Phrase Projectivity in Antigone

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1 Introduction

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\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{data} \operatorname{Tree} \, \alpha = \alpha \curvearrowright [\operatorname{Tree} \, \alpha] \\ \\ \operatorname{getLabel} :: \operatorname{Tree} \, \alpha \to \alpha \\ \\ \operatorname{getLabel} \, (l \curvearrowright \_) = l \\ \\ \\ \operatorname{type} \operatorname{Edge} \, \alpha = (\alpha, \alpha) \\ \\ \operatorname{data} \operatorname{Range} \, \alpha = \alpha \leftrightarrow \alpha \mid \operatorname{R}_{\emptyset} \\ \\ \operatorname{data} \operatorname{RangeState} \, \alpha = \alpha \lhd \operatorname{Range} \, \alpha \end{array}
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A Monoid is an algebraic structure which has a zero $\mathcal E$ and a binary operation $\cdot\oplus\cdot$, and which satisfies some laws:

class Monoid α where

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\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E}::\alpha\\ \cdot\oplus\cdot::\alpha\to\alpha\to\alpha\\ \text{associativity}::l\oplus(c\oplus r)\equiv(l\oplus c)\oplus r\\ \text{leftIdentity}::l\oplus\mathcal{E}\equiv l\\ \text{rightIdentity}::\mathcal{E}\oplus l\equiv l \end{array}
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instance Ord $\alpha \Rightarrow$ Monoid (Range α) **where**

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathcal{E} = \mathsf{R}_{\emptyset} \\ (x \leftrightarrow y) \oplus (u \leftrightarrow v) = \mathsf{rangeFrom} \ [x,y,u,v] \\ \mathsf{R}_{\emptyset} \oplus xy = xy \\ xy \oplus \mathsf{R}_{\emptyset} = xy \end{array}$$

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else i+j
rangesIntersect :: Ord \alpha \Rightarrow \mathsf{Range} \ \alpha \to \mathsf{Range} \ \alpha \to \mathsf{Bool}
rangesIntersect (x \leftrightarrow y) (u \leftrightarrow v) =
    \neg ((x < u \land y < u) \lor (u < v \land v < x))
rangeFrom :: (Foldable \phi, Ord \alpha) \Rightarrow \phi \alpha \rightarrow \mathsf{Range} \alpha
\mathsf{rangeFrom}\ xs = \mathsf{minimum}\ xs \leftrightarrow \mathsf{maximum}\ xs
analyzePath :: (Num \alpha, Ord \alpha) \Rightarrow [\alpha] \rightarrow RangeState \alpha
analyzePath path = \text{foldl } op \ \mathcal{E} \ (reverse \ path) where
    op (c \triangleleft r) i = \mathbf{if} \text{ inRange } r i
        then (c+1) \triangleleft r
        else c \triangleleft (\mathsf{extend}\ r\ i)
analyzeTree :: (Num \alpha, Ord \alpha) \Rightarrow Tree \alpha \rightarrow Tree (RangeState \alpha)
{\tt analyzeTree}\ tree =
    case treeOrPath tree of
        Left (i \curvearrowright ts) \to c \lhd \text{ extend } r \ i \curvearrowright children \text{ where}
            children = analyzeTree \langle \$ \rangle ts
            c \triangleleft r = \mathsf{fold} \ (\mathsf{getLabel} \ \langle \$ \rangle \ children)
        Right path \rightarrow \text{analyzePath } path \curvearrowright []
treeOrPath :: Tree \alpha \to \text{Either (Tree } \alpha) [\alpha]
treeOrPath (i \curvearrowright []) = Right [i]
treeOrPath (i \curvearrowright [x]) = (i:) \langle \$ \rangle treeOrPath x
treeOrPath\ t
                                   = Left t
extend :: Ord \alpha \Rightarrow \mathsf{Range} \ \alpha \to \alpha \to \mathsf{Range} \ \alpha
extend (x \leftrightarrow y) z = \text{rangeFrom } [x, y, z]
extend R_{\emptyset} z = z \leftrightarrow z
inRange :: Ord \alpha \Rightarrow Range \alpha \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow Bool
inRange (x \leftrightarrow y) z = z > x \land z < y
inRange R_{\emptyset} _ = False
maximalPoint :: Eq \alpha \Rightarrow [\mathsf{Edge} \ \alpha] \to \mathsf{Maybe} \ \alpha
maximalPoint es =
    find (\lambda x \to x \notin \text{snd } \langle \$ \rangle es) (fst \langle \$ \rangle es)
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then i + j + 0