# Trabajo Práctico 4 Análisis de Lenguajes de Programación

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## Semántica de While

Enunciamos la semántica del comando while:

$$\frac{}{\langle \mathbf{while} \ b \ c, \sigma \rangle \leadsto \langle \mathbf{if} \ b \ \mathbf{then} \ c; \mathbf{while} \ b \ c \ \mathbf{else} \ \mathbf{skip}, \sigma \rangle} \ \mathrm{WHILE}$$

## Ejercicio 1.a

Debemos probar que **State** es una mónada. Para eso, verificaremos que se cumplan las tres propiedades monádicas:

- (monad.1):  $return \ x \gg f = fx$
- (monad.2):  $t \gg return = t$
- (monad.3):  $(t \gg f) \gg g = t \gg (\lambda x \to fx \gg g)$

#### monad.1

Debemos probar que

$$return \ x \gg f = f \ x$$

Veamos que

```
return \ x \gg f
= \{def \gg \}
State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ (return \ x) \ s \ in \ runState \ (f \ v) \ s')
= \{def \ return\}
State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ (State \ (\lambda s_1 \to let \ (x : !: s_1))) \ s \ in \ runState \ (f \ v) \ s')
= \{def \ runState\}
State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = (x : !: s) \ in \ runState \ (f \ v) \ s')
= \{def \ let\}
State \ (\lambda s \to runState \ (f \ x) \ s))
= \{def \ runState \ y \ def \ (f \ x) \ (*)\}
State \ (\lambda s \to g(s))
= \{def \ (f \ x)\}
```

(\*) Como f x es de tipo State b, lo podemos definir como f x = State ( $\lambda t \to g(t)$ ), donde g es una función genérica de tipo  $a \to b$ , donde a es el tipo de x.

Por lo que vale (monad.1).

## monad.2

Debemos probar que

 $t \gg return = t$ 

Veamos que

```
t \gg return
= \{def \gg\}
State (\lambda s \to let (v :!: s') = runState t s in runState (return v) s')
= \{def \ return\}
State (\lambda s \to let (v :!: s') = runState t s in runState (State (\lambda s_1 \to (v :!: s_1))) s')
= \{def \ runState\}
State (\lambda s \to let (v :!: s') = runState t s in (v :!: s'))
= \{def \ let\}
State (\lambda s \to runState t s)
= \{def \ t (**)\}
State (\lambda s \to runState (State (\lambda y \to h(y))) s)
= \{def \ runState\}
State (\lambda s \to h(s))
= \{def \ t\}
```

(\*\*) Como t es de tipo State a, lo podemos definir como  $t = State (\lambda y \to h(y))$ 

Por lo que vale (monad.2).

### monad.3

Debemos probar que

$$(t \gg f) \gg g = t \gg (\lambda x \to f \ x \gg g))$$

Veamos que

$$t \gg (\lambda x \to f \ x \gg g))$$

$$= \{def \gg\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ t \ s$$

$$in \ runState \ ((\lambda x \to State \ (\lambda p \to let \ (r : !: p') = runState \ (f \ x) \ p$$

$$in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p')) \ v) \ s')$$

$$= \{def \ aplicacion \ (\lambda x)\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ t \ s$$

$$in \ runState \ (State \ (\lambda p \to let \ (r : !: p') = runState \ (f \ v) \ p$$

$$in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p')) \ s')$$

$$= \{def \ runState\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ t \ s$$

$$in \ (\lambda p \to let \ (r : !: p') = runState \ (f \ v) \ p \ in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p') \ s')$$

$$= \{def \ aplicacion \ (\lambda p)\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (v : !: s') = runState \ t \ s$$

$$in \ let \ (r : !: p') = runState \ (f \ v) \ s' \ in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p')$$

$$= \{def \ let\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (r : : p') = runState \ (State \ (\lambda s'' \to let \ (v : : s') = runState \ t \ s'' \ in \ runState \ (f \ v) \ s')) \ s$$

$$in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p')$$

$$= \{def \ \gg\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (r : : p') = runState \ (t \gg f) \ s \ in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p')$$

$$= \{def \ \gg\}$$

$$State \ (\lambda s \to let \ (r : : p') = runState \ (t \gg f) \ s \ in \ runState \ (g \ r) \ p')$$

$$= \{def \ \gg\}$$

Por lo que vale (monad.3).