

WORK LOG OF JUNE 13 2025

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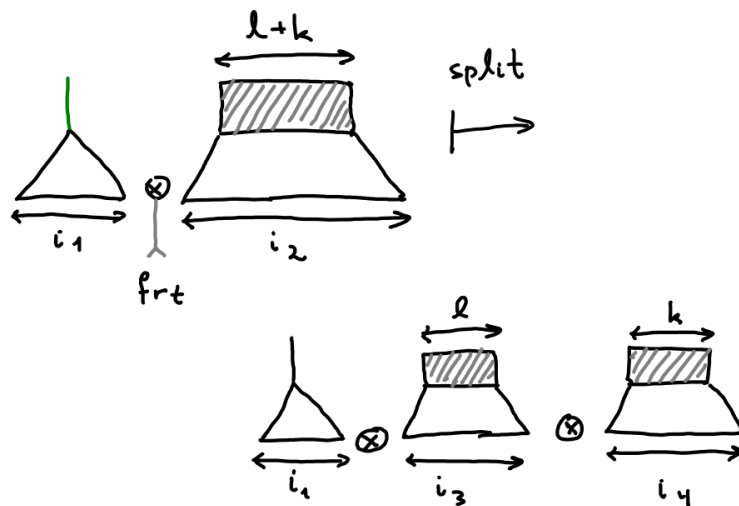
1. GENERAL

- In `splitForest`, the typed value `(lrdr,krdr)` is matched against the typed value `plusAssoc j1 j2' j2''`.

2.1. The type signature of the `splitForest` function is

And the evaluation of its recursive case is given by

this can be visualized in the following picture:



2.2. The signature of the `Operad` typeclass is

```
class (Graded f) Operad where
  ident :: f One
  compose :: f n -> Forest f m n -> fm
```

And our instance of interest is the type `MoveTree`, which is parametrized by the `Nat` kind. Its signature is coupled with that of `Trees`, also parametrized by `Nat`. These signatures are

```
data MoveTree n where
  Leaf :: MoveTree One
  Fan :: Trees n -> MoveTree n

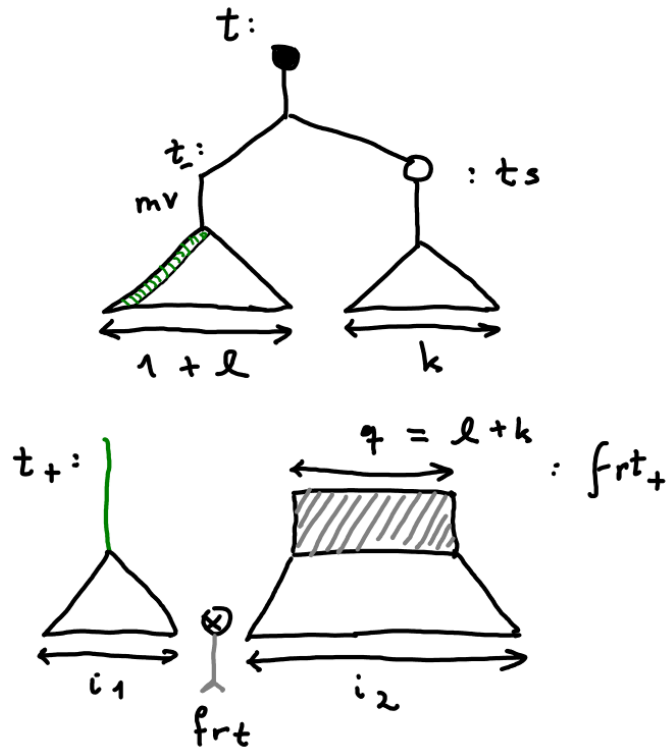
data Trees n where
  NilT :: Trees Z
  (:+) :: (Move, MoveTree a) -> Trees b -> Trees (a+b)
```

Therefore, the main challenge in making move trees an operad instance is defining the `compose` function, especially in the recursive case.

Here's an overview of the instantiation:

```
instance Operad MoveTree where
  ident = Leaf
  compose Leaf (Cons (t :: MoveTree m) Nil) =
    case plusZ :: Dict (m ~ (m + Z)) of Dict -> t
  compose (Fan ((mv, t) :+ ts)) frt =
    let ans = splitForest (grade t) (grade ts) frt lambda
        lambda = \(mst1, mst2) -> Fan ((mv, tree) :+ trees)
        tree = compose t mst1
        (Fan trees) = compose (Fan ts) mst2
    in ans
  compose _ _ = error "Composition_undefined!"
```

This depicts the composition arguments:



And this is a scheme of the composition's result:

