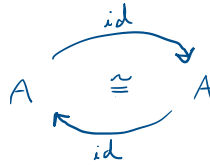


Aula T3 - Anotações

4 de outubro de 2023 21:16

$$\begin{cases} id : A \rightarrow A \\ id\ a = a \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} id \cdot id &= id \\ id \circ id &= id \end{aligned}$$

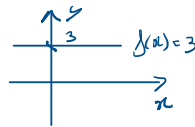
$$\begin{cases} swap : A \times B \rightarrow B \times A \\ swap\ (a, b) = (b, a) \end{cases}$$

ISOMORFISMO \Rightarrow Não há perda de informação

$$\begin{cases} zero\ n = 0 \\ one\ n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} one\ 10 &= 1 \\ one\ "string" &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Função constante



$$\begin{aligned} f\ n &= 3 \\ f\ 12 &= 3 \\ f\ "string" &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Type?

$$f :: Num\ p_1 \Rightarrow p_2 \rightarrow p_1$$

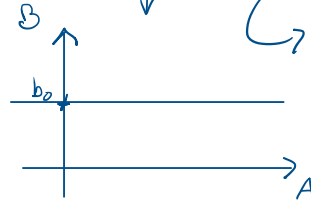
Polimórfica

qq tipo p_2

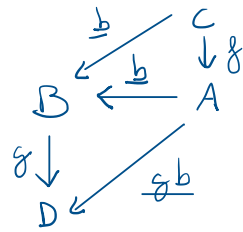
(Haskell const b0)

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &\in B \\ b_0 : A \rightarrow B \\ b_0\ a &= b_0 \end{aligned}$$

FUNÇÃO CONSTANTE



$$\begin{aligned} b \circ f &= \underline{b} \\ g \circ \underline{b} &= \underline{g\ b} \end{aligned}$$



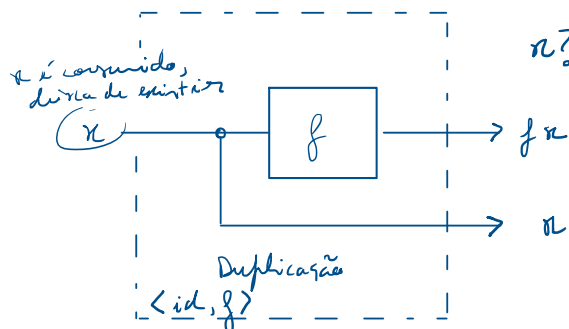
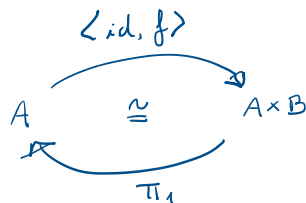
\Rightarrow Saída FIXA, Entradas variável

```
Prelude> :t (+d) const 3
const 3 :: b -> Integer
Prelude> :t const 3
const 3 :: Num a => b -> a
```

Mecanismo de inferência de tipos

GESTÃO DE INFORMAÇÃO

$$\langle id, f \rangle a = (a, f\ a)$$



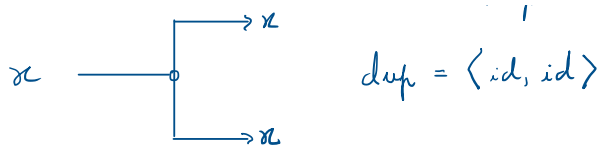
"Information is physical"

Duplicação de informação

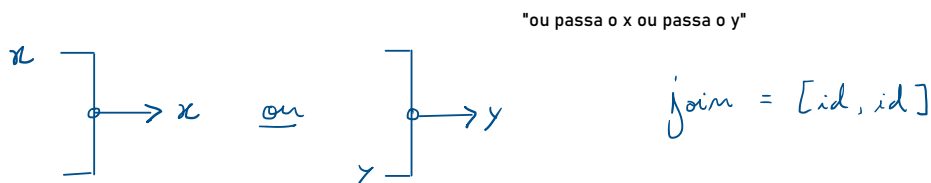
(Split id id)



$$dup = \langle id, id \rangle$$

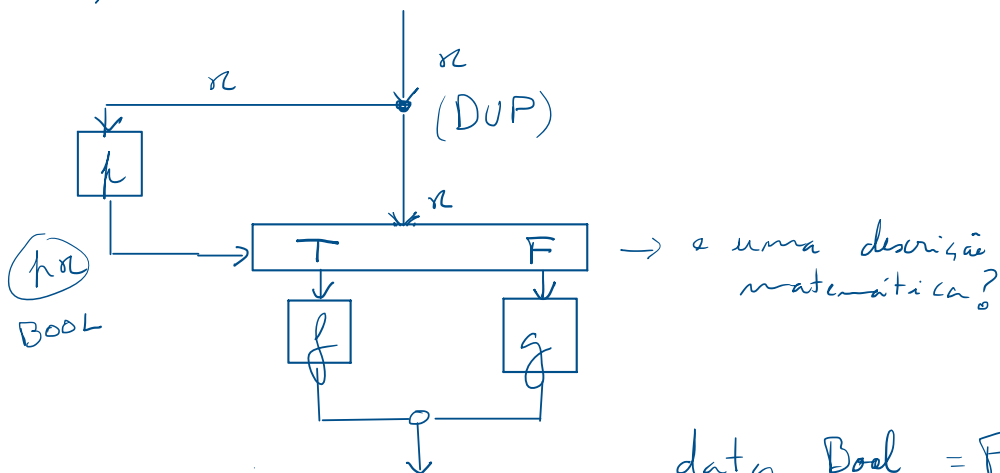


Junção de informação



"ou passa o x ou passa o y"

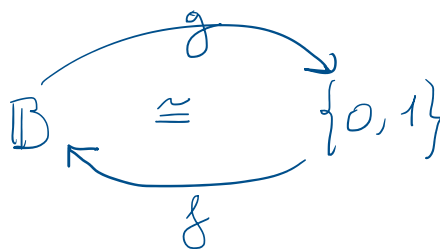
$y = \text{if } p \text{ then } f \text{ else } g$



$data Bool = False | True$

$x \in A$

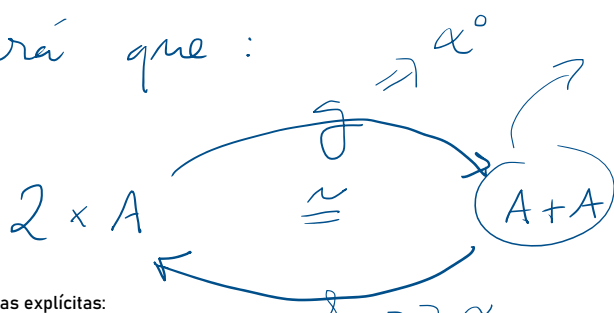
$(p, x) \in B \times A$



$A + A \xrightarrow{join} A$

$A \xrightarrow{\langle p, id \rangle} 2 \times A$

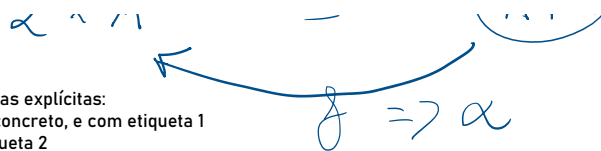
Será que :



A com etiqueta do lado esquerdo e um A com etiqueta do lado direito

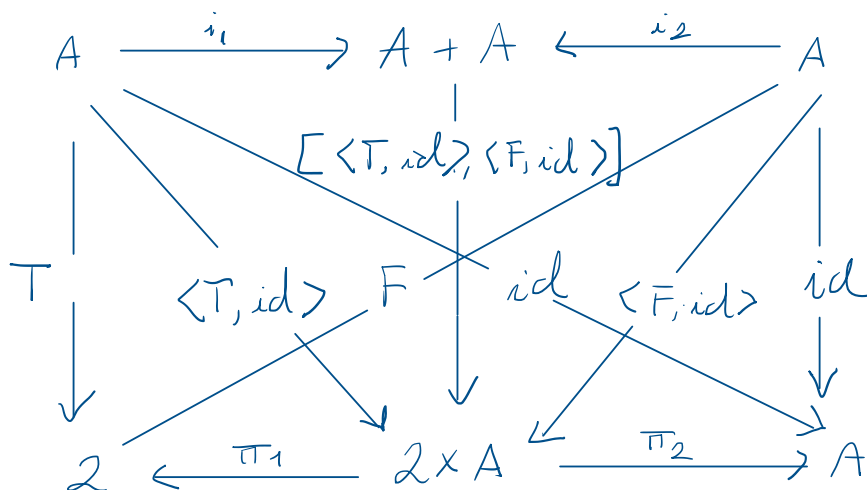
Etiquetas explícitas:

Etiquetas explícitas:
Um A concreto, e com etiqueta 1
ou etiqueta 2



$$g = [\langle T, id \rangle, \langle F, id \rangle] \quad g = \dots$$

Alternativa entre um split True, id, e um split False ID

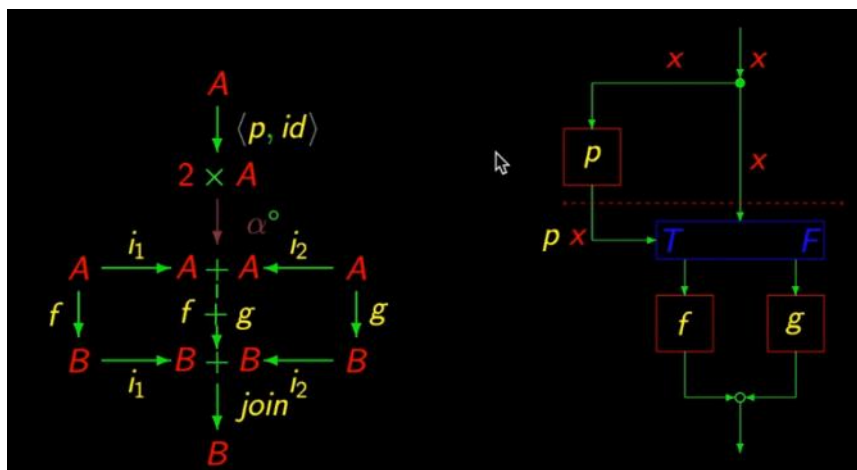


Recordando: $\alpha g = z$
 $\Rightarrow y = \alpha^{-1} z$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha \circ g = h$$

$$\Rightarrow g = h \circ \alpha^o$$

(Só para α isomorfismo)



Condicional de McCarthy

$p \rightarrow f, g$

"se p então f senão g "

↳ Notação que não usa variáveis

$$p \rightarrow f, g = \text{join} \cdot (f + g) \cdot \alpha^\circ \cdot \langle p, \text{id} \rangle$$

Do diagrama: $p \rightarrow f, g = \text{join} \cdot (f + g) \cdot \alpha^\circ \cdot \langle p, \text{id} \rangle$

Ora $\text{join} \cdot (f + g) = [\text{id}, \text{id}] \cdot (f + g) = [f, g]$

Logo:

$$p \rightarrow f, g = [f, g] \cdot \underbrace{\alpha^\circ \cdot \langle p, \text{id} \rangle}_{p?} \rightarrow \text{Guarda}$$

Guarda de p

Guarda de p :

$$A \xrightarrow{\langle p, \text{id} \rangle} 2 \times A \xrightarrow{\alpha^\circ} A + A$$

$p?$

Condicional:

$$p \rightarrow f, g = [f, g] \cdot p?$$

" p interrogado"

$$p? : A \rightarrow A + A$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p? a = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p a \Rightarrow i_1 a \\ \neg(p a) \Rightarrow i_2 a \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\overline{(p \rightarrow f, g) a} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} p a \Rightarrow f a \\ \neg(p a) \Rightarrow g a \end{array} \right.$$

↳ Análise por casos

↳ Não!

$$h \cdot (p \rightarrow f, g)$$

$$\hookrightarrow h \cdot [f, g] \cdot p?$$

$\{ \text{Fusão} - + ? \}$

$$\Rightarrow [h \circ f, h \circ g] \circ p?$$

$$\Rightarrow p \rightarrow (h \circ f), (h \circ g)$$

E se h correr antes
do condicional?

$$(p \rightarrow f, g) \cdot h = ?$$

$$(p \cdot h) \rightarrow (f \cdot h), (g \cdot h)$$



Ter-se-á:

$$(p \rightarrow f, g) \cdot h = (p \cdot h) \rightarrow (f \cdot h), (g \cdot h)$$

Intuitivamente 😊

Prova? Só mais tarde.

(precisamos de saber algo mais sobre p ?)

103 - 2ª Parte

$$A + A \cong 2 \times A$$

Etiquetas do tipo 2

↳ Geralmente
Balanços

Faz-se uma "metáfora"/ analogia com a aritmética, mas são coisas diferentes.

Esta expressão diz que a união disjunta

de A com A é "de forma semelhante" (isomorfismo)

o produto do tipo 2 (canonicamente boolean) com o tipo A (bool, A) - os elementos do tipo A ficam com etiquetas do tipo 2

$$A \times A \cong A^2?$$

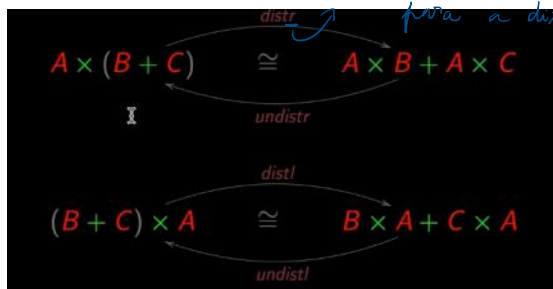
$$A \times 1 \cong A?$$

$$A \times 0 \cong 0?$$

$$A + 0 \cong A?$$

$$A \times (B + C) \cong A \times B + A \times C$$

Distributividade efetuada
para a direita



$$A + B$$

$$\downarrow \alpha$$

\Rightarrow

$$A \xrightarrow{i_1} A + B \xleftarrow{i_2} B$$

$$\downarrow i \quad \downarrow j$$

$$[i, j]$$

$$A + B$$

$$\downarrow m \quad \downarrow n$$

$$(m, n)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ \alpha \\ \downarrow \\ C \times D \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & [i, j] & \\ i \swarrow & \downarrow & \searrow j \\ & C \times D & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \langle m, n \rangle & & \\ m \swarrow & & \downarrow & & \searrow n \\ C & \xleftarrow{\pi_2} & C \times D & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & B \end{array}$$

$\langle m, n \rangle = [i, j] \rightsquigarrow 4$ incógnitas
 leis universais

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi_1 \cdot [i, j] = m \\ \pi_2 \cdot [i, j] = n \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} [\pi_1 \cdot i, \pi_1 \cdot j] = m \\ [\pi_2 \cdot i, \pi_2 \cdot j] = n \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \cdot i_1 = \pi_1 \cdot i \\ m \cdot i_2 = \pi_1 \cdot j \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \cdot i_1 = \pi_2 \cdot i \\ n \cdot i_2 = \pi_2 \cdot j \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$$

\rightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \cdot i_1 = \pi_1 \cdot i \\ n \cdot i_1 = \pi_2 \cdot i \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \cdot i_2 = \pi_1 \cdot j \\ n \cdot i_2 = \pi_2 \cdot j \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$$

\rightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i = \langle m \cdot i_1, n \cdot i_1 \rangle \\ j = \langle m \cdot i_2, n \cdot i_2 \rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

Juntando tudo

Substituindo soluções em

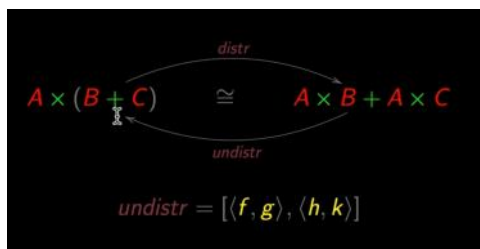
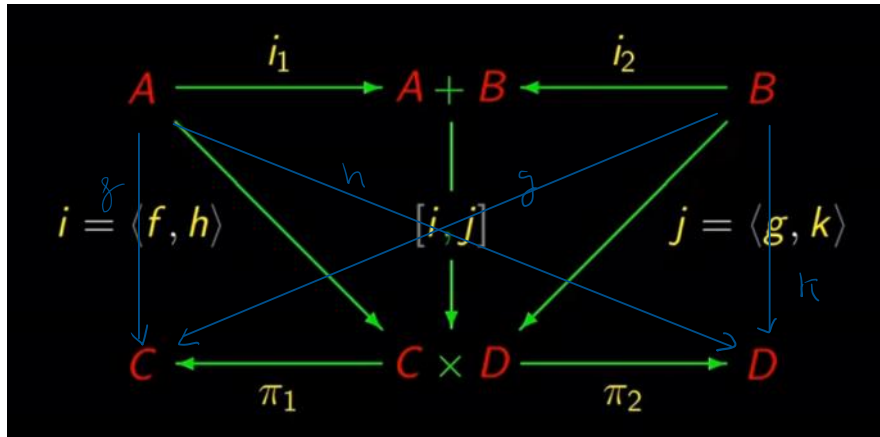
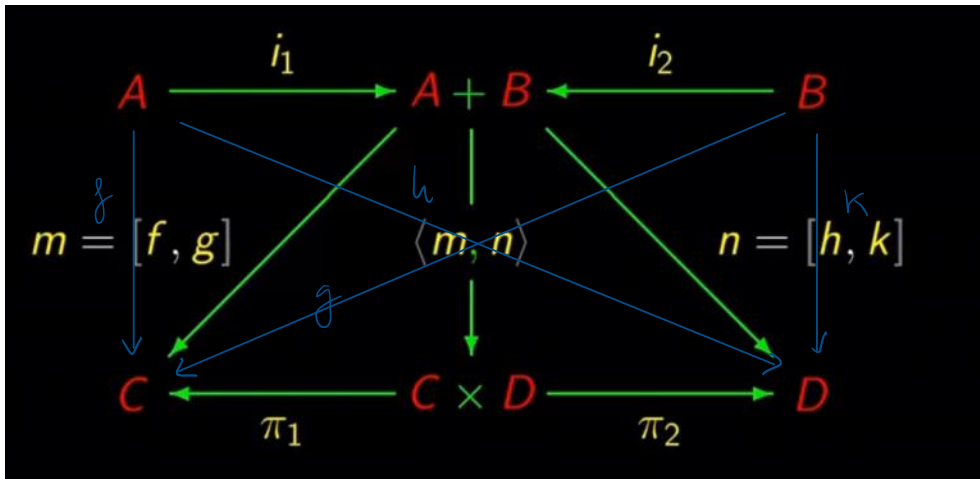
$$\begin{cases} m = [f, g] \\ n = [h, k] \\ i = \langle f, h \rangle \\ j = \langle g, k \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\langle m, n \rangle = [i, j]$$

obtem-se a **lei da troca**:

$$\langle [f, g], [h, k] \rangle = [\langle f, h \rangle, \langle g, k \rangle]$$

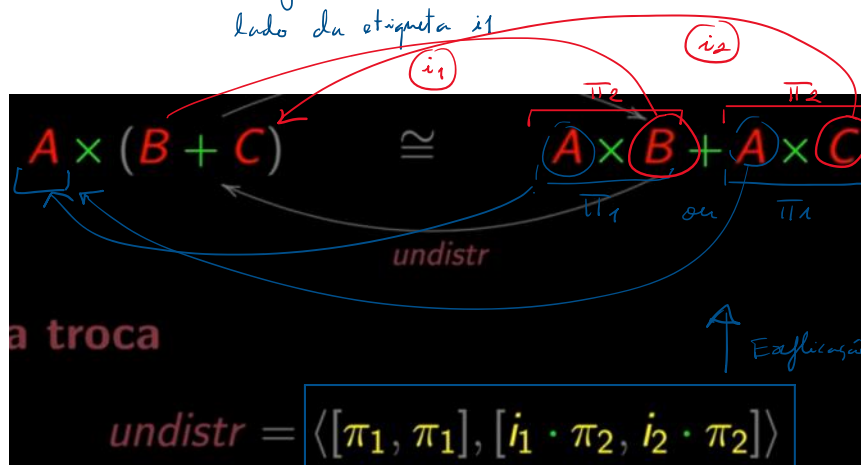
split



$$B + C \xleftarrow{g} A \times B$$

$$B + C \xleftarrow{i_1 \cdot \pi_2} A \times B$$

$$B + C \xleftarrow{i_2 \cdot \pi_2} A \times C$$



$$\text{undistr} = \langle [\pi_1, \pi_1], [i_1 \cdot \pi_2, i_2 \cdot \pi_2] \rangle$$

Lei da troca:

$$\langle [f, g], [h, k] \rangle = [\langle f, h \rangle, \langle g, k \rangle]$$

"tenho um split e dava-me jeito uma alternativa..."

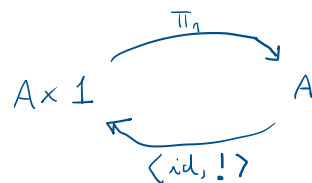
e nada-nada

Em Haskell:

$() :: ()$

Logo $\perp = \{()\}$ } O TIPO \perp

→ Só tem um único elemento



Funções que envolvam o tipo 1 são necessariamente constantes

$$A \xrightarrow{!} \perp \quad \text{"Bang"}$$

$! = ()$

"Points"

$$\perp \xrightarrow{a} A$$

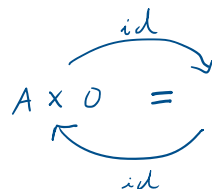
$a () = a, a \in A$

\emptyset Tipo 0

data Zero

$\emptyset = \{\}$ → não é habitado: $\neg (a \in \emptyset) \forall a$

Impossível $f : A \rightarrow \emptyset, A \neq \emptyset$

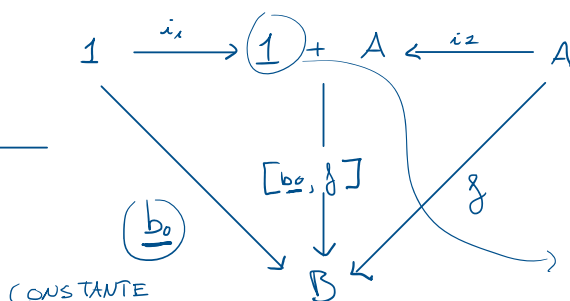


$$A \times \emptyset = \emptyset \rightarrow A \times \emptyset = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in \emptyset\}$$

sempre FALSO

FALSO

$$\Rightarrow A \times \emptyset = \{\} = \emptyset$$



"A pontador para A"

A pontador Nulo/Vazio

↳ b_0 concreto ex.: 0xFFFF

Obter uma morada de um funcionário público, sabendo que este se pode identificar através do seu número do cartão de cidadão (CC) ou do seu número de identificação fiscal (NIF).

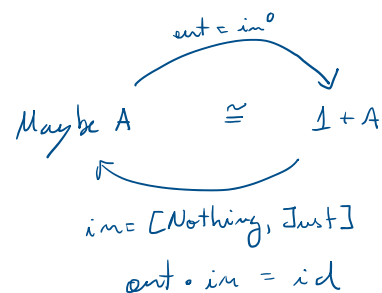
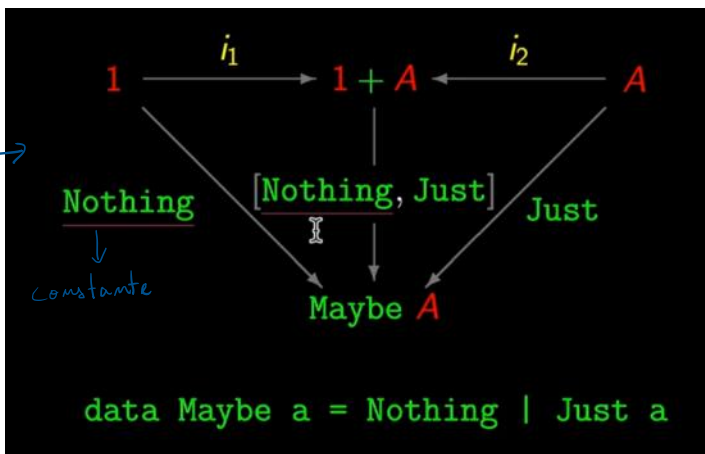
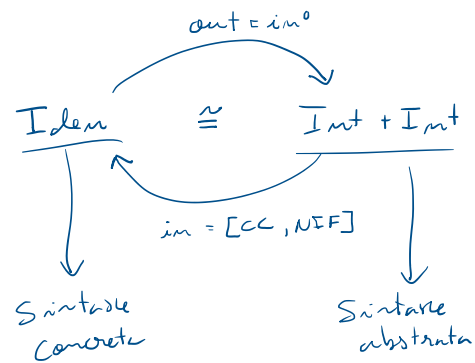
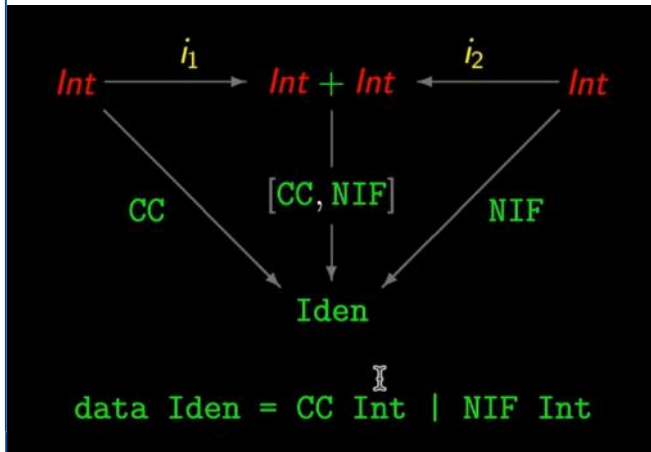
cidadão (CC) ou do seu número de identificação fiscal (NIF).

Em Haskell (Portugal):

```
data Iden = CC Int | NIF Int
```

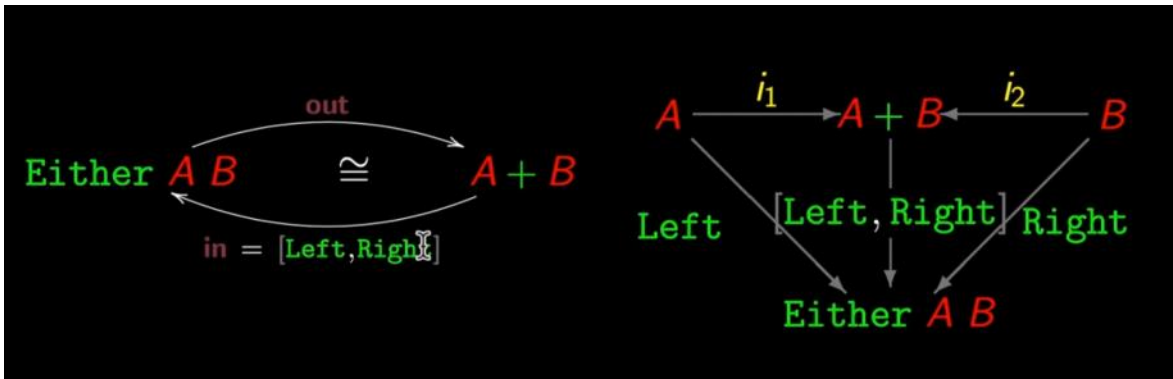
Em Haskell (Alemanha):

```
data Iden = IDK Int | SZN Int
```



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{out} \cdot \text{in} &= \text{id} & \Leftrightarrow & \text{out} \cdot [\text{Nothing}, \text{Just}] = \text{id} \\
 & & \Leftrightarrow & [\text{out} \cdot \text{Nothing}, \text{out} \cdot \text{Just}] = \text{id} \\
 & & \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \text{out} \cdot \text{Nothing} = i_1 \\ \text{out} \cdot \text{Just} = i_2 \end{cases} \\
 & & \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} (\text{out} \cdot \text{Nothing}) () = i_1 () \\ (\text{out} \cdot \text{Just}) a = i_2 a \end{cases} \\
 & & \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \text{out Nothing} = i_1 () \\ \text{out (Just } a) = i_2 a \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Nothing 1 \longrightarrow Maybe A



STRUCTS

```
data Point a = Point {
  x :: a,
  y :: a
}
```

