

Unfolding Nested Patterns and Copatterns

Anton Setzer

(Swansea, UK)

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Theorem Regarding Undecidability of Equality

Theorem

Assume the following:

- ▶ *There exists a decidable subset $\text{Stream} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$,*
- ▶ *computable functions*
 $\text{head} : \text{Stream} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $\text{tail} : \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$,
- ▶ *a decidable equality $_ == _$ on Stream which is congruence,*
- ▶ *the possibility to define elements of Stream by guarded recursion based on primitive recursive functions $f, g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, such that the standard equalities related to guarded recursion hold.*

Then it is not possible to fulfil the following condition:

$$\forall s, s' : \text{Stream}. \text{head } s = \text{head } s' \wedge \text{tail } s == \text{tail } s' \rightarrow s == s' \quad (*)$$

Consequences for Codata Approach

Remark

Condition () is fulfilled if we have an operation*
 $\text{cons} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ *preserving equalities s.t.*

$$\forall s : \text{Stream}. s = \text{cons} (\text{head } s) (\text{tail } s)$$

So we cannot have a type theory with streams, decidable type checking and decidable equality on streams such that

$$\forall s. \exists n, s'. s == \text{cons } n \ s'$$

as assumed by the codata approach.

Proof of Theorem

- ▶ Assume we had the above.
- ▶ By

$$s \approx n_0 :: n_1 :: n_2 :: \cdots n_k :: s'$$

we mean the equations using head, tail expressing that s behaves as the stream indicated on the right hand side.

- ▶ Define by guarded recursion $l : \text{Stream}$

$$l \approx 1 :: 1 :: 1 :: \cdots$$

Proof of Theorem

- For e code for a Turing machine define by guarded recursion based on primitive recursion functions f, g s.t. if e terminates after n steps and returns result k then

$$f e \approx \underbrace{0 :: 0 :: 0 :: \cdots :: 0}_{n \text{ times}} :: l$$

$$g e \approx \begin{cases} \underbrace{0 :: 0 :: 0 :: \cdots :: 0}_{n \text{ times}} :: l & \text{if } k = 0 \\ \underbrace{0 :: 0 :: 0 :: \cdots :: 0}_{n+1 \text{ times}} :: l & \text{if } k > 0 \end{cases}$$

Proof of Theorem

$$f\ e \approx \underbrace{0 :: 0 :: 0 :: \dots :: 0 :: l}_{n \text{ times}}$$

$$g\ e \approx \begin{cases} \underbrace{0 :: 0 :: 0 :: \dots :: 0 :: l}_{n \text{ times}} & \text{if } k = 0 \\ \underbrace{0 :: 0 :: 0 :: \dots :: 0 :: l}_{n+1 \text{ times}} & \text{if } k > 0 \end{cases}$$

- ▶ If e terminates after n steps with result 0 then

$$f\ e == g\ e$$

- ▶ If e terminates after n steps with result > 0 then

$$\neg(f\ e == g\ e)$$

Proof of Theorem

- ▶ So

$$\lambda e.(f\ e == g\ e)$$

separates the TM with result 0 from those with result > 0 .

- ▶ But these two sets are inseparable.

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Operators for Primitive (Co)Recursion

$$P_{\mathbb{N},A} : A \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A$$

$$P_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ steps}_S 0 = \text{step}_0$$

$$P_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ steps}_S (S n) = \text{steps}_S n (P_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ steps}_S n)$$

$$\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} : (A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (\text{Stream} + A)) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Stream}$$

$$\text{head} (\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}} a) = \text{step}_{\text{head}} a$$

$$\text{tail} (\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}} a) =$$

$$\text{case}_{\text{Stream},A,\text{Stream}} \text{id} (\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}}) (\text{step}_{\text{tail}} a)$$

Example of Mixed Pattern and Copattern Matching

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \\
 \text{head} \quad (f \ 0 \) &= 0 \\
 \text{head} \ (\text{tail} \ (f \ 0 \)) &= 0 \\
 \text{tail} \ (\text{tail} \ (f \ 0 \)) &= f \ N \\
 \text{head} \quad (f \ (S \ n)) &= S \ n \\
 \text{head} \ (\text{tail} \ (f \ (S \ n))) &= S \ n \\
 \text{tail} \ (\text{tail} \ (f \ (S \ n))) &= f \ n
 \end{aligned}$$

This example can be reduced to primitive (co)recursion.

Step 1: Following the development of the (co)pattern matching definition, unfold it into simultaneous non-nested (co)pattern matching definitions.

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $\text{head } (f \ n) = g \ n$ $\text{tail } (f \ n) = h \ n$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $(\text{head } (f \ 0)) = g \ 0 = 0$ $(\text{head } (f \ (S \ n))) = g \ (S \ n) = S \ n$ $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{tail } (f \ 0)) = h \ 0 = b_0$ $(\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n))) = h \ (S \ n) = h_0 \ n$ $b_0 : \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{head } \ b_0 = 0$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{tail } \ b_0 = f \ N$ $h_0 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n)))) = \text{head } \ (h_0 \ n) = S \ n$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n)))) = \text{tail } \ (h_0 \ n) = f \ n$

Step 2: Reduction to Primitive (Co)recursion

- ▶ We can always after step 2 replace the recursion by full (co)recursion operators.
- ▶ Reduction to primitive (co)recursion – if it is possible – requires more work:
- ▶ First the functions f, b_0, h_0 defined by copattern matching can be defined simultaneously:

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$f \ n = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)$$

 $(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)) = g \ n$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b_0}) = 0$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h_0} \ n)) = S \ n$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)) = h \ n$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b_0}) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ N)$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h_0} \ n)) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)$$

 $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$g \ 0 = 0$$

$$g \ (S \ n) = S \ n$$

 $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$h \ 0 = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{b_0})$$

$$h \ (S \ n) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h_0} \ n)$$

Unfolding of the Pattern Matchings

- ▶ h has recursive calls allowed by primitive corecursion on Stream. We replace h by a function h' return the argument for the recursive call.

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$f\ n = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)$$

 $(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)) = g\ n$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b}_0) = 0$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h}_0\ n)) = S\ n$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)) = (\text{id} + (f + b_0 + h_0)) (h'\ n)$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b}_0) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ N)$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h}_0\ n)) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)$$

 $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$g\ 0 = 0$$

$$g\ (S\ n) = S\ n$$

 $h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\underline{\text{return}}(\text{Stream}) + (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})))$

$$h'\ 0 = \underline{b}_0$$

$$h'\ (S\ n) = \underline{h}_0\ n$$

Replacement by Combinators

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $f = \lambda n. (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)$ $(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(f + b_0 + h_0) =$ $\text{coP}_{\text{Stream}, (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N}))} (\text{case}_{(\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + (\underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})))}$
 $\quad g$
 $\quad (\text{case}_{\underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})} (\lambda _ . 0) \ S)))$
 $(\text{case}_{(\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + (\underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})))}$
 $\quad h'$
 $\quad (\text{case}_{\underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})} (\lambda _ . \underline{f} \ N) \ \underline{f}))$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $g = P_{\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}} \ 0 \ (\lambda n, ih.S \ n)$ $h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\underline{\text{return}}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N}))$ $h' = P_{\mathbb{N}, (\underline{\text{return}}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N}))} \ \underline{b_0} \ (\lambda n, ih.\underline{h_0} \ n)$

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Conclusion

- ▶ Codata types make the assumption

$$\forall s : \text{Stream}. \exists n, s'. s = \text{cons } n \ s'$$

which cannot be combined with a decidable equality.

- ▶ One can reduce certain cases of recursive nested (co)pattern matching to primitive (co)recursion.
 - ▶ Systematic treatment needs still to be done.
 - ▶ Cases which can be reduced should be those to be accepted by a termination checker.
 - ▶ If the reduction succeeds we get a normalising version (by Mendler and Geuvers).
 - ▶ Therefore a termination checked version of the calculus is normalising.

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Example of Mixed Pattern and Copattern Matching

We consider operators for full and primitive (co)recursion:

$$P_{\mathbb{N},A} : A \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A$$

$$P_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S 0 = \text{step}_0$$

$$P_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S (S n) = \text{step}_S n (P_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S n)$$

$$R_{\mathbb{N},A} : ((\mathbb{N} \rightarrow A) \rightarrow A) \rightarrow ((\mathbb{N} \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \rightarrow A$$

$$R_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S 0 = \text{step}_0 (R_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S)$$

$$R_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S (S n) = \text{step}_S (R_{\mathbb{N},A} \text{ step}_0 \text{ step}_S) n$$

Operators for full/primitive (co)recursion

$$\begin{aligned} \text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} &: (A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow (A \rightarrow (\text{Stream} + A)) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Stream} \\ \text{head} (\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}} a) &= \text{step}_{\text{head}} a \\ \text{tail} (\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}} a) &= \\ &\text{case}_{\text{Stream},A,\text{Stream}} \text{id} (\text{coP}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}}) (\text{step}_{\text{tail}} a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{coR}_{\text{Stream},A} &: ((A \rightarrow \text{Stream}) \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathbb{N}) \\ &\rightarrow ((A \rightarrow \text{Stream}) \\ &\rightarrow A \rightarrow \text{Stream}) \rightarrow \text{Stream} \\ \text{head} (\text{coR}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}} a) &= \text{step}_{\text{head}} \\ &(\text{coR}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}}) a \\ \text{tail} (\text{coR}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}} a) &= \text{step}_{\text{tail}} \\ &(\text{coR}_{\text{Stream},A} \text{ step}_{\text{head}} \text{ step}_{\text{tail}}) a \end{aligned}$$

Step 1: Unnesting of Nested (Co)Pattern Matching

We follow the steps in the pattern matching:

We start with

$$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$$

$$\text{head } (f \ n) = ?$$

$$\text{tail } (f \ n) = ?$$

Pattern matching on first n :

$$\begin{aligned} f &: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \\ \text{head } (f \ 0) &= ? \\ \text{head } (f \ (\text{S } n)) &= ? \\ \text{tail } (f \ n) &= ? \end{aligned}$$

corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned} f &: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \\ \text{head } (f \ n) &= g \ n \\ \text{tail } (f \ n) &= ? \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ (\text{head } (f \ 0) =) &g \ 0 = ? \\ (\text{head } (f \ (\text{S } n)) =) &g \ (\text{S } n) = ? \end{aligned}$$

Pattern matching on second $n : \mathbb{N}$:

$$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$$

$$\text{head } (f \ 0) \quad = \quad ?$$

$$\text{head } (f \ (\text{S } n)) \quad = \quad ?$$

$$\text{tail } (f \ 0) \quad = \quad ?$$

$$\text{tail } (f \ (\text{S } n)) \quad = \quad ?$$

corresponds to

$$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$$

$$\text{head } (f \ n) \quad = \quad g \ n$$

$$\text{tail } (f \ n) \quad = \quad h \ n$$

$$g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\text{head } (f \ 0) \quad =) \quad g \ 0 \quad = \quad ?$$

$$(\text{head } (f \ (\text{S } n)) \quad =) \quad g \ (\text{S } n) \quad = \quad ?$$

$$h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$$

$$(\text{tail } (f \ 0) \quad =) \quad h \ 0 \quad = \quad ?$$

$$(\text{tail } (f \ (\text{S } n)) \quad =) \quad h \ (\text{S } n) \quad = \quad ?$$

Copattern matching on $\text{tail } (f\ 0) : \text{Stream}$

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$\text{head } (f\ 0) = ?$

$\text{head } (f\ (S\ n)) = ?$

$\text{head } (\text{tail } (f\ 0)) = ?$

$\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f\ 0)) = ?$

$\text{tail } (f\ (S\ n)) = ?$

which corresponds to

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $\text{head } (f \ n) = g \ n$ $\text{tail } (f \ n) = h \ n$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $(\text{head } (f \ 0)) = g \ 0 = ?$ $(\text{head } (f \ (S \ n))) = g \ (S \ n) = ?$ $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{tail } (f \ 0)) = h \ 0 = b_0$ $(\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n))) = h \ (S \ n) = ?$ $b_0 : \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{head } b_0 = ?$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{tail } b_0 = ?$

Copattern matching on $\text{tail } (f \text{ (S } n)) : \text{Stream}$:

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$\text{head } (f \text{ 0 }) = ?$

$\text{head } (f \text{ (S } n)) = ?$

$\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \text{ 0 })) = ?$

$\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \text{ 0 })) = ?$

$\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \text{ (S } n))) = ?$

$\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \text{ (S } n))) = ?$

which corresponds to

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $\text{head } (f \ n) = g \ n$ $\text{tail } (f \ n) = h \ n$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $(\text{head } (f \ 0)) = g \ 0 = ?$ $(\text{head } (f \ (\text{S } n))) = g \ (\text{S } n) = ?$ $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{tail } (f \ 0)) = h \ 0 = b_0$ $(\text{tail } (f \ (\text{S } n))) = h \ (\text{S } n) = h_0 \ n$ $b_0 : \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{head } \ b_0 = ?$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{tail } \ b_0 = ?$ $h_0 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ (\text{S } n)))) = \text{head } \ (h_0 \ n) = ?$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ (\text{S } n)))) = \text{tail } \ (h_0 \ n) = ?$

Resolving the goals:

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$\text{head } (f \ 0) = 0$

$\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ 0)) = 0$

$\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ 0)) = f \ N$

$\text{head } (f \ (S \ n)) = S \ n$

$\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n))) = S \ n$

$\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n))) = f \ n$

which corresponds to

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $\text{head } (f \ n) = g \ n$ $\text{tail } (f \ n) = h \ n$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $(\text{head } (f \ 0)) = g \ 0 = 0$ $(\text{head } (f \ (S \ n))) = g \ (S \ n) = S \ n$ $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{tail } (f \ 0)) = h \ 0 = b_0$ $(\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n))) = h \ (S \ n) = h_0 \ n$ $b_0 : \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{head } \ b_0 = 0$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ 0))) = \text{tail } \ b_0 = f \ N$ $h_0 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(\text{head } (\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n)))) = \text{head } \ (h_0 \ n) = S \ n$ $(\text{tail } (\text{tail } (f \ (S \ n)))) = \text{tail } \ (h_0 \ n) = f \ n$

Step 2: Reduction to Primitive (Co)recursion

- ▶ This can now easily be reduced to full (co)recursion.
- ▶ In this example we can reduce it to primitive (co)recursion:
- ▶ First all functions which are defined by copattern matching on `Stream` can be defined simultaneously:

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$\text{head } (f\ n) = g\ n$

$\text{tail } (f\ n) = h\ n$

$b_0 : \text{Stream}$

$\text{head } b_0 = 0$

$\text{tail } b_0 = f\ N$

$h_0 : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$\text{head } (h_0\ n) = S\ n$

$\text{tail } (h_0\ n) = f\ n$

$g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$g\ 0 = 0$

$g\ (S\ n) = S\ n$

$h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$h\ 0 = b_0$

$h\ (S\ n) = h_0\ n$

Reduction to Primitive (Co)recursion

- ▶ Now these functions can be defined as one function:

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$f \ n = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)$$

 $(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b_0} + \underline{h_0}(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)) = g \ n$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b_0}) = 0$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h_0} \ n)) = S \ n$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)) = h \ n$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b_0}) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ N)$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h_0} \ n)) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f} \ n)$$

 $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$g \ 0 = 0$$

$$g \ (S \ n) = S \ n$$

 $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$h \ 0 = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{b_0})$$

$$h \ (S \ n) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h_0} \ n)$$

Unfolding of the Pattern Matchings

- ▶ g can be defined by primitive recursion.
- ▶ The call of h has result always of the form $(f + b_0 + h_0)(n)$.
So we can replace the recursive call $h\ n$ by $(f + b_0 + h_0)(h'\ n)$.
- ▶ However, since primitive corecursion allows as well escaping we replace it by a recursive call

$$(\text{id} + (f + b_0 + h_0))(h'\ n)$$

with

$$h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \underline{\text{return}}(\text{Stream}) + (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))$$

- ▶ In general one would need of course continue
 - ▶ nested pattern matching needs to be replaced by simultaneous primitive recursion,

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$f\ n = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)$$

$(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)) = g\ n$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b}_0) = 0$$

$$\text{head } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h}_0\ n)) = S\ n$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)) = (\text{id} + (f + b_0 + h_0)) (h'\ n)$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) \underline{b}_0) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ N)$$

$$\text{tail } ((f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{h}_0\ n)) = (f + b_0 + h_0) (\underline{f}\ n)$$

$g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$g = P_{\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}}\ 0\ (\lambda n, ih.S\ n)$$

$h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\underline{\text{return}}(\text{Stream}) + (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})))$

$$h'\ 0 = \underline{b}_0$$

$$h'\ (S\ n) = \underline{h}_0\ n$$

Unfolding of the Pattern Matchings

- ▶ h' can now be defined by primitive recursion.
- ▶ $(f + b_0 + h_0)$ can be defined by primitive corecursion.

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $f\ n = (f + b_0 + h_0)\ (\underline{f}\ n)$ $(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(f + b_0 + h_0) =$ $\text{cop}_{\text{Stream},(\underline{f}(\mathbb{N})+\underline{b}_0+\underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))} (\lambda x.\text{case}_r(x) \text{ of}$ $\underline{f}\ n \longrightarrow g\ n$ $\underline{b}_0 \longrightarrow 0$ $\underline{h}_0\ n \longrightarrow S\ n)$ $(\lambda x.\text{case}_r(x) \text{ of}$ $\underline{f}\ n \longrightarrow h'\ n$ $\underline{b}_0 \longrightarrow \underline{f}\ N$ $\underline{h}_0\ n \longrightarrow \underline{f}\ n)$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $g = P_{\mathbb{N},\mathbb{N}}\ 0\ (\lambda n, ih.S\ n)$ $h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\underline{\text{return}}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))$ $h' = P_{\mathbb{N},(\underline{\text{return}}(\mathbb{N})+\underline{f}(\mathbb{N})+\underline{b}_0+\underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))}\ \underline{b}_0\ (\lambda n, ih.\underline{h}_0\ n)$

Reduction to Primitive (Co)Recursion

- ▶ The case distinction can be trivially replaced by the case distinction operator.

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $f\ n = (f + b_0 + h_0)\ (\underline{f}\ n)$ $(f + b_0 + h_0) : (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})) \rightarrow \text{Stream}$ $(f + b_0 + h_0) =$ $\text{coP}_{\text{Stream}, (\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))} (\text{case}_{(\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + (\underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})))}$
 $\quad g$
 $\quad (\text{case}_{\underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})} (\lambda_. 0)\ S))$
 $\quad (\text{case}_{(\underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + (\underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})))}$
 $\quad h'$
 $\quad (\text{case}_{\underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N})} (\lambda_. \underline{f}\ N)\ \underline{f}))$ $g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ $g = P_{\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{N}}\ 0\ (\lambda n, ih.S\ n)$ $h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (\underline{\text{return}}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))$ $h' = P_{\mathbb{N}, (\underline{\text{return}}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{f}(\mathbb{N}) + \underline{b}_0 + \underline{h}_0(\mathbb{N}))}\ \underline{b}_0\ (\lambda n, ih.\underline{h}_0\ n)$

Codata types and Decidable Equality

Reduction of Mixed Pattern/Copattern Matching to Operators

Conclusion

Appendix: Full Details of Reduction to Primitive (Co)Recursion

Appendix: Defining Fibonacci Numbers by Copattern Matching

Appendix: Simulating Codata Types in Coalgebras

Fibonacci Numbers

Efficient Haskell version adapted to our codata notation:

codata Stream : Set where
 cons : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream}$

tail : Stream \rightarrow Stream
 tail (cons n l) = l

addStream : Stream \rightarrow Stream \rightarrow Stream
 addStream (cons n l) (cons n' l') = cons $(n + n')$ (addStream l l')

fib : Stream
 fib = cons 1 (cons 1 (addStream fib (tail fib)))

Requires lazy evaluation.

Fibonacci Numbers using Coalgebras

coalg Stream : Set where

head : Stream \rightarrow \mathbb{N}

tail : Stream \rightarrow Stream

addStream : Stream \rightarrow Stream \rightarrow Stream

head (addStream I I') = head I + head I'

tail (addStream I I') = addStream (tail I) (tail I')

fib : Stream

head fib = 1

head (tail fib) = 1

tail (tail fib) = addStream fib (tail fib)

No laziness required. Requires full corecursion (but terminates).

Codata types and Decidable Equality

Reduction of Mixed Pattern/Copattern Matching to Operators

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Appendix: Full Details of Reduction to Primitive (Co)Recursion

Appendix: Defining Fibonacci Numbers by Copattern Matching

Appendix: Simulating Codata Types in Coalgebras

Multiple Constructors in Algebras and Coalgebras

- ▶ Having more than one constructor in algebras correspond to disjoint union:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{data } \mathbb{N} : \text{Set where} \\ 0 & : \mathbb{N} \\ S & : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{data } \mathbb{N} : \text{Set where} \\ \text{intro} & : (1 + \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

Multiple Constructors in Algebras and Coalgebras

- Dual of disjoint union is products, and therefore multiple destructors correspond to product:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{coalg Stream} &: \text{Set where} \\ \text{head} &: \text{Stream} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ \text{tail} &: \text{Stream} \rightarrow \text{Stream} \end{aligned}$$

corresponds to

$$\begin{aligned} \text{coalg Stream} &: \text{Set where} \\ \text{case} &: \text{Stream} \rightarrow (\mathbb{N} \times \text{Stream}) \end{aligned}$$

Codata Types Correspond to Disjoint Union

- ▶ Consider

codata coList : Set where

nil : coList

cons : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList}$

- ▶ Cannot be simulated by using several destructors.

Simulating Codata Types by Simultaneous Algebras/Coalgebras

- ▶ Represent Codata as follows

mutual

coalg coList : Set where
 unfold : coList \rightarrow coListShape

data coListShape : Set where
 nil : coListShape
 cons : $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ coList \rightarrow coListShape

Definition of Append

$\text{append} : \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList}$
 $\text{append} / /' = ?$

Definition of Append

$$\text{append} : \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList}$$

$$\text{append} / l' = ?$$

We copattern match on $\text{append} / l' : \text{coList}$:

$$\text{append} : \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList}$$

$$\text{unfold} (\text{append} / l') = ?$$

Definition of Append

$$\begin{aligned} \text{append} &: \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \\ \text{unfold} (\text{append } l \ l') &=? \end{aligned}$$

We cannot pattern match on l .

But we can do so on $(\text{unfold } l)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{append} &: \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \\ \text{unfold} (\text{append } l \ l') &= \\ &\text{case } (\text{unfold } l) \text{ of} \\ &\quad \text{nil} \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow ? \\ &\quad (\text{cons } n \ l) \rightarrow ? \end{aligned}$$

Definition of Append

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{append} : \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \\
 &\text{unfold} (\text{append } l \ l') = \\
 &\quad \text{case} (\text{unfold } l) \text{ of} \\
 &\quad \quad \text{nil} \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow ? \\
 &\quad \quad (\text{cons } n \ l) \rightarrow ?
 \end{aligned}$$

We resolve the goals:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{append} : \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \rightarrow \text{coList} \\
 &\text{unfold} (\text{append } l \ l') = \\
 &\quad \text{case} (\text{unfold } l) \text{ of} \\
 &\quad \quad \text{nil} \quad \quad \quad \rightarrow \text{unfold } l' \\
 &\quad \quad (\text{cons } n \ l) \rightarrow \text{cons } n (\text{append } l \ l')
 \end{aligned}$$