Lists: a general sequence of elements

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'utils require import

• Required module: utils

Sometimes in life, we want to do a series of tasks in a certain order, or sort objects in a sequence. In mathematical disciplines, lists play a similar semantic role, allowing us to express sequences of related elements.

The elements of a sequence

The simplest kind of list is either an empty list, or a list containing one element, followed by another list. Given a type A of elements, we can define lists of type A in the following context :

```
'List_context {
  Type '.List ->
  A 'a -> .List 'l -> .List ? ? '.cons ->
  .List '.nil -> } def
```

Armed with this context, defining the usual constructors for the List type and its members becomes easy :

The list recursor, $\lambda(l:List\,A)$. $\mu(l)$, has type $\forall (l:List\,A)$ (List $P:List\,A \to Set_1$), $(\forall (a:A) (l_0:List\,A)$, List $P:List\,P (cons\,a\,l_0)) \to List P (nil \to List\,P)$. We can now start to define non-trivial combinators that work on lists, such as "map" and "append":

List combinators

```
!
'list_map Type 'A -> Type 'B -> A 'x -> B ? 'f -> List (A) 'l ->
l (
    List (B)
    A 'x -> List (B) 'l -> cons (Bf (x) l)!!
    nil (B)
    ) 4 lambdas def

list_map has type ∀(A: Set₀) (B: Set₀), (A → B) → List A → List B.

'list_append Type 'A -> List (A) dup 'x -> 'y -> x (
    List (A)
    cons (A)
    y)!! def
```

list_append has the type $\forall (A : Set_0), List A \rightarrow List A \rightarrow List A$.