

Functional Data Structures

Exercise Sheet 11

Exercise 11.1 Sparse Binary Numbers

Implement operations `carry`, `inc`, and `add` on sparse binary numbers, analogously to the operations `link`, `ins`, and `meld` on binomial heaps.

Show that the operations have logarithmic worst-case complexity.

```
type_synonym rank = nat
type_synonym snat = "rank list"
```

```
abbreviation invar :: "snat  $\Rightarrow$  bool" where "invar s  $\equiv$  strictly_ascending s"
definition  $\alpha$  :: "snat  $\Rightarrow$  nat" where " $\alpha$  s = ( $\sum i \leftarrow s. 2^i$ )"
```

```
fun carry :: "rank  $\Rightarrow$  snat  $\Rightarrow$  snat"
lemma carry_invar[simp]:
lemma carry_ $\alpha$ :
```

```
definition inc :: "snat  $\Rightarrow$  snat"
lemma inc_invar[simp]: "invar rs  $\Longrightarrow$  invar (inc rs)"
lemma inc_ $\alpha$ [simp]: "invar rs  $\Longrightarrow$   $\alpha$  (inc rs) = Suc ( $\alpha$  rs)"
fun add :: "snat  $\Rightarrow$  snat  $\Rightarrow$  snat"
lemma add_invar[simp]:
  assumes "invar rs1"
  assumes "invar rs2"
  shows "invar (add rs1 rs2)"
lemma add_ $\alpha$ [simp]:
  assumes "invar rs1"
  assumes "invar rs2"
  shows " $\alpha$  (add rs1 rs2) =  $\alpha$  rs1 +  $\alpha$  rs2"
```

```
lemma size_snat:
  assumes "invar rs"
  shows " $2^{\text{length } rs} \leq \alpha rs + 1$ "
fun t_carry :: "rank  $\Rightarrow$  snat  $\Rightarrow$  nat"
definition t_inc :: "snat  $\Rightarrow$  nat"
lemma t_inc_bound:
  assumes "invar rs"
  shows " $t\_inc rs \leq \log 2 (\alpha rs + 1) + 1$ "
fun t_add :: "snat  $\Rightarrow$  snat  $\Rightarrow$  nat"
```

lemma *t_add_bound*:
fixes $rs_1\ rs_2$
defines “ $n_1 \equiv \alpha\ rs_1$ ”
defines “ $n_2 \equiv \alpha\ rs_2$ ”
assumes *INVAR*S: “*invar* rs_1 ” “*invar* rs_2 ”
shows “ $t_add\ rs_1\ rs_2 \leq 4 * \log\ 2\ (n_1 + n_2 + 1) + 2$ ”

Homework 11.1 Largest Representable Number

Submission until Friday, 14. 7. 2017, 11:59am.

Assume we use numbers $\{0..<K\}$ to represent the ranks in a sparse binary number. Define *max_snat* K to be the largest representable sparse binary number (its value should be $2^K - 1$), and prove that your definition is correct.

definition *max_snat* :: “*nat* \Rightarrow *snat*”
lemma “*invar* (*max_snat* K)”
lemma α_max_snat : “ $\alpha\ (max_snat\ K) = 2^K - 1$ ”
lemma *max_snat_bounded*: “*set* (*max_snat* K) $\subseteq \{0..<K\}$ ”
lemma *max_snat_max*:
assumes “*invar* rs ”
assumes “*set* $rs \subseteq \{0..<K\}$ ”
shows “ $\alpha\ rs \leq \alpha\ (max_snat\ K)$ ”

Homework 11.2 Be Original!

Submission until Friday, 28. 7. 2017, 11:59am.

Develop a nice Isabelle formalization yourself!

- This homework is for 3 weeks, and will yield 15 points + 15 bonus points.
- You may develop a formalization from all areas, not only functional data structures.
- Set yourself a time frame and some intermediate/minimal goals. Your formalization needs not be universal and complete after 3 weeks.
- You are welcome to discuss the realizability of your project with the tutor!
- In case you should need inspiration to find a project: Sparse matrices, skew binary numbers, arbitrary precision arithmetic (on lists of bits), interval data structures (e.g. interval lists), spatial data structures (quad-trees, oct-trees), Fibonacci heaps, etc.