

Universidad Nacional de Rosario Facultad de Ciencias Exactas, Ingeniería y Agrimensura Licenciatura en Ciencias de la Computación Análisis de Lenguajes de Programación

Programación Monádica

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Ejercicio 1.a Demostramos que State es una mónada:

Probamos que verifique las tres leyes de las mónadas. Comenzamos probando return x \gg f = f x

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return \ x \gg = f
= \langle \operatorname{def.} \operatorname{return} \rangle
    State (\lambda s \to (v, s')) \gg = f
= \langle \operatorname{def.} \rangle >= \rangle
    State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = runState (State (\lambda s \to (x, s)) s in runState (f v) s')
= \langle \text{ def. runState } \rangle
    State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = (\lambda s \to (x, s)) s in runState (f v) s')
=\langle aplicación \rangle
    State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = (x, s) in runState (f v) s')
    State (\lambda s \to runState\ (f\ x)\ s)
= \langle \eta-equivalencia \rangle
    State\ (runState\ (f\ x))
= \langle \text{State} \circ \text{runState} = \text{id} \rangle
    id(f x)
= \langle \text{ def. id } \rangle
    f x
```

Continuamos probando m $\gg=$ return = m. Lo hacemos por inducción estructural sobre el tipo de datos State.

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m \gg = return
= \langle \operatorname{def.} >>= \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let \ (v, s') = runState \ m \ s \ in \ runState \ (return \ v) \ s')
= \langle \text{ def. return } \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let \ (v, s') = runState \ m \ s \ in \ runState \ (State \ (\lambda s \to (v, s))) \ s')
= \langle \text{ def. runState } \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = runState \ m \ s \ in (\lambda s \to (v, s)) \ s')
= \langle aplicación \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = runState \ m \ s \ in (v, s'))
= \langle let \rangle
     State (\lambda s \rightarrow runState \ m \ s)
=\langle aplicación \rangle
     State (runState m)
= \langle \text{ State} \circ \text{runState} = \text{id} \rangle
     id m
= \langle \text{ def. id } \rangle
     m
```

```
Por último, probamos (t \gg= f) \gg= g = t \gg= (\lambdax \rightarrow f x \gg= g).
    (t \gg = f) \gg = g
= \langle \operatorname{def} >> = \rangle
    State (\lambda s \to let \ (v, s') = runState \ (t \gg = f) \ s \ in \ runState \ (g \ v) \ s')
= \langle \text{ def } >>= \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = runState (State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = runState t s in runState (f v)s')) s in runState (g v)
= \langle \text{ def runState } \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let \ (v, s') = (\lambda s \to let \ (v, s') = runState \ t \ s \ in \ runState \ (f \ v)s')) \ s \ in \ runState \ (g \ v) \ s')
=\langle aplicación \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = let (v, s') = runState t s in runState (f v) s') in runState (g v) s')
= \langle \text{ introducción State } (f \ v :: State \ s \rightarrow \exists \ f' \ / f \ v \ = \ State \ f') \rangle
     State (\lambda s \to let (v, s') = let (v, s') = runState t s in runState (State f') s') in runState (g v) s')
=\langle aplicación \rangle
            ((St\ h) >>= f) >>= g
       = \langle \text{ definición } >>= \rangle
            St (\lambda s \rightarrow let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ runState (f \ x) \ s') >>= g
       = \langle \text{ definición } >>= \rangle
            St (\lambda t \rightarrow let (y, t') = (\lambda s \rightarrow let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ runState (f \ x) \ s') \ t \ in \ runState (g \ y) \ t')
       =\langle aplicación \rangle
            St (\lambda t \to let (y, t') = (let (x, s') = h t in runState (f x) s') in runState (g y) t')
       = \langle f x :: State s a \Rightarrow \exists f' / f x = St f' \rangle
            St (\lambda t \to let (y, t') = (let (x, s') = h \ t \ in \ runState (St \ f') \ s') \ in \ runState (g \ y) \ t')
       = \langle \text{runState} \circ \text{St} = \text{id} \rangle
            St (\lambda t \to let (y, t') = (let (x, s') = h t in f' s') in runState (g y) t')
       =\langle \text{ propiedad de let ??} \rangle
            St (\lambda t \to let (x, s') = h \ t \ in \ (let (y, t') = f' \ s' \ in \ runState (g \ y) \ t'))
       = \langle \alpha-equivalencia \rangle
            St (\lambda s \rightarrow let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ (let (y, t') = f' \ s' \ in \ runState (g \ y) \ t'))
       = \langle abstracción \rangle
            St (\lambda s \to let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ (\lambda t \to let (y, t') = f' \ t \ in \ runState (g \ y) \ t') \ s')
       = \langle \text{ runState} \circ \text{St} = \text{id} \rangle
            St \ (\lambda s \to let \ (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ runState(St(\lambda t \to let \ (y, t') = f' \ t \ in \ runState \ (g \ y) \ t')) \ s')
       = \langle \text{ definición } >>= \rangle
            St (\lambda s \rightarrow let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ runState (St \ f' >>= g) \ s')
       = \langle St \ f' = f \ x ?? \rangle
            St (\lambda s \rightarrow let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ runState (f \ x >>= g) \ s')
       =\langle aplicación \rangle
            St (\lambda s \to let (x, s') = h \ s \ in \ runState ((\lambda x \to f \ x >>= g) \ x) \ s')
       = \langle \text{ definición } >>= \rangle
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 $(St\ h) >>= (\lambda x \to f\ x >>= g)$

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CRESPO, Lisandro	IICTA A	n			
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