

On the Mathematical Properties of Monadic Stream Functions

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1. Monadic Stream Functions

Monadic Stream Functions (MSFs) are defined by the following expression:

```
newtype MSF m a b =
  MSF { step :: a → m (b, MSF m a b) }
```

In this document:

- We prove that MSFs are Arrows for any monad.
- We prove that, if the monad is commutative, then the MSF is a Commutative Arrow.
- We show that, if the monad is effect-less, then MSFs partially applied to an input and a monad are themselves monads.
- We discuss the relation between Monadic Streams and Monads.

Acknowledgements

This work has benefited from discussions with multiple people. The authors would like to thank Graham Hutton, Paolo Capriotti, Baltasar Trancón y Widemann, Neil Sculthorpe, Venanzio Capretta, Jennifer Hackett, Thorsten Altenkirch, Gabe Dijkstra, Ambrus Kaposi, Neelakantan R. Krishnaswami and Jeremy Gibbons for their helpful comments.

Declaration

The present document has been referenced from an article submitted for review at the Haskell Symposium 2016 (Functional Reactive Programming, Refactored). This document itself has never been submitted to a conference, published in any peer-reviewed publication or submitted to any kind of review. We make it public only to support our case for the use of MSFs as reactive constructs for FRP and reactive programming in Haskell, but it should not be considered previous work.

2. MSF essential interface

The definition of the essential arrow combinators for MSFs are as follows:

```
idMSF = MSF $ λa → return (a, idMSF)
arr f = MSF $ λa → return (f a, arr f)
msf1 >>> msf2 = MSF $ λa → do
```

```
(b, msf1') ← step msf1 a
(c, msf2') ← step msf2 b
return (c, msf1' >>> msf2')
first msf1 = MSF $ λ(a, c) → do
  (b, msf1') ← step msf1 a
  return ((b, c), first msf1')
second msf1 = arr swap >>> first msf1 >>> arr swap
  where swap (x, y) = (y, x)
msf1 *** msf2 = first msf1 >>> second msf2
```

3. MSFs as Arrows

Monad Stream Functions obey the arrow laws, as well as other properties. For reference, we list all the arrow laws:

- $arr\ id \equiv id_{MSF}$
- $arr\ (f \ggg g) \equiv arr\ f \ggg arr\ g$
- $first\ (f \ggg g) \equiv first\ f \ggg first\ g$
- $first\ (arr\ f) \equiv arr\ (first\ f)$
- $first\ f \ggg arr\ fst \equiv arr\ fst \ggg f$
- $first\ f \ggg arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \equiv arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \ggg first\ f$
- $first\ (first\ f) \ggg arr\ assoc \equiv arr\ assoc \ggg first\ f$

To prove these laws we model Haskell types as *complete partial orders* (CPOs), functions as continuous maps and use *fixpoint induction* [?].

The application of fixpoint induction means that if P is a predicate about values of some type a , and $f : a \rightarrow a$, and $P \perp$ holds, and for every value x we can infer $P\ x \Rightarrow P\ (f\ x)$, then P holds for $fix\ f \stackrel{=def}{=} f\ (fix\ f)$.

Definitions

All fundamental category and arrow combinators like id , \ggg , arr and $first$ are a fixpoint of some function. Below we include the definition of these functions as the fixpoint of some other function. For conciseness, we leave out the value constructors, so the type of MSF is simply $MSF\ m\ a\ b = a \rightarrow m\ (b, MSF\ m\ a\ b)$.

```
arr = fix arrfix
arrfix rec f a = return (f a, rec f)
(>>>) = fix compfix
compfix rec f g a = do
  (b, f') ← f a
  (c, g') ← g b
  return (c, rec f' g')
idMSF = fix idfix
idfix rec a = return (a, rec)
first = fix firstfix
```

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$firstfix\ rec\ msf = \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow do$
 $(b, msf') \leftarrow msf\ a$
 $return\ ((b, c), rec\ msf')$

We chose to subscript id with MSF to avoid confusion with the identity function $id\ x = x$.

3.1 Proof: $arr\ id \equiv id_{MSF}$

We begin by stating the predicate over which we will perform induction.

$$P(x, y) =_{def} x\ id \equiv y$$

We now have to prove the start and the step of the induction.

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\perp, \perp) &\iff \{ \text{By definition of } P \} \\ &\quad \perp\ id \equiv \perp \\ &\iff \{ \text{Application to } \perp \} \\ &\quad \perp \equiv \perp \\ &\iff true \\ P(arrfix\ x, idfix\ y) &\iff \{ \text{By definition of } P \} \\ &\quad arrfix\ x\ id \equiv idfix\ y \\ &\iff \{ \text{Definitions of } arrfix\ \text{ and } idfix \} \\ &\quad \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (id\ a, x\ id) \equiv \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (a, y) \\ &\iff \{ \text{Reduction of } id \} \\ &\quad \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (a, x\ id) \equiv \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (a, y) \\ &\iff x\ id \equiv y \\ &\iff \{ \text{Definition of } P \} \\ &\quad P(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Proof: $arr\ (f \ggg g) \equiv arr\ f \ggg arr\ g$

This method still allows us to prove laws with variables, using universal quantification. We define the predicate P as:

$$P(x, y) =_{def} \forall f\ g. (x\ f)\ 'y'\ (x\ g) \equiv x\ (g\ o\ f)$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\perp, \perp) &\iff \{ \text{Definition of } P \} \\ &\quad \forall f\ g. (\perp\ f)\ ' \perp '\ (\perp\ g) \equiv \perp\ (g\ o\ f) \\ &\iff \{ \text{Application to } \perp \} \\ &\quad \perp \equiv \perp \\ &\iff true \\ P(arrfix\ x, compfix\ y) &\iff \{ \text{Definition of } P \} \\ &\quad \forall f\ g. (arrfix\ x\ f)\ 'compfix\ y'\ (arrfix\ x\ g) \\ &\quad \equiv arrfix\ x\ (g\ o\ f) \\ &\iff \{ \text{Definition of } compfix\ \text{ and } arrfix\ \text{ and } \beta\text{-Reduction} \} \\ &\quad \forall f\ g. lhs \equiv \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (g\ (f\ a), x\ (g\ o\ f))\ \mathbf{where} \\ &\quad \quad lhs = \lambda a \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (b, msf1') \leftarrow return\ (f\ a, x\ f) \\ &\quad \quad (c, msf2') \leftarrow return\ (g\ b, x\ g) \\ &\quad \quad return\ (c, msf1'\ 'y'\ msf2') \\ &\iff \{ \text{Monad laws} \} \\ &\quad \forall f\ g. \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (g\ (f\ a), x\ f\ 'y'\ x\ g) \\ &\quad \equiv \lambda a \rightarrow return\ (g\ (f\ a), x\ (g\ o\ f)) \\ &\iff \forall f\ g. x\ f\ 'y'\ x\ g \equiv x\ (g\ o\ f) \\ &\iff P(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

3.3 Proof: $first\ (f \ggg g) \equiv first\ f \ggg first\ g$

The predicate for this proof can be chosen as:

$$P(x, y) = \forall msf1\ msf2. \\ x\ (msf1\ 'y'\ msf2) \equiv (x\ msf1)\ 'y'\ (x\ msf2)$$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\perp, \perp) &= \forall msf1\ msf2. \\ &\quad \perp\ (msf1\ ' \perp '\ msf2) \equiv (\perp\ msf1)\ ' \perp '\ (\perp\ msf2) \\ &= \perp \equiv \perp \\ &= true \\ P(firstfix\ x, compfix\ y) &\iff \{ \text{Definition of } P \} \\ &\quad \forall msf1\ msf2. lhs \equiv rhs\ \mathbf{where} \\ &\quad \quad lhs = firstfix\ x\ ((compfix\ y)\ msf1\ msf2) \\ &\quad \quad rhs = (compfix\ y)\ (firstfix\ x\ msf1)\ (firstfix\ x\ msf2) \\ &\iff \{ \text{Definition of } firstfix\ \text{ and } compfix, \beta\text{-Reduction of } \lambda\text{-Expressions} \} \\ &\quad \forall msf1\ msf2. lhs \equiv rhs\ \mathbf{where} \\ &\quad \quad lhs = \lambda(a, d) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (c', comp') \leftarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (b, msf1') \leftarrow msf1\ a \\ &\quad \quad (c, msf2') \leftarrow msf2\ b \\ &\quad \quad return\ (c, msf1'\ 'y'\ msf2') \\ &\quad \quad rhs = \lambda(a, d) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad ((b', d'), first1') \leftarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (b, msf1') \leftarrow msf1\ a \\ &\quad \quad return\ ((b, d), x\ msf1') \\ &\quad \quad (c', d'') \leftarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (c, msf2') \leftarrow msf2\ b' \\ &\quad \quad return\ ((c, d'), x\ msf2') \\ &\quad \quad return\ ((c', d''), msf1'\ 'y'\ msf2') \\ &\iff \{ \text{Monad laws} \} \\ &\quad \forall msf1\ msf2. lhs \equiv rhs\ \mathbf{where} \\ &\quad \quad lhs = \lambda(a, d) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (b, msf1') \leftarrow msf1\ a \\ &\quad \quad (c, msf2') \leftarrow msf2\ b \\ &\quad \quad return\ ((c, d), x\ (msf1'\ 'y'\ msf2')) \\ &\quad \quad rhs = \lambda(a, d) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\ &\quad \quad (b, msf1') \leftarrow msf1\ a \\ &\quad \quad (c, msf2') \leftarrow msf2\ b \\ &\quad \quad return\ ((c, d), (x\ msf1')\ 'y'\ (x\ msf2')) \\ &\iff \forall msf1'\ msf2'. \\ &\quad x\ (msf1'\ 'y'\ msf2') \equiv x\ msf1'\ 'y'\ x\ msf2' \\ &\iff P(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

3.4 Proof: $arr\ f \ggg arr\ g \equiv arr\ (f \ggg g)$

Studying the given examples, it becomes clear how a more informal proof in Haskell could be made rigorous. We will therefore do the remaining proofs directly in Haskell, still simplified by removing the constructors. We will reduce the proofs to seeing that, in each case, both expressions on both sides of the equality reduce to the same program, except for the continuation, which follows the same pattern that we are trying to prove, but applied to the continuations of the internal MSFs in the property. As an example, we re-do one of the properties we have proved by fixpoint induction in normal Haskell style, and apply induction in the last step.

Proof

Left-hand side:

$$\begin{aligned}
& arr\ f \ggg arr\ g \\
&= \{ \text{definition } (\ggg) \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow (\lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } (f\ a, arr\ f))\ a \\
&\quad\quad (c, g') \leftarrow (\lambda b \rightarrow \text{return } (g\ b, arr\ g))\ b \\
&\quad\quad \text{return } (c, f' \ggg g') \\
&= \{ \text{left-identity return/bind} \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad \mathbf{let } (b, f') = (f\ a, arr\ f) \\
&\quad\quad \mathbf{let } (c, g') = (g\ b, arr\ g) \\
&\quad\quad \text{return } (c, f' \ggg g') \\
&= \{ \text{applying variable substitutions} \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } (g\ (f\ a), arr\ f \ggg arr\ g) \\
&= \{ \text{function composition} \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } ((g \circ f)\ a, arr\ f \ggg arr\ g) \\
&= \{ (\ggg) \equiv \text{flip } (\circ) \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } ((f \ggg g)\ a, arr\ f \ggg arr\ g) \\
&= \{ \text{by induction} \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } ((f \ggg g)\ a, arr\ (f \ggg g)) \\
&= arr\ (f \ggg g)
\end{aligned}$$

If we expand the right-hand side, in one step we get to:

$$\begin{aligned}
& arr\ (f \ggg g) \\
&= \{ \text{definition of arr} \} \\
&\quad \lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } ((f \ggg g)\ a, arr\ (f \ggg g))
\end{aligned}$$

which shows that we only need to apply induction in order to be able to prove equality, as the first-component of the pair is the same and the a does not appear in the second component.

3.5 Proof: $first\ (arr\ f) \equiv arr\ (first\ f)$

Definitions

For pure functions:

$$first\ f\ (a, c) = (f\ a, c)$$

Proof

Left-hand side:

$$\begin{aligned}
& first\ (arr\ f) \\
&= \{ \text{definition first} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow arr\ f \\
&\quad\quad \text{return } ((b, c), first\ f') \\
&= \{ \text{definition arr} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow (\lambda a \rightarrow \text{return } (f\ a, arr\ f))\ a \\
&\quad\quad \text{return } ((b, c), first\ f') \\
&= \{ \text{function application} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow \text{return } (f\ a, arr\ f) \\
&\quad\quad \text{return } ((b, c), first\ f') \\
&= \{ \text{left-identity return/bind} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad \mathbf{let } (b, f') = (f\ a, arr\ f) \\
&\quad\quad \mathbf{in } \text{return } ((b, c), first\ f') \\
&= \{ \text{variable substitution} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \text{return } ((f\ a, c), first\ (arr\ f)) \\
&= \{ \text{induction} \} \\
&\quad arr\ (first\ f)
\end{aligned}$$

If we expand the right-hand side, we get to:

$$\begin{aligned}
& arr\ (first\ f) \\
&= \{ \text{definition of arr} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \text{return } ((first\ f)\ (a, c), arr\ (first\ f)) \\
&= \{ \text{definition of first for functions} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \text{return } ((f\ a, c), arr\ (first\ f))
\end{aligned}$$

which shows that we can apply induction for the second component of the pair (the continuation MSF).

3.6 Proof: $first\ f \ggg arr\ fst \equiv arr\ fst \ggg f$

Left-hand side:

$$\begin{aligned}
& first\ f \ggg arr\ fst \\
&= \{ \text{by definition} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b, c'), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (a, c) \\
&\quad\quad (b', arrfst') \leftarrow arr\ fst\ (b, c') \\
&\quad\quad return\ (b', firstf' \ggg arrfst') \\
&= \{ \text{insert definition of first and expand} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
&\quad\quad (b', arrfst') \leftarrow arr\ fst\ (b, c) \\
&\quad\quad return\ (b', first\ f' \ggg arrfst') \\
&= \{ \text{insert definition of arr and expand} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
&\quad\quad return\ (b, first\ f' \ggg arr\ fst)
\end{aligned}$$

Right-hand side:

$$\begin{aligned}
& arr\ fst \ggg f \\
&= \{ \text{by definition} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (a', arrfst') \leftarrow arr\ fst\ (a, c) \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a' \\
&\quad\quad return\ (b, arrfst' \ggg f') \\
&= \{ \text{insert definition of arr and expand} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
&\quad\quad return\ (b, arr\ fst \ggg f') \\
&= \{ \text{by induction} \} \\
&\quad first\ f \ggg arr\ fst
\end{aligned}$$

3.7 Proof:

$$first\ f \ggg arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \equiv arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \ggg first\ f$$

Definitions

On functions:

$$(id\ ***\ g)\ (b, c) = (b, g\ c)$$

Proof

Left-hand side

$$\begin{aligned}
& first\ f \ggg arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \\
&= \{ \text{definition of } (\ggg) \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b, c'), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (a, c) \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), arridg') \leftarrow arr\ (id\ ***\ g)\ (b, c') \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), firstf' \ggg arridg') \\
&= \{ \text{insert definition of first, expand, evaluate let} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), arridg') \leftarrow arr\ (id\ ***\ g)\ (b, c) \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), first\ f' \ggg arridg') \\
&= \{ \text{insert definition of arr and expand} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
&\quad\quad \mathbf{let}\ ((b', d), arridg') = ((id\ ***\ g)\ (b, c), arr\ (id\ ***\ g)) \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), first\ f' \ggg arridg') \\
&= \{ \text{evaluating let} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b, g\ c), first\ f' \ggg arr\ (id\ ***\ g))
\end{aligned}$$

Right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned}
& arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \ggg first\ f \\
&= \{ \text{definition of } (\ggg) \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b, c'), arridg') \leftarrow arr\ (id\ ***\ g)\ (a, c) \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (b, c') \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), arridg' \ggg firstf') \\
&= \{ \text{definition of arr} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b, c'), arridg') \leftarrow return\ ((id\ ***\ g)\ (a, c), arr\ (id\ ***\ g)) \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (b, c') \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), arridg' \ggg firstf') \\
&= \{ \text{definition of id *** g for functions} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b, c'), arridg') \leftarrow return\ ((a, g\ c), arr\ (id\ ***\ g)) \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (b, c') \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), arridg' \ggg firstf') \\
&= \{ \text{monad laws (return on left of bind)} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad \mathbf{let}\ (b, c') = (a, g\ c) \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (b, c') \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \ggg firstf') \\
&= \{ \text{let} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (a, g\ c) \\
&\quad\quad return\ ((b', d), arr\ (id\ ***\ g) \ggg firstf') \\
&= \{ \text{first} \} \\
&\quad \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
&\quad\quad ((b', d), firstf') \leftarrow (\lambda(a', c') \rightarrow \mathbf{do}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{return } ((a'', f') \leftarrow f a' \\
& \quad \text{return } ((a'', c'), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad (a, g c) \\
& \text{return } ((b', d), \text{arr } (id *** g) \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{beta-reduction} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad ((b', d), \text{first} f') \leftarrow \mathbf{do} (a', f'') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \quad \text{return } ((a', g c), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad \text{return } ((b', d), \text{arr } (id *** g) \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{associativity of bind} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a', f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad ((b', d), \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{return } ((a', g c), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad \text{return } ((b', d), \text{arr } (id *** g) \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{monad laws (return on left of bind)} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a', f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \mathbf{let} ((b', d), \text{first} f') = ((a', g c), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad \text{return } ((b', d), \text{arr } (id *** g) \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{let} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a', f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \text{return } ((a', g c), \text{arr } (id *** g) \ggg \text{first } f') \\
= & \{ \text{induction} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a', f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \text{return } ((a', g c), \text{first } f' \ggg \text{arr } (id *** g))
\end{aligned}$$

3.8 Proof:

$$\text{first } (first f) \ggg \text{arr } \text{assoc} \equiv \text{arr } \text{assoc} \ggg \text{first } f$$

Definitions

$$\text{assoc } ((a, b), c) = (a, (b, c))$$

Proof

Left-hand side

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{first } (first f) \ggg \text{arr } \text{assoc} \\
= & \{ \text{definition of } (\ggg) \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (((d, b'), c'), \text{first} \text{first} f') \leftarrow (\text{first } (first f)) ((a, b), c) \\
& \quad ((d', (b'', c'')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \leftarrow \text{arr } \text{assoc } ((d, b'), c') \\
& \quad \text{return } ((d', (b'', c'')), \text{first} \text{first} f' \ggg \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \\
= & \{ \text{definition (outer) first} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad ((d, b'), \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{first } f (a, b) \\
& \quad ((d', (b'', c'')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \leftarrow \text{arr } \text{assoc } ((d, b'), c) \\
& \quad \text{return } ((d', (b'', c'')), \text{first } \text{first} f' \ggg \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \\
= & \{ \text{definition (inner) first} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad ((d', (b', c')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \leftarrow \text{arr } \text{assoc } ((d, b), c) \\
& \quad \text{return } ((d', (b', c')), \text{first } (first f') \ggg \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \\
= & \{ \text{definition arr, expanded} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \text{return } ((d, (b, c)), \text{first } (first f') \ggg \text{arr } \text{assoc})
\end{aligned}$$

Right-hand side

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{arr } \text{assoc} \ggg \text{first } f \\
= & \{ \text{definition of } (\ggg) \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad ((a', (b', c')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \leftarrow \text{arr } \text{assoc } ((a, b), c) \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{first } f (a', (b', c')) \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr} \text{assoc}' \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{definition of arr} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad ((a', (b', c')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') \leftarrow \text{return } (\text{assoc } ((a, b), c), \text{arr } \text{assoc}) \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{first } f (a', (b', c')) \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr} \text{assoc}' \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{left identity bind return} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad \mathbf{let} ((a', (b', c')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') = (\text{assoc } ((a, b), c), \text{arr } \text{assoc}) \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{first } f (a', (b', c')) \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr} \text{assoc}' \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{assoc} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad \mathbf{let} ((a', (b', c')), \text{arr} \text{assoc}') = ((a, (b, c)), \text{arr } \text{assoc}) \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{first } f (a', (b', c')) \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr} \text{assoc}' \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{let} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{first } f (a, (b, c)) \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr } \text{assoc} \ggg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{first} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow (\lambda(a', b') \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a2, f') \leftarrow f a1 \\
& \quad \text{return } ((a2, b'), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad (a, (b, c)) \\
& \text{return } (d, \text{arr assoc} \gg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{beta-reduction} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \mathbf{do} (a2, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \quad \text{return } ((a2, (b, c)), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr assoc} \gg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{associativity of bind} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a2, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad (d, \text{first} f') \leftarrow \text{return } ((a2, (b, c)), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr assoc} \gg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{left identity of return with bind} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a2, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \mathbf{let} (d, \text{first} f') = ((a2, (b, c)), \text{first } f') \\
& \quad \text{return } (d, \text{arr assoc} \gg \text{first} f') \\
= & \{ \text{let} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (a2, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \text{return } ((a2, (b, c)), \text{arr assoc} \gg \text{first } f') \\
= & \{ \text{alpha-equivalence} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \text{return } ((d, (b, c)), \text{arr assoc} \gg \text{first } f') \\
= & \{ \text{induction} \} \\
& \lambda((a, b), c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, f') \leftarrow f a \\
& \quad \text{return } ((d, (b, c)), \text{first } (\text{first } f') \gg \text{arr assoc}) \\
= & \{ \text{definition} \} \\
& \text{first } (\text{first } f) \gg \text{arr assoc}
\end{aligned}$$

3.9 Commutative arrows

Suppose m is a commutative monad. For convenience, we will recall the commutativity laws:

```
doX :: m a
doY :: m b
f    :: a → b → m c
firstX ≡ firstY
```

```
where
  firstX = do
    x ← doX
    y ← doY
    return $ f x y
  firstY = do
    y ← doY
    x ← doX
    return $ f x y
```

Monadic stream functions in m are now commutative arrows:

```
f :: MSF m a b
g :: MSF m c d
first f ≫≫ second g ≡ second g ≫≫ first f
```

In arrow notation, the relation to the monad commutativity law is more apparent:

```
firstX ≡ firstY where
  firstX = proc (inX, inY) → do
    outX ← msfX → inX
    outY ← msfY → inY
    returnA → (outX, outY)
  firstY = proc (inX, inY) → do
    outY ← msfY → inY
    outX ← msfX → inX
    returnA → (outX, outY)
```

While the data flow is the same each time, the order of side effects is reversed, but this is guaranteed not to matter since m is commutative.

Proof

Left-hand side:

```
first f ≫≫ second g
= { definition (≫≫) }
λ(a, c) → do
  ((b, c'), firstf') ← (first f) (a, c)
  ((b', d), secondg') ← (second g) (b, c')
  let sf' = firstf' ≫≫ secondg'
  return ((b', d), sf')
= { Expand first f and use monad laws }
λ(a, c) → do
  (b, f') ← f a
  let c' = c
  let firstf' = first f'
  ((b', d), secondg') ← (second g) (b, c)
  let sf' = firstf' ≫≫ secondg'
  return ((b', d), sf')
= { Expand second g and use monad laws }
  { using an easy lemma about second }
λ(a, c) → do
  (b, f') ← f a
  let c' = c
  let firstf' = first f'
```

```
(d, g') ← g c'
let b' = b
let secondg' = second g
let sf' = firstf' ≫≫ secondg'
return ((b', d), sf')
= { Remove unnecessary lets }
λ(a, c) → do
  (b, f') ← f a
  let firstf' = first f'
  (d, g') ← g c
  let secondg' = second g
  let sf' = firstf' ≫≫ secondg'
  return ((b, d), sf')
= { Use commutativity of the monad }
λ(a, c) → do
  (d, g') ← g c
  let secondg' = second g
  (b, f') ← f a
  let firstf' = first f'
  let sf' = firstf' ≫≫ secondg'
  return ((b, d), sf')
= { Applying let several times }
λ(a, c) → do
  (d, g') ← g c
  (b, f') ← f a
  return ((b, d), first f' ≫≫ second g')
```

Right-hand side:

```
second g ≫≫ first f
= { definition of (≫≫) }
λ(a, c) → do
  ((a1, c1), secondg') ← second g (a, c)
  ((a2, c2), firstf') ← first f (a1, c1)
  return ((a2, c2), secondg' ≫≫ firstf')
= { definition of second }
λ(a, c) → do
  ((a1, c1), secondg') ← (λ(a', c') → do
    (c'', g') ← g c'
    return ((a', c''), second g'))
    (a, c)
  ((a2, c2), firstf') ← first f (a1, c1)
  return ((a2, c2), secondg' ≫≫ firstf')
= { beta-reduction }
λ(a, c) → do
  ((a1, c1), secondg') ← do (c'', g') ← g c
    return ((a, c''), second g')
  ((a2, c2), firstf') ← first f (a1, c1)
  return ((a2, c2), secondg' ≫≫ firstf')
= { alpha-equivalence }
λ(a, c) → do
  ((a1, c1), secondg') ← do (c', g') ← g c
    return ((a, c'), second g')
  ((a2, c2), firstf') ← first f (a1, c1)
  return ((a2, c2), secondg' ≫≫ firstf')
= { associativity of bind }
λ(a, c) → do
  (c', g') ← g c
  ((a1, c1), secondg') ← return ((a, c'), second g')
```

$$\begin{aligned}
& ((a2, c2), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (a1, c1) \\
& return\ ((a2, c2), secondg' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{return as left identity of bind} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad \mathbf{let}\ ((a1, c1), secondg') = ((a, c'), second\ g') \\
& \quad ((a2, c2), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (a1, c1) \\
& \quad return\ ((a2, c2), secondg' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{let} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad ((a2, c2), firstf') \leftarrow first\ f\ (a, c') \\
& \quad return\ ((a2, c2), second\ g' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{definition of first} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad ((a2, c2), firstf') \leftarrow (\lambda(a'', c'') \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad \quad (a''', f') \leftarrow f\ a'' \\
& \quad \quad return\ ((a''', c''), first\ f') \\
& \quad \quad (a, c')) \\
& \quad return\ ((a2, c2), second\ g' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{beta-reduction} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad ((a2, c2), firstf') \leftarrow \mathbf{do}\ (a''', f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
& \quad \quad return\ ((a''', c), first\ f') \\
& \quad return\ ((a2, c2), second\ g' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{associativity of bind} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad (a''', f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
& \quad ((a2, c2), firstf') \leftarrow return\ ((a''', c), first\ f') \\
& \quad return\ ((a2, c2), second\ g' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{left-identity return/bind} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad (a''', f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
& \quad \mathbf{let}\ ((a2, c2), firstf') = ((a''', c'), first\ f') \\
& \quad return\ ((a2, c2), second\ g' \ggg firstf') \\
= \{ & \text{let} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (c', g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad (a''', f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
& \quad return\ ((a''', c'), second\ g' \ggg first\ f') \\
= \{ & \text{alpha-renaming} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (d, g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
& \quad return\ ((b, d), second\ g' \ggg first\ f') \\
= \{ & \text{commutativity of the monad} \} \\
& \lambda(a, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{do} \\
& \quad (b, f') \leftarrow f\ a \\
& \quad (d, g') \leftarrow g\ c \\
& \quad return\ ((b, d), second\ g' \ggg first\ f') \\
= \{ & \text{induction} \} \\
& first\ f \ggg second\ g
\end{aligned}$$