

What Monads Can and Cannot Do with a bit of Extra Time

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Overview

Does the Powerset monad distribute over the Delay monad?

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- Try the obvious parallel computation
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- Discover why it fails not because of idempotence!

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Does the Powerset monad distribute over the Delay monad?

We will:

- Try the obvious parallel computation
- See that it fails - Rasmus Møgelberg and Andrea Vezzosi
- Discover why it fails not because of idempotence!
- Prove that it is impossible ...because of idempotence.

Monads

Why use monads?

Why combine monads?

What are monads?

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Models of Computation: non-determinism, probability, ...

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Modelling multiple computational effects.

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Functors with some structure:

$$\langle \mathcal{M}, \eta : 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}, \mu : \mathcal{M}\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rangle$$

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Powerset monad for non-determinism:

$$\langle \mathcal{P}, \eta_{\mathcal{P}}, \mu_{\mathcal{P}} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{P}(X) = \{Y \mid Y \subseteq X \text{ finite}\}$$

$$\eta_{\mathcal{P}}(x) = \{x\}$$

$$\mu_{\mathcal{P}}(Y) = \bigcup Y$$

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Powerset monad for non-determinism:

$$\langle \mathcal{P}, \eta_{\mathcal{P}}, \mu_{\mathcal{P}} \rangle \qquad \{1^{(0)}, *^{(2)}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(X) = \{Y \mid Y \subseteq X \text{ finite}\}$$

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$$\mu_{\mathcal{P}}(Y) = \bigcup Y$$

$$1 * x = x$$

$$x * (y * z) = (x * y) * z$$

$$x * y = y * x$$

$$x * x = x$$

Delay Monad

For recursion / computation steps

Coinductive version:

$$\langle \mathcal{D}, \eta_{\mathcal{D}}, \mu_{\mathcal{D}} \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{D}(X) \simeq X + \mathcal{D}(X)$$

$$\eta_{\mathcal{D}}(x) = \text{now } x = \text{inl } x$$

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$$\mu_{\mathcal{D}}(\text{step now}(\text{step step now } x)) = \text{step step step now } x$$

Monad Composition - Distributive Laws

To make a monad \mathcal{DP} , need
distributive law $\lambda : \mathcal{PD} \rightarrow \mathcal{DP}$.

Set of computations:

Computation of a set,

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$$\{2, 5, \quad, 8, \quad\}$$

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Set of computations:

$$\{?, 5, ?, ?, ?\}$$

Computation of a set, via parallel computation:

$$\{2, 5, 3, 8, 6\}$$

Total time: max of computation times

Parallel Computation

More precise:

$$\lambda\{\text{now } x, \text{now } y\} = \text{now}\{x, y\}$$

$$\lambda\{\text{step } d, \text{now } y\} = \text{step}(\lambda\{d, \text{now } y\})$$

$$\lambda\{\text{step } d, \text{step } d'\} = \text{step}(\lambda\{d, d'\})$$

so:

$$\{\text{step step now } x, \text{now } y, \text{step now } z\} \mapsto \text{step step now}\{x, y, z\}$$

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Not a distributive law!

Why? NOT idempotence!

Parallel Computation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}DD & \xrightarrow{\lambda\mathcal{D}} & D\mathcal{P}D \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}\lambda} DDP \\ \downarrow \mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}} & & \mu^{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P}D & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & D\mathcal{P} \end{array}$$

$\{\text{step now}(\text{now } x), \text{now}(\text{step now } y)\}$

Parallel Computation

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}DD & \xrightarrow{\lambda\mathcal{D}} & \mathcal{D}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}\lambda} & \mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{P} \\ \downarrow \mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}} & & & & \mu^{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P}\mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & & & \mathcal{D}\mathcal{P} \end{array}$$

$\{\text{step now}(\text{now } x), \text{now}(\text{step now } y)\} \downarrow_{\mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}}} \{\text{step now } x, \text{step now } y\}$

Parallel Computation

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{PDD} & \xrightarrow{\lambda\mathcal{D}} & \mathcal{DPD} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}\lambda} & \mathcal{DDP} \\
 \downarrow \mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}} & & & & \mu^{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{PD} & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathcal{DP} & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{\text{step now}(\text{now } x), \text{now}(\text{step now } y)\} &\downarrow \mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}} \{\text{step now } x, \text{step now } y\} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\lambda} \text{step now}\{x, y\}
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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{P}DD & \xrightarrow{\lambda\mathcal{D}} & \mathcal{D}PD & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}\lambda} & \mathcal{D}D\mathcal{P} \\
 \downarrow \mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}} & & & & \mu^{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \downarrow \\
 \mathcal{P}\mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & & & \mathcal{D}\mathcal{P}
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 \{\text{step now}(\text{now } x), \text{now}(\text{step now } y)\} &\downarrow \mathcal{P}\mu^{\mathcal{D}} \{\text{step now } x, \text{step now } y\} \\
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 &\downarrow \mu^{\mathcal{D}}\mathcal{P} \text{step step now}\{x, y\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Parallel Computation

So what went wrong?

Nothing specific to Powerset!

Only ingredient: “structure with two elements”.

Theorem

*Parallel computation is **never** a distributive law for $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\mathcal{M}$ if \mathcal{M} is presented by a theory with a binary term.*

No Hope for Powerset

What can we do?

$$\lambda\{\text{now } x, \text{now } y\} = \text{now}\{x, y\}$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{PD}(2) & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathcal{DP}(2) \\ \downarrow \mathcal{PDF} & & \downarrow \mathcal{DPf} \\ \mathcal{PD}(1) & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \mathcal{DP}(1) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{step now } x, \text{step now } y\} & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & ? \\ \downarrow \mathcal{PDF} & & \downarrow \mathcal{DPf} \\ \{\text{step now } x\} & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & \text{step now } \{x\} \end{array}$$

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$$\{?\} = \emptyset \quad \{?\} = \{x\} \quad \{?\} = \{y\} \quad \{?\} = \{x, y\}$$

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No Hope in General?

Theorem

*There is no **causal** distributive law $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\mathcal{M}$, if \mathcal{M} is presented by a theory with an idempotent and commutative term.*

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$$\mathcal{M}\mathcal{D}^{\kappa} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\kappa}\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\mathcal{M}$$

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*There is no **causal** distributive law $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\mathcal{M}$, if \mathcal{M} is presented by a theory with an idempotent and commutative term.*

$$\mathcal{M}\mathcal{D}^{\kappa} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\kappa}\mathcal{M} \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\mathcal{M}$$

$$\mathcal{M}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\mathcal{M} \not\Rightarrow \mathcal{M}\mathcal{D}^{\kappa} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^{\kappa}\mathcal{M}$$

Example in the paper.

Conclusion

We saw:

- Parallel computation fails to give a distributive law.
- Distributive law $\mathcal{PD} \rightarrow \mathcal{DP}$ impossible.
- Idempotence destroys causality.

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More in the paper!

- Sequential computation:
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 - Works for balanced equations.
- Dist laws for Exceptions, Reader, State, Selection.

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 - Works for balanced equations.
- Dist laws for Exceptions, Reader, State, Selection.

A bit of hope:

Parallel computation does give a distributive law up to weak bisimilarity.