

Parametric Datatype-Genericity



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1. Unzip is natural

- datatype-generic UNZIP_F unzipping a structure of pairs
- polymorphic — type-indexed family of functions:

$$\text{UNZIP}_{F,\alpha} : F(\text{Pair}(\alpha)) \rightarrow \text{Pair}(F(\alpha))$$

- naturality property, relating instances: for $f : \alpha \rightarrow \beta$,

$$\text{UNZIP}_{F,\beta} \cdot F(\text{Pair}(f)) = \text{Pair}(F(f)) \cdot \text{UNZIP}_{F,\alpha}$$

- so UNZIP is a natural transformation:

$$\text{UNZIP}_F : F \circ \text{Pair} \rightarrow \text{Pair} \circ F$$

2. Unzip is higher-order natural

- another level of coherence, concerning the other index:

$$\text{UNZIP}_G \cdot \phi = \text{Pair}(\phi) \cdot \text{UNZIP}_F$$

for $\phi : F \dot{\rightarrow} G$

- so UNZIP is also a higher-order natural transformation:

$$\text{UNZIP} : (\circ\text{Pair}) \dot{\rightarrow} (\text{Pair}\circ)$$

3. Fold

- inductive datatype μF with $\text{IN}_F : F(\mu F) \rightarrow \mu F$
- $\text{FOLD}_F(f) : \mu F \rightarrow \alpha$ for $f : F(\alpha) \rightarrow \alpha$
- universal property

$$h = \text{FOLD}_F(f) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad h \cdot \text{IN}_F = f \cdot F(h)$$

- hence fusion

$$h \cdot \text{FOLD}_F(f) = \text{FOLD}_F(g) \quad \Leftarrow \quad h \cdot f = g \cdot F(h)$$

4. Relating different instances of fold

- for $\phi : F \dot{\rightarrow} G$, let

$$\mu\phi = \text{FOLD}_F(\text{IN}_G \cdot \phi_{\mu G}) : \mu F \rightarrow \mu G$$

- then, by fusion, for $\phi : F \dot{\rightarrow} G$,

$$\text{FOLD}_F(f \cdot \phi) = \text{FOLD}_G(f) \cdot \mu\phi$$

- for example,

$$ldepth = length \cdot lspine$$

5. Fold is a hont

Assume cartesian closed category \mathbb{C} . Fix an object $A \in |\mathbb{C}|$. Define the two hofunctors \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K} from $\mathbb{C}^{\mathbb{C}}$ to \mathbb{C}^{op} as follows:

- $\mathcal{H}(F) = (F(A) \Rightarrow A)$;
- $\mathcal{H}(\phi) = (\cdot \phi_A) : (G(A) \Rightarrow A) \rightarrow (F(A) \Rightarrow A)$ for $\phi : F \dot{\rightarrow} G$;
- $\mathcal{K}(F) = (\mu F \Rightarrow A)$;
- $\mathcal{K}(\phi) = (\cdot \mu(\phi)) : (\mu G \Rightarrow A) \rightarrow (\mu F \Rightarrow A)$ for $\phi : F \dot{\rightarrow} G$.

Then $\text{FOLD}_F \cdot \mathcal{H}(\phi) = \mathcal{K}(\phi) \cdot \text{FOLD}_G$ for each $\phi : F \dot{\rightarrow} G$, or diagrammatically:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{H}(F) & \xrightarrow{\text{FOLD}_G} & \mathcal{K}(F) \\
 \mathcal{H}(\phi) \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathcal{K}(\phi) \\
 \mathcal{H}(G) & \xrightarrow{\text{FOLD}_F} & \mathcal{K}(G)
 \end{array}$$

6. Other honts

- $\text{UNFOLD}_F(f) : \alpha \rightarrow \nu F$ for $f : \alpha \rightarrow F(\alpha)$, where coinductive datatype νF with $\text{OUT}_F : \mu F \rightarrow F(\mu F)$
- $\text{PARA}_F : (F(A \times \mu F) \Rightarrow A) \rightarrow (\mu F \Rightarrow A)$
- $\text{APO}_F : (A \Rightarrow F(A + \nu F)) \rightarrow (A \Rightarrow \nu F)$
- IN and OUT
- ...

7. Parametricity vs ad-hockery

- parametrization vs type inspection
- reasonability vs flexibility
- higher-order parametricity theorem?