



软件科学基础

Poly: Polymorphism and Higher-Order Functions

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多态(Polymorphism)

- 历史上，由于函数式程序设计语言和面向对象程序设计语言独立发展，多态一词被长期混用
- 至少有三种不同的多态
- Ad-hoc Polymorphism
 - 同一个函数传不同参数表现不同行为
 - 通常称为overloads
 - Coq中的Adhoc Polymorphism是什么？
 - Notation可以对不同的函数定义同样的符号



多态(Polymorphism)

- Parametric Polymorphism (本节内容)
 - 同一个类别/函数的定义代码对多种类型都适用，给定不同的参数得到不同的具体类型
 - 函数式语言社区通常直接称为多态
 - 面向对象语言社区通常称为泛型
- Subtyping Polymorphism
 - 不同子类的成员函数表现不同的行为
 - 面向对象社区通常直接称为多态
 - 纯函数式语言如Coq通常不支持（高阶函数可以起类似作用）



多态列表

参数X自动加到类型和所有构造函数

```
Inductive list (X:Type) : Type :=  
  | nil  
  | cons (x : X) (l : list X).
```

```
Check list : Type -> Type.
```

```
Check nil : forall X : Type, list X.
```

```
Check cons : forall X : Type, X -> list X -> list X.
```

```
Check (nil nat) : list nat.
```

```
Check (cons nat 3 (nil nat)) : list nat.
```

函数类型，输入类型X，输出List X类型的值。forall 关键字用于引入对X的绑定



多态列表

- 也可以直接写类型来声明list，两种写法基本等价
 - 前者强制规定了列表list X类型nil和cons的第一个参数必须为X，后者没有强制，而是通过nil和cons的返回类型定义
 - Coq的类型推导有时会出现不同行为

```
Inductive list (X:Type) : Type :=  
  | nil  
  | cons (x : X) (l : list X).
```

冒号右边的参数叫做index或者annotation

```
Inductive list: Type -> Type :=  
  | nil: forall X: Type, list X  
  | cons: forall X: Type, X -> list X -> list X.
```



多态列表

- 或者混用不同写法

```
Inductive list: Type -> Type :=  
  | nil (X:Type) : list X  
  | cons (X:Type) (x:X) : list X -> list X.
```



多态函数

```
Fixpoint repeat (X : Type) (x : X) (count : nat) : list X :=  
  match count with  
  | 0 => nil X  
  | S count' => cons X x (repeat X x count')  
  end.
```

```
Example test_repeat1 :  
  repeat nat 4 2 = cons nat 4 (cons nat 4 (nil nat)).  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```

```
Example test_repeat2 :  
  repeat bool false 1 = cons bool false (nil bool).  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```



题外话： 依赖类型

- 既然X就是一个参数，能否用nat之类的值而非类型？
 - 可以，这样形成的类型叫做依赖类型，因为依赖一个具体的值
 - 如，长度固定的列表类型：

```
Inductive list' : nat -> Type :=  
  | nil'' : list' 0  
  | cons'' : forall n, nat -> list' n -> list' (S n).
```




复习：Coq类型推导

```
Definition next_weekday (d:day) : day :=  
  match d with  
  | monday      => tuesday  
  | tuesday     => wednesday  
  | wednesday   => thursday  
  | thursday    => friday  
  | friday      => monday  
  | saturday    => monday  
  | sunday      => monday  
end.
```



复习：Coq类型推导

```
Definition next_weekday' d :=  
  match d with  
  | monday      => tuesday  
  | tuesday     => wednesday  
  | wednesday   => thursday  
  | thursday    => friday  
  | friday      => monday  
  | saturday    => monday  
  | sunday      => monday  
end.
```



多态上的类型推导

```
Fixpoint repeat (X : Type) (x : X) (count : nat) : list X :=  
  match count with  
  | 0 => nil X  
  | S count' => cons X x (repeat X x count')  
  end.
```

```
Fixpoint repeat' X x count : list X :=  
  match count with  
  | 0          => nil X  
  | S count' => cons X x (repeat' X x count')  
  end.
```



用下划线的类型推导

- Definition `next_weekday' d`

- 等价于

- Definition `next_weekday' (d:_) : _`

- 用下划线可以省略一些类型实参

```
Fixpoint repeat' X x count : list X :=  
  match count with  
  | 0           => nil _  
  | S count' => cons _ x (repeat' _ x count')  
end.
```

- 能否干脆不写类型实参?



隱式参数

Arguments `nil` {X}.
Arguments `cons` {X}.
Arguments `repeat` {X}.

Definition `list123''` := `cons 1 (cons 2 (cons 3 nil))`.



隐式参数

Check nil.

```
(* nil : forall X : Type, list X *)
```

Arguments nil {X}.

Check nil.

```
(* nil : list ?X where ?X : [ |- Type] *)
```



隐式参数

- 类型有可能推不出来，但已经无法给nil传参数

```
Fail Definition mynil := nil.
```

```
(* The following term contains unresolved implicit arguments:  
   nil
```

```
More precisely:
```

```
- ?X: Cannot infer the implicit parameter X of nil whose type  
is "Type".
```

```
*)
```

```
Fail Definition mynil := nil nat.
```

```
(* Illegal application (Non-functional construction):
```

```
The expression "nil" of type "list ?X"  
cannot be applied to the term
```

```
"nat" : "Set"
```

```
*)
```

Fail确保后面语句出错，
并打印错误消息。



隐式参数

- 可以通过加类型声明帮助推导

```
Definition mynil : list nat := nil.
```

- 也可以用@临时禁用隐式参数

```
Check @nil : forall X : Type, list X.
```

```
Definition mynil' := @nil nat.
```




直接将参数声明为隐式参数

```
Fixpoint repeat'' {X : Type} (x : X) (count : nat) : list X :=  
  match count with  
  | 0           => nil  
  | S count'   => cons x (repeat'' x count')  
  end.
```

```
Check repeat''.  
(* repeat'' : ?X -> nat -> list ?X where ?X : [ |- Type] *)
```



直接将参数声明为隐式参数

- 类型的参数也可以是隐式的

```
Inductive list' {X:Type} : Type :=  
  | nil'  
  | cons' (x : X) (l : list').
```

```
Check list' : Type.
```

```
Check list'.
```

```
(* list' : Type where ?X : [ |- Type] *)
```

- 也可以只把构造函数的参数声明成隐式的

```
Inductive list3 : Type -> Type :=  
  | nil3 {X:Type} : list3 X  
  | cons3 {X:Type} (x : X) (l : list3 X) : list3 X.
```

```
Check list3 : Type -> Type.
```



多态二元组/笛卡尔乘积

```
Inductive prod (X Y : Type) : Type :=  
| pair (x : X) (y : Y).
```

```
Arguments pair {X} {Y}.
```

```
Notation "( x , y )" := (pair x y).
```

```
Notation "X * Y" := (prod X Y) : type_scope.
```



多态二元组/笛卡尔乘积

```
Definition fst {X Y : Type} (p : X * Y) : X :=  
  match p with  
  | (x, y) => x  
  end.
```

```
Definition snd {X Y : Type} (p : X * Y) : Y :=  
  match p with  
  | (x, y) => y  
  end.
```



多态二元组/笛卡尔乘积

```
Fixpoint combine {X Y : Type} (lx : list X) (ly : list Y)
  : list (X*Y) :=
  match lx, ly with
  | [], _ => []
  | _, [] => []
  | x :: tx, y :: ty => (x, y) :: (combine tx ty)
  end.
```

Combine经常被称作zip



多态option

```
Inductive option (X:Type) : Type :=  
  | Some (x : X)  
  | None.
```

Arguments Some {X}.

Arguments None {X}.



多态option

```
Fixpoint nth_error {X : Type} (l : list X) (n : nat)
  : option X :=
  match l with
  | nil => None
  | a :: l' => match n with
                | 0 => Some a
                | S n' => nth_error l' n'
              end
  end.
```



高阶函数

- 函数可以作为参数传递
 - 函数式语言的标志性特性
 - 其他语言通常也用不同形式支持
 - C: 函数指针
 - 面向对象语言: 多态
- Coq的写法

```
Definition doit3times {X : Type} (f : X->X) (n : X) : X :=  
  f (f (f n)).
```

```
Check @doit3times : forall X : Type, (X -> X) -> X -> X.
```




Filter

```
Fixpoint filter {X:Type} (test: X->bool) (l:list X) : list
X :=
  match l with
  | [] => []
  | h :: t =>
    if test h then h :: (filter test t)
    else filter test t
  end.
```



Filter

Example `test_filter1`: `filter even [1;2;3;4] = [2;4]`.

Proof. `reflexivity. Qed.`

Definition `length_is_1` {X : Type} (l : list X) : bool :=
(length l) =? 1.

Example `test_filter2`:

```
filter length_is_1
  [ [1; 2]; [3]; [4]; [5;6;7]; []; [8] ]
= [ [3]; [4]; [8] ].
```

Proof. `reflexivity. Qed.`

Definition `countoddmembers'` (l:list nat) : nat :=
length (filter odd l).



匿名函数/ λ 表达式

- 函数可以用 λ 表达式声明

```
Example test_anon_fun':  
  doit3times (fun n => n * n) 2 = 256.  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```

```
Example test_filter2':  
  filter (fun l => (length l) =? 1)  
    [ [1; 2]; [3]; [4]; [5;6;7]; []; [8] ]  
  = [ [3]; [4]; [8] ].  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```



Map

```
Fixpoint map {X Y : Type} (f : X->Y) (l : list X) : list Y :=  
  match l with  
  | []      => []  
  | h :: t => (f h) :: (map f t)  
  end.
```



Map

`Example test_map1: map (fun x => plus 3 x) [2;0;2] = [5;3;5].`
`Proof. reflexivity. Qed.`

`Example test_map2:`
`map odd [2;1;2;5] = [false>true>false>true].`
`Proof. reflexivity. Qed.`

`Example test_map3:`
`map (fun n => [even n;odd n]) [2;1;2;5]`
`= [[true>false];[false>true];[true>false];[false>true]].`
`Proof. reflexivity. Qed.`



Map

- Map也可以定义在list之外的结构上

```
Definition option_map {X Y : Type} (f : X -> Y) (xo : option X)
  : option Y :=
  match xo with
  | None => None
  | Some x => Some (f x)
end.
```



Fold

```
Fixpoint fold {X Y: Type} (f : X->Y->Y) (l : list X) (b : Y)
  : Y :=
  match l with
  | nil => b
  | h :: t => f h (fold f t b)
  end.
```



Fold

Check `(fold andb) : list bool -> bool -> bool`.

Example `fold_example1` :
 `fold mult [1;2;3;4] 1 = 24`.
Proof. `reflexivity. Qed`.

Example `fold_example2` :
 `fold andb [true;true;false>true] true = false`.
Proof. `reflexivity. Qed`.

Example `fold_example3` :
 `fold app [[1];[]][2;3][4] [] = [1;2;3;4]`.
Proof. `reflexivity. Qed`.



返回函数

```
Definition constfun {X: Type} (x: X) : nat -> X :=  
  fun (k:nat) => x.
```

```
Example constfun_example2 : (constfun 5) 99 = 5.  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```

```
Definition plus3 := plus 3.  
Check plus3 : nat -> nat.
```

```
Example test_plus3 : plus3 4 = 7.  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.  
Example test_plus3' : doit3times plus3 0 = 9.  
Proof. reflexivity. Qed.
```

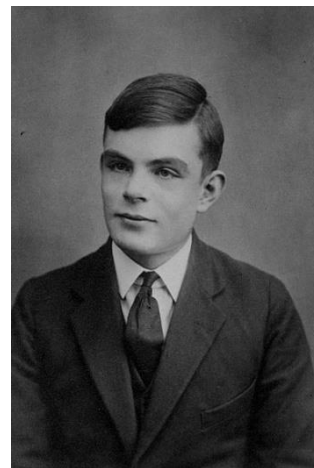


补充：Lambda演算

- Alonzo Church在20世纪30年代提出的表示计算的模型，之后逐步发展为现代程序设计语言的理论基础
- 和图灵机等价



Alonzo Church
Lambda Calculus



Alan Turing
Turing Machine



λ 演算

- 用函数调用定义计算
- 是现代（函数式）程序设计语言的理论基础
- 现代程序设计语言的语法和语义通常在 λ 演算的基础上扩充而成

命令式语言	函数式语言
计算由命令的执行构成	计算由函数调用构成
函数（过程）只是命令的包装	命令只是函数调用的特殊形式
代码和数据分离	代码和数据统一

语法



$t ::=$

x	<i>variable</i>
$\lambda x. t$	<i>abstraction</i>
$t t$	<i>application</i>



语义

- Alpha-Renaming: 绑定的变量可以随意改名
 - 如: $(\lambda x. x) (\lambda x. x) = (\lambda y. y) (\lambda z. z)$
- Beta-Reduction: 即函数调用, 也是唯一的计算步骤

$$(\lambda x. t_{12}) t_2 \rightarrow [x \mapsto t_2]t_{12},$$

- 如: $(\lambda y. y) (\lambda z. z) \rightarrow (\lambda z. z)$



丘奇布尔Church Boolean

- 布尔值编码:

$\text{tru} = \lambda t. \lambda f. t$
 $\text{fls} = \lambda t. \lambda f. f$

构造函数作为参数传入

利用构造函数构造值

```
Inductive bool : Type :=  
  | true  
  | false.  
Definition andb (b:bool)  
(c:bool) : bool :=  
  match b with  
  | true => c  
  | false => false  
  end.
```

- 涉及布尔的函数:

$\text{test} = \lambda l. \lambda m. \lambda n. l m n$
 $\text{and} = \lambda b. \lambda c. b c \text{fls}$

匹配true时
返回的表达式

匹配false时
返回的表达式



丘奇数Church Numerals

- 自然数丘奇编码:

```
c0 = λs. λz. z;  
c1 = λs. λz. s z;  
c2 = λs. λz. s (s z);  
c3 = λs. λz. s (s (s z));  
etc.
```

- 定义自然数上的函数:

```
succ = λn. λs. λz. s (n s z);  
plus = λn. λm. λs. λz. n s (m s z);  
times = λn. λm. n (plus m) c0;
```

```
Inductive nat : Type :=  
  | 0  
  | S (n : nat).  
Fixpoint plus (n : nat) (m : nat)  
  : nat :=  
  match n with  
  | 0 => m  
  | S n' => S (plus n' m)  
  end.  
Fixpoint mult (n m : nat) : nat :=  
  match n with  
  | 0 => 0  
  | S n' => plus m (mult n' m)  
  end.
```

匹配S的表达式
需要接受递归结果
作为输入



Y组合子 (Y Combinator)

$$Y = \lambda f. (\lambda x. f (x x)) (\lambda x. f (x x))$$

- $Y f = f (Y f)$



基于Y组合子的递归

- Example:

```
fac = λn. if eq n c0  
      then c1  
      else times n (fac (pred n))
```



```
g = λf . λn. if eq n c0  
           then c1  
           else times n (f (pred n))  
fac = Y g
```



作业

- 完成Poly.v中standard非optional且不属于Additional Exercises的7道习题
 - 请使用最新英文版教材
- 如果之前没有接触过函数式语言，可以考虑做一下Additional Exercises中的习题
 - 其中第二部分是关于丘奇数的习题