

# Applicative Functors in Isabelle/HOL

Joshua Schneider  
`joshuas@student.ethz.ch`

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# Outline

Applicative Functors

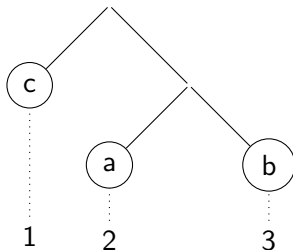
Proving Lifted Equations

Spotlight: Combinators

Demo and Conclusion

## Example: Tree Labels

```
data Tree a = Leaf a | Node (Tree a) (Tree a)
```



Inspired by G. Hutton and D. Fulger, “Reasoning About Effects: Seeing the Wood Through the Trees.” in *Proceedings of the Symposium on Trends in Functional Programming*, (Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 2008).

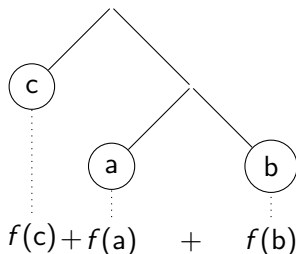
# Composing Stateful Computations

Standard solution: state monad

```
fresh = do
  x <- get
  put (x + 1)
  return x
```

```
numberTree (Leaf _) = do
  x <- fresh
  return (Leaf x)
numberTree (Node l r) = do
  l' <- numberTree l
  r' <- numberTree r
  return (Node l' r')
```

# Short Circuit Evaluation



$f$  is partial!       $f :: a \rightarrow \text{Maybe Int}$

```
evalTree (Leaf x) = f x
```

```
evalTree (Node l r) = do
```

```
  l' <- evalTree l
```

```
  r' <- evalTree r
```

```
  return (l' + r')
```

# Cue Applicative Functors

```
class Functor f => Applicative f where
  pure  :: a -> f a
  (<*>) :: f (a -> b) -> f a -> f b

numberTree (Leaf _) = pure Leaf <*> fresh
numberTree (Node l r) =
  pure Node <*> numberTree l <*> numberTree r

evalTree (Leaf x) = f x
evalTree (Node l r) =
  pure (+) <*> evalTree l <*> evalTree r
```

# The Laws

To do: Applicative functor laws

To do: Notation pure,  $\diamond$

C. McBride and R. Paterson, “Applicative Programming with Effects.” *Journal of Functional Programming*, 18 (1). 2008, 1–13.

# Lifting Terms and Equations

Lift the term  $f\ a + b$ :

$$\begin{array}{c} (+) \quad ( \quad f \quad a) \quad b \\ \text{pure } (+) \diamond ( \quad \text{pure } f \quad \diamond \quad a) \quad \diamond \quad b \end{array}$$

To do: Idiomatic term

Lift an equation: Addition is commutative

$$x + y = y + x$$

$$\text{pure } (+) \diamond x \diamond y = \text{pure } (+) \diamond y \diamond x$$



# Hinze's Lemmas (1)

## Lemma (Normal Form)

*Let  $e$  be an idiomatic term with variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . There exists  $f$  such that*

$$e = \text{pure } f \diamond x_1 \diamond \dots \diamond x_n.$$

Can lift equations

1. where both sides have the same list of variables, and
2. no variable is repeated.

R. Hinze, "Lifting Operators and Laws." 2010. Retrieved June 6, 2015,  
<http://www.cs.ox.ac.uk/ralf.hinze/Lifting.pdf>

# Hinze's Lemmas (2)

## Lemma (Lifting Lemma)

*To do.*

# A Proof Method for Isabelle

## Project Goal

Implement a proof method for Isabelle/HOL which lifts equations to applicative functors.

base equation  $\Longrightarrow$  lifted equation

Proof method: User interface for goal state transformation

base equation  $\longleftarrow$  lifted equation

# Overview of Operation

$$e_1 = e_2$$

1. Transform into *canonical forms*

$$\Longleftarrow \text{pure } f \diamond x_1 \diamond \dots \diamond x_n = \text{pure } g \diamond x_1 \diamond \dots \diamond x_n$$

- 2.

$$\Longleftarrow f = g$$

- 3.

$$\Longleftarrow \forall y_1 \dots y_n. f y_1 \dots y_n = g y_1 \dots y_n$$

# Combinatory Logic

To do.

# Instances of Applicative

To do.

To do