

Master ATIAM

Fondamentaux pour l'informatique appliquée à la musique

COURS 3 : Programmation fonctionnelle et par objets

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Démo OM

Lambda-Calcul

Lexique

$$\Sigma = \{ (,), \lambda, a, b, c... \}$$

Lambda-Calcul

Syntaxe

$E ::= x$

$E ::= E E \quad (\text{Application})$

$E ::= \lambda x E \quad (\text{Abstraction})$

Occurrences libres d'une variable

$OL(x, E)$

Si E est x

$OL(x, E) = x$

Si E est $E_1 E_2$

$OL(x, E) = OL(x, E_1) \cup OL(x, E_2)$

Si E est $\lambda y E'$

$OL(x, E) = OL(x, E') \text{ si } x \neq y$

sinon \emptyset

La substitution

$\lambda x. xy$

$\lambda x. xy[x/y]$

~~$\lambda x. xx$~~

$\lambda z. zy [x/y]$

$\lambda z. zx$

$\lambda x M \equiv \lambda x' M [x/x'] \quad \text{si } x \notin FV(M)$

La α -réduction

Si y n'est pas libre dans $\lambda x.X$ alors

$$\lambda x.X \rightarrow_{\alpha} \lambda x.X [y/x]$$

$$E \cong_{\alpha} E'$$

réflexive

$$E \cong_{\alpha} E$$

symétrique

$$E \cong_{\alpha} E' \Rightarrow E' \cong_{\alpha} E$$

transitive

$$E \cong_{\alpha} E', E' \cong_{\alpha} E'' \Rightarrow E \cong_{\alpha} E''$$

La β -réduction

Redex

$(\lambda x.M) N$

Forme normale

E tq. E n' a pas de redex

$(\lambda x.M) N \rightarrow_{\beta} M[N/x]$

$((\lambda x. \lambda y.(x)y)b)c \rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda y.(b)y)c$

$\rightarrow_{\beta} (b)c$

La terminaison

$(\lambda x.(x)x) \lambda x.(x)x$

$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x.(x)x) \lambda x.(x)x$

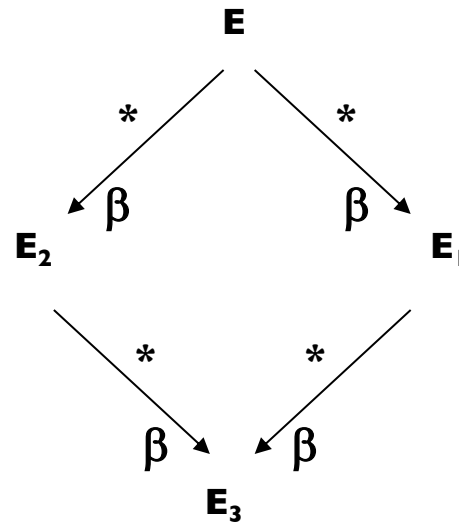
$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x.(x)x) \lambda x.(x)x$

...

$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda x.(x)x) \lambda x.(x)x$

...

Church Rossel



La forme normale de E , si elle existe, est unique

Stratégies d'évaluation

$(\lambda y.v)(\underline{(\lambda x.(x)x)} \ \underline{\lambda x.(x)x})$

$(\underline{\lambda y.v})(\underline{(\lambda x.(x)x)} \ \underline{\lambda x.(x)x})$

$\rightarrow_{\beta} \ (\lambda y.v)(\underline{\lambda x.(x)x} \ \underline{\lambda x.(x)x})$

$\rightarrow_{\beta} \ v$

$\rightarrow_{\beta} \ (\lambda y.v)(\lambda x.(x)x) \ \lambda x.(x)x$

...

Appel par nom

Réduire tjrs le *redex* le plus à gauche

$$\underline{\lambda v.(\lambda z.z)((\lambda w.w)(x (\lambda y.y)))}$$

$$\lambda x.z \text{ (fact 10)} \quad \rightarrow_{\beta} \quad z$$

$$\lambda x.x + x \text{ (fact 10)} \quad \rightarrow_{\beta} \quad (\text{fact 10}) + (\text{fact 10})$$

Appel par value

Réduire tjrs le *redex* le plus à gauche, mais si l'argument du *redex* est une valeur

$$\lambda v.(\lambda z.z)((\lambda w.w)(x (\lambda y.y)))$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda x.x + x \text{ (fact 10)} &\rightarrow_{\beta} \lambda x.x + x \text{ 3628800} \\ &\rightarrow_{\beta} 7257600\end{aligned}$$

Nombres de Church

$$\mathbf{0} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{1} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{2} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}$$

...

$$\mathbf{n} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \underbrace{(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \dots (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x})}_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{Suc} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. (\mathbf{y})((\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{z}$$

$$(\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. (\mathbf{y})((\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{z}) \quad \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \underbrace{(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \dots (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x})}_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. (\mathbf{y}) (\underbrace{(\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \dots (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y})}_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{z})$$

$$\rightarrow_{\alpha} (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. (\mathbf{y}) (\underbrace{(\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{a}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \dots (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a})}_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{z})$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. (\mathbf{y}) (\underbrace{(\lambda \mathbf{a}. (\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y}) \dots (\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a})}_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{z}))$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. (\mathbf{y}) \underbrace{(\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y}) \dots (\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y})}_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{z})$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{z}. \underbrace{(\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y}) \dots (\mathbf{y})(\mathbf{y})}_{\mathbf{n+1}} \mathbf{z})$$

$$\mathbf{ADD} = \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{a}. \lambda \mathbf{b}. ((\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}) ((\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b}$$

$$((\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{a}. \lambda \mathbf{b}. ((\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{a}) ((\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b}) \quad \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y} \quad \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{y}. \lambda \mathbf{a}. \lambda \mathbf{b}. ((\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a}) ((\mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b}) \lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{a}. \lambda \mathbf{b}. ((\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a}) ((\lambda \mathbf{x}. \lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b})$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{a}. \lambda \mathbf{b}. (\lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{a}) \mathbf{y}) (\lambda \mathbf{y}. (\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{a}) \mathbf{y}) \mathbf{b})$$

$$\rightarrow_{\beta} (\lambda \mathbf{a}. \lambda \mathbf{b}. (\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{a}) (\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{a})(\mathbf{a}) \mathbf{b})$$

EVALUATION

Faux

$\lambda x \lambda y y$

Vrai

$\lambda x \lambda y x$

Et

$\lambda x \lambda y ((x) y) x$

I - Prouver que **faux et vrai = faux**

Récurtivité

$$\mathbf{MULT} =_{\beta} \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. (x)(y)z$$

$$\mathbf{IF} =_{\beta} \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. ((x)y)z$$

...

$$\mathbf{FACT} =_{\beta} \lambda n. (((\mathbf{IF})(\mathbf{ZERO?})n) \mathbf{I}) ((\mathbf{MULT}) n) (\mathbf{FACT}) (\mathbf{PRED})n$$

$$\mathbf{FACT} =_{\beta} (\mathbf{H}) \mathbf{FACT}$$

où

$$\mathbf{H} =_{\beta} \lambda f. \lambda n. (((\mathbf{IF})(\mathbf{ZERO?})n) \mathbf{I}) ((\mathbf{MULT}) n) (f) (\mathbf{PRED})n$$

FACT est un point fixe de la fonction **H**

J'ai besoin d'un Y tq.

$$\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{H}) =_{\beta} \mathbf{FACT} =_{\beta} (\mathbf{H}) \mathbf{FACT}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \lambda h. (\lambda x. (h) (x) x) \lambda x. (h) (x) x$$

Récurtivité

$$Y(E) \rightarrow_{\beta} G \rightarrow_{\beta} (E) G$$

$$Y = \lambda h. (\lambda x. (h) (x) x) \lambda x. (h) (x) x$$

$$(\lambda h. (\lambda x. (h) (x) x) \lambda x. (h) (x) x) E$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta} (\lambda x. (E) (x) x) \lambda x. (E) (x) x = G$$

$$\xrightarrow{\beta} (E) (\lambda x. (E) (x) x) \lambda x. (E) (x) x$$

$$= (E) G$$

DEMO Py

Programmation par objets

Historique

Rangement des fonctions

« Les années objets »

Musique

La POO

**Langage commun de
représentation**

Avantages

Réification

PPO

Objets = données + opérations

Langages à classes

vs.

Langages par prototypes

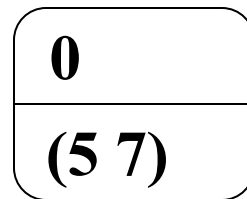
Classes

Structures et comportement

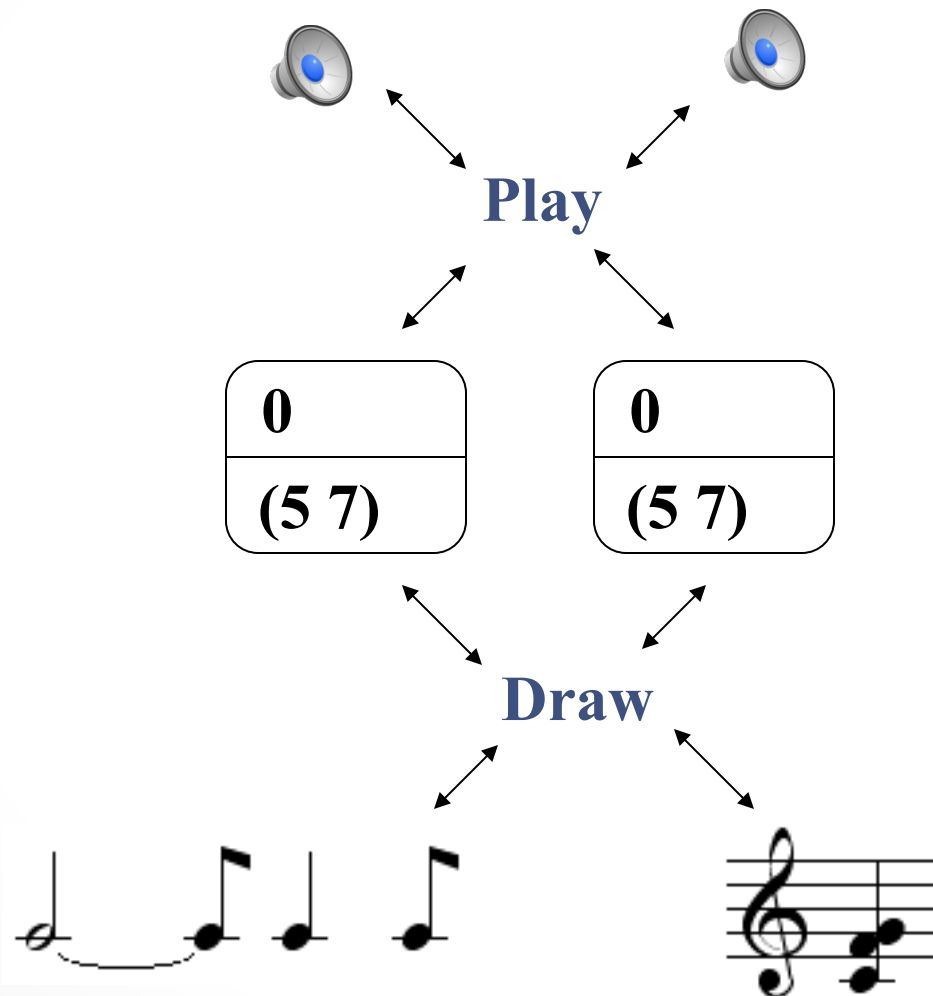
Slots

chord
base
intervalle

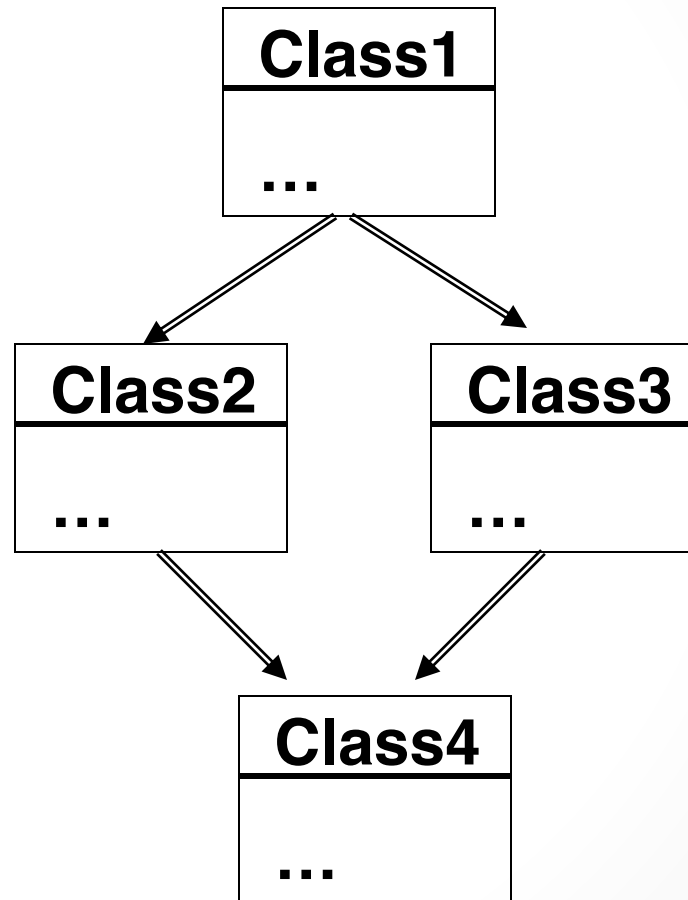
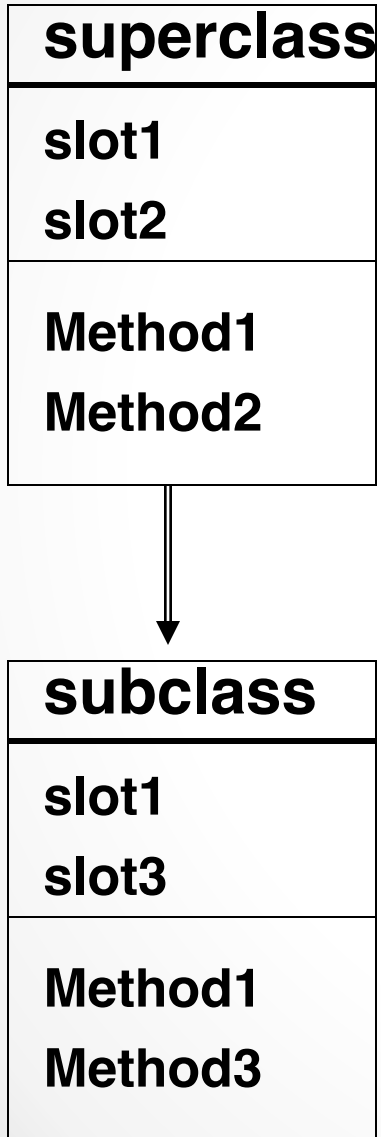
s



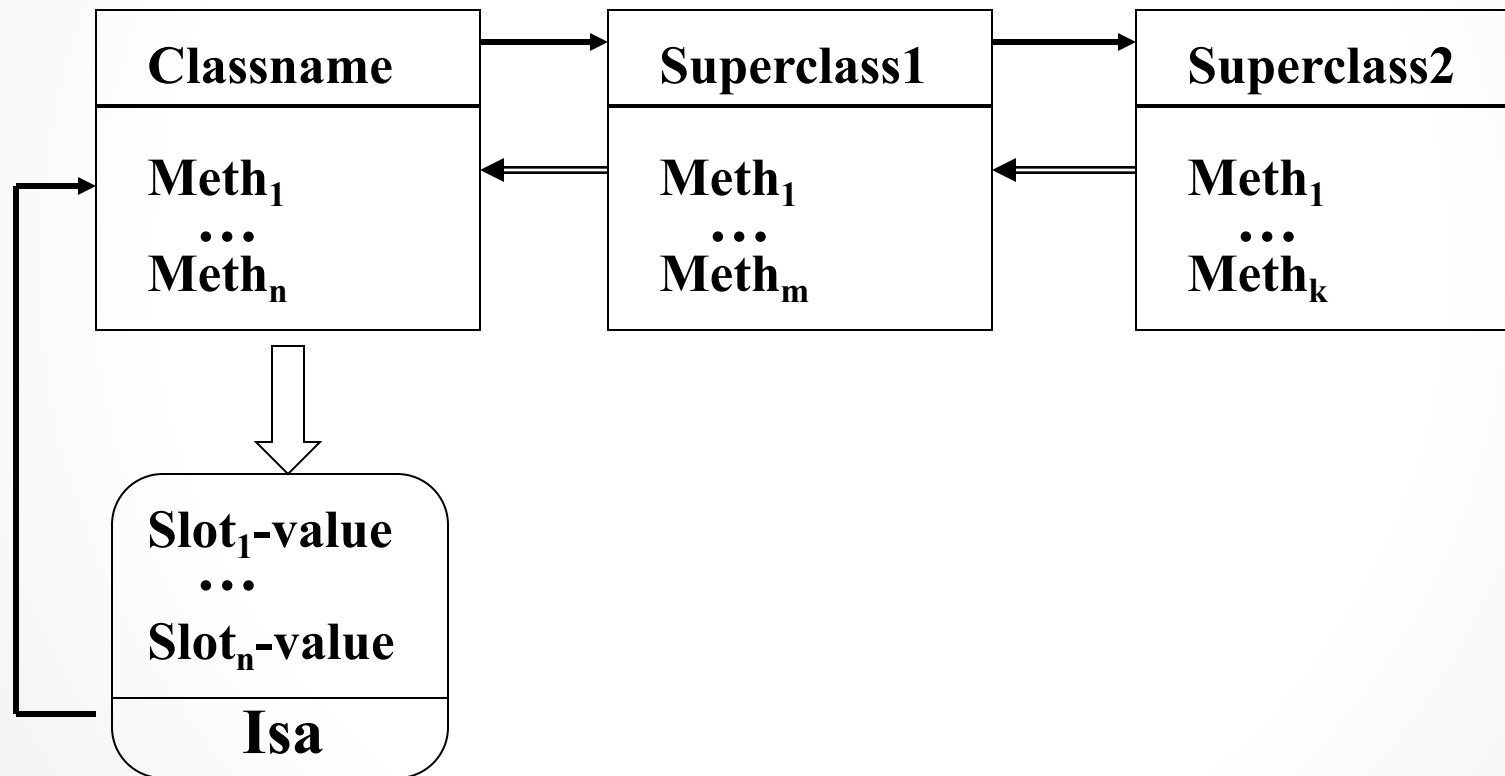
Méthodes



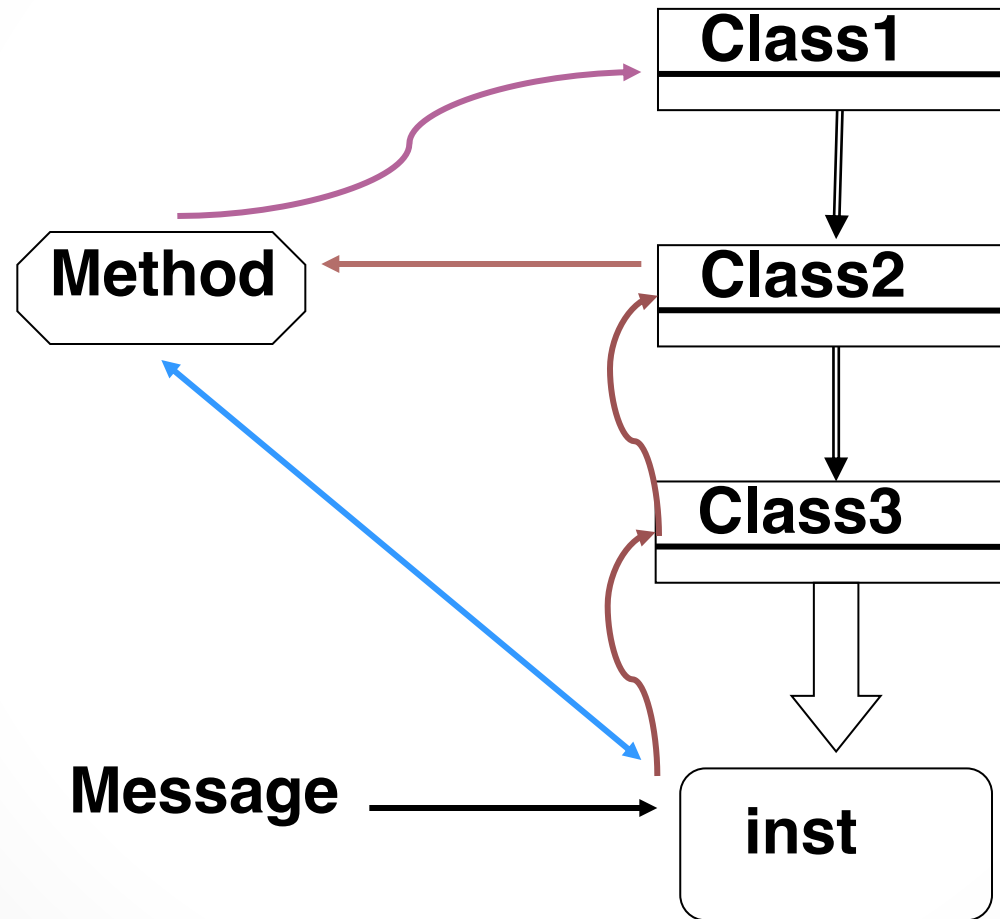
Héritage



Instantiation



Dynamic binding



Modélisation

Implémentation