times k) = k \cdot \pi_2 \quad (2.29)$$

A commutative diagram illustrating the relationship between the maps  $h$ ,  $k$ , and  $h \times k$  and the projections  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$ . The diagram consists of two rows of objects and three vertical arrows connecting them.

The top row contains three objects:  $D$ ,  $D \times E$ , and  $E$ . The bottom row contains three objects:  $B$ ,  $B \times C$ , and  $C$ .

The vertical arrows are labeled as follows:

- From  $B$  to  $D$ :  $h$
- From  $B \times C$  to  $D \times E$ :  $h \times k$
- From  $C$  to  $E$ :  $k$

The horizontal arrows are labeled as follows:

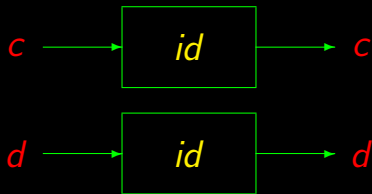
- From  $D$  to  $D \times E$ :  $\pi_1$
- From  $E$  to  $D \times E$ :  $\pi_2$
- From  $B$  to  $B \times C$ :  $\pi_1$
- From  $C$  to  $B \times C$ :  $\pi_2$

The diagram shows that the maps  $h$  and  $k$  are compatible with the projections  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  in the sense that the following equations hold:

$$\pi_1 \cdot (h \times k) = h \cdot \pi_1$$
$$\pi_2 \cdot (h \times k) = k \cdot \pi_2$$

## Functor- $id$ - $\times$

$$id \times id = id \quad (2.31)$$



Produto de identidades é a identidade.

## Functor- $\times$

$$(f \times h) \cdot (g \times k) = (f \cdot g) \times (h \cdot k) \quad (2.30)$$

**Composição** de produtos é o **produto** das composições.

## Duas leis que faltam

Reflexão- $\times$

$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id \quad (2.32)$$

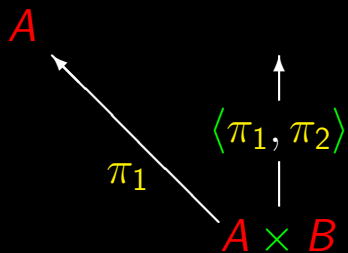
## Duas leis que faltam

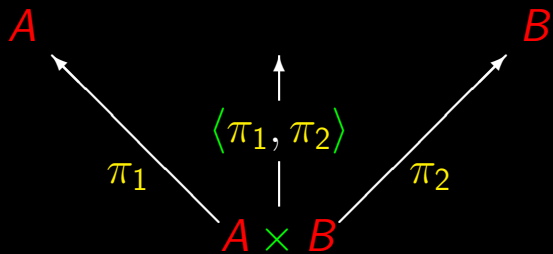
Reflexão- $\times$   $\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$  (2.32)

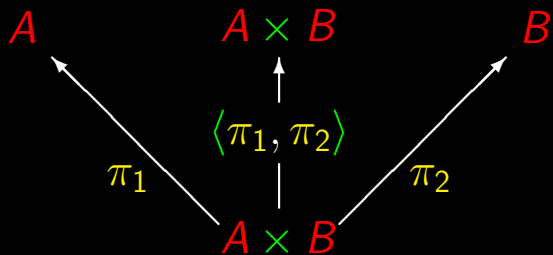
Eq- $\times$   $\langle i, j \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} i = f \\ j = g \end{cases}$  (2.64)

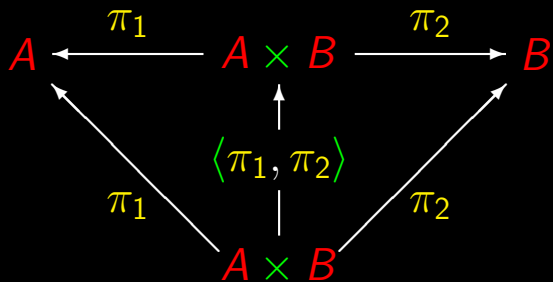
$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

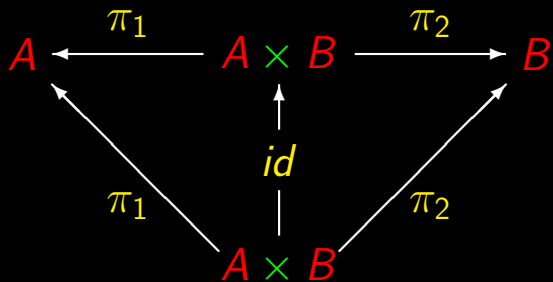






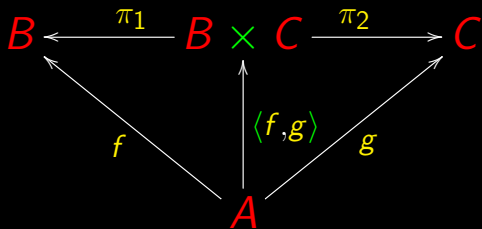






E agora o mais importante...

Recordar o **cancelamento**- $\times$ :



$$\pi_1 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = f$$

$$\pi_2 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = g$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = g \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = g \end{cases}$$

$$k = \langle f, g \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \langle f, g \rangle = g \end{cases}$$

$$k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$$

Universal- $\times$

$$k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$$

Universal-×

Existência

$$k = \langle f, g \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$$

“Existe uma solução —  $k = \langle f, g \rangle$  — para as equações da direita”

Universal- ✕

Unicidade

$$k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$$

“As equações da direita só têm uma solução:  $k = \langle f, g \rangle$ ”

# Equações!

$$\begin{cases} x = 2y \\ z = \frac{y}{3} \\ x + y + z = 10 \end{cases}$$

# Equações!

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2y \\ z = \frac{y}{3} \\ x + y + z = 10 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 6 \\ z = 1 \\ y = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

# Equações!

## Problema

*Resolver a equação*

$$\langle f, g \rangle = id$$

*em ordem a  $f$  e a  $g$ .*

# Equações!

## Resolução

$$\text{Em} \quad k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$$



# Equações!

## Resolução

Em  $k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$  fazer  $k = id$

# Equações!

## Resolução

Em  $k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$  fazer  $k = id$

$$id = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot id = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot id = g \end{cases}$$

# Equações!

## Resolução

Em  $k = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = g \end{cases}$  fazer  $k = id$

$$id = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 = g \end{cases}$$

# Equações!

$$id = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 = g \end{cases}$$

# Equações!

$$id = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 = g \end{cases}$$

Substituindo:

$$id = \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle$$

# Equações!

$$id = \langle f, g \rangle \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 = g \end{cases}$$

Substituindo:

$$id = \langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle$$

Reflexão-×



# Problema

*Resolver a equação*

$$\langle h, k \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

# Problema

*Resolver a equação*

$$\langle h, k \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

*(1 equação, 4 incógnitas)*



# Resolução

$$\langle h, k \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

# Resolução

$$\langle h, k \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-}\times \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \langle h, k \rangle = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \langle h, k \rangle = g \end{cases}$$

# Resolução

$$\langle h, k \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-}x \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \langle h, k \rangle = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \langle h, k \rangle = g \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{cancelamento-}x \}$$

$$\begin{cases} h = f \\ k = g \end{cases}$$

# Resolução

$$\langle h, k \rangle = \langle f, g \rangle$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-} \times \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \langle h, k \rangle = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \langle h, k \rangle = g \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{cancelamento-} \times \}$$

$$\begin{cases} h = f \\ k = g \end{cases}$$

Eq- $\times$  !



$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle ?$$

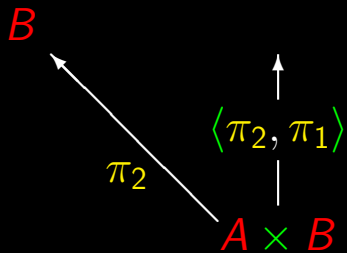
$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle ?$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

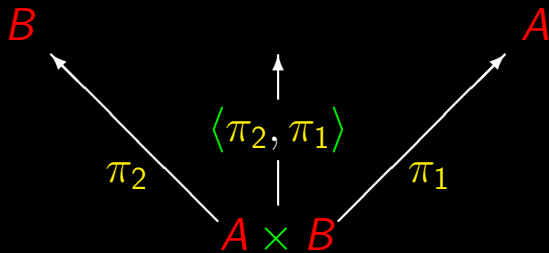
$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle ?$$





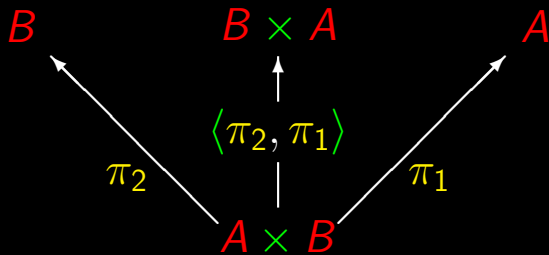
$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle ?$$



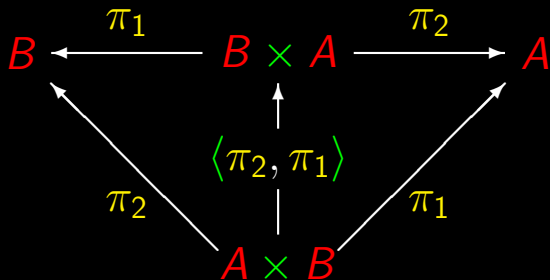
$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle ?$$



$$\langle \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle ?$$



# Problema

Resolver

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

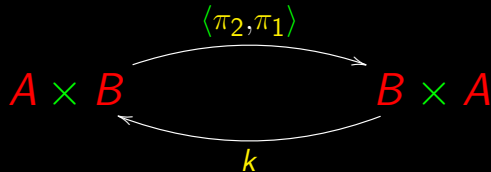
em ordem a  $k$

# Problema

Resolver

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

em ordem a  $k$



# Resolução

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

# Resolução

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \text{fus\~ao-}\times \right\}$$

$$\langle \pi_2 \cdot k, \pi_1 \cdot k \rangle = id$$

# Resolução

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \text{fus\~ao-}\times \right\}$$

$$\langle \pi_2 \cdot k, \pi_1 \cdot k \rangle = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \text{universal-}\times \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi_2 \cdot k = \pi_1 \\ \pi_1 \cdot k = \pi_2 \end{array} \right.$$



# Resolução

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{fusão-} \times \}$$

$$\langle \pi_2 \cdot k, \pi_1 \cdot k \rangle = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-} \times \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_2 \cdot k = \pi_1 \\ \pi_1 \cdot k = \pi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{trivial} \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = \pi_2 \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = \pi_1 \end{cases}$$

# Resolução

$$\langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle \cdot k = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{fusão-}\times \}$$

$$\langle \pi_2 \cdot k, \pi_1 \cdot k \rangle = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-}\times \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_2 \cdot k = \pi_1 \\ \pi_1 \cdot k = \pi_2 \end{cases}$$

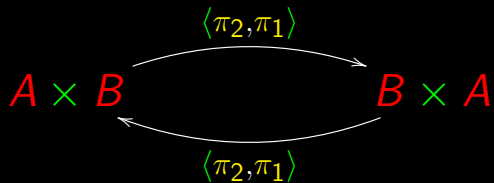
$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{trivial} \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot k = \pi_2 \\ \pi_2 \cdot k = \pi_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-}\times \}$$

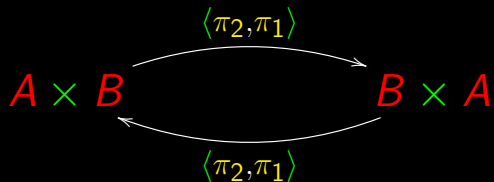
$$k = \langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle$$

# Swap



$$\text{swap} = \langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle$$

# Swap



$$\text{swap} = \langle \pi_2, \pi_1 \rangle$$

$$\text{swap} \cdot \text{swap} = \text{id}$$

Até agora

$f \cdot g$

Composição sequencial

Até agora

$f \cdot g$

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição sequencial

Composição paralela

Até agora

$f \cdot g$

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição sequencial

Composição paralela

Associatividade

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

## Até agora

$f \cdot g$

Composição sequencial

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição paralela

Associatividade

$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

Associatividade?

$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle?$$



## Até agora

$f \cdot g$

Composição sequencial

$\langle f, g \rangle$

Composição paralela

Associatividade

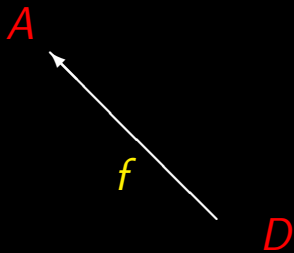
$$(f \cdot g) \cdot h = f \cdot (g \cdot h)$$

Associatividade?

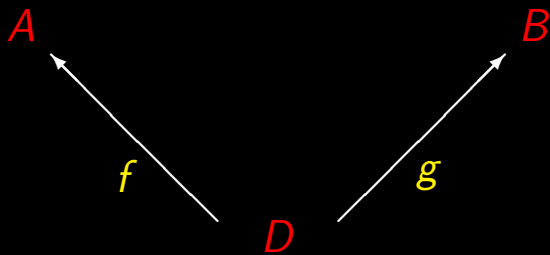
$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle?$$

Não! mas...

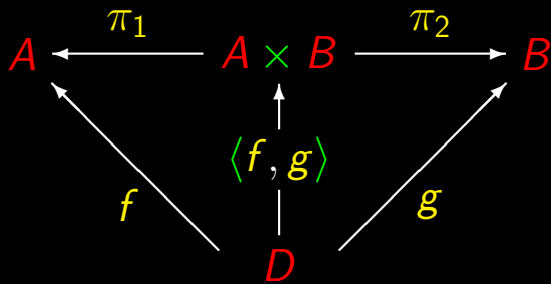
$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$



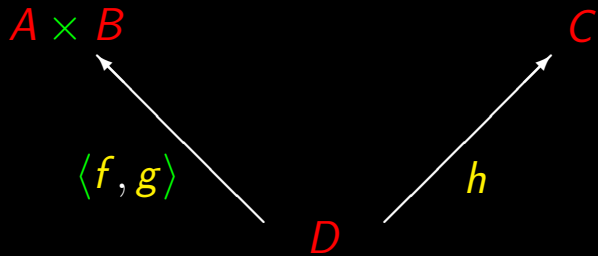
$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$



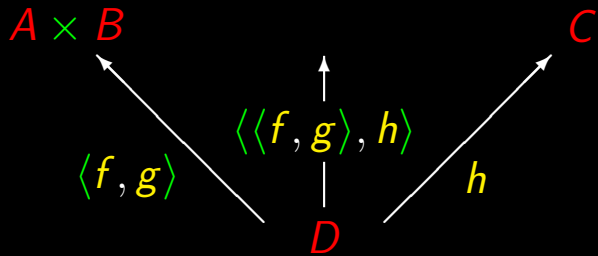
$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$



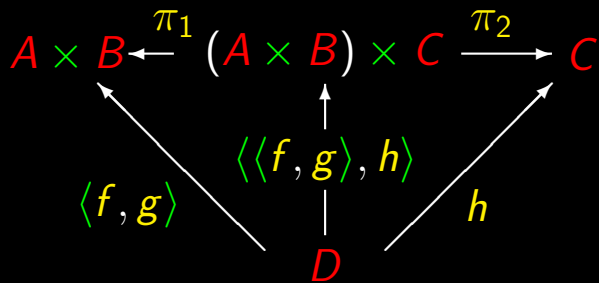
$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$



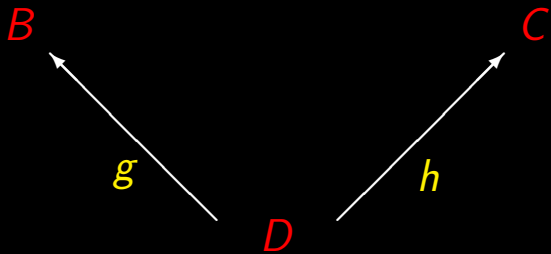
$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$



$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$

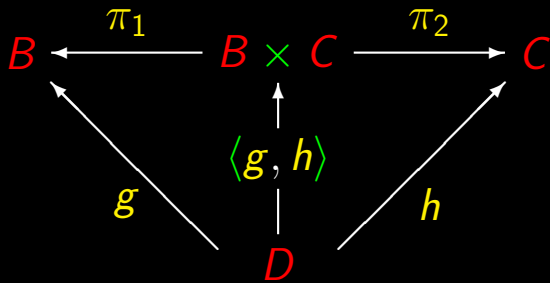


$$\langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

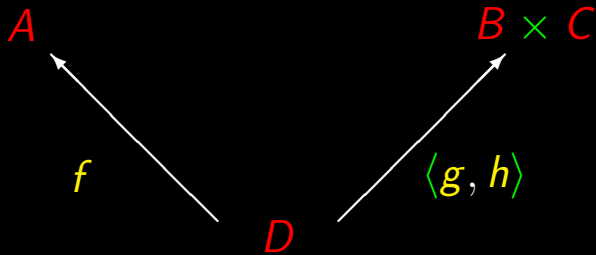




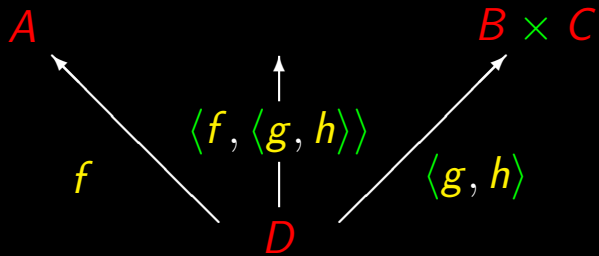
$$\langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$



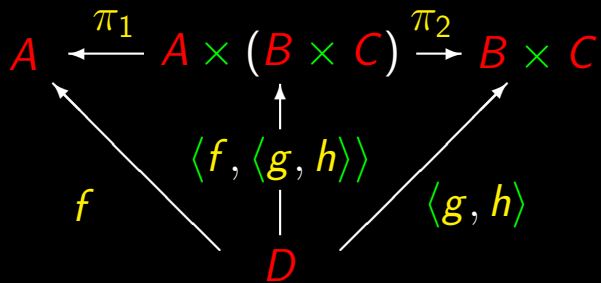
$$\langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$



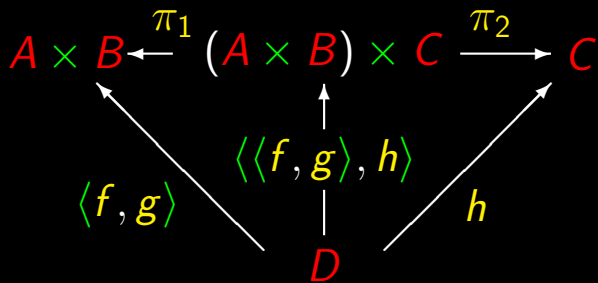
$$\langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

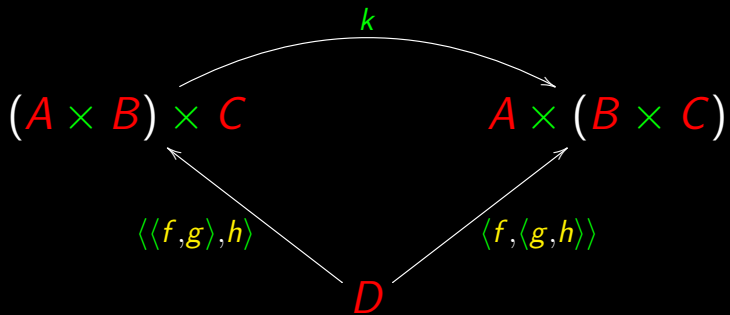


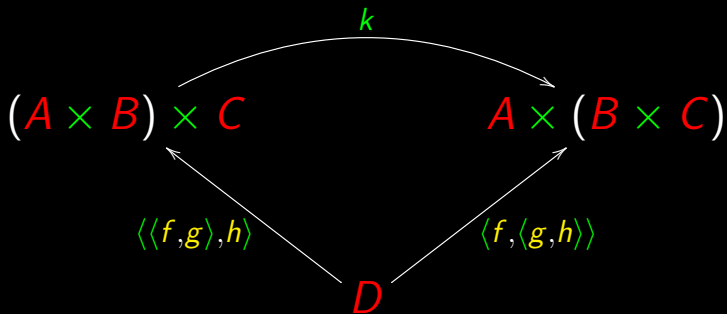
$$\langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$



$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle$$







$$k \cdot \langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

$$k \cdot \langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$



$$k \cdot \langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

$$k \cdot \underbrace{\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle}_{id?} = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

$$k \cdot \langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

$$k \cdot \underbrace{\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle}_{id?} = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$



Resolver  $\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = id$

$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = id$$

$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-} \times \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 = \langle f, g \rangle \\ \pi_2 = h \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle = id$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-}x \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 = \langle f, g \rangle \\ \pi_2 = h \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ \text{universal-}x \}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1 = g \\ \pi_2 = h \end{cases}$$

## Substituir soluções

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1 = g \\ \pi_2 = h \end{cases}$$

# Substituir soluções

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1 = g \\ \pi_2 = h \end{cases}$$

$$k \cdot \underbrace{\langle \langle f, g \rangle, h \rangle}_{id} = \langle f, \langle g, h \rangle \rangle$$

*id* 😊

## Substituir soluções

$$\begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1 = f \\ \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1 = g \\ \pi_2 = h \end{cases}$$

$$k = \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \langle \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \rangle$$



Podemos melhorar...

$$k = \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \langle \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \rangle$$

Podemos melhorar...

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \langle \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \rangle \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad &\left\{ \pi_2 = id \cdot \pi_2 \right\} \\ k &= \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \langle \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1, id \cdot \pi_2 \rangle \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Podemos melhorar...

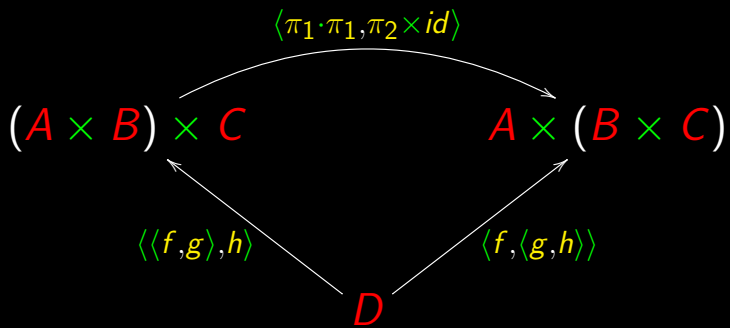
$$k = \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \langle \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \rangle \rangle$$

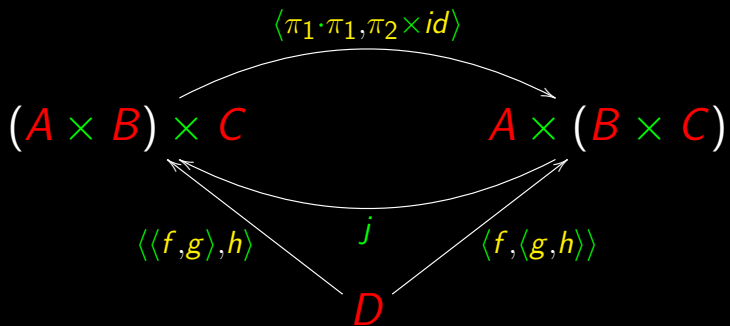
$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \pi_2 = id \cdot \pi_2 \right\}$$

$$k = \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \langle \pi_2 \cdot \pi_1, id \cdot \pi_2 \rangle \rangle$$

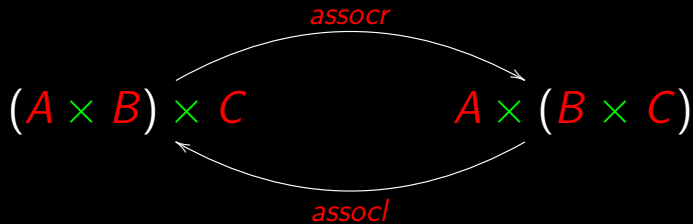
$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ f \times g = \langle f \cdot \pi_1, g \cdot \pi_2 \rangle \right\}$$

$$k = \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \times id \rangle$$



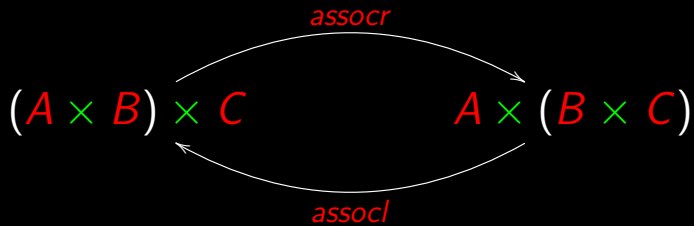


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \times id \rangle & \\
 & \curvearrowright & \\
 (A \times B) \times C & & A \times (B \times C) \\
 & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & \langle id \times \pi_1, \pi_2 \cdot \pi_2 \rangle &
 \end{array}$$



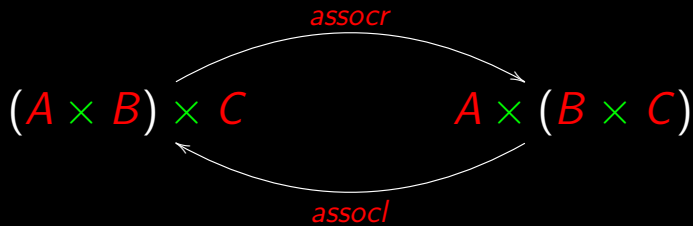
$$assocr = \langle \pi_1 \cdot \pi_1, \pi_2 \times id \rangle$$

$$assocl = \langle id \times \pi_1, \pi_2 \cdot \pi_2 \rangle$$



$$assocr \cdot assocl = id$$





$$assocr \cdot assocl = id$$

$$assocl \cdot assocr = id$$

# Isomorfismo

A commutative diagram illustrating the isomorphism between the two expressions  $(A \times B) \times C$  and  $A \times (B \times C)$ . The left expression is  $(A \times B) \times C$  and the right expression is  $A \times (B \times C)$ . A central symbol  $\cong$  indicates they are isomorphic. Two curved arrows connect the expressions: the top arrow points from left to right and is labeled *assocr*; the bottom arrow points from right to left and is labeled *assocl*.

$$(A \times B) \times C \quad \cong \quad A \times (B \times C)$$

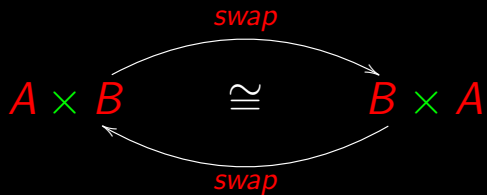
*assocr*

*assocl*

$$\text{assocr} \cdot \text{assocl} = \text{id}$$

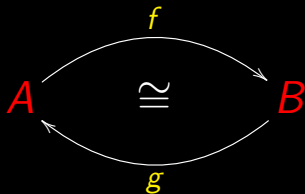
$$\text{assocl} \cdot \text{assocr} = \text{id}$$

# Isomorfismo



$$\textit{swap} \cdot \textit{swap} = \textit{id}$$

# Isomorfismo



$$f \cdot g = id$$

$$g \cdot f = id$$

# Isomorfismo

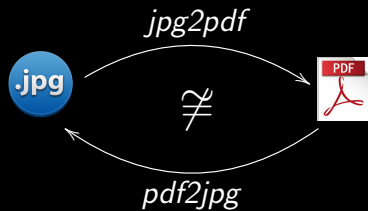
*iso* (*lso*)  
a mesma

# Isomorfismo

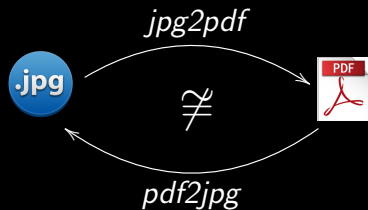
$\underbrace{iso}_{a\text{ mesma}} (\iota\sigma\omicron) + \underbrace{morfismo}_{forma} (\mu\omicron\rho\phi\iota\sigma\mu\omicron\zeta)$

“Forma semelhante”

# Problema prático!



# Problema prático!

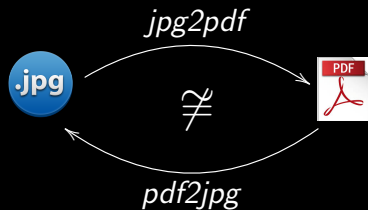


$$jpg2pdf \cdot pdf2jpg \neq id$$

$$pdf2jpg \cdot jpg2pdf \neq id$$



# Problema prático!



$$jpg2pdf \cdot pdf2jpg \neq id$$

$$pdf2jpg \cdot jpg2pdf \neq id$$

# Conversão de formatos

Necessidade



# Conversão de formatos

Necessidade



Reutilizável



# Conversão de formatos

Necessidade

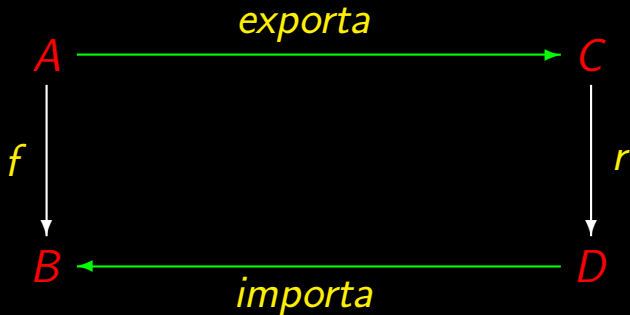
Reutilizável



# Conversão de formatos

Necessidade

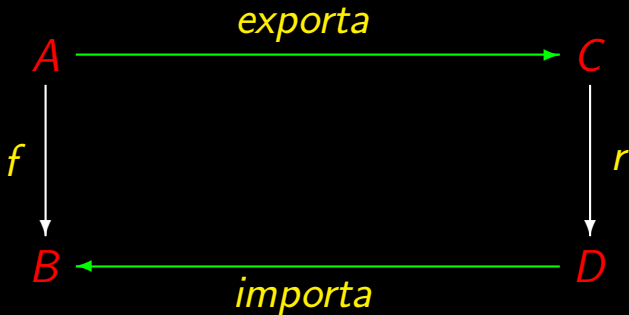
Reutilizável



# Conversão de formatos

Necessidade

Reutilizável



$$f = importa \cdot r \cdot exporta$$

# Conversão de formatos

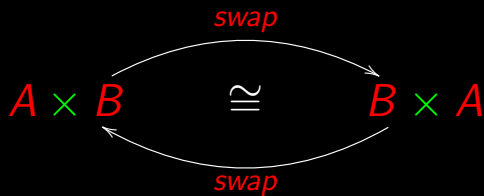
Necessidade

Reutilizável



$$f = \text{importa} \cdot r \cdot \text{exporta}$$

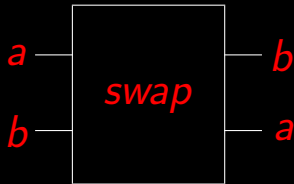
A propósito de *swap*



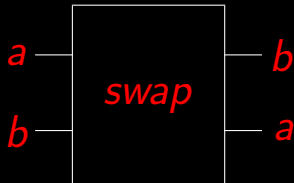
Isomorfismos são computações **reversíveis**



A propósito de *swap*



A propósito de *swap*



*swap* é uma das unidades básicas da **programação quântica**

# A propósito de *swap*

