What is the meaning of `curry` / `uncurry`?

Lecture note for the
Algebra of Programming Course

CP/1112, 2nd year, LCC+LEI, Univ. of Minho

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March 2012

"Good methods, properly explained, sell themselves."
David Parnas [2]

Curry

From the Haskell Prelude [1]:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
curry :: ((a, b) \to c) \to (a \to b \to c) \\
curry\ f\ a\ b = f\ (a, b) \\
uncurry :: (a \to b \to c) \to (a, b) \to c \\
uncurry\ f\ (a, b) = f\ a\ b
\end{array}
$$

Looking closer at $curry$ and using $\bar{f}$ as abbreviation of $curry\ f$:

$$
\overbrace{(\underbrace{curry\ f}_{\bar{f}}\ \ a)}^{g}\, b \quad = \quad f\ (a, b) \tag{1}
$$

To better see what's going on, we want to turn the applications of functions f and g explicit through the binary operator ap available from `Cp.hs`, through the binary

$$
\begin{array}{l}
ap :: (a \to b, a) \to b \\
ap\ (f, a) = f\ a
\end{array}
$$

[1] Functions named after the mathematician Haskell Curry (1900-82).

which explicitly applies a function to its argument.

We calculate, taking (1) as starting point:

$$\overbrace{(\underbrace{\mathit{curry}\ f}_{\bar{f}}\ \ a)}^{g}\,b = f\ (a, b)$$

$$\equiv \quad \{\ \text{definition of } g\ \}$$

$$g\ b\ =\ f(a,b)$$

$$\equiv \quad \{\ \text{since } g\ b = ap(g,b)\ \}$$

$$ap(g,b)\ =\ f(a,b)$$

$$\equiv \quad \{\ \text{since } g = \mathit{curry}\ f\ \ a = \bar{f}\ a \text{ (abbreviation) ; natural-}id\ \}$$

$$ap(\bar{f}\ a, id\ b)\ =\ f(a,b)$$

$$\equiv \quad \{\ \text{product of functions: } (f \times g)(x,y) = (f\ x, g\ y)\ \}$$

$$ap((\bar{f} \times id)(a,b))\ =\ f(a,b)$$

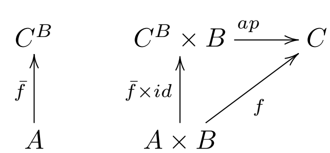
$$\equiv \quad \{\ \text{composition}\ \}$$

$$(ap \cdot (\bar{f} \times id))(a,b)\ =\ f(a,b)$$

$$\equiv \quad \{\ \text{extensional equality (=removing points } a \text{ and } b)\ \}$$

$$ap \cdot (\bar{f} \times id)\ =\ f$$

In a diagram, denoting type $B \to C$ by C^B:



This means that $\bar{f}$ is a solution of the equation $ap \cdot (k \times id)\ =\ f$:

$$k = \bar{f} \quad \Rightarrow \quad ap \cdot (k \times id)\ =\ f$$

It turns out to be the **unique** such solution:

$$k = \bar{f} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad ap \cdot (k \times id)\ =\ f \qquad (2)$$

Thus we have a universal property.

Uncurry

Next we introduce variables into $\underbrace{ap \cdot (k \times id)}_{h}$:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
& h(a,b) \\
= & \qquad \{\ h = ap \cdot (k \times id)\ \} \\
& \underbrace{ap \cdot (k \times id)}_{h}(a,b) \\
= & \qquad \{\ \text{product}\ k \times id\ \} \\
& ap\ (k\ \ a, b) \\
= & \qquad \{\ \text{unfold}\ ap\ \} \\
& (k\ \ a)\ \ b \\
= & \qquad \{\ \text{recall}\ (k\ \ a)\ \ b = uncurry\ k\ \ (a,b)\ ;\ \text{abbreviate}\ uncurry\ k\ \text{by}\ \hat{k}\ \ \} \\
& \underbrace{uncurry\ k\ \ (a,b)}_{\hat{k}(a,b)}
\end{array}
$$

Thus $h = \hat{k}$ and (2) can be re-written into:

$$k = \bar{f} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \hat{k} = f \tag{3}$$

This means that $curry$ and $uncurry$ are inverses of each other, leading to isomorphism

$$A \to C^B \quad \cong \quad A \times B \to C$$

which can also be written as

$$(C^B)^A \quad \cong \quad C^{A \times B} \tag{4}$$

The follow up of this can be found in chapter 3 of [1].

References

[1] J.N. Oliveira. Program Design by Calculation, 2008. Draft of textbook in preparation (since 1998). Informatics Department, University of Minho. The following chapters are available from the author's website: *An introduction to pointfree programming*, *Recursion in the pointfree style*, *Why monads matter* and *Quasi-inductive datatypes*.

[2] David Lorge Parnas. Really rethinking "formal methods". *IEEE Computer*, 43(1):28–34, 2010.