

Functional Data Structures

Exercise Sheet 10

Exercise 10.1 Tries with 2-3-trees

In the lecture, tries stored child nodes with an abstract map. We want to refine the trie data structure to use 2-3-trees for the map. Note: To make the provided interface more usable, we introduce some abbreviations here:

abbreviation “ $empty23 \equiv Leaf$ ”

abbreviation “ $inv23\ t \equiv complete\ t \wedge sorted1\ (inorder\ t)$ ”

The refined trie datatype

datatype $'a\ trie' = Nd'\ bool\ “('a \times 'a\ trie')\ tree23”$

Define an invariant for $trie'$ and an abstraction function to $trie$. Based on the original tries, define membership, insertion, and deletion, and show that they behave correctly wrt. the abstract trie. Finally, combine the correctness lemmas to get a set interface based on 2-3-tree tries.

You will need a lemma like the following for termination:

lemma $lookup_size_aux[termination_simp]$:

“ $lookup\ m\ k = Some\ v \implies size\ (v::'a\ trie') < Suc\ (size_tree23\ (\lambda x.\ Suc\ (size\ (snd\ x))))\ m$ ”

fun $trie'_inv :: “'a::linorder\ trie' \Rightarrow bool”$

fun $trie'_\alpha :: “'a::linorder\ trie' \Rightarrow 'a\ trie”$

definition $empty' :: “'a\ trie'”$ **where**

$[simp]$: “ $empty' = Nd'\ False\ empty23$ ”

fun $isin' :: “'a::linorder\ trie' \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow bool”$

fun $insert' :: “'a::linorder\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ trie' \Rightarrow 'a\ trie'”$

fun $delete' :: “'a::linorder\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ trie' \Rightarrow 'a\ trie'”$

definition $set' :: “'a::linorder\ trie' \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ set”$ **where**

$[simp]$: “ $set'\ t = set\ (trie'_\alpha\ t)$ ”

lemmas $map23_thms[simp] = M.map_empty\ Tree23_Map.M.map_update\ Tree23_Map.M.map_delete$

$Tree23_Map.M.invar_empty\ Tree23_Map.M.invar_update\ Tree23_Map.M.invar_delete$

$M.invar_def\ M.inorder_update\ M.inorder_inv_update\ sorted_upd_list$

interpretation S' : Set

where $empty = empty'$ **and** $isin = isin'$ **and** $insert = insert'$ **and** $delete = delete'$

and $set = set'$ **and** $invar = trie'_inv$

Exercise 10.2 Bootstrapping a Priority Queue

Given a generic priority queue implementation with $O(1)$ *empty*, *is_empty* operations, $O(f_1 n)$ *insert*, and $O(f_2 n)$ *get_min* and *del_min* operations.

Derive an implementation with $O(1)$ *get_min*, and the asymptotic complexities of the other operations unchanged!

Hint: Store the current minimal element! As you know nothing about f_1 and f_2 , you must not use *get_min*/*del_min* in your new *insert* operation, and vice versa!

For technical reasons, you have to define the new implementations type outside the locale!

```
datatype ('a,'s) bs_pq =
```

```
locale Bs_Priority_Queue =  
  orig: Priority_Queue where  
    empty = orig_empty and  
    is_empty = orig_is_empty and  
    insert = orig_insert and  
    get_min = orig_get_min and  
    del_min = orig_del_min and  
    invar = orig_invar and  
    mset = orig_mset  
for orig_empty orig_is_empty orig_insert orig_get_min orig_del_min orig_invar  
and orig_mset :: "'s  $\Rightarrow$  'a::linorder multiset"  
begin
```

In here, the original implementation is available with the prefix *orig*, e.g.

```
term orig_empty term orig_invar  
thm orig.invar_empty
```

```
definition empty :: "('a,'s) bs_pq"  
fun is_empty :: "('a,'s) bs_pq  $\Rightarrow$  bool"  
fun insert :: "'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'s) bs_pq  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'s) bs_pq"  
fun get_min :: "('a,'s) bs_pq  $\Rightarrow$  'a"  
fun del_min :: "('a,'s) bs_pq  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'s) bs_pq"  
fun invar :: "('a,'s) bs_pq  $\Rightarrow$  bool"  
fun mset :: "('a,'s) bs_pq  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset"  
lemmas [simp] = orig.is_empty orig.mset_get_min orig.mset_del_min  
  orig.mset_insert orig.mset_empty  
  orig.invar_empty orig.invar_insert orig.invar_del_min
```

Show that your new implementation satisfies the priority queue interface!

```
sublocale Priority_Queue  
where empty = empty  
and is_empty = is_empty  
and insert = insert  
and get_min = get_min  
and del_min = del_min
```

```

and invar = invar
and mset = mset
apply unfold_locales
proof goal_cases

```

Homework 10.1 Constructing an lheap from a List of Elements

Submission until Thursday, 14. 7. 2022, 23:59pm.

The naive solution of starting with the empty heap and inserting the elements one by one can be improved by repeatedly merging heaps of roughly equal size. Start by turning the list of elements into a list of singleton heaps. Now make repeated passes over the list, merging adjacent pairs of heaps in each pass (thus halving the list length) until only a single heap is left. It can be shown that this takes linear time.

Define a function $\text{heap_of_list} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ lheap}$ and prove its functional correctness.

Start with a function to merge pairs of adjacent heaps, and show that it halves the length:

```

fun merge_adjacent :: "a::ord lheap list  $\Rightarrow$  'a lheap"
lemma length_merge_adjacent[simp]: "length (merge_adjacent ts) = (length ts + 1) div 2"

```

Then define a function to merge a list of *lheaps*, and use it for the final definition:

```

fun merge_forest :: "a::ord lheap list  $\Rightarrow$  'a lheap"
definition heap_of_list :: "a::ord list  $\Rightarrow$  'a lheap"
lemma mset_heap_of_list: "mset_tree (heap_of_list xs) = mset xs"
lemma heap_heap_of_list: "heap (heap_of_list xs)"
lemma ltree_ltree_of_list: "ltree (heap_of_list xs)"

```

Homework 10.2 Be Original!

Submission until Thursday, 21. 7. 2022, 23:59pm.

Develop a nice Isabelle formalisation yourself!

- This homework goes in parallel this week and exclusively next week. You should choose your topic until next week, and have some key concepts formalized.
- The homework will yield 15 points (for minimal solutions). Additionally, up to 10 bonus points may be awarded for particularly nice/original/etc solutions.
- You may develop a formalisation from all areas, not only functional data structures.
- Document your solution well, such that it is clear what you have formalised and what your main theorems state!
- Set yourself a time frame and some intermediate/minimal goals. Your formalisation needs not be universal and complete.

- You are encouraged to discuss the realisability of your project with us!
- If you can't think of a topic on your own, here are a few suggestions (though they will score lower on creativity): 1-2 trees (deletion, height), sparse matrices, skew binary numbers, arbitrary precision arithmetic (on lists of bits), interval lists (extension to those of the tutorial), spatial data structures (quad-trees, oct-trees), Fibonacci heaps, etc.
- Use the submission system to submit your (temporary) result as a single Isabelle theory. This submission does not need to (and in fact, won't be able to) get the status "passed".