Algebraic Data Types

Hype for Types

September 9, 2024

Outline

- Look at types we already know from a different angle

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- Formalize some important new type concepts

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- Formalize some important new type concepts
- break the universe

Introduction to Counting

Warning

Be prepared to learn some very serious math such as

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

bool and order

Notation

Write $|\tau|$ to denote the number of elements in type τ[a].

[a] this does not work quite well with polymorphism unfortunately.

```
datatype bool  = false | true
datatype order = LESS | EQUAL | GREATER
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What size are they?

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$$|\textbf{bool}| = 2$$
$$|\textbf{order}| = 3$$

Often, we refer to **bool** as 2 and **order** as 3:

$$\texttt{true} : 2$$
$$\texttt{LESS} : 3$$

Products

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Question

What is $|\tau_1 \times \tau_2|$?

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For example,

$$\begin{aligned} |\textbf{bool} \times \textbf{order}| &= |\textbf{bool}| \times |\textbf{order}| \\ &= 2 \times 3 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

What do you know!

Theorem: Commutativity of Products

For all τ_1, τ_2:

$$\tau_1 \times \tau_2 \simeq \tau_2 \times \tau_1$$

Theorem: Associativity of Products

For all τ_1, τ_2, τ_3:

$$\tau_1 \times (\tau_2 \times \tau_3) \simeq (\tau_1 \times \tau_2) \times \tau_3$$

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Proving Type Isomorphisms

To prove that $\tau \simeq \tau'$, we need a *bijection* between τ and τ'.

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We write two (total) functions, $f : \tau \to \tau'$ and $f' : \tau' \to \tau$, such that f and f' are *inverses*.

$$\texttt{f' (f x)} \cong \texttt{x}$$
$$\texttt{f (f' x)} \cong \texttt{x}$$

Associativity of Products: Proved!

Let's prove associativity of products:

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$$f' : (\tau_1 \times \tau_2) \times \tau_3 \to \tau_1 \times (\tau_2 \times \tau_3)$$

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Nice!

$$f = \texttt{fn (a,(b,c)) => ((a,b),c)}$$
$$f' = \texttt{fn ((a,b),c) => (a,(b,c))}$$

Multiplicative Identity?

Follow-Up

Is there an identity element, "1"?

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$$1 \times \tau = \tau$$

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Theorem

For all types τ:

$$\tau \times \textbf{unit} \simeq \tau$$
$$\textbf{unit} \times \tau \simeq \tau$$

Sums

Increment

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Is there such thing as $\tau + 1$?

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Answer

Yes! τ **option**.

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SOME x	(τ choices)
NONE	(1 choice)

Sums

```
datatype ('a,'b) either = Left of 'a | Right of 'b
```
[1]

[1] In the Standard ML Basis, (almost) the `Either` structure!

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$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_1}{\Gamma \vdash \textbf{Left}\ e : \tau_1 + \tau_2}\ (\text{LEFT}) \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash \textbf{Right}\ e : \tau_1 + \tau_2}\ (\text{RIGHT})$$

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And of course...

For all τ_1, τ_2:

$$|\tau_1 + \tau_2| = |\tau_1| + |\tau_2|$$

[1] In the Standard ML Basis, (almost) the `Either` structure!

Options as Sums

```
datatype ('a,'b) either = Left of 'a | Right of 'b
```

Notice:

```
type 'a option = ('a,unit) either
```

We can represent τ **option** as $\tau +$ **unit**.

Example: Distributivity

Claim

For all types A, B, C:

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

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f : `('a * 'b, 'a * 'c) either -> 'a * ('b,'c) either`

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$f =$ `fn Left (a,b) => (a,Left b) | Right (a,c) => (a,Right c)`

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Practical Application

Code refactoring principle! If both cases store the same data, factor it out.

Zero to Hero

If we can add, what's 0?

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void is a type which has no value (terminology is *uninhabited*). How do we construct a type with no value (in SML)?

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \textbf{void}}{\Gamma \vdash \textbf{absurd}(e) : \tau} \ (\text{ABSURD})$$

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Implementing via SML Hacking

```
datatype void = Void of void
fun absurd (Void v) = absurd v
```

Notice: `absurd` is total!

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void*

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For all types τ:

$$\tau + \textbf{void} \simeq \tau$$

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f : `('tau,void) either -> 'tau`

f' : `'tau -> ('tau,void) either`

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Claim

For all types τ:

$$\tau + \textbf{void} \simeq \tau$$

$$f : \texttt{('tau,void) either -> 'tau}$$
$$f' : \texttt{'tau -> ('tau,void) either}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \texttt{fn Left x => x | Right v => absurd v} \\ f' &= \texttt{fn x => Left x} \\ &= \texttt{Left} \end{aligned}$$

Functions

How Many Functions?

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Theorem

There are $|B|^{|A|}$ total functions from type A to type B.

Example: Power of a Power

In math, it's true that:

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Yes!

```
f  = Fn.uncurry : ('a -> 'b -> 'c) -> ('a * 'b -> 'c)
f' = Fn.curry   : ('a * 'b -> 'c) -> ('a -> 'b -> 'c)
```

Recursive Types

Lists

```
datatype 'a list = Nil | Cons of 'a * 'a list
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$$L(\alpha) \simeq \textbf{unit} + \alpha \times L(\alpha)$$

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$$L(\alpha) \simeq \textbf{unit} + \alpha \times L(\alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\alpha) &= 1 + \alpha \times L(\alpha) \\ &= 1 + \alpha \times (1 + \alpha \times L(\alpha)) \\ &= 1 + \alpha + \alpha \times L(\alpha) \\ &= 1 + \alpha + \alpha \times (1 + \alpha \times L(\alpha)) \\ &= 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Natural Numbers

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Therefore, we would expect:

$$\infty = 1 + \infty$$

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```
f  = fn Zero => NONE | Succ n => SOME n
f' = fn NONE => Zero | SOME n => Succ n
```

Binary Trees

```
datatype 'a tree
  = Empty
  | Node of 'a tree * 'a * 'a tree
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$$
\begin{aligned}
T(\alpha) &\simeq \textbf{unit} + T(\alpha) \times \alpha \times T(\alpha) \\
&\simeq \textbf{unit} + \alpha \times T(\alpha)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

Binary Shrubs

```
datatype 'a shrub
  = Leaf of 'a
  | Node of 'a shrub * 'a shrub
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$$S(\alpha) = \alpha^1 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^3 + 5\alpha^4 + \ldots + \frac{1}{n}\binom{2n-2}{n-1}\alpha^n + \ldots$$

(Taylor series)

What does that even MEAN?

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Revelation

$\frac{1}{n}\binom{2n-2}{n-1}$ is the number of `'a shrubs` of n nodes!

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Revelation

$\frac{1}{n}\binom{2n-2}{n-1}$ is the number of `'a shrubs` of n nodes!

- This sequence is called the Catalan numbers
- This technique is called Generating Functions

haha type derivates go brrr

Taking Things Too Far

Question

What is $\frac{d}{d\alpha}\tau(\alpha)$?

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Smart Idea

Dismiss the idea outright - this is madness!

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Our Plan

$>$:)

>:)

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = \left(\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha \times \alpha \times \alpha\right) + \left(\alpha \times \frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha \times \alpha\right) + \left(\alpha \times \alpha \times \frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha\right)$$

>:)

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = \left(\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha \times \alpha \times \alpha\right) + \left(\alpha \times \frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha \times \alpha\right) + \left(\alpha \times \alpha \times \frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = 3\alpha^2$$

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$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = 3\alpha^2$$

$$\alpha \times \alpha \times \alpha \qquad \mapsto \qquad 3 \times (\alpha \times \alpha)$$

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$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = 3\alpha^2$$

$$\alpha \times \alpha \times \alpha \qquad \mapsto \qquad 3 \times (\alpha \times \alpha)$$

Conclusion

Differentiating a power “eats” a tuple slot, and tells you which element was removed.

Differentiating a List

Recall that:

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \cdots = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

[3] What the hype is a negative type?

Differentiating a List

Recall that:

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \cdots = \frac{a}{1 - r}$$

We have:[3]

$$L(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \ldots \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{1 - \alpha}$$

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Differentiating a List

Recall that:

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We have:[3]

$$L(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha + \alpha^2 + \ldots \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{d\alpha} L(\alpha) &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \\
&= \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)^2} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha}\right)^2 \\
&= L(\alpha)^2
\end{aligned}$$

[3]What the hype is a negative type?

Tree for Two, and Two for Tree

We said:

$$T(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha T(\alpha)^2$$

Here we go again...

Tree for Two, and Two for Tree

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Here we go again...

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{d\alpha} T(\alpha) &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} 1 + \frac{d}{d\alpha} \alpha T(\alpha)^2 \\
&= \alpha \times \frac{d}{d\alpha} T(\alpha)^2 + \frac{d}{d\alpha} \alpha \times T(\alpha)^2 \\
&= 2\alpha T(\alpha) \times \frac{d}{d\alpha} T(\alpha) + T(\alpha)^2 \\
\frac{d}{d\alpha} T(\alpha) &= T(\alpha)^2 \left(\frac{1}{1 - 2\alpha T(\alpha)} \right) \\
&= T(\alpha)^2 L(2\alpha T(\alpha))
\end{aligned}$$

Holey Cow!

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = 3\alpha^2$$
$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}L(\alpha) = L(\alpha)^2$$
$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}T(\alpha) = T(\alpha)^2 L(2\alpha T(\alpha))$$

Holey Cow!

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = 3\alpha^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}L(\alpha) = L(\alpha)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}T(\alpha) = T(\alpha)^2 L(2\alpha T(\alpha))$$

Theorem

The Derivative of a Regular Type is its Type of One-Hole Contexts.[a]

[a] `http://strictlypositive.org/diff.pdf`

Holey Cow!

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}\alpha^3 = 3\alpha^2$$

“punctured” tuple

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}L(\alpha) = L(\alpha)^2$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha}T(\alpha) = T(\alpha)^2 L(2\alpha T(\alpha))$$

Theorem

The Derivative of a Regular Type is its Type of One-Hole Contexts.[a]

[a] http://strictlypositive.org/diff.pdf

Holey Cow!

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