

Cálculo de Programas

Algebra of Programming

Lic./Mest.Int. em Engenharia Informática (3º ano)
Lic. Ciências da Computação (2º ano)
UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO

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1. Considere a função

Let

$$\alpha = \text{swap} \cdot (id \times \text{swap}) \quad (\text{F1})$$

Calcule o tipo mais geral de α e formule a sua propriedade natural (grátis) a inferir através de um diagrama, como se explicou na aula teórica.

be given. Infer the most general type of α and the associated natural (“free”) property using a diagram, as shown in the theory class.

2. Recorde as seguintes funções elementares que respectivamente juntam ou duplicam informação:

Recall the following basic functions that respectively gather or duplicate information:

$$\text{join} = [id, id] \quad (\text{F2})$$

$$\text{dup} = \langle id, id \rangle \quad (\text{F3})$$

Calcule (justificando) a propriedade grátis da função $\alpha = \text{dup} \cdot \text{join}$ e indique por que razão não pode calcular essa propriedade para $\text{join} \cdot \text{dup}$.

Calculate (justifying) the free property of the function $\alpha = \text{dup} \cdot \text{join}$ and indicate why you cannot calculate this property for $\text{join} \cdot \text{dup}$.

3. Considere a função

Assuming join defined above (F2), consider

$$\text{iso} = \langle ! + !, \text{join} \rangle$$

onde join está definida acima (F2) e $! : A \rightarrow 1$ designa a única função (constante) que habita o tipo $A \rightarrow 1$, habitualmente designada por “bang”. Após identificar o isomorfismo que ela testemunha, derive a partir do correspondente diagrama a propriedade (dita grátis) de iso :

where $! : A \rightarrow 1$ is the “bang” function (the unique polymorphic constant function of its type). After identifying the isomorphism witnessed by iso , derive its free (natural) property using a diagram:

$$(id \times f) \cdot \text{iso} = \text{iso} \cdot (f + f) \quad (\text{F4})$$

De seguida confirme, por cálculo analítico, essa propriedade. Finalmente, derive uma definição de iso em Haskell *pointwise* sem recurso a combinadores.

As a way of confirming (F4), give an analytic proof of this result. Finally, derive a pointwise definition of iso .

4. Seja dada uma função ∇ da qual só sabe duas propriedades: $\nabla \cdot i_1 = id$ e $\nabla \cdot i_2 = id$. Mostre que, necessariamente, ∇ satisfaz também a propriedade natural

Suppose that, about a function ∇ , you only know two properties: $\nabla \cdot i_1 = id$ and $\nabla \cdot i_2 = id$. Show that, necessarily, ∇ also satisfies the natural property

$$f \cdot \nabla = \nabla \cdot (f + f) \quad (F5)$$

5. Seja dada uma função α cuja propriedade grátis é:

Let α be a polymorphic function with free property:

$$(f + h) \cdot \alpha = \alpha \cdot (f + g \times h) \quad (F6)$$

Será esta propriedade suficiente para deduzir a definição de α ? Justifique analiticamente.

Can a definition of α be inferred from (F6)? Justify.

6. O formulário inclui as duas equivalências seguintes, válidas para qualquer isomorfismo α :

Any isomorphism α satisfies the following equivalences (also given in the reference sheet),

$$\alpha \cdot g = h \equiv g = \alpha^\circ \cdot h \quad (F7)$$

$$g \cdot \alpha = h \equiv g = h \cdot \alpha^\circ \quad (F8)$$

Recorra a essas propriedades para mostrar que a igualdade

which can be useful to show that the equality

$$h \cdot \text{distr} \cdot (g \times (id + \alpha)) = k$$

é equivalente à igualdade

is equivalent to:

$$h \cdot (g \times id + g \times \alpha) = k \cdot \text{undistr}$$

(Sugestão: não ignore a propriedade natural (i.e. *grátis*) do isomorfismo distr .)

Prove this equivalence. (Hint: the free-property of distr shouldn't be ignored in the reasoning.)

7. Mostre que a propriedade de cancelamento da exponenciação

Show that the cancellation property

$$\text{ap} \cdot (\bar{f} \times id) = f \quad (F9)$$

corresponde à definição

is nothing but the definition

$$\text{curry } f \text{ a } b = f \text{ (a, b)}$$

quando se escreve $\text{curry } f$ em lugar de \bar{f} .

once $\text{curry } f$ is written instead of \bar{f} .

8. Mostre que a definição de `uncurry` se pode obter também de (F9) fazendo $f := \text{uncurry } g$, introduzindo variáveis e simplificando.

Show that the definition of `uncurry` can also be obtained from (F9) by instantiating $f := \text{uncurry } g$, introducing variables and simplifying.

9. Considere a seguinte sintaxe concreta em Haskell para um tipo que descreve pontos no espaço tridimensional:

Consider the following concrete syntax in Haskell for a type that describes 3D-points:

data *Point* *a* = *Point* { *x* :: *a*, *y* :: *a*, *z* :: *a* } **deriving** (*Eq*, *Show*)

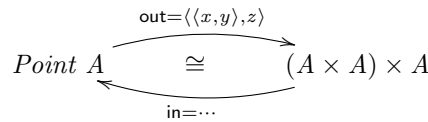
Pelo GHCi apura-se:

GHCi tells:

Point :: *a* → *a* → *a* → *Point a*

Raciocinando apenas em termos de tipos, conjecture a definição de `in` na seguinte conversão dessa sintaxe concreta para abstracta:

Reasoning only in terms of types, conjecture the definition of `in` in the following conversion from concrete to abstract syntax:



10. **Questão prática** — Este problema não irá ser abordado em sala de aula. Os alunos devem tentar resolvê-lo em casa e, querendo, publicarem a sua solução no canal **#geral** do Slack, com vista à sua discussão com colegas.

Open assignment — This assignment will not be addressed in class. Students should try to solve it at home and, wishing so, publish their solutions in the **#geral** Slack channel, so as to trigger discussion among other colleagues.

Problem requirements:

In the context of a sporting competition (e.g. football league), suppose you have access to the history of all games of the competition, organized by date, in $db_1 :: [(Date, [Game])]$ (using Haskell syntax). Also given is $db_2 :: [(Game, [Player])]$ indicating which players played in which game.

A sport-tv commentator asks you to derive from db_1 and from db_2 the list, ordered by player name, of the dates on which each player played, also ordered. Define, in Haskell, a function f implementing such a derivation:

$f :: [(Date, [Game])] \rightarrow [(Game, [Player])] \rightarrow [(Player, [Date])]$

Challenged by these requirements, ChatGPT gave the solution given below in the black text boxes, which doesn't type but is the sort of solution to be expected.

*In the context of this course, you can write **far less** code to implement f !*

Why and how?

```
import Data.List (sort, nub)

type Date = String -- You can replace String with an appropriate Date type
type Player = String
type Game = String
```

```

-- Helper function to extract unique player names from a list of games
extractPlayers :: [(Game, [Player])] → [Player]
extractPlayers = nub · concatMap π₂

-- Helper function to map players to the dates they played on
mapPlayersToDates :: [(Date, [Game])] →
  [(Game, [Player])] → [(Player, [Date])]
mapPlayersToDates db₁ db₂ = [(player, sort $ nub playedDates)]
  where
    players = extractPlayers db₂
    playedDates player = [date | (date, games) ← db₁,
      any (λ(game, players) → player ∈ players ∧ game ∈ games) db₂]

```

```

-- Main function f
f :: [(Date, [Game])] → [(Game, [Player])] → [(Player, [Date])]
f db₁ db₂ = mapPlayersToDates db₁ db₂

```

```

-- Example usage:
main :: IO ()
main = do
  let db₁ = [( "2023-10-01 ", [ "Game1 ", "Game2 " ]),
    ( "2023-10-02 ", [ "Game2 ", "Game3 " ])]
  let db₂ = [( "Game1 ", [ "PlayerA ", "PlayerB " ]),
    ( "Game2 ", [ "PlayerA ", "PlayerC " ]),
    ( "Game3 ", [ "PlayerB ", "PlayerC " ])]
  let result = f db₁ db₂
  print result

```

□