

# Типы и генерики в F#

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# Шаблонные типы

```
type 'a list = ...  
type list<'a> = ...
```

```
let map = List.map  
let map: ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list = List.map  
let map<'a, 'b> : ('a -> 'b) -> 'a list -> 'b list = List.map
```

# Автоматическое обобщение

```
let getFirst (a, b, c) = a  
let mapPair f g (x, y) = (f x, g y)
```

## F# Interactive

```
val getFirst: 'a * 'b * 'c -> 'a  
val mapPair : ('a -> 'b) -> ('c -> 'd)  
           -> ('a * 'c) -> ('b * 'd)
```

# Автоматический вывод типов

- ▶ Алгоритм Хиндли-Милнера
- ▶ На самом деле, «алгоритм ИДамаса-Милнера» над системой типов Хиндли-Милнера
  - ▶ Одно из типизированных  $\lambda$ -исчислений
  - ▶ Используется далеко не только в F#
- ▶ Построение системы уравнений над типами с учётом ограничений
  - ▶ литералы, функции и другие виды «взаимодействия значений», явные ограничения на типы, аннотации типов
- ▶ Решение методом унификации
  - ▶ Множество выражений и «переменных типа», им соответствующих
  - ▶ Постепенное уточнение этого множества
  - ▶ Если остались переменные типа, обобщение
  - ▶ Алгоритм глобальный!

# Например

```
let outerFn action : string =  
    let innerFn x = x + 1  
    action (innerFn 2)
```

Тип посчитается в

```
val outerFn: (int -> string) -> string
```

А какой тип у функции ниже?

```
let doItTwice f = (f >> f)
```

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# Однако не всё так просто

`List.map (fun x -> x.Length) ["hello"; "world"]`

— не скомпилируется, в момент вызова `x` неизвестно, что `x` строка

`["hello"; "world"] |> List.map (fun x -> x.Length)`

— скомпилируется

`List.map (fun (x: string) -> x.Length) ["hello"; "world"]`

— или так

# Что ещё может пойти не так

```
let twice x = (x + x)
```

```
let threeTimes x = (x + x + x)
```

```
let sixTimesInt64 (x:int64) = threeTimes x + threeTimes x
```

## F# Interactive

```
val twice : x:int -> int
```

```
val threeTimes : x:int64 -> int64
```

```
val sixTimesInt64 : x:int64 -> int64
```

— арифметические операторы не генерики!

# Поэтому

```
let myNumericFn x = x * x
myNumericFn 10
myNumericFn 10.0 // Не скомпилился
```

```
let myNumericFn2 x = x * x
myNumericFn2 10.0
myNumericFn2 10 // Не скомпилился
```

Интересно, что такая типизация использовалась в языке Haxe  
(<https://haxe.org/>) для всего

# Generic-сравнение

```
val (=) : 'a -> 'a -> bool
val (<) : 'a -> 'a -> bool
val (≤) : 'a -> 'a -> bool
val (>) : 'a -> 'a -> bool
val (≥) : 'a -> 'a -> bool
val compare : 'a -> 'a -> int
val min : 'a -> 'a -> 'a
val max : 'a -> 'a -> 'a
```

# Сравнение сложных типов

## F# Interactive

```
> ("abc", "def") < ("abc", "xyz");;
```

```
val it : bool = true
```

```
> compare (10, 30) (10, 20);;
```

```
val it : int = 1
```

```
> compare [10; 30] [10; 20];;
```

```
val it : int = 1
```

```
> compare [] 10; 30 [] [] 10; 20 [];;
```

```
val it : int = 1
```

```
> compare [] 10; 20 [] [] 10; 30 [];;
```

```
val it : int = -1
```

# Generic-печать

## F# Interactive

```
> sprintf "result = %A" ([1], [true]);;
val it : string = "result = ([1], [true])"
```

```
> sprintf "result = %O" ([1], [true]);;
val it : string = "result = ([1], [true])"
```

## ToString():

```
> sprintf "result = %O" ([1], [true]);;
val it : string = "result = ([1], [true])"
```

# Boxing/unboxing

## F# Interactive

```
> box 1;;
```

```
val it : obj = 1
```

```
> box "abc";;
```

```
val it : obj = "abc"
```

```
> let sobj = box "abc";;
```

```
val sobj : obj = "abc"
```

```
> (unbox<string> sobj);;
```

```
val it : string = "abc"
```

```
> (unbox sobj : string);;
```

```
val it : string = "abc"
```

# Сериализация

```
open System.IO
```

```
open System.Runtime.Serialization.Formatters.Binary
```

```
let writeValue outputStream (x: 'a) =
    let formatter = new BinaryFormatter()
    formatter.Serialize(outputStream, box x)
```

```
let readValue inputStream =
    let formatter = new BinaryFormatter()
    let res = formatter.Deserialize(inputStream)
    unbox res
```

# Сериализация, пример использования

```
let addresses = Map.ofList [
    "Jeff", "123 Main Street, Redmond, WA 98052";
    "Fred", "987 Pine Road, Phila., PA 19116";
    "Mary", "PO Box 112233, Palo Alto, CA 94301" ]
```

```
use fsOut = new FileStream("Data.dat", FileMode.Create)
writeValue fsOut addresses
fsOut.Close()
```

```
use fsIn = new FileStream("Data.dat", FileMode.Open)
let res : Map<string, string> = readValue fsIn
fsIn.Close()
```

# Алгоритм Евклида, не генерик

```
let rec hcf a b =
  if a = 0 then b
  elif a < b then hcf a (b - a)
  else hcf (a - b) b
```

## F# Interactive

```
val hcf : int -> int -> int
```

```
> hcf 18 12;;
```

```
val it : int = 6
```

```
> hcf 33 24;;
```

```
val it : int = 3
```

# Алгоритм Евклида, генерик

```
let hcfGeneric (zero, sub, lessThan) =
  let rec hcf a b =
    if a = zero then b
    elif lessThan a b then hcf a (sub b a)
    else hcf (sub a b) b
  hcf
```

```
let hcflnt = hcfGeneric (0, (-), (<))
let hcflnt64 = hcfGeneric (0L, (-), (<))
let hcfBigInt = hcfGeneric (0I, (-), (<))
```

## F# Interactive

```
val hcfGeneric: 'a * ('a -> 'a -> 'a) * ('a -> 'a -> bool)
-> ('a -> 'a -> 'a)
```

# Словари операций

```
type Numeric<'a> =
{ Zero: 'a;
Subtract: ('a -> 'a -> 'a);
LessThan: ('a -> 'a -> bool); }
```

```
let hcfGeneric (ops : Numeric<'a>) =
let rec hcf a b =
if a = ops.Zero then b
elif ops.LessThan a b then hcf a
(ops.Subtract b a)
else hcf (ops.Subtract a b) b
hcf
```

# Тип функции

F# Interactive

```
val hcfGeneric : Numeric<'a> -> ('a -> 'a -> 'a)
```

# Примеры использования

```
let intOps = { Zero = 0;  
    Subtract = (-);  
    LessThan = (<) }
```

```
let bigintOps = { Zero = 0I;  
    Subtract = (-);  
    LessThan = (<) }
```

```
let hcflnt = hcfGeneric intOps  
let hcfBigInt = hcfGeneric bigintOps
```

# Результат

## F# Interactive

```
val hcflnt : (int -> int -> int)
```

```
val hcfBigInt : (bigint -> bigint -> bigint)
```

```
> hcflnt 18 12;;
```

```
val it : int = 6
```

```
> hcfBigInt 1810287116162232383039576I
```

```
1239028178293092830480239032I;;
```

```
val it : bigint = 33224I
```

# Повышающий каст

## F# Interactive

```
> let xobj = (1 :> obj);;
```

```
val xobj : obj = 1
```

```
> let sobj = ("abc" :> obj);;
```

```
val sobj : obj = "abc"
```

# Понижающий каст

## F# Interactive

```
> let boxedObject = box "abc";;
val boxedObject : obj
```

```
> let downcastString = (boxedObject :?> string);;
val downcastString : string = "abc"
```

```
> let xobj = box 1;;
val xobj : obj = 1
```

```
> let x = (xobj :?> string);;
error: InvalidCastException raised at or near stdin:(2,0)
```

# Каст и сопоставление шаблонов

```
let checkObject (x: obj) =
    match x with
    | :? string -> printfn "The object is a string"
    | :? int -> printfn "The object is an integer"
    | _ -> printfn "The input is something else"
```

```
let reportObject (x: obj) =
    match x with
    | :? string as s ->
        printfn "The input is the string '%s'" s
    | :? int as d ->
        printfn "The input is the integer '%d'" d
    | _ -> printfn "the input is something else"
```

# Гибкие ограничения

## F# Interactive

```
> open System.Windows.Forms;;
> let setTextOfControl (c : 'a when 'a :> Control)
  (s:string) = c.Text <- s;;
val setTextOfControl: #Control -> string -> unit
```

```
> open System.Windows.Forms
> let setTextOfControl (c : #Control) (s:string) =
  c.Text <- s;;
val setTextOfControl: #Control -> string -> unit
```

# Гибкие ограничения: пример

```
let iterate1 (f : unit -> seq<int>) =
    for e in f() do printfn "%d" e
let iterate2 (f : unit -> #seq<int>) =
    for e in f() do printfn "%d" e
```

*// Passing a function that takes a list requires a cast.*

```
iterate1 (fun () -> [1] :> seq<int>)
```

*// Passing a function that takes a list to the version that specifies a
// flexible type as the return value is OK as is.*

```
iterate2 (fun () -> [1])
```

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# Примеры

```
let list1 = [ 1; 2; 3 ]
```

```
let list2 = [ 4; 5; 6 ]
```

```
let list3 = [ 7; 8; 9 ]
```

```
let concat1 = Seq.concat [ list1; list2; list3]
```

```
printfn "%A" concat1
```

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## Примеры (2)

```
let array1 = [| 1; 2; 3 |]
let array2 = [| 4; 5; 6 |]
let array3 = [| 7; 8; 9 |]
```

```
let concat2 = Seq.concat [ array1; array2; array3 ]
printfn "%A" concat2
```

```
let concat3 = Seq.concat [| list1; list2; list3 |]
printfn "%A" concat3
```

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## Примеры (3)

```
let concat4 = Seq.concat [| array1; array2; array3 |]
printfn "%A" concat4
```

```
let seq1 = { 1 .. 3 }
let seq2 = { 4 .. 6 }
let seq3 = { 7 .. 9 }
```

```
let concat5 = Seq.concat [| seq1; seq2; seq3 |]
printfn "%A" concat5
```

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# Проблемы в выводе типов, методы и свойства

## F# Interactive

```
> let transformData inp =  
    inp |> Seq.map (fun (x, y) -> (x, y.Length));;
```

```
inp |> Seq.map (fun (x, y) -> (x, y.Length))  
-----  
          ^^^^^^
```

stdin(11,36): error: Lookup on object of indeterminate type. A type annotation may be needed prior to this program point to constrain the type of the object.  
This may allow the lookup to be resolved.

# Решение

```
let transformData inp =  
    inp |> Seq.map (fun (x, y:string) -> (x, y.Length))
```

# Уменьшение общности

```
let printSecondElements (inp : #seq<'a * int>) =
    inp
    |> Seq.iter (fun (x, y) -> printfn "y = %d" x)
```

## F# Interactive

```
|> Seq.iter (fun (x, y) -> printfn "y = %d" x)
-----^
```

stdin(21,38): warning: FS0064: This construct causes code to be less generic than indicated by the type annotations. The type variable 'a' has been constrained to the type 'int'.

# Уменьшение общности, отладка

```
type PingPong = Ping | Pong
```

```
let printSecondElements (inp : #seq<PingPong * int>) =
    inp |> Seq.iter (fun (x, y) -> printfn "y = %d" x)
```

## F# Interactive

```
|> Seq.iter (fun (x,y) -> printfn "y = %d" x)
```

-----^

```
stdin(27,47): error: FS0001: The type 'PingPong' is not
compatible with any of the types byte, int16, int32,
int64, sbyte, uint16, uint32, uint64, nativeint,
unativeint, arising from the use of a printf-style
format string
```

# Value Restriction

## F# Interactive

```
> let empties = Array.create 100 [];;  
-----^
```

error: FS0030: Value restriction. Type inference  
has inferred the signature

val empties : '\_a list []

but its definition is not a simple data constant.

Either define 'empties' as a simple data expression,  
make it a function, or add a type constraint  
to instantiate the type parameters.

# Корректные определения

```
let emptyList = []
let initialLists = ([], [2])
let listOfEmptyLists = [[]; []]
let makeArray () = Array.create 100 []
```

## F# Interactive

```
val emptyList : 'a list
val initialLists : ('a list * int list)
val listOfEmptyLists : 'a list list
val makeArray : unit -> 'a list []
```

# Способы борьбы (1)

Явная аннотация типа (не генерик):

```
let empties : int list [] = Array.create 100 []
```

## Способы борьбы (2)

```
let mapFirst = List.map fst
```

— не скомпилился, тип посчитается в

$('_a * '_b) list \rightarrow '_a list$

Сделать из значения функцию:

```
let mapFirst inp = List.map fst inp
```

## Способы борьбы (3)

Более хитрый пример:

```
let printFstElements =
  List.map fst
  >> List.iter (printf "res = %d")
```

выведется в

```
((int * '_a) list -> unit)
```

— недообобщённый тип `_a`. Чинится  $\eta$ -преобразованием:

```
let printFstElements inp = inp
|> List.map fst
|> List.iter (printf "res = %d")
```

# Способы борьбы (4)

Вынесение явного параметра-типа:

```
let emptyLists = Seq.init 100 (fun _ -> [])
```

— не скомпилился

```
let emptyLists<'a> : seq<'a list> = Seq.init 100 (fun _ -> [])
```

— скомпилился, это на самом деле функция над  
параметром-типом и компилируется в генерик-метод!

# А именно

## F# Interactive

```
> Seq.length emptyLists;;
```

```
val it : int = 100
```

```
> emptyLists<int>;;
```

```
val it : seq<int list> = seq [ []; []; []; []; ... ]
```

```
> emptyLists<string>;;
```

```
val it : seq<string list> = seq [ []; []; []; []; ... ]
```

Подробности: <https://habr.com/ru/company/microsoft/blog/348460/>

# Point-free

```
let fstGt0 xs = List.filter (fun (a, b) -> a > 0) xs
```

```
let fstGt0'1 : (int * int) list -> (int * int) list =
  List.filter (fun (a, b) -> a > 0)
```

```
let fstGt0'2 : (int * int) list -> (int * int) list =
  List.filter (fun x -> fst x > 0)
```

```
let fstGt0'3 : (int * int) list -> (int * int) list =
  List.filter (fun x -> ((<) 0 << fst) x)
```

```
let fstGt0'4 : (int * int) list -> (int * int) list =
  List.filter ((<) 0 << fst)
```