Laws of Applicatives



1. Identity:

pure id <*>
$$v \equiv v$$
.

2. Homomorphism:

pure
$$f < *> pure x \equiv pure (f x)$$
.

3. Exchange:

4. Composition:

$$u <^*> (v <^*> w) \equiv pure (.) <^*> u <^*> v <^*> w.$$

5. Relation with the functor:

fmap
$$g x \equiv pure g <*> x$$
.



Maybe is applicative

```
instance Applicative Maybe where
pure = Just
Nothing <*> _ = Nothing
Just f <*> x = fmap f x
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```
instance Applicative [] where
pure x = [x]
fs <*> xs = [f x | f <- fs, x <- xs]</pre>
```

Summary



Applicatives allow functions within a container to be applied to objects within the same container.

- pure constructs a container with a value.
- <*> applies a function inside a container to values inside a container:

