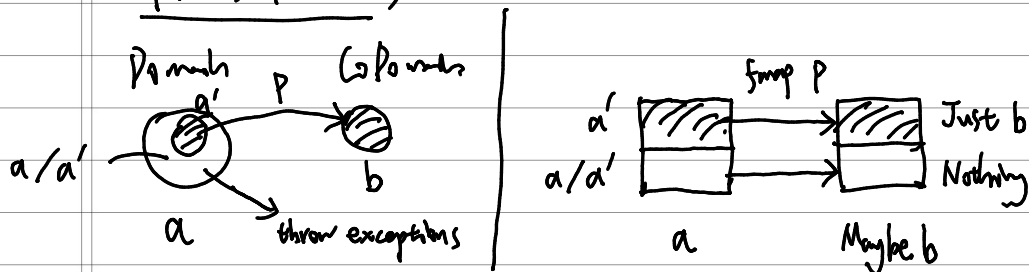


Partial Functions



Defined on a subset of Domain: $a' \subset a$

In regular programming language, primitive types (e.g. `String`, `Integer`) are not reshapable in the type system.

So function like $p :: a' \rightarrow b$

at best can have its type encoded as $a \rightarrow b$

where the program throws exceptions

whenever the input $x \notin a'$ (or $x \in a/a'$)

The programmer can handle this at logic level

by injecting conditionals/guard like

if $x \notin a'$ then return 'undefined' / `new Error()`;

But 'undefined' / `Error` $\notin b$ either.

So b has to be extended. $\Rightarrow b' = \begin{cases} \text{success } b \\ \text{Error} \end{cases}$

Generally, it's Maybe type: $\begin{cases} \text{Just } b \\ \text{Nothing} \end{cases}$

1) Partial Function: $a \xrightarrow{p} b \Rightarrow a \rightarrow \boxed{b} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \boxed{\text{Maybe}} b$ currying:

2) Function refers environment/config: $a \xrightarrow{e} b \Rightarrow (a, e) \rightarrow b \Rightarrow a \rightarrow e \rightarrow b$
 \uparrow
 make reference $\Rightarrow a \rightarrow (e \rightarrow b)$
 explicit in inputs $\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \boxed{\text{Reader } e} b$

3) Function mutates state / external data structure: $a \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow s+1} b \Rightarrow (a, s) \rightarrow (b, s) \Rightarrow a \rightarrow (s \rightarrow (b, s))$ currying:
 \downarrow current state \downarrow next state
 $\stackrel{\Delta}{=} \boxed{\text{State } s} b$

4) Function has indeterministic returns: $a \xrightarrow{?} b \Rightarrow a \rightarrow [b]$ (or $\boxed{\text{List}} b$)
 e.g. opponent's next move in chess (a potentially infinite list of possible values)

5) IO

Generalize Maybe, Reader e, State s, List \Rightarrow Effects

(all Functions, but not composable under Functor type class)

able to compose them \Leftarrow

$a \rightarrow \boxed{m} b$

kleisli arrows
 $(m :: * \rightarrow *)$
 unary

Prove State is also a Functor

data state s a = State (s → (a, s))

instance Functor (State s) where

fmap :: (a → b) → (State s) a → (State s) b
 $= s \rightarrow (a, s) \quad = s \rightarrow (b, s)$

fmap g (State f) = State (\ s →
 λ -expression
 (anonymous function which introduces a hole/placeholder) let (a, s') = f s
 $b = g a$
 in (b, s'))

Diagram illustrating the mapping of state:

```

    s
   / \
  f   g
 /   \
(a, s')
 |
(b, s')
  
```

Diagram illustrating the mapping of state:

```

    s
   / \
  f   g
 /   \
(b, s')
  
```

Function Composition : $(.) :: (b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow c)$
 Arrow

Kleisli Arrow Composition : $(<=<) :: \text{Monad } m \Rightarrow (b \rightarrow m c) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow m b) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow m c)$

> example: list

$$(<=<) :: (b \rightarrow [c]) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow [b]) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow [c])$$

$$g <=< f = \lambda a \rightarrow \text{let } \begin{array}{l} \text{bs} = f \ a \\ \text{css} = \text{fmap } g \ \text{bs} \\ \text{cs} = \text{Join } \text{css} \end{array} \text{ in } \text{cs}$$

$$(\text{Join} :: [[c]] \rightarrow [c])$$

point-free style:

concatenate all inner
lists into one list

$$g <=< f = \text{Join} . \text{fmap } g . f$$

class Applicative m \Rightarrow Monad m where

$$(>>=) :: m a \rightarrow (a \rightarrow m b) \rightarrow m b \quad (\text{also called Bind})$$

Return :: a \rightarrow m a (wrap a value into
the Monadic type, Applicative's
property)

$$\text{Join} :: m(m a) \rightarrow m a$$

instance Monad Maybe where

$$\text{Return} :: a \rightarrow \text{Maybe } a$$

$$\text{Return } x = \text{Just } x$$

instance Monad (Reader e) where

$$\text{Return} :: a \rightarrow (\text{Reader } e) a \quad \swarrow \text{ignores the input/environment}$$

$$\text{Return } x = \text{Reader } (\lambda e \rightarrow x)$$

instance Monad (State s) where

Return :: a → (State s) a

Return x = State (\s → (x, s))

↑
the state transition doesn't
modify the given state

instance Monad [] where

Return :: a → [a]

Return x = [x] ← a list with a single value
(x: Nil)

laws

1) Left Identity: $\text{Return} \leq \leq f = f$

2) Right Identity: $f \leq \leq \text{Return} = f$

3) Associativity: $(h \leq \leq g) \leq \leq f = h \leq \leq (g \leq \leq f)$

instance Monad (Either s) where

return :: a → (Either s) a

return x = Right x

(>>=) :: (Either s) a → (a → (Either s) b) → (Either s) b

ea >>= k = case ea of

Left s → Left s

Right x → k x

SafeSqrt :: Double → Either String Double

SafeSqrt x = if x < 0 then Left "Error: safeSqrt takes non-negative"
else Right (sqrt x)

SafeRecSqrt x = safeSqrt x >>= (\y →
if y == 0 then Left "Error: divided by 0"
else return (1/y)
)

Do notation (syntactic sugar)

SafeRecSqrt x = do

y ← safeSqrt x

if y == 0 then Left "div by 0"

else return (1/y)

Monad solves two problems in imperative programs:

- 1) side effects handling
- 2) aggressive caching

do notation gets back to imperative style, addressing 1) 2) behind the scene.

function $x = \text{do}$ $(y, z) \leftarrow f\ x$ $p \leftarrow g(y)$ $q \leftarrow h(p, z)$

$\nearrow y, z$ are used afterward, so they have to be cached

In Kleisli arrow composition style,
need to explicitly pass the cached values
along all following computation until consumed
(stateful, the following functions need to be lifted
into a State Monad. Cached values are
also modeled as states)

or

take the rest of computation as a giant function,
and pass the cached values to the correct holes/place holders.
May lead to "callback hell"-like nested syntax.

$a \rightarrow (s \rightarrow (b, s))$ State s b

x
↓
 (y, z)

x
↓ state s
 (y, z)

← the values not being used
are pushed to the State side

implementation? needs undersand State Model further.

function $x =$ | Let $(y, z) = f \ x$
 | in | Let $P = g \ y$
 | in $h \ P \ z$

nested,
could be ugly
if a lot of
comparisons
in between.