函数式编程原理

Lecture 7

多态类型的推导(typability)

- t is a type for e
 iff (e has type t) is provable
- In the scope of d, x has type t
 iff (d declares x:t) is provable

If e has type t, and t' is an instance of t, then e also has type t'

```
list的反转函数: rev: 'a list -> 'a list int list -> int list is a type for rev real list -> real list is a type for rev string list -> string list is a type for rev
```

Options类型

datatype 'a option = NONE | SOME of 'a

option:将空值和一般值包装成同一种类型。

• NONE: 空值option

• SOME e: 把表达式e的值包装成对应的option类型数据

• isSome t: 查看t是否为SOME,如果t为NONE,则返回false 如果t为SOME,则返回true

• valOf t: 得到SOME包装的值。如valOf (SOME 5) = 5

Options类型

datatype 'a option = NONE | SOME of 'a

try: ('a -> 'b option) * 'a list -> 'b option

相等性 (equality)

- 等式类型:该类型的值能够进行相等性测试用"="进行相等性判断
 - int类型
 - 用等式类型构建的元组或表
 - real和函数类型不是等式类型

- 等式类型表示为"a,"b,"c
- 使用时必须实例化

等式类型举例

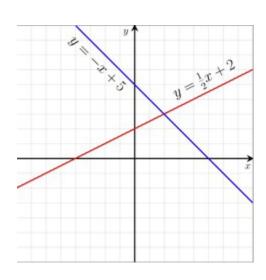
Declares mem: "a * "a list -> bool

所以...

- 函数作为值 (Function as values)
- "多态"的力量(The power of polymorphism)
- 还有新的问题??
 - list数据的单独求解问题——map
 - list数据的联合求解问题——foldr, foldl

新的需求/问题

数据标准化(归一化): 原始数据经过数据标准化 处理,使各指标处于同一数量级,以便消除指标 之间的量纲影响,进行综合对比评价。 对实数a,b (a<b),存在线性函数f: real -> real, 使f(a) = ~1.0, f(b) = 1.0 线性函数(一次函数): 在某一个变化 过程中,设有两个变量x和y,如果可 以写成 $y=\alpha^*x+\beta$ (α,β 为实数),就说y是 x的一次函数



求解思路

min-max标准化:对原始数据进行线性变换,使结果值映射到[-1,1]之间

norm : real * real -> (real -> real)

对求解区间的实数a (min), b(max),满足

norm(a, b) =>* 线性函数f满足:

 $f(a) = ^1.0$ and f(b) = 1.0

函数norm

将[a,b]间的x进行变换,进行归一化处理,使结果值映射到[-1,1]之间,即~1.0 ≤ norm(a, b) (x) ≤ 1.0 norm(a, b) a = ~1.0 norm(a, b) b = 1.0

函数norm执行后返回一个函数

例如: The *type* of norm(~2.0, 2.0) is real -> real

The value of $norm(^2.0, 2.0)$ is

fn x =>
$$(2.0 * x - (^2.0) - 2.0) / (2.0 - (^2.0))$$

This value is equal to fn x => x / 2.0

函数norm的扩展使用

fun norm(-2.0,2.0) = **fn** x => x / 2.0

• 对实数对(实数二元组)进行归一化处理:

利用norm(~2.0, 2.0),将(1.0,1.5) 处理为 (0.5, 0.75) **fun** normpair(a, b) = **fn** (x,y) => (norm(a,b) x, norm(a,b) y)

• 对实数表中的每个元素进行归一化处理: 利用norm(~2.0, 2.0), 将[1.0,1.5,1.8]处理为[0.5, 0.75, 0.9]

需求分析

- 需求: 如何将一个函数应用于某种数据结构中的所有元素
 - 批处理:对每个元素执行相同的操作(调用相同的函数)
 - ——数据结构与函数无关

```
fun normpair(a, b) = fn (x,y) => (norm(a,b) x, norm(a,b) y)

fun fibpair(a, b) = (fib a, fib b)

fun factpair(x, y) = (fact x, fact y)

对表结构(list) 如何设计?
```

进一步思考

•能否设计一个函数,能分别将不同函数应用于某种数据结构(pairs,

tuples, lists)中的所有元素?

•对pairs,设计"多态"函数:

•对lists,设计"多态"函数:

——高阶函数(*higher-order* functions)

多态 vs. 高阶

• 多态(Polymorphism)类型: 简化多类型的相同操作

pair, list, tree.....

• 高阶(higher-order)函数: 简化多参数的函数操作

简化同类型批量数据的不同函数操作

map, combining...

高阶是函数"多态"应用的一种体现

对pair的处理

```
pair : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a * 'a -> 'b * 'b
                                                For all types t<sub>1</sub> and t<sub>2</sub>,
(* REQUIRES true *)
                                                all values f: t_1 \rightarrow t_2, and all values x, y:t_1,
(* ENSURES pair f(x, y) = (f x, f y) *)
                                                 pair f(x, y) = (f x, f y).
       fun pair f = fn(x, y) => (fx, fy)
 pair(norm (~2.0, 2.0)) : real * real -> real * real
 pair (norm (\sim2.0, 2.0)) (1.5, 1.5) =>*?
```

对list的处理

```
map: ('a -> 'b) -> ('a list -> 'b list)
                                         fun map f = fn L =>
                                                           case L of
(* REQUIRES true *)
                                                              [] => []
(* ENSURES For all n ≥0,
                                                          | x::R => (f x) :: (map f R)
      map f[x1, ..., xn] = [fx1, ..., fxn] *)
For all n \ge 0, all types t_1 and t_2,
all values f: t_1 \rightarrow t_2, and all values x_1, ..., x_n: t_1,
        map f [x_1, ..., x_n] = [f x_1, ..., f x_n].
map (norm(^2.0, 2.0)) : real list -> real list
map (norm(^{2}.0, 2.0)) [1.0, 1.5, 2.0] =>* [0.5, 0.75, 1.0]
```

语法分析

• ML对高阶函数采用流线型语法规则 (ML has a streamlined syntax for defining higher-order functions)

```
fun pair f = fn(x, y) => (fx, fy)
fun pair f(x,y) = (fx, fy)
```

list数据的map处理

```
map: ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list
                                            Map可用于将某个函数操作
(* REQUIRES true *)
                                             同时应用于lists中的所有数
(* ENSURES For all n ≥0,
    map f [x_1, ..., x_n] = [f x_1, ..., f x_n] *)
                                            据
fun map f [ ] = [ ]
                                        给定一个list,求解该list的所有子list。
   | map f (x::R) = (f x) :: (map f R)
                                        如: sublists [1,2,3] =
                                             [[],[3],[2],[2,3],[1],[1,3],[1,2],[1,2,3]]
```

map函数应用——求解子集

```
(* sublists : 'a list -> 'a list list *)
(* ENSURES sublists L = a list of all sublists of L *)
```

算法思想:

- (1) 把list分为两部分,第一个元素和 剩余元素
- (2) 原list的所有子list为: 剩余元素的子list并上 把第一个元素加入所有子list的list

```
fun sublists [] = [[]]
    | sublists (x::R) =
    let
       val S = sublists R
    in
       S @ map ( fn A => x::A) S
    end
```

另一类问题——批量数据的联合求解

- real list求和
- int list求乘积
- 寻找int list中的最小数
- 寻找real list中的最大数

算法设计思路:编写递归函数

- (1) 设定一个初值;
- (2) 设计相应功能函数递归应 用于集合中所有的数

递归函数的设计(combining):

- 1. 给定初值: z:t₂
- 2. 设定功能函数:

$$F: t_1 * t_2 -> t_2$$

应用于list数据:

$$[x_1,...,x_n]:t_1$$
 list

3. 求解过程: F(x₁, F(x₂, ..., F(x_n, z)...))

联合函数的设计

```
多态函数: foldr: ('a * 'b -> 'b) -> 'b -> 'a list -> 'b
```

• 函数功能:
for all types t₁, t₂,
all n≥0, and all values F: t₁ * t₂ -> t₂, [x₁,...,x_n]: t₁ list, z: t₂,
foldr F z [x₁,...,x_n] = F(x₁, F(x₂, ..., F(x_n, z)...))

fun foldr F z [] = z
| foldr F z (x::L) =
$$F(x, foldr F z L)$$

联合函数的应用——int list求和

```
sum: int list -> int
(* ENSURES sum L = the sum of the items in L *)
fun sum L = foldr (op +) 0 L
val sum = foldr (op +) 0
foldr (op +) 0 [x_1,...,x_n] = x_1 + (x_2 + ... (x_n + 0)...)
                             = \chi_1 + \chi_2 + ... + \chi_n
```

联合函数的应用——real list求最大值

```
(* REQUIRES L is a non-empty list *)
(* ENSURES maxlist L = the largest item in L *)
fun maxlist (x::R) = foldr Real.max x R
```

Real.max : real * real -> real

foldr与foldl

```
fun fold F z [] = z

| fold F z (x::L) = fold F (F(x, z)) L

fold : ('a * 'b -> 'b) -> 'b -> 'a list -> 'b

fold F z [x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>] = F(x<sub>n</sub>, F(x<sub>n-1</sub>,..., F(x<sub>1</sub>,z)...))

fold F z [x<sub>1</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>] = F(x<sub>1</sub>, F(x<sub>2</sub>, ..., F(x<sub>n</sub>, z)...))
```



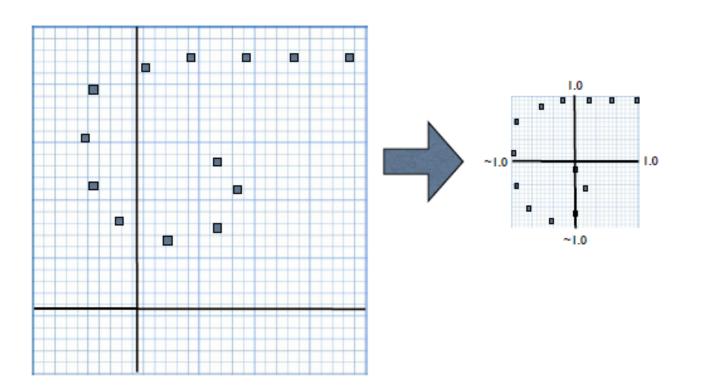
VS.



foldr (op @) [] [[1,2], [], [3,4]]

foldl (op @) [] [[1,2], [], [3,4]]

高阶函数应用1——点集数据标准化



将非空、离散的点集标准化至空

间: [~1.0 ... 1.0] X [~1.0 ... 1.0]

求解思路:

- 1.分离出x,y;
- 2.x,y分别norm标准化
 - 1. 求解x, y的最大/最小值
 - 2. 每个值norm标准化

fun norm(a, b) = **fn** x => (2.0 * x - a - b) / (b - a)

```
点集数据标准化——normalize
(* normalize : (real * real) list -> (real * real) list *)
(* REQUIRES L is non-empty *)
(* ENSURES normalize L = a list of points in [^{2}1.0...1.0] X [^{2}1.0...1.0] *)
fun normalize (L: (real * real) list): (real * real) list =
    let
     val xs = map (fn (x,y) => x) L
     val ys = map (fn (x,y) => y) L
     val (xlo, xhi) = (minlist xs, maxlist xs)
                                                 ys)
     val (ylo, yhi) = (minlist ys, maxlist ys)
                                                 val (xhi, yhi) = pair maxlist
         map (fn(x,y) => (norm(xlo, xhi) x, norm(ylo, yhi) y)) L
    In
    end
```

点集数据标准化——normalize

end

```
(* normalize : (real * real) list -> (real * real) list *)
(* REQUIRES L is non-empty *)
(* ENSURES normalize L = a list of points in [^{2}1.0...1.0] X [^{2}1.0...1.0] *)
fun normalize (L: (real * real) list): (real * real) list =
                                                   val zs = unzip L
   let
                                                   val (xlo, ylo) = pair minlist zs
     val xs = map (fn (x,y) => x) L
                                                   val (xhi, yhi) = pair maxlist zs
     val ys = map (fn (x,y) => y) L
     val (xlo, xhi) = (minlist xs, maxlist xs)
     val (ylo, yhi) = (minlist ys, maxlist ys)
          map (fn(x,y) => (norm(xlo, xhi) x, norm(ylo, yhi) y)) L
```