02157 Functional Programming

Lecture 2: Functions, Basic Types and Tuples

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Outline

- A further look at functions, including higher-order (or curried) functions
- A further look at basic types, including characters, equality and ordering
- A first look at polymorphism
- A further look at tuples and patterns
- A further look at lists and list recursion

Goal: By the end of the day you are acquainted with a major part of the F# language.

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Anonymous functions

Function expressions with general patterns, e.g.

```
function
 | 2         -> 28  // February
 |4|6|9|11  -> 30  // April, June, September, November
 | _         -> 31  // All other months
;;
```

Simple function expressions, e.g.

```
fun r -> System.Math.PI * r * r ;;
val it : float -> float = <fun:clo@10-1>

it 2.0 ;;
val it : float = 12.56637061
```

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Simple functions expressions with *currying*

$$\texttt{fun}\ x\ y\ \cdots\ z\ \rightarrow e$$

with the same meaning as

$$\texttt{fun}\ x \rightarrow (\texttt{fun}\ y \rightarrow (\cdots\ (\texttt{fun}\ z \rightarrow e)\cdots))$$

For example: The function below takes an integer as argument and returns a function of type `int -> int` as value:

```
fun x y -> x + x*y;;
val it : int ->  int -> int = <fun:clo@2-1>

let f = it 2;;
val f : ( int -> int)

f 3;;
val it : int = 8
```

Functions are first class citizens:
the argument and the value of a function may be functions

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Function declarations

A simple function declaration:

$$\texttt{let}\ f\ x\ =\ e \qquad \text{means} \qquad \texttt{let}\ f\ =\ \texttt{fun}\ x\ \rightarrow e$$

For example: `let circleArea r =  System.Math.PI *r*r`

A declaration of a curried function

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For example:

```
let addMult x y = x + x*y;;
val addMult : int -> int -> int

let f = addMult 2;;
val f : (int -> int)

f 3;;
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An example

Suppose that we have a cube with side length s, containing a liquid with density ρ. The weight of the liquid is then given by $\rho \cdot s^3$:

```
let weight ro s = ro * s ** 3.0;;
val weight : float -> float -> float
```

We can make *partial evaluations* to define functions for computing the weight of a cube of either water or methanol:

```
let waterWeight = weight 1000.0;;
val waterWeight : (float -> float)

waterWeight 2.0;;
val it : float = 8000.0

let methanolWeight = weight 786.5 ;;
val methanolWeight : (float -> float)

methanolWeight 2.0;;
val it : float = 6292.0
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Patterns

We have in previous examples exploited the pattern matching in function expression:

$$\begin{array}{l} \texttt{function} \\ \mid \mathit{pat}_1 \quad \to \quad e_1 \\ \qquad \vdots \\ \mid \mathit{pat}_n \quad \to \quad e_n \end{array}$$

A match expression has a similar pattern matching feature:

$$\begin{array}{l} \texttt{match}\ e\ \texttt{with} \\ \mid \mathit{pat}_1 \quad \to \quad e_1 \\ \qquad \vdots \\ \mid \mathit{pat}_n \quad \to \quad e_n \end{array}$$

The value of e is computed and the expressing e_i corresponding to the first matching pattern is chosen for further evaluation.

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Example

Alternative declarations of the power function:

```
let rec power = function
 | (_,0) -> 1.0
 | (x,n) -> x * power(x,n-1);;
```

are

```
let rec power a = match a with
                  | (_,0) -> 1.0
                  | (x,n) -> x * power(x,n-1);;
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and

```
let rec power(x,n) = match n with
                     | 0  -> 1.0
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Infix functions

The prefix version $(\oplus)$ of an infix operator $\oplus$ is a curried function.

For example:

```
(+);;
val it : (int -> int -> int) = <fun:it@1>
```

Arguments can be supplied one by one:

```
let plusThree = (+) 3;;
val plusThree : (int -> int)

plusThree 5;;
val it : int = 8
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Function composition: $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$

For example, if $f(y) = y + 3$ and $g(x) = x^2$, then $(f \circ\ g)(z) = z^2 + 3$.

The infix operator << in F# denotes functional composition:

```
let f y = y+3;;          // f(y) = y+3

let g x = x*x;;          // g(x) = x*x

let h = f << g;;         // h = (f o g)
val h : int -> int

h 4;;                    // h(4) = (f o g)(4)
val it : int = 19
```

Using just anonymous functions:

```
((fun y -> y+3) << (fun x -> x*x)) 4;;
val it : int = 19
```

Type of (<<) ?

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Basic Types: equality and ordering

The basic types: integers, floats, booleans, and strings type were covered last week. Characters are considered on the next slide.
For these types (and many other) equality and ordering are defined.

In particular, there is a function:

$$\texttt{compare}\, x\, y \;=\; \begin{cases} >0 & \text{if } x > y \\ 0 & \text{if } x = y \\ <0 & \text{if } x < y \end{cases}$$

For example:

```
compare 7.4 2.0;;
val it : int = 1

compare "abc" "def";;
val it : int = -3

compare 1 4;;
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Pattern matching with guards

It is often useful to have when guards in patterns:

```
let ordText x y = match compare x y with
                  | t when t > 0 -> "greater"
                  | 0            -> "equal"
                  | _            -> "less";;

ordText "abc" "Abc";;
val it : bool = true
```

The first clause is only taken when `t > 0` evaluates to true.

Polymorphism and comparison

The type of `ordText`

```
val ordText : 'a -> 'a -> string when 'a : comparison
```

contains

- a type variable `'a`, and
- a type constraint `'a : comparison`

The type variable can be instantiated to any type provided comparison is defined for that type. It is called a polymorphic type.

For example:

```
ordText true false;;
val it : string = "greater"

ordText (1,true) (1,false);;
val it : string = "greater"

ordText sin cos;;
... '('a -> 'a)' does not support the 'comparison' ...
```

Comparison is not defined for types involving functions.

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Characters

Type name: `char`

Values `'a'`, `' '`, `'\''` (escape sequence for `'`)

Examples

```
let isLowerCaseVowel ch =
     System.Char.IsLower ch &&
     (ch='a' || ch='e' || ch = 'i' || ch='o' || ch = 'u');;
val isLowerCaseVowel : char -> bool

isLowerCaseVowel 'i';;
val it : bool = true

isLowerCaseVowel 'I';;
val it : bool = false
```

The *i*'th character in a string is achieved using the "dot"-notation:

```
"abc".[0];;
val it : char = 'a'
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Overloaded Operators and Type inference

A squaring function on integers:

Declaration	Type	
`let square x = x * x`	`int -> int`	Default

A squaring function on floats: `square: float -> float`

Declaration	
`let square(x:float) = x * x`	Type the argument
`let square x:float = x * x`	Type the result
`let square x = x * x: float`	Type expression for the result
`let square x = x:float * x`	Type a variable

You can mix these possibilities

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Tuples

An ordered collection of *n* values $(v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_n)$ is called an *n*-tuple

Examples

`(3, false);` `val it = (3, false) :  int * bool`	2-tuples (pairs)
`(1, 2, ("ab",true));` `val it = (1, 2, ("ab", true)) : ?`	3-tuples (triples)

Equality defined componentwise, ordering lexicographically

```
(1, 2.0, true) = (2-1, 2.0*1.0, 1<2);;
val it = true :  bool
```

```
compare (1, 2.0, true) (2-1, 3.0, false);;
val it :  int = -1
```

provided = is defined on components

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Tuple patterns

Extract components of tuples

```
let ((x,_),(_,y,_)) = ((1,true),("a","b",false));;
val x :  int = 1
val y :  string = "b"
```

Pattern matching yields bindings

Restriction

```
let (x,x) = (1,1);;
...
 ...  ERROR ...  'x' is bound twice in this pattern
```

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Local declarations

Examples

```
let g x =
   let a = 6
   let f y = y + a
   x + f x;;
val g : int -> int

g 1;;
val it : int = 8
```

Note: a and f are not visible outside of g

Declaration of types and exceptions

Example: Solve $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

```
type Equation = float * float * float
type Solution = float * float
exception Solve;  (* declares an exception *)
```

```
let solve(a,b,c) =
    if b*b-4.0*a*c < 0.0 || a = 0.0 then raise Solve
    else ((-b + sqrt(b*b-4.0*a*c))/(2.0*a),
          (-b - sqrt(b*b-4.0*a*c))/(2.0*a));;
val solve : float * float * float -> float * float
```

The type of the function `solve` is (the expansion of)

`Equation -> Solution`

d is declared once and used 3 times   readability, efficiency

Declaration of types and exceptions

Example: Solve $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

```
type Equation = float * float * float
type Solution = float * float
exception Solve;  (* declares an exception *)
```

```
let solve(a,b,c) =
     if b*b-4.0*a*c < 0.0 || a = 0.0 then raise Solve
     else ((-b + sqrt(b*b-4.0*a*c))/(2.0*a),
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The type of the function `solve` is (the expansion of)

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Solution using local declarations

```
let solve(a,b,c) =
    let d = b*b-4.0*a*c
    if d < 0.0 || a = 0.0 then raise Solve else
    ((-b + sqrt d)/(2.0*a),(-b - sqrt d)/(2.0*a));;
```

```
let solve(a,b,c) =
    let sqrtD =
      let d = b*b-4.0*a*c
      if d < 0.0 || a = 0.0 then raise Solve
      else sqrt d
    ((-b + sqrtD)/(2.0*a),(-b - sqrtD)/(2.0*a));;
```

Indentation matters

Solution using local declarations

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Indentation matters

Example: Rational Numbers

Consider the following signature, specifying operations and their types:

Specification	**Comment**
type qnum = int * int	rational numbers
exception QDiv	division by zero
mkQ: int * int $\rightarrow$ qnum	construction of rational numbers
.+.: qnum * qnum $\rightarrow$ qnum	addition of rational numbers
.-.: qnum * qnum $\rightarrow$ qnum	subtraction of rational numbers
.*.: qnum * qnum $\rightarrow$ qnum	multiplication of rational numbers
./.: qnum * qnum $\rightarrow$ qnum	division of rational numbers
.=.: qnum * qnum $\rightarrow$ bool	equality of rational numbers
toString: qnum $\rightarrow$ string	String representation of rational numbers

Intended use

```
let q1 = mkQ(2,3);;

let q2 = mkQ(12, -27);;

let q3 = mkQ(-1, 4) .*. q2 .-. q1;;

let q4 = q1 .-. q2 ./. q3;;

toString q4;;
val it :  string = "-2/15"
```

$q_1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$q_2 = -\frac{12}{27} = -\frac{4}{9}$

$q_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot q_2 - q_1 = -\frac{5}{9}$

$q_4 = q_1 - q_2/q_3 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{-4}{9} / \frac{-5}{9}$

$= -\frac{2}{15}$

Operators are infix with usual precedences

Note: Without using infix:

```
let q3 = (.-.)((.*.) (mkQ(-1,4)) q2) q1;;
```

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Representation: (a, b), $b > 0$ and $\mathtt{gcd}(a, b) = 1$

Example $-\frac{12}{27}$ is represented by $(-4, 9)$

Greatest common divisor (Euclid's algorithm)

`let rec gcd = function` `  | (0,n) -> n` `  | (m,n) -> gcd(n % m,m);;` `val gcd : int * int -> int`	`- gcd(12,27);;` `val it : int = 3`

Function to cancel common divisors:

```
let canc(p,q) =
   let sign = if p*q < 0 then -1 else 1
   let ap = abs p
   let aq = abs q
   let d  = gcd(ap,aq)
   (sign * (ap / d), aq / d);;

canc(12,-27);;
val it : int * int = (-4, 9)
```

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```

Program for rational numbers

Declaration of the constructor:

```
exception QDiv;;
let mkQ = function
   | (_,0)  -> raise QDiv
   | pr     -> canc pr;;
```

Rules of arithmetic:

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd} \qquad \frac{a}{b} - \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad-bc}{bd}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd} \qquad \frac{a}{b} / \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c} \quad \text{when } c \neq 0$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = ad = bc$$

Program corresponds direly to these rules

```
let (.+.) (a,b) (c,d) = canc(a*d + b*c, b*d);;
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let (.*.) (a,b) (c,d) = canc(a*c, b*d);;
let (./.) (a,b) (c,d) = (a,b) .*. mkQ(d,c);;
let (.=.) (a,b) (c,d) = (a,b) = (c,d);;
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Note: Functions must preserve the invariant of the representation

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Pattern matching and recursion

Consider `unzip` that maps a list of pairs to a pair of lists:

$$\texttt{unzip}([(x_0,y_0);(x_1,y_1);\ldots;(x_{n-1},y_{n-1})]$$
$$= ([x_0;x_1;\ldots;x_{n-1}],[y_0;y_1;\ldots;y_{n-1}])$$

with the declaration:

```
let rec unzip = function
    | []          -> ([],[])
    | (x,y)::rest -> let (xs,ys) = unzip rest
                     (x::xs,y::ys);;

unzip [(1,"a");(2,"b")];;
val it : int list * string list = ([1; 2], ["a"; "b"])
```

Notice

- pattern matching on result of recursive call
- `unzip` is polymorphic. Type?
- `unzip` is available in the `List` library.

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Notice

- pattern matching on result of recursive call
- `unzip` is polymorphic. Type?
- `unzip` is available in the `List` library.

Summary

You are acquainted with a major part of the F# language.

- Higher-order (or curried) functions
- Basic types, equality and ordering
- Polymorphism
- Tuples
- Patterns
- A look at lists and list recursion