

Depth-First Search

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May 26, 2024

Abstract

Depth-first search of a graph is formalized with `function`. It is shown that it visits all of the reachable nodes from a given list of nodes. Executable ML code of depth-first search is obtained with code generation feature of Isabelle/HOL. The formalization contains two implementations of depth-first search: one by stack and one by nested recursion. They are shown to be equivalent. The termination condition of the version with nested-recursion is shown by the method of inductive invariants.

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1 Depth-First Search

```
theory DFS
imports Main
begin
```

1.1 Definition of Graphs

```
typedcl node
type-synonym graph = (node * node) list

primrec nexts :: [graph, node] ⇒ node list
where
  nexts [] n = []
| nexts (e#es) n = (if fst e = n then snd e # nexts es n else nexts es n)
```

definition $nextss :: [graph, node\ list] \Rightarrow node\ set$
where $nextss\ g\ xs = set\ g\ \text{“}\ set\ xs$

lemma $nexts\ set: y \in set\ (nexts\ g\ x) = ((x,y) \in set\ g)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nextss\ Cons: nextss\ g\ (x\#\!xs) = set\ (nexts\ g\ x) \cup nextss\ g\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $reachable :: [graph, node\ list] \Rightarrow node\ set$
where $reachable\ g\ xs = (set\ g)^*\ \text{“}\ set\ xs$

1.2 Depth-First Search with Stack

definition $nodes\ of :: graph \Rightarrow node\ set$
where $nodes\ of\ g = set\ (map\ fst\ g\ @\ map\ snd\ g)$

lemma $[simp]: x \notin nodes\ of\ g \Longrightarrow nexts\ g\ x = []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $[simp]: finite\ (nodes\ of\ g - set\ ys)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

function

$dfs :: graph \Rightarrow node\ list \Rightarrow node\ list \Rightarrow node\ list$

where

$dfs\ base: dfs\ g\ []\ ys = ys$

| $dfs\ inductive: dfs\ g\ (x\#\!xs)\ ys = (if\ List.member\ ys\ x\ then\ dfs\ g\ xs\ ys$
 $\quad else\ dfs\ g\ (nexts\ g\ x@xs)\ (x\#\!ys))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

termination

$\langle proof \rangle$

- The second argument of dfs is a stack of nodes that will be visited.
- The third argument of dfs is a list of nodes that have been visited already.

1.3 Depth-First Search with Nested-Recursion

function

$dfs2 :: graph \Rightarrow node\ list \Rightarrow node\ list \Rightarrow node\ list$

where

$dfs2\ g\ []\ ys = ys$

| $dfs2\ inductive:$

$dfs2\ g\ (x\#\!xs)\ ys = (if\ List.member\ ys\ x\ then\ dfs2\ g\ xs\ ys$

else dfs2 g xs (dfs2 g (nexts g x) (x#ys))

<proof>

lemma *dfs2-invariant*: $\text{dfs2-dom } (g, xs, ys) \implies \text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set } (\text{dfs2 } g \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)$

<proof>

termination *dfs2*

<proof>

lemma *dfs-app*: $\text{dfs } g \text{ } (xs @ ys) \text{ } zs = \text{dfs } g \text{ } ys \text{ } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } zs)$

<proof>

lemma *dfs2 g xs ys = dfs g xs ys*

<proof>

1.4 Basic Properties

lemma *visit-subset-dfs*: $\text{set } ys \subseteq \text{set } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *next-subset-dfs*: $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *nextss-closed-dfs* [rule-format]:

$\text{nextss } g \text{ } ys \subseteq \text{set } xs \cup \text{set } ys \longrightarrow \text{nextss } g \text{ } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } ys) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } ys)$

<proof>

lemma *nextss-closed-dfs*: $\text{nextss } g \text{ } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } []) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } [])$

<proof>

lemma *Image-closed-trancl*: **assumes** $r \text{ '' } X \subseteq X$ **shows** $r^* \text{ '' } X = X$

<proof>

lemma *reachable-closed-dfs*: $\text{reachable } g \text{ } xs \subseteq \text{set}(\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } [])$

<proof>

lemma *reachable-nexts*: $\text{reachable } g \text{ } (\text{nexts } g \text{ } x) \subseteq \text{reachable } g \text{ } [x]$

<proof>

lemma *reachable-append*: $\text{reachable } g \text{ } (xs @ ys) = \text{reachable } g \text{ } xs \cup \text{reachable } g \text{ } ys$

<proof>

lemma *dfs-subset-reachable-visit-nodes*: $\text{set } (\text{dfs } g \text{ } xs \text{ } ys) \subseteq \text{reachable } g \text{ } xs \cup \text{set } ys$

<proof>

1.5 Correctness

theorem *dfs-eq-reachable*: $set (dfs\ g\ xs\ []) = reachable\ g\ xs$
<proof>

theorem $y \in set (dfs\ g\ [x]\ []) = ((x,y) \in (set\ g)^*)$
<proof>

1.6 Executable Code

consts *Node* :: *int* \Rightarrow *node*

code-datatype *Node*

instantiation *node* :: *equal*
begin

definition *equal-node* :: *node* \Rightarrow *node* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
[*code del*]: *equal-node* = *HOL.eq*

instance *<proof>*

end

declare [[*code abort*: *HOL.equal* :: *node* \Rightarrow *node* \Rightarrow *bool*]]

export-code *dfs dfs2* **in SML file** *<dfs.ML>*

end