

Appendix A

Appendix

A.1 Haskell support library

```
infix 5 ×  
infix 4 +
```

Products

```
⟨·, ·⟩ :: (a → b) → (a → c) → a → (b, c)  
⟨f, g⟩ x = (f x, g x)  
(×) :: (a → b) → (c → d) → (a, c) → (b, d)  
f × g = ⟨f · π1, g · π2⟩
```

The 0-adic split is the unique function of its type

```
(!) :: a → ()  
(!) = ()
```

Renamings:

```
π1 = fst  
π2 = snd
```

Coproduct

Renamings:

$$\begin{aligned} i_1 &= i_1 \\ i_2 &= i_2 \end{aligned}$$

Either is predefined:

$$\begin{aligned} (+) &:: (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow (c \rightarrow d) \rightarrow a + c \rightarrow b + d \\ f + g &= [i_1 \cdot f, i_2 \cdot g] \end{aligned}$$

McCarthy's conditional:

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

Exponentiation

Curry is predefined.

$$\begin{aligned} ap &:: (a \rightarrow b, a) \rightarrow b \\ ap &= (\widehat{\$}) \end{aligned}$$

Functor:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot &:: (b \rightarrow c) \rightarrow (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow c \\ f \cdot &= \overline{f \cdot ap} \end{aligned}$$

Pair to predicate isomorphism (2.99):

$$\begin{aligned} p2p &:: (b, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \rightarrow b \\ p2p \ p \ b &= \mathbf{if} \ b \ \mathbf{then} \ (\mathbf{snd} \ p) \ \mathbf{else} \ (\mathbf{fst} \ p) \end{aligned}$$

The exponentiation functor is $(a \rightarrow)$ predefined:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{instance} \ Functor \ ((\rightarrow) \ s) \ \mathbf{where} \\ \mathit{fmap} \ f \ g &= f \cdot g \end{aligned}$$

Others

$_ :: a \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$ such that $_ x = a$ is predefined. Guards:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot? &:: (a \rightarrow \mathbb{B}) \rightarrow a \rightarrow a + a \\ p? \ x &= \mathbf{if} \ p \ x \ \mathbf{then} \ i_1 \ x \ \mathbf{else} \ i_2 \ x \end{aligned}$$

Natural isomorphisms

```

swap :: (a, b) → (b, a)
swap = ⟨π2, π1⟩
assocr :: ((a, b), c) → (a, (b, c))
assocr = ⟨π1 · π1, snd × id⟩
assocl :: (a, (b, c)) → ((a, b), c)
assocl = ⟨id × π1, π2 · π2⟩
undistr :: (a, b) + (a, c) → (a, b + c)
undistr = [id × i1, id × i2]
undistl :: (b, c) + (a, c) → (b + a, c)
undistl = [i1 × id, i2 × id]
coswap :: a + b → b + a
coswap = [i2, i1]
coassocr :: (a + b) + c → a + (b + c)
coassocr = [id + i1, i2 · i2]
coassocl :: b + (a + c) → (b + a) + c
coassocl = [i1 · i1, i2 + id]
distl :: (c + a, b) → (c, b) + (a, b)
distl =  $\widehat{[i_1, i_2]}$ 
distr :: (b, c + a) → (b, c) + (b, a)
distr = (swap + swap) · distl · swap
flatr :: (a, (b, c)) → (a, b, c)
flatr (a, (b, c)) = (a, b, c)
flatl :: ((a, b), c) → (a, b, c)
flatl ((b, c), d) = (b, c, d)
br = ⟨id, !⟩
bl = swap · br

```

Class bifunctor

```

class BiFunctor f where
  bmap :: (a → b) → (c → d) → (f a c → f b d)
instance BiFunctor · + · where
  bmap f g = f + g

```

```
instance BiFunctor (,) where
  bmap f g = f × g
```

Monads

Kleisli monadic composition:

```
infix 4 •
(•) :: Monad a => (b -> a c) -> (d -> a b) -> d -> a c
(f • g) a = (g a) >>= f
```

Multiplication, also known as join:

```
mult :: (Monad m) => m (m b) -> m b
mult = (>>= id)
```

Monadic binding:

```
ap' :: (Monad m) => (a -> m b, m a) -> m b
ap' = flip (widehat >>=)
```

List monad:

```
singl :: a -> [a]
singl = return
```

Strong monads:

```
class (Functor f, Monad f) => Strong f where
  rstr :: (f a, b) -> f (a, b)
  rstr (x, b) = do a ← x; return (a, b)
  lstr :: (b, f a) -> f (b, a)
  lstr (b, x) = do a ← x; return (b, a)
instance Strong IO
instance Strong []
instance Strong Maybe
```

Double strength:

```
dstr :: Strong m => (m a, m b) -> m (a, b)
dstr = rstr • lstr
```

Exercise 4.8.13 in Jacobs' "Introduction to Coalgebra" [20]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{splitm} &:: \text{Strong } F \Rightarrow F (a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow a \rightarrow F b \\ \text{splitm} &= \overline{\text{fmap ap} \cdot \text{rstr}} \end{aligned}$$

Monad transformers:

```
class (Monad m, Monad (t m)) => MT t m where -- monad transformer class
  lift :: m a -> t m a
```

Nested lifting:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dlift} &:: (MT t (t1 m), MT t1 m) \Rightarrow m a \rightarrow t (t1 m) a \\ \text{dlift} &= \text{lift} \cdot \text{lift} \end{aligned}$$

Basic functions, abbreviations

```
zero = 0
one = 1
nil = []
cons = ^
add = +
mul = *
conc = ++
inMaybe :: () + a -> Maybe a
inMaybe = [Nothing, Just]
```

More advanced

```
class (Functor f) => Unzipable f where
  unzp :: f (a, b) -> (f a, f b)
  unzp = (fmap pi1, fmap pi2)
class Functor g => DistL g where
  lambda :: Monad m => g (m a) -> m (g a)
instance DistL [] where lambda = sequence
```

```
instance DistL Maybe where  
   $\lambda$  Nothing = return Nothing  
   $\lambda$  (Just a) = mp Just a where mp f = (return  $\cdot$  f)  $\bullet$  id
```

Convert Monad into Applicative:

```
aap :: Monad m  $\Rightarrow$  m (a  $\rightarrow$  b)  $\rightarrow$  m a  $\rightarrow$  m b  
aap mf mx = do { f  $\leftarrow$  mf; x  $\leftarrow$  mx; return (f x) }
```

A.2 Alloy support library

not given in the current version of this textbook

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