

Analysis of List Update Algorithms

Maximilian P.L. Haslbeck and Tobias Nipkow

December 14, 2021

Abstract

These theories formalize the quantitative analysis of a number of classical algorithms for the list update problem: 2-competitiveness of move-to-front, the lower bound of 2 for the competitiveness of deterministic list update algorithms and 1.6-competitiveness of the randomized COMB algorithm, the best randomized list update algorithm known to date.

An informal description is found in an accompanying report [HN16]. The material is based on the first two chapters of the book by Borodin and El-Yaniv [BEY98].

Contents

1	List Inversion	4
2	Swapping Adjacent Elements in a List	5
3	Deterministic Online and Offline Algorithms	7
4	Probability Theory	10
4.1	function E	11
4.2	function bv	12
4.3	function $flip$	14
4.4	Example for pmf	14
4.5	Sum Distribution	15
5	Randomized Online and Offline Algorithms	17
5.1	Competitive Analysis Formalized	17
5.2	embedding of deterministic into randomized algorithms	20
6	Deterministic List Update	21
6.1	Function mtf	21
6.2	Function $mtf2$	22
6.3	Function L_{xy}	22
6.4	List Update as Online/Offline Algorithm	23

6.5	Online Algorithm Move-to-Front is 2-Competitive	24
6.6	Lower Bound for Competitiveness	30
7	Lemmas about BitStrings and sets thereof	33
7.1	the set of bitstring of length m is finite	33
7.2	how to calculate the cardinality of the set of bitstrings with certain bits already set	33
7.3	Average out the second sum for free-absch	34
8	Effect of mtf2	34
8.1	effect of mtf2 on index	38
9	BIT: an Online Algorithm for the List Update Problem	39
9.1	Definition of BIT	39
9.2	Properties of BIT's state distribution	40
9.3	BIT is 1.75-competitive (a combinatorial proof)	41
10	Partial cost model	49
11	Equivalence of Regular Expression with Variables	49
11.1	Examples	52
12	OPT2	55
12.1	Definition	55
12.2	Proof of Optimality	56
12.3	Performance on the four phase forms	57
12.4	The function steps	58
13	Phase Partitioning	58
13.1	Definition of Phases	58
13.2	OPT2 Splitting	60
13.3	Phase Partitioning lemma	61
14	List factoring technique	62
14.1	Helper functions	62
14.2	Transformation to Blocking Cost	65
14.3	The pairwise property	65
14.4	List Factoring for OPT	66
14.5	Factoring Lemma	71
15	TS: another 2-competitive Algorithm	72
15.1	Definition of TS	72
15.2	Behaviour of TS on lists of length 2	74
15.3	Analysis of the Phases	74
15.4	Phase Partitioning	80

15.5	TS is pairwise	80
15.6	TS is 2-compet	84
16	BIT is pairwise	84
17	BIT is 1.75 competitive on lists of length 2	85
17.1	auxliary lemmas	86
17.2	Analysis of the four phase forms	89
17.3	Phase Partitioning	94
18	COMB	94
18.1	Definition of COMB	95
18.2	Comb 1.6-competitive on 2 elements	95
18.3	COMB pairwise	97
18.4	COMB 1.6-competitive	98

1 List Inversion

theory *Inversion*

imports *List-Index.List_Index*

begin

abbreviation $dist_perm\ xs\ ys \equiv distinct\ xs \wedge distinct\ ys \wedge set\ xs = set\ ys$

definition $before_in :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow bool$

$((_ </_ / in _) [55,55,55] 55)$ **where**
 $x < y\ in\ xs = (index\ xs\ x < index\ xs\ y \wedge y \in set\ xs)$

definition $Inv :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow ('a * 'a)\ set$ **where**

$Inv\ xs\ ys = \{(x,y). x < y\ in\ xs \wedge y < x\ in\ ys\}$

lemma $before_in_setD1: x < y\ in\ xs \Longrightarrow x : set\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $before_in_setD2: x < y\ in\ xs \Longrightarrow y : set\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $not_before_in:$

$x : set\ xs \Longrightarrow y : set\ xs \Longrightarrow \neg x < y\ in\ xs \longleftrightarrow y < x\ in\ xs \vee x=y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $before_in_ireft: x < x\ in\ xs = False$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $no_before_inI[simp]: x < y\ in\ xs \Longrightarrow (\neg y < x\ in\ xs) = True$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $finite_Invs[simp]: finite(Inv\ xs\ ys)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Inv_id[simp]: Inv\ xs\ xs = \{\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $card_Inv_sym: card(Inv\ xs\ ys) = card(Inv\ ys\ xs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Inv_tri_ineq:$

$dist_perm\ xs\ ys \Longrightarrow dist_perm\ ys\ zs \Longrightarrow$
 $Inv\ xs\ zs \subseteq Inv\ xs\ ys \cup Inv\ ys\ zs$

<proof>

lemma *card_Inv_tri_ineq*:

$dist_perm\ xs\ ys \implies dist_perm\ ys\ zs \implies$

$card\ (Inv\ xs\ zs) \leq card\ (Inv\ xs\ ys) + card\ (Inv\ ys\ zs)$

<proof>

end

2 Swapping Adjacent Elements in a List

theory *Swaps*

imports *Inversion*

begin

Swap elements at index n and $Suc\ n$:

definition *swap n xs =*

(if Suc n < size xs then xs[n := xs!Suc n, Suc n := xs!n] else xs)

lemma *length_swap[simp]*: $length\ (swap\ i\ xs) = length\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *swap_id[simp]*: $Suc\ n \geq size\ xs \implies swap\ n\ xs = xs$

<proof>

lemma *distinct_swap[simp]*:

$distinct\ (swap\ i\ xs) = distinct\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *swap_Suc[simp]*: $swap\ (Suc\ n)\ (a\ \#\ xs) = a\ \#\ swap\ n\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *index_swap_distinct*:

$distinct\ xs \implies Suc\ n < length\ xs \implies$

$index\ (swap\ n\ xs)\ x =$

$(if\ x = xs!n\ then\ Suc\ n\ else\ if\ x = xs!Suc\ n\ then\ n\ else\ index\ xs\ x)$

<proof>

lemma *set_swap[simp]*: $set\ (swap\ n\ xs) = set\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *nth_swap_id[simp]*: $Suc\ i < length\ xs \implies swap\ i\ xs!\ i = xs!(i+1)$

<proof>

lemma *before_in_swap*:

$dist_perm\ xs\ ys \implies Suc\ n < size\ xs \implies$
 $x < y\ in\ (swap\ n\ xs) \longleftrightarrow$
 $x < y\ in\ xs \wedge \neg (x = xs!n \wedge y = xs!Suc\ n) \vee x = xs!Suc\ n \wedge y = xs!n$
(proof)

lemma *Inv_swap*: **assumes** *dist_perm xs ys*

shows $Inv\ xs\ (swap\ n\ ys) =$
(if $Suc\ n < size\ xs$
then if $ys!n < ys!Suc\ n$ in xs
then $Inv\ xs\ ys \cup \{(ys!n, ys!Suc\ n)\}$
else $Inv\ xs\ ys - \{(ys!Suc\ n, ys!n)\}$
else $Inv\ xs\ ys$)
(proof)

Perform a list of swaps, from right to left:

abbreviation *swaps where* $swaps == foldr\ swap$

lemma *swaps_inv[simp]*:

$set\ (swaps\ sws\ xs) = set\ xs \wedge$
 $size\ (swaps\ sws\ xs) = size\ xs \wedge$
 $distinct\ (swaps\ sws\ xs) = distinct\ xs$
(proof)

lemma *swaps_eq_Nil_iff[simp]*: $swaps\ acts\ xs = [] \longleftrightarrow xs = []$

(proof)

lemma *swaps_map_Suc[simp]*:

$swaps\ (map\ Suc\ sws)\ (a\ \#\ xs) = a\ \#\ swaps\ sws\ xs$
(proof)

lemma *card_Inv_swaps_le*:

$distinct\ xs \implies card\ (Inv\ xs\ (swaps\ sws\ xs)) \leq length\ sws$
(proof)

lemma *nth_swaps*: $\forall i \in set\ is.\ j < i \implies swaps\ is\ xs\ !\ j = xs\ !\ j$

(proof)

lemma *not_before0[simp]*: $\sim x < xs\ !\ 0\ in\ xs$

(proof)

lemma *before_id[simp]*: $\llbracket distinct\ xs; i < size\ xs; j < size\ xs \rrbracket \implies$

$xs\ !\ i < xs\ !\ j\ in\ xs \longleftrightarrow i < j$
(proof)

lemma *before_swaps*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct } is; \forall i \in \text{set } is. \text{Suc } i < \text{size } xs; \text{distinct } xs; i \notin \text{set } is; i < j; j < \text{size } xs \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{swaps } is \text{ } xs ! i < \text{swaps } is \text{ } xs ! j \text{ in } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *card_Inv_swaps*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct } is; \forall i \in \text{set } is. \text{Suc } i < \text{size } xs; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{card}(\text{Inv } xs (\text{swaps } is \text{ } xs)) = \text{length } is$
 <proof>

lemma *swaps_eq_nth_take_drop*: $i < \text{length } xs \implies$
 $\text{swaps } [0..<i] \text{ } xs = xs!i \# \text{take } i \text{ } xs @ \text{drop } (\text{Suc } i) \text{ } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *index_swaps_size*: $\text{distinct } s \implies$
 $\text{index } s \ q \leq \text{index } (\text{swaps } s \text{ } s) \ q + \text{length } s$
 <proof>

lemma *index_swaps_last_size*: $\text{distinct } s \implies$
 $\text{size } s \leq \text{index } (\text{swaps } s \text{ } s) (\text{last } s) + \text{length } s + 1$
 <proof>

end

3 Deterministic Online and Offline Algorithms

theory *On_Off*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

type_synonym ('s,'r,'a) *alg_off* = 's \Rightarrow 'r list \Rightarrow 'a list
type_synonym ('s,'is,'r,'a) *alg_on* = ('s \Rightarrow 'is) * ('s * 'is \Rightarrow 'r \Rightarrow 'a * 'is)

locale *On_Off* =
fixes *step* :: 'state \Rightarrow 'request \Rightarrow 'answer \Rightarrow 'state
fixes *t* :: 'state \Rightarrow 'request \Rightarrow 'answer \Rightarrow nat
fixes *wf* :: 'state \Rightarrow 'request list \Rightarrow bool
begin

fun *T* :: 'state \Rightarrow 'request list \Rightarrow 'answer list \Rightarrow nat **where**

$T\ s\ []\ [] = 0 \mid$
 $T\ s\ (r\#\!rs)\ (a\#\!as) = t\ s\ r\ a + T\ (\text{step}\ s\ r\ a)\ rs\ as$

definition *Step* ::

$(\text{'state}, \text{'istate}, \text{'request}, \text{'answer})\ \text{alg_on}$
 $\Rightarrow \text{'state} * \text{'istate} \Rightarrow \text{'request} \Rightarrow \text{'state} * \text{'istate}$

where

$\text{Step}\ A\ s\ r = (\text{let}\ (a, is') = \text{snd}\ A\ s\ r\ \text{in}\ (\text{step}\ (fst\ s)\ r\ a,\ is'))$

fun *config'* :: $(\text{'state}, \text{'is}, \text{'request}, \text{'answer})\ \text{alg_on} \Rightarrow (\text{'state} * \text{'is}) \Rightarrow \text{'request list}$

$\Rightarrow (\text{'state} * \text{'is})$ **where**

$\text{config}'\ A\ s\ [] = s \mid$

$\text{config}'\ A\ s\ (r\#\!rs) = \text{config}'\ A\ (\text{Step}\ A\ s\ r)\ rs$

lemma *config'_snoc*: $\text{config}'\ A\ s\ (rs@[r]) = \text{Step}\ A\ (\text{config}'\ A\ s\ rs)\ r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config'_append2*: $\text{config}'\ A\ s\ (xs@ys) = \text{config}'\ A\ (\text{config}'\ A\ s\ xs)\ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config'_induct*: $P\ (fst\ \text{init}) \implies (\bigwedge s\ q\ a.\ P\ s \implies P\ (\text{step}\ s\ q\ a)) \implies P\ (fst\ (\text{config}'\ A\ \text{init}\ rs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *config where*

$\text{config}\ A\ s0\ rs == \text{config}'\ A\ (s0,\ fst\ A\ s0)\ rs$

lemma *config_snoc*: $\text{config}\ A\ s\ (rs@[r]) = \text{Step}\ A\ (\text{config}\ A\ s\ rs)\ r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_append*: $\text{config}\ A\ s\ (xs@ys) = \text{config}'\ A\ (\text{config}\ A\ s\ xs)\ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_induct*: $P\ s0 \implies (\bigwedge s\ q\ a.\ P\ s \implies P\ (\text{step}\ s\ q\ a)) \implies P\ (fst\ (\text{config}\ A\ s0\ qs))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *T_on'* :: $(\text{'state}, \text{'is}, \text{'request}, \text{'answer})\ \text{alg_on} \Rightarrow (\text{'state} * \text{'is}) \Rightarrow \text{'request list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**

$T_on'\ A\ s\ [] = 0 \mid$

$T_on'\ A\ s\ (r\#\!rs) = (t\ (fst\ s)\ r\ (fst\ (\text{snd}\ A\ s\ r))) + T_on'\ A\ (\text{Step}\ A\ s$

r) rs

lemma $T_on'_append$: $T_on' A s (xs@ys) = T_on' A s xs + T_on' A (config' A s xs) ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $T_on'' :: ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow 'request list \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $T_on'' A s rs == T_on' A (s, fst A s) rs$

lemma T_on_append : $T_on'' A s (xs@ys) = T_on'' A s xs + T_on' A (config A s xs) ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $T_on_n A s0 xs n == T_on' A (config A s0 (take n xs)) [xs!n]$

lemma $T_on_as_sum$: $T_on'' A s0 rs = sum (T_on_n A s0 rs) \{..<length rs\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $off2 :: ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on \Rightarrow ('state * 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_off$ **where**
 $off2 A s [] = [] |$
 $off2 A s (r\#rs) = fst (snd A s r) \# off2 A (Step A s r) rs$

abbreviation $off :: ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on \Rightarrow ('state, 'request, 'answer) alg_off$ **where**
 $off A s0 \equiv off2 A (s0, fst A s0)$

abbreviation $T_off :: ('state, 'request, 'answer) alg_off \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow 'request list \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $T_off A s0 rs == T s0 rs (A s0 rs)$

abbreviation $T_on :: ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow 'request list \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $T_on A == T_off (off A)$

lemma T_on_on' : $T_off (\lambda s0. (off2 A (s0, x))) s0 qs = T_on' A (s0, x) qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma T_on_on'' : $T_on A s0 qs = T_on'' A s0 qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_on_as_sum$: $T_on A s0 rs = sum (T_on_n A s0 rs) \{..<length rs\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition T_opt :: $'state \Rightarrow 'request\ list \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $T_opt\ s\ rs = Inf \{T\ s\ rs\ as \mid as.\ size\ as = size\ rs\}$

definition $compet$:: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'state\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $compet\ A\ c\ S = (\forall s \in S. \exists b \geq 0. \forall rs. wf\ s\ rs \longrightarrow real(T_on\ A\ s\ rs) \leq c * T_opt\ s\ rs + b)$

lemma $length_off[simp]$: $length(off2 A s rs) = length\ rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $compet_mono$: **assumes** $compet\ A\ c\ S0$ **and** $c \leq c'$
shows $compet\ A\ c'\ S0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $competE$: **fixes** $c :: real$
assumes $compet\ A\ c\ S0$ $c \geq 0$ $\forall s0\ rs. size(aoff\ s0\ rs) = length\ rs$ $s0 \in S0$
shows $\exists b \geq 0. \forall rs. wf\ s0\ rs \longrightarrow T_on\ A\ s0\ rs \leq c * T_off\ aoff\ s0\ rs + b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

4 Probability Theory

theory $Prob_Theory$
imports $HOL-Probability.Probability$

begin

lemma *integral_map_pmf[simp]*:

fixes $f::real \Rightarrow real$

shows $(\int x. f x \partial(\text{map_pmf } g \ M)) = (\int x. f (g \ x) \partial M)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

4.1 function E

definition $E :: real \text{ pmf} \Rightarrow real$ **where**

$E \ M = (\int x. x \partial \text{measure_pmf } M)$

translations

$\int x. f \partial M <= \text{CONST lebesgue_integral } M (\lambda x. f)$

notation (*latex output*) $E \ (E[_] [1] 100)$

lemma *E_const[simp]*: $E \ (\text{return_pmf } a) = a$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_null[simp]*: $E \ (\text{return_pmf } 0) = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_finite_sum*: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \Longrightarrow E \ X = (\sum_{x \in (\text{set_pmf } X). \text{pmf } X \ x * x})$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_of_const*: $E(\text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. y) \ (X::real \ \text{pmf})) = y \ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_nonneg*:

shows $(\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. 0 \leq x) \Longrightarrow 0 \leq E \ X$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_nonneg_fun*: **fixes** $f::'a \Rightarrow real$

shows $(\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. 0 \leq f \ x) \Longrightarrow 0 \leq E \ (\text{map_pmf } f \ X)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_cong*:

fixes $f::'a \Rightarrow real$

shows $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. (f \ x) = (u \ x)) \Longrightarrow E \ (\text{map_pmf } f \ X) = E \ (\text{map_pmf } u \ X)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *E_mono3*:

fixes $f::'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $\text{integrable } (\text{measure_pmf } X) f \Longrightarrow \text{integrable } (\text{measure_pmf } X) u$
 $\Longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. (f x) \leq (u x)) \Longrightarrow E (\text{map_pmf } f X) \leq E (\text{map_pmf } u X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma E_mono2 :

fixes $f::'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. (f x) \leq (u x)) \Longrightarrow E$
 $(\text{map_pmf } f X) \leq E (\text{map_pmf } u X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma E_linear_diff2 : $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } A) \Longrightarrow E (\text{map_pmf } f A) - E$
 $(\text{map_pmf } g A) = E (\text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. (f x) - (g x)) A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma E_linear_plus2 : $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } A) \Longrightarrow E (\text{map_pmf } f A) + E$
 $(\text{map_pmf } g A) = E (\text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. (f x) + (g x)) A)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma E_linear_sum2 : $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } D) \Longrightarrow E(\text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. (\sum i < up.$
 $f i x)) D)$
 $= (\sum i < (up::\text{nat}). E(\text{map_pmf } (f i) D))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $E_linear_sum_allg$: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } D) \Longrightarrow E(\text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. (\sum i \in$
 $A. f i x)) D)$
 $= (\sum i \in (A::'a \text{ set}). E(\text{map_pmf } (f i) D))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $E_finite_sum_fun$: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \Longrightarrow$
 $E (\text{map_pmf } f X) = (\sum x \in \text{set_pmf } X. \text{pmf } X x * f x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $E_bernoulli$: $0 \leq p \Longrightarrow p \leq 1 \Longrightarrow$
 $E (\text{map_pmf } f (\text{bernoulli_pmf } p)) = p * (f \text{ True}) + (1 - p) * (f \text{ False})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

4.2 function bv

fun $bv:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool list pmf}$ **where**
 $bv 0 = \text{return_pmf } []$
 $| bv (\text{Suc } n) = \text{do } \{$
 $\quad (xs::\text{bool list}) \leftarrow bv n;$

```

      (x::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
      return_pmf (x#xs)
    }

```

lemma *bv_finite*: *finite (bv n)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *len_bv_n*: $\forall xs \in \text{set_pmf } (bv\ n). \text{length } xs = n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bv_set*: $\text{set_pmf } (bv\ n) = \{x::\text{bool list}. \text{length } x = n\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *len_not_in_bv*: $\text{length } xs \neq n \implies xs \notin \text{set_pmf } (bv\ n)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *not_n_bv_0*: $\text{length } xs \neq n \implies \text{pmf } (bv\ n)\ xs = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bv_comp_bernoulli*: $n < l$
 $\implies \text{map_pmf } (\lambda y. y!n)\ (bv\ l) = \text{bernoulli_pmf } (5 / 10)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf_2elemlist*: $\text{pmf } (bv\ (Suc\ 0))\ ([x]) = \text{pmf } (bv\ 0)\ [] * \text{pmf } (\text{bernoulli_pmf } (5 / 10))\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *pmf_moreelemlist*: $\text{pmf } (bv\ (Suc\ n))\ (x\#\text{xs}) = \text{pmf } (bv\ n)\ \text{xs} * \text{pmf } (\text{bernoulli_pmf } (5 / 10))\ x$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list_pmf*: $\text{length } xs = n \implies \text{pmf } (bv\ n)\ xs = (1 / 2)^n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *bv_0_notlen*: $\text{pmf } (bv\ n)\ xs = 0 \implies \text{length } xs \neq n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *length_xs > n*: $\text{length } xs > n \implies \text{pmf } (bv\ n)\ xs = 0$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map_hd_list_pmf*: $\text{map_pmf } \text{hd}\ (bv\ (Suc\ n)) = \text{bernoulli_pmf } (5 / 10)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *map_tl_list_pmf*: $\text{map_pmf } tl \ (bv \ (Suc \ n)) = bv \ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.3 function *flip*

fun *flip* :: $nat \Rightarrow bool \ list \Rightarrow bool \ list$ **where**
flip $[] = []$
 | *flip* $0 \ (x\#xs) = (\neg x)\#xs$
 | *flip* $(Suc \ n) \ (x\#xs) = x\#(flip \ n \ xs)$

lemma *flip_length[simp]*: $\text{length} \ (flip \ i \ xs) = \text{length} \ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flip_out_of_bounds*: $y \geq \text{length} \ X \Longrightarrow flip \ y \ X = X$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flip_other*: $y < \text{length} \ X \Longrightarrow z < \text{length} \ X \Longrightarrow z \neq y \Longrightarrow flip \ z \ X$
 $! \ y = X ! \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flip_itself*: $y < \text{length} \ X \Longrightarrow flip \ y \ X ! \ y = (\neg \ X ! \ y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flip_twice*: $flip \ i \ (flip \ i \ b) = b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *flipidiflip*: $y < \text{length} \ X \Longrightarrow e < \text{length} \ X \Longrightarrow flip \ e \ X ! \ y = (if$
 $e=y \ \text{then} \ \sim \ (X ! \ y) \ \text{else} \ X ! \ y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bernoulli_Not*: $\text{map_pmf} \ Not \ (bernoulli_pmf \ (1 / 2)) = (bernoulli_pmf$
 $(1 / 2))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *inv_flip_bv*: $\text{map_pmf} \ (flip \ i) \ (bv \ n) = (bv \ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

4.4 Example for pmf

definition *twocoins* =
 do {
 x $\leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf \ 0.4)$;
 y $\leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf \ 0.5)$;
 return_pmf $(x \vee y)$

}

lemma *experiment0_7*: *pmf twocoins True = 0.7*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.5 Sum Distribution

definition *Sum_pmf* *p Da Db = (bernoulli_pmf p) >>= (%b. if b then map_pmf Inl Da else map_pmf Inr Db)*

lemma *b0*: *bernoulli_pmf 0 = return_pmf False*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *b1*: *bernoulli_pmf 1 = return_pmf True*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Sum_pmf_0*: *Sum_pmf 0 Da Db = map_pmf Inr Db*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Sum_pmf_1*: *Sum_pmf 1 Da Db = map_pmf Inl Da*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *Proj1_pmf* *D = map_pmf (%a. case a of Inl e => e) (cond_pmf D {f. (∃ e. Inl e = f)})*

lemma *A*: *(case_sum (λe. e) (λa. undefined)) (Inl e) = e*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *B*: *inj (case_sum (λe. e) (λa. undefined))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *none*: *p > 0 => p < 1 => (set_pmf (bernoulli_pmf p >>= (λb. if b then map_pmf Inl Da else map_pmf Inr Db)) ∩ {f. (∃ e. Inl e = f)}) ≠ {}*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *none2*: *p > 0 => p < 1 => (set_pmf (bernoulli_pmf p >>= (λb. if b then map_pmf Inl Da else map_pmf Inr Db)) ∩ {f. (∃ e. Inr e = f)}) ≠ {}*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *C*: *set_pmf (Proj1_pmf (Sum_pmf 0.5 Da Db)) = set_pmf Da*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

thm *integral_measure_pmf*

thm *pmf_cond pmf_cond[OF none]*

lemma *proj1_pmf*: **assumes** $p > 0$ $p < 1$ **shows** $\text{Proj1_pmf } (\text{Sum_pmf } p \text{ } Da \text{ } Db) = Da$
<proof>

definition $\text{Proj2_pmf } D = \text{map_pmf } (\%a. \text{case } a \text{ of } \text{Inr } e \Rightarrow e) (\text{cond_pmf } D \{f. (\exists e. \text{Inr } e = f)\})$

lemma *proj2_pmf*: **assumes** $p > 0$ $p < 1$ **shows** $\text{Proj2_pmf } (\text{Sum_pmf } p \text{ } Da \text{ } Db) = Db$
<proof>

definition $\text{invSum } \text{invA } \text{invB } D \text{ } x \text{ } i == \text{invA } (\text{Proj1_pmf } D) \text{ } x \text{ } i \wedge \text{invB } (\text{Proj2_pmf } D) \text{ } x \text{ } i$

lemma *invSum_split*: $p > 0 \Rightarrow p < 1 \Rightarrow \text{invA } Da \text{ } x \text{ } i \Rightarrow \text{invB } Db \text{ } x \text{ } i \Rightarrow \text{invSum } \text{invA } \text{invB } (\text{Sum_pmf } p \text{ } Da \text{ } Db) \text{ } x \text{ } i$
<proof>

term $(\%a. \text{case } a \text{ of } \text{Inl } e \Rightarrow \text{Inl } (fa \text{ } e) \mid \text{Inr } e \Rightarrow \text{Inr } (fb \text{ } e))$

definition $f_on2 \text{ } fa \text{ } fb = (\%a. \text{case } a \text{ of } \text{Inl } e \Rightarrow \text{map_pmf } \text{Inl } (fa \text{ } e) \mid \text{Inr } e \Rightarrow \text{map_pmf } \text{Inr } (fb \text{ } e))$

term *bind_pmf*

lemma *Sum_bind_pmf*: **assumes** $a: \text{bind_pmf } Da \text{ } fa = Da'$ **and** $b: \text{bind_pmf } Db \text{ } fb = Db'$

shows $\text{bind_pmf } (\text{Sum_pmf } p \text{ } Da \text{ } Db) (f_on2 \text{ } fa \text{ } fb) = \text{Sum_pmf } p \text{ } Da' \text{ } Db'$

<proof>

definition $\text{sum_map_pmf } fa \text{ } fb = (\%a. \text{case } a \text{ of } \text{Inl } e \Rightarrow \text{Inl } (fa \text{ } e) \mid \text{Inr } e \Rightarrow \text{Inr } (fb \text{ } e))$

lemma *Sum_map_pmf*: **assumes** $a: \text{map_pmf } fa \ Da = Da'$ **and** $b: \text{map_pmf } fb \ Db = Db'$
shows $\text{map_pmf } (\text{sum_map_pmf } fa \ fb) \ (\text{Sum_pmf } p \ Da \ Db)$
 $= \text{Sum_pmf } p \ Da' \ Db'$
<proof>

end

5 Randomized Online and Offline Algorithms

theory *Competitive_Analysis*
imports
Prob_Theory
On_Off
begin

5.1 Competitive Analysis Formalized

type_synonym $(s, is, r, a) \text{alg_on_step} = (s * is \Rightarrow r \Rightarrow (a * is)$
 $\text{pmf})$
type_synonym $(s, is) \text{alg_on_init} = (s \Rightarrow is \text{pmf})$
type_synonym $(s, is, q, a) \text{alg_on_rand} = (s, is) \text{alg_on_init} * (s, is, q, a) \text{alg_on_step}$

5.1.1 classes of algorithms

definition *deterministic_init* :: $(s, is) \text{alg_on_init} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{deterministic_init } I \longleftrightarrow (\forall \text{init. } \text{card}(\text{set_pmf } (I \text{ init})) = 1)$

definition *deterministic_step* :: $(s, is, q, a) \text{alg_on_step} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{deterministic_step } S \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \text{ is } q. \text{card}(\text{set_pmf } (S (i, is) q)) = 1)$

definition *random_step* :: $(s, is, q, a) \text{alg_on_step} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{random_step } S \longleftrightarrow \sim \text{deterministic_step } S$

5.1.2 Randomized Online and Offline Algorithms

context *On_Off*
begin

fun *steps* **where**

$steps\ s\ []\ [] = s$
 $| steps\ s\ (q\#\!qs)\ (a\#\!as) = steps\ (step\ s\ q\ a)\ qs\ as$

lemma *steps_append*: $length\ qs = length\ as \implies steps\ s\ (qs@qs')\ (as@as') = steps\ (steps\ s\ qs\ as)\ qs'\ as'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *T_append*: $length\ qs = length\ as \implies T\ s\ (qs@[q])\ (as@[a]) = T\ s\ qs\ as + t\ (steps\ s\ qs\ as)\ q\ a$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *T_append2*: $length\ qs = length\ as \implies T\ s\ (qs@qs')\ (as@as') = T\ s\ qs\ as + T\ (steps\ s\ qs\ as)\ qs'\ as'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *Step_rand* :: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer)\ alg_on_rand \Rightarrow 'request \Rightarrow 'state * 'is \Rightarrow ('state * 'is)\ pmf$ **where**
 $Step_rand\ A\ r\ s \equiv bind_pmf\ ((snd\ A)\ s\ r)\ (\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf\ (step\ (fst\ s)\ r\ a,\ is'))$

fun *config'_rand* :: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer)\ alg_on_rand \Rightarrow ('state * 'is)\ pmf \Rightarrow 'request\ list$
 $\Rightarrow ('state * 'is)\ pmf$ **where**
 $config'_rand\ A\ s\ [] = s$
 $config'_rand\ A\ s\ (r\#\!rs) = config'_rand\ A\ (s \gg\! Step_rand\ A\ r)\ rs$

lemma *config'_rand_snoc*: $config'_rand\ A\ s\ (rs@[r]) = config'_rand\ A\ s\ rs \gg\! Step_rand\ A\ r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config'_rand_append*: $config'_rand\ A\ s\ (xs@ys) = config'_rand\ A\ (config'_rand\ A\ s\ xs)\ ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation *config_rand* **where**
 $config_rand\ A\ s0\ rs == config'_rand\ A\ ((fst\ A\ s0) \gg\! (\lambda is. return_pmf\ (s0,\ is)))\ rs$

lemma *config'_rand_induct*: $(\forall x \in set_pmf\ init. P\ (fst\ x)) \implies (\bigwedge s\ q\ a. P\ s \implies P\ (step\ s\ q\ a)) \implies \forall x \in set_pmf\ (config'_rand\ A\ init\ qs). P\ (fst\ x)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_rand_induct*: $P\ s0 \implies (\bigwedge s\ q\ a. P\ s \implies P\ (\text{step}\ s\ q\ a)) \implies \forall x \in \text{set_pmf}\ (\text{config_rand}\ A\ s0\ qs). P\ (\text{fst}\ x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *T_on_rand'* :: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer)\ \text{alg_on_rand} \Rightarrow ('state * 'is)\ \text{pmf} \Rightarrow 'request\ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{real}\ \mathbf{where}$
 $T_on_rand'\ A\ s\ [] = 0\ |$
 $T_on_rand'\ A\ s\ (r\ \#\ rs) = E\ (s \gg= (\lambda s. \text{bind_pmf}\ (\text{snd}\ A\ s\ r)\ (\lambda (a, is').$
 $\text{return_pmf}\ (\text{real}\ (t\ (\text{fst}\ s)\ r\ a))))$
 $\quad +\ T_on_rand'\ A\ (s \gg= \text{Step_rand}\ A\ r)\ rs$

lemma *T_on_rand'_append*: $T_on_rand'\ A\ s\ (xs@ys) = T_on_rand'\ A\ s\ xs + T_on_rand'\ A\ (\text{config}'_rand\ A\ s\ xs)\ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *T_on_rand* :: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer)\ \text{alg_on_rand} \Rightarrow 'state \Rightarrow 'request\ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{real}\ \mathbf{where}$
 $T_on_rand\ A\ s\ rs == T_on_rand'\ A\ (\text{fst}\ A\ s \gg= (\lambda is. \text{return_pmf}\ (s, is)))\ rs$

lemma *T_on_rand_append*: $T_on_rand\ A\ s\ (xs@ys) = T_on_rand\ A\ s\ xs + T_on_rand'\ A\ (\text{config_rand}\ A\ s\ xs)\ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *T_on_rand'_n* $A\ s0\ xs\ n == T_on_rand'\ A\ (\text{config}'_rand\ A\ s0\ (\text{take}\ n\ xs))\ [xs!n]$

lemma *T_on_rand'_as_sum*: $T_on_rand'\ A\ s0\ rs = \text{sum}\ (T_on_rand'_n\ A\ s0\ rs)\ \{..<\text{length}\ rs\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation *T_on_rand_n* $A\ s0\ xs\ n == T_on_rand'\ A\ (\text{config_rand}\ A\ s0\ (\text{take}\ n\ xs))\ [xs!n]$

lemma *T_on_rand_as_sum*: $T_on_rand\ A\ s0\ rs = \text{sum}\ (T_on_rand_n\ A\ s0\ rs)\ \{..<\text{length}\ rs\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $T_on_rand'_nn$: $T_on_rand' A s qs \geq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_on_rand_nn$: $T_on_rand (I,S) s0 qs \geq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $compet_rand$:: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on_rand \Rightarrow real$
 $\Rightarrow 'state\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $compet_rand A c S0 = (\forall s \in S0. \exists b \geq 0. \forall rs. wf\ s\ rs \longrightarrow T_on_rand\ A$
 $s\ rs \leq c * T_opt\ s\ rs + b)$

5.2 embedding of deterministic into randomized algorithms

fun $embed$:: $('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) alg_on \Rightarrow ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer)$
 alg_on_rand **where**
 $embed\ A = ((\lambda s. return_pmf\ (fst\ A\ s)) ,$
 $(\lambda s\ r. return_pmf\ (snd\ A\ s\ r)))$

lemma T_deter_rand : $T_off\ (\lambda s0. (off2\ A\ (s0, x)))\ s0\ qs = T_on_rand'$
 $(embed\ A)\ (return_pmf\ (s0, x))\ qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $config'_embed$: $config'_rand\ (embed\ A)\ (return_pmf\ s0)\ qs = re-$
 $turn_pmf\ (config'\ A\ s0\ qs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $config_embed$: $config_rand\ (embed\ A)\ s0\ qs = return_pmf\ (config$
 $A\ s0\ qs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma T_on_embed : $T_on\ A\ s0\ qs = T_on_rand\ (embed\ A)\ s0\ qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_on'_embed$: $T_on'\ A\ (s0, x)\ qs = T_on_rand'\ (embed\ A)\ (return_pmf$
 $(s0, x))\ qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $compet_embed$: $compet\ A\ c\ S0 = compet_rand\ (embed\ A)\ c\ S0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

6 Deterministic List Update

```
theory Move_to_Front
imports
  Swaps
  On_Off
  Competitive_Analysis
begin
```

```
declare Let_def[simp]
```

6.1 Function *mtf*

definition *mtf* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list **where**

```
mtf x xs =
  (if x  $\in$  set xs then x # (take (index xs x) xs) @ drop (index xs x + 1) xs
   else xs)
```

lemma *mtf_id*[simp]: $x \notin \text{set } xs \implies \text{mtf } x \text{ } xs = xs$
<proof>

lemma *mtf0*[simp]: $x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{mtf } x \text{ } xs ! 0 = x$
<proof>

lemma *before_in_mtf*: **assumes** $z \in \text{set } xs$
shows $x < y \text{ in } \text{mtf } z \text{ } xs \iff$
 $(y \neq z \wedge (\text{if } x=z \text{ then } y \in \text{set } xs \text{ else } x < y \text{ in } xs))$
<proof>

lemma *Inv_mtf*: $\text{set } xs = \text{set } ys \implies z : \text{set } ys \implies \text{Inv } xs (\text{mtf } z \text{ } ys) =$
 $\text{Inv } xs \text{ } ys \cup \{(x,z) \mid x < z \text{ in } xs \wedge x < z \text{ in } ys\}$
 $- \{(z,x) \mid z < x \text{ in } xs \wedge x < z \text{ in } ys\}$
<proof>

lemma *set_mtf*[simp]: $\text{set}(\text{mtf } x \text{ } xs) = \text{set } xs$
<proof>

lemma *length_mtf[simp]*: $size (mtf\ x\ xs) = size\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct_mtf[simp]*: $distinct (mtf\ x\ xs) = distinct\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

6.2 Function *mtf2*

definition *mtf2* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
mtf2 $n\ x\ xs =$
 (if $x : set\ xs$ then swaps $[index\ xs\ x - n..<index\ xs\ x]$ xs else xs)

lemma *mtf_eq_mtf2*: $mtf\ x\ xs = mtf2\ (length\ xs - 1)\ x\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mtf20[simp]*: $mtf2\ 0\ x\ xs = xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_mtf2[simp]*: $length (mtf2\ n\ x\ xs) = length\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *set_mtf2[simp]*: $set(mtf2\ n\ x\ xs) = set\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct_mtf2[simp]*: $distinct (mtf2\ n\ x\ xs) = distinct\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *card_Inv_mtf2*: $xs!j = ys!0 \implies j < length\ xs \implies dist_perm\ xs\ ys$
 \implies
 $card (Inv (swaps [i..<j] xs) ys) = card (Inv\ xs\ ys) - int(j-i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

6.3 Function *Lxy*

definition *Lxy* :: $'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
Lxy $xs\ S = filter (\lambda z. z \in S)\ xs$

thm *inter_set_filter*

lemma *Lxy_length_cons*: $length (Lxy\ xs\ S) \leq length (Lxy\ (x\#\ xs)\ S)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Lxy_empty[simp]*: $Lxy\ []\ S = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Lxy_set_filter*: $set (Lxy\ xs\ S) = S \cap set\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_distinct*: $distinct\ xs \implies distinct\ (Lxy\ xs\ S)$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_append*: $Lxy\ (xs@ys)\ S = Lxy\ xs\ S @ Lxy\ ys\ S$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_snoc*: $Lxy\ (xs@[x])\ S = (if\ x \in S\ then\ Lxy\ xs\ S @ [x]\ else\ Lxy\ xs\ S)$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_not*: $S \cap set\ xs = \{\} \implies Lxy\ xs\ S = []$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_notin*: $set\ xs \cap S = \{\} \implies Lxy\ xs\ S = []$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_in*: $x \in S \implies Lxy\ [x]\ S = [x]$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_project*:
 assumes $x \neq y\ x \in set\ xs\ y \in set\ xs\ distinct\ xs$
 and $x < y\ in\ xs$
 shows $Lxy\ xs\ \{x,y\} = [x,y]$
<proof>

lemma *Lxy_mono*: $\{x,y\} \subseteq set\ xs \implies distinct\ xs \implies x < y\ in\ xs = x < y\ in\ Lxy\ xs\ \{x,y\}$
<proof>

6.4 List Update as Online/Offline Algorithm

type_synonym 'a state = 'a list
type_synonym answer = nat * nat list

definition *step* :: 'a state \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow answer \Rightarrow 'a state **where**

step s r a =
(let (k,sws) = a in mtf2 k r (swaps sws s))

definition *t :: 'a state ⇒ 'a ⇒ answer ⇒ nat where*
t s r a = (let (mf,sws) = a in index (swaps sws s) r + 1 + size sws)

definition *static where static s rs = (set rs ⊆ set s)*

interpretation *On_Off step t static ⟨proof⟩*

type_synonym *'a alg_off = 'a state ⇒ 'a list ⇒ answer list*

type_synonym *('a,'is) alg_on = ('a state,'is,'a,answer) alg_on*

lemma *T_ge_len: length as = length rs ⇒ T s rs as ≥ length rs*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *T_off_neq0: (∧rs s0. size(alg s0 rs) = length rs) ⇒*
rs ≠ [] ⇒ T_off alg s0 rs ≠ 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_step[simp]: length (step s r as) = length s*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *step_Nil_iff[simp]: step xs r act = [] ⟷ xs = []*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *set_step2: set(step s r (mf,sws)) = set s*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *set_step: set(step s r act) = set s*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct_step: distinct(step s r as) = distinct s*
⟨proof⟩

6.5 Online Algorithm Move-to-Front is 2-Competitive

definition *MTF :: ('a,unit) alg_on where*
MTF = (λ_. ()), λs r. ((size (fst s) - 1, []), ())

It was first proved by Sleator and Tarjan [?] that the Move-to-Front algorithm is 2-competitive.

lemma *potential:*

fixes *t :: nat ⇒ 'a::linordered_ab_group_add and p :: nat ⇒ 'a*

assumes $p0: p\ 0 = 0$ **and** $ppos: \bigwedge n. p\ n \geq 0$
and $ub: \bigwedge n. t\ n + p(n+1) - p\ n \leq u\ n$
shows $(\sum i < n. t\ i) \leq (\sum i < n. u\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *potential2*:
fixes $t :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::linordered_ab_group_add$ **and** $p :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes $p0: p\ 0 = 0$ **and** $ppos: \bigwedge n. p\ n \geq 0$
and $ub: \bigwedge m. m < n \implies t\ m + p(m+1) - p\ m \leq u\ m$
shows $(\sum i < n. t\ i) \leq (\sum i < n. u\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $before\ x\ xs \equiv \{y. y < x\ in\ xs\}$
abbreviation $after\ x\ xs \equiv \{y. x < y\ in\ xs\}$

lemma *finite_before[simp]*: $finite\ (before\ x\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *finite_after[simp]*: $finite\ (after\ x\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *before_conv_take*:
 $x : set\ xs \implies before\ x\ xs = set(take\ (index\ xs\ x)\ xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *card_before*: $distinct\ xs \implies x : set\ xs \implies card\ (before\ x\ xs) = index\ xs\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *before_Un*: $set\ xs = set\ ys \implies x : set\ xs \implies$
 $before\ x\ ys = before\ x\ xs \cap before\ x\ ys \cup after\ x\ xs \cap before\ x\ ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *phi_diff_aux*:
 $card\ (Inv\ xs\ ys \cup$
 $\{(y, x) \mid y. y < x\ in\ xs \wedge y < x\ in\ ys\} -$
 $\{(x, y) \mid y. x < y\ in\ xs \wedge y < x\ in\ ys\}) =$
 $card(Inv\ xs\ ys) + card(before\ x\ xs \cap before\ x\ ys)$
 $- int(card(after\ x\ xs \cap before\ x\ ys))$
 $(is\ card(?I \cup ?B - ?A) = card\ ?I + card\ ?b - int(card\ ?a))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not_before_Cons[simp]*: $\neg x < y\ in\ y \# xs$

<proof>

lemma *before_Cons[simp]*:

$y \in \text{set } xs \implies y \neq x \implies \text{before } y (x\#xs) = \text{insert } x (\text{before } y xs)$

<proof>

lemma *card_before_le_index*: $\text{card } (\text{before } x xs) \leq \text{index } xs x$

<proof>

lemma *config_config_length*: $\text{length } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) = \text{length } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_config_distinct*:

shows $\text{distinct } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) = \text{distinct } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_config_set*:

shows $\text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) = \text{set } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_config*:

$\text{set } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) = \text{set } \text{init}$

$\wedge \text{distinct } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) = \text{distinct } \text{init}$

$\wedge \text{length } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) = \text{length } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_dist_perm*:

$\text{distinct } \text{init} \implies \text{dist_perm } (\text{fst } (\text{config } A \text{ init } qs)) \text{ init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_rand_length*: $\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } (\text{config_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{length}$

$(\text{fst } x) = \text{length } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_rand_distinct*:

shows $\forall x \in (\text{config_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{distinct } (\text{fst } x) = \text{distinct } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_rand_set*:

shows $\forall x \in (\text{config_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{set } (\text{fst } x) = \text{set } \text{init}$

<proof>

lemma *config_rand*:

$\forall x \in (\text{config_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{set } (\text{fst } x) = \text{set } \text{init}$
 $\wedge \text{distinct } (\text{fst } x) = \text{distinct } \text{init} \wedge \text{length } (\text{fst } x) = \text{length } \text{init}$
<proof>

lemma *config_rand_dist_perm*:

$\text{distinct } \text{init} \implies \forall x \in (\text{config_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{dist_perm } (\text{fst } x) \text{ init}$
<proof>

lemma *amor_mtf_ub*: **assumes** $x : \text{set } ys \text{ set } xs = \text{set } ys$

shows $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{before } x \text{ } xs \text{ Int before } x \text{ } ys)) - \text{card}(\text{after } x \text{ } xs \text{ Int before } x \text{ } ys)$

$\leq 2 * \text{int}(\text{index } xs \ x) - \text{card } (\text{before } x \text{ } ys)$ (**is** $?m - ?n \leq 2 * ?j - ?k$)
<proof>

locale *MTF_Off* =

fixes *as* :: *answer list*

fixes *rs* :: *'a list*

fixes *s0* :: *'a list*

assumes *dist_s0*[*simp*]: *distinct s0*

assumes *len_as*: *length as = length rs*

begin

definition *mtf_A* :: *nat list where*

mtf_A = map fst as

definition *sw_A* :: *nat list list where*

sw_A = map snd as

fun *s_A* :: *nat \Rightarrow 'a list where*

s_A 0 = s0 |

s_A (Suc n) = step (s_A n) (rs!n) (mtf_A!n, sw_A!n)

lemma *length_s_A*[*simp*]: *length(s_A n) = length s0*

<proof>

lemma *dist_s_A*[*simp*]: *distinct(s_A n)*

<proof>

lemma *set_s_A[simp]*: $set(s_A\ n) = set\ s0$
<proof>

fun *s_mtf* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
s_mtf 0 = *s0* |
s_mtf (Suc *n*) = *mtf* (*rs!**n*) (*s_mtf* *n*)

definition *t_mtf* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
t_mtf *n* = *index* (*s_mtf* *n*) (*rs!**n*) + 1

definition *T_mtf* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
T_mtf *n* = $(\sum_{i < n}. t_mtf\ i)$

definition *c_A* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
c_A *n* = *index* (*swaps* (*sw_A!**n*) (*s_A* *n*)) (*rs!**n*) + 1

definition *f_A* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
f_A *n* = *min* (*mtf_A!**n*) (*index* (*swaps* (*sw_A!**n*) (*s_A* *n*)) (*rs!**n*))

definition *p_A* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
p_A *n* = *size*(*sw_A!**n*)

definition *t_A* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
t_A *n* = *c_A* *n* + *p_A* *n*

definition *T_A* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
T_A *n* = $(\sum_{i < n}. t_A\ i)$

lemma *length_s_mtf[simp]*: $length(s_mtf\ n) = length\ s0$
<proof>

lemma *dist_s_mtf[simp]*: $distinct(s_mtf\ n)$
<proof>

lemma *set_s_mtf[simp]*: $set\ (s_mtf\ n) = set\ s0$
<proof>

lemma *dperm_inv*: $dist_perm\ (s_A\ n)\ (s_mtf\ n)$
<proof>

definition *Phi* :: $nat \Rightarrow int$ (Φ) **where**
Phi *n* = *card*(*Inv* (*s_A* *n*) (*s_mtf* *n*))

lemma *phi0*: $\text{Phi } 0 = 0$
<proof>

lemma *phi_pos*: $\text{Phi } n \geq 0$
<proof>

lemma *mtf_ub*: $t_mtf\ n + \text{Phi } (n+1) - \text{Phi } n \leq 2 * c_A\ n - 1 + p_A\ n - f_A\ n$
<proof>

theorem *Sleator_Tarjan*: $T_mtf\ n \leq (\sum i < n. 2 * c_A\ i + p_A\ i - f_A\ i) - n$
<proof>

corollary *Sleator_Tarjan'*: $T_mtf\ n \leq 2 * T_A\ n - n$
<proof>

lemma *T_A_nneg*: $0 \leq T_A\ n$
<proof>

lemma *T_mtf_ub*: $\forall i < n. rs!i \in set\ s0 \implies T_mtf\ n \leq n * size\ s0$
<proof>

corollary *T_mtf_competitive*: **assumes** $s0 \neq []$ **and** $\forall i < n. rs!i \in set\ s0$
shows $T_mtf\ n \leq (2 - 1/(size\ s0)) * T_A\ n$
<proof>

lemma *t_A_t*: $n < length\ rs \implies t_A\ n = int\ (t\ (s_A\ n)\ (rs\ !\ n)\ (as\ !\ n))$
<proof>

lemma *T_A_eq_lem*: $(\sum i=0..<length\ rs. t_A\ i) = T\ (s_A\ 0)\ (drop\ 0\ rs)\ (drop\ 0\ as)$
<proof>

lemma *T_A_eq*: $T_A\ (length\ rs) = T\ s0\ rs\ as$
<proof>

lemma *nth_off_MTF*: $n < length\ rs \implies off2\ MTF\ s\ rs\ !\ n = (size(fst\ s) - 1, [])$
<proof>

lemma *t_mtf_MTF*: $n < length\ rs \implies t_mtf\ n = int\ (t\ (s_mtf\ n)\ (rs\ !\ n)\ (off\ MTF\ s\ rs\ !\ n))$

<proof>

lemma *mtf_MTF*: $n < \text{length } rs \implies \text{length } s = \text{length } s0 \implies \text{mtf } (rs ! n) s =$

$\text{step } s (rs ! n) (\text{off } MTF \ s0 \ rs ! n)$

<proof>

lemma *T_mtf_eq_lem*: $(\sum i=0..<\text{length } rs. t_mtf \ i) =$

$T (s_mtf \ 0) (\text{drop } 0 \ rs) (\text{drop } 0 \ (\text{off } MTF \ s0 \ rs))$

<proof>

lemma *T_mtf_eq*: $T_mtf (\text{length } rs) = T_on \ MTF \ s0 \ rs$

<proof>

corollary *MTF_competitive2*: $s0 \neq [] \implies \forall i < \text{length } rs. rs!i \in \text{set } s0 \implies$

$T_on \ MTF \ s0 \ rs \leq (2 - 1/(\text{size } s0)) * T \ s0 \ rs \ \text{as}$

<proof>

corollary *MTF_competitive'*: $T_on \ MTF \ s0 \ rs \leq 2 * T \ s0 \ rs \ \text{as}$

<proof>

end

theorem *compet_MTF*: **assumes** $s0 \neq []$ *distinct* $s0$ *set* $rs \subseteq \text{set } s0$

shows $T_on \ MTF \ s0 \ rs \leq (2 - 1/(\text{size } s0)) * T_opt \ s0 \ rs$

<proof>

theorem *compet_MTF'*: **assumes** *distinct* $s0$

shows $T_on \ MTF \ s0 \ rs \leq (2::\text{real}) * T_opt \ s0 \ rs$

<proof>

theorem *MTF_is_2_competitive*: *compet* $MTF \ 2 \ \{s . \text{distinct } s\}$

<proof>

6.6 Lower Bound for Competitiveness

This result is independent of MTF but is based on the list update problem defined in this theory.

lemma *rat_fun_lem*:

fixes $l \ c :: \text{real}$

assumes [*simp*]: $F \neq \text{bot}$

assumes $0 < l$

assumes *ev*:

eventually $(\lambda n. l \leq f \ n / g \ n) \ F$

eventually $(\lambda n. (f\ n + c) / (g\ n + d) \leq u)$ F
and
 $g: LIM\ n\ F. g\ n\ \text{:>}\ at_top$
shows $l \leq u$
 <proof>

lemma *compet_lb0*:
fixes $a\ Aon\ Aoff\ cruel$
defines $f\ s0\ rs == real(T_on\ Aon\ s0\ rs)$
defines $g\ s0\ rs == real(T_off\ Aoff\ s0\ rs)$
assumes $\bigwedge rs\ s0. size(Aoff\ s0\ rs) = length\ rs$ **and** $\bigwedge n. cruel\ n \neq []$
assumes *compet* $Aon\ c\ S0$ **and** $c \geq 0$ **and** $s0 \in S0$
and $l: eventually\ (\lambda n. f\ s0\ (cruel\ n) / (g\ s0\ (cruel\ n) + a) \geq l)$ *sequentially*
and $g: LIM\ n\ sequentially. g\ s0\ (cruel\ n)\ \text{:>}\ at_top$
and $l > 0$ **and** $\bigwedge n. static\ s0\ (cruel\ n)$
shows $l \leq c$
 <proof>

Sorting

fun *ins_sws* **where**
 $ins_sws\ k\ x\ [] = []\ |$
 $ins_sws\ k\ x\ (y\#\!ys) = (if\ k\ x \leq k\ y\ then\ []\ else\ map\ Suc\ (ins_sws\ k\ x\ ys))$
 $@\ [0]$

fun *sort_sws* **where**
 $sort_sws\ k\ [] = []\ |$
 $sort_sws\ k\ (x\#\!xs) =$
 $ins_sws\ k\ x\ (sort_key\ k\ xs)\ @\ map\ Suc\ (sort_sws\ k\ xs)$

lemma *length_ins_sws*: $length(ins_sws\ k\ x\ xs) \leq length\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *length_sort_sws_le*: $length(sort_sws\ k\ xs) \leq length\ xs^2$
 <proof>

lemma *swaps_ins_sws*:
 $swaps\ (ins_sws\ k\ x\ xs)\ (x\#\!xs) = insert_key\ k\ x\ xs$
 <proof>

lemma *swaps_sort_sws[simp]*:
 $swaps\ (sort_sws\ k\ xs)\ xs = sort_key\ k\ xs$
 <proof>

The cruel adversary:

fun *cruel* :: ('a,'is) alg_on ⇒ 'a state * 'is ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list **where**
cruel A s 0 = [] |
cruel A s (Suc n) = last (fst s) # *cruel* A (Step A s (last (fst s))) n

definition *adv* :: ('a,'is) alg_on ⇒ ('a::linorder) alg_off **where**
adv A s rs = (if rs=[] then [] else
 let crs = *cruel* A (Step A (s, fst A s) (last s)) (size rs - 1)
 in (0,sort_sws (λx. size rs - 1 - count_list crs x) s) # replicate (size
 rs - 1) (0,[]))

lemma *set_cruel*: $s \neq [] \implies \text{set}(cruel\ A\ (s, is)\ n) \subseteq \text{set}\ s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *static_cruel*: $s \neq [] \implies \text{static}\ s\ (cruel\ A\ (s, is)\ n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *T_cruel*:
 $s \neq [] \implies \text{distinct}\ s \implies$
 $T\ s\ (cruel\ A\ (s, is)\ n)\ (\text{off2}\ A\ (s, is)\ (cruel\ A\ (s, is)\ n)) \geq n * (\text{length}\ s)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *length_cruel[simp]*: $\text{length}\ (cruel\ A\ s\ n) = n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *t_sort_sws*: $t\ s\ r\ (mf, \text{sort_sws}\ k\ s) \leq \text{size}\ s^2 + \text{size}\ s + 1$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *T_noop*:
 $n = \text{length}\ rs \implies T\ s\ rs\ (\text{replicate}\ n\ (0, [])) = (\sum r \leftarrow rs. \text{index}\ s\ r + 1)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sorted_asc*: $j \leq i \implies i < \text{size}\ ss \implies \forall x \in \text{set}\ ss. \forall y \in \text{set}\ ss. k(x) \leq k(y) \longrightarrow f\ y \leq f\ x$
 $\implies \text{sorted}\ (\text{map}\ k\ ss) \implies f\ (ss\ !\ i) \leq f\ (ss\ !\ j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sorted_weighted_gauss_Ico_div2*:
fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
assumes $\bigwedge i\ j. i \leq j \implies j < n \implies f\ i \geq f\ j$
shows $(\sum i=0..<n. (i + 1) * f\ i) \leq (n + 1) * \text{sum}\ f\ \{0..<n\}\ \text{div}\ 2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *T_adv*: **assumes** $l \neq 0$
shows $T_off (adv A) [0..<l]$ (*cruel A* ($[0..<l]$, *fst A* $[0..<l]$) (*Suc n*))
 $\leq l^2 + l + 1 + (l + 1) * n \text{ div } 2$ (**is** $?l \leq ?r$)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

The main theorem:

theorem *compet_lb2*:
assumes *compet A c* $\{xs::nat \text{ list. size } xs = l\}$ **and** $l \neq 0$ **and** $c \geq 0$
shows $c \geq 2 * l / (l + 1)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theory *Bit_Strings*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

7 Lemmas about BitStrings and sets thereof

7.1 the set of bitstring of length m is finite

lemma *bitstrings_finite*: *finite* $\{xs::bool \text{ list. length } xs = m\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

7.2 how to calculate the cardinality of the set of bitstrings with certain bits already set

lemma *fbool*: *finite* $\{xs. (\forall i \in X. xs ! i) \wedge (\forall i \in Y. \neg xs ! i) \wedge \text{length } xs = m \wedge f (xs!e)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *witness* :: *nat set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool list* **where**
witness X 0 = []
witness X (Suc n) = (*witness X n*) @ $[n \in X]$

lemma *witness_length*: *length* (*witness X n*) = *n*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *iswitness*: $r < n \implies ((witness X n)!r) = (r \in X)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma card1: *finite S* \implies *finite X* \implies *finite Y* \implies $X \cap Y = \{\}$ \implies $S \cap (X \cup Y) = \{\}$ \implies $S \cup X \cup Y = \{0..<m\}$ \implies
 $\text{card } \{xs. (\forall i \in X. xs ! i) \wedge (\forall i \in Y. \neg xs ! i) \wedge \text{length } xs = m\} = 2^{(m - \text{card } X - \text{card } Y)}$
 <proof>

lemma card2: **assumes** *finite X* **and** *finite Y* **and** $X \cap Y = \{\}$ **and** $x: X \cup Y \subseteq \{0..<m\}$
shows $\text{card } \{xs. (\forall i \in X. xs ! i) \wedge (\forall i \in Y. \neg xs ! i) \wedge \text{length } xs = m\} = 2^{(m - \text{card } X - \text{card } Y)}$
 <proof>

7.3 Average out the second sum for free-absch

lemma Expectation2or1: *finite S* \implies *finite Tr* \implies *finite Fa* \implies $\text{card } Tr + \text{card } Fa + \text{card } S \leq l \implies$
 $S \cap (Tr \cup Fa) = \{\} \implies Tr \cap Fa = \{\} \implies S \cup Tr \cup Fa \subseteq \{0..<l\} \implies$
 $(\sum x \in \{xs. (\forall i \in Tr. xs ! i) \wedge (\forall i \in Fa. \neg xs ! i) \wedge \text{length } xs = l\}. \sum j \in S. \text{if } x ! j \text{ then } 2 \text{ else } 1)$
 $= 3 / 2 * \text{real } (\text{card } S) * 2^{(l - \text{card } Tr - \text{card } Fa)}$
 <proof>

end

8 Effect of mtf2

theory *MTF2_Effects*
imports *Move_to_Front*
begin

lemma difind_difelem:
 $i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies xs ! j = a \implies j < \text{length } xs \implies i \neq j$
 $\implies \sim a = xs ! i$
 <proof>

lemma fullchar: **assumes** $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs$
shows
 $(i < \text{length } xs) =$
 $(\text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs$
 $\vee \text{index } xs \ q = i$

$\vee \text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q$
 $\vee i < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mtf2_effect*:

$q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies (\text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!i) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$
 $(xs!i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) < \text{length } xs)$
 $\wedge (\text{index } xs \ q = i \longrightarrow (\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ q - n \wedge$
 $\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ q - n))$
 $\wedge (\text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q \longrightarrow (\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i)$
 $= \text{Suc } (\text{index } xs \ (xs!i)) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q - n < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \wedge$
 $\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \leq \text{index } xs \ q)$
 $\wedge (i < \text{index } xs \ q - n \longrightarrow (\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!i)$
 $\wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) < \text{index } xs \ q - n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mtf2_forward_effect1*:

$q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) = \text{index } xs \ (xs \ ! \ i) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q <$
 $\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) < \text{length } xs$ **and**

mtf2_forward_effect2: $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ q = i$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ q - n \wedge \text{index } xs \ q - n =$
 $\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i)$ **and**

mtf2_forward_effect3: $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i$
 $\wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{Suc } (\text{index } xs \ (xs!i)) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 $< \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \leq \text{index } xs \ q$ **and**

mtf2_forward_effect4: $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies i < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$
 $(xs!i) < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *yes[simp]*: $\text{index } xs \ x < \text{length } xs$
 $\implies (xs! \text{index } xs \ x) = x$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *mtf2_forward_effect1'*:

$q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } xs \ x \wedge \text{index } xs \ x <$
 $\text{length } xs$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ x = \text{index } xs \ x \wedge \text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n$
 $q \ xs) \ x \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ x < \text{length } xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma

mtf2_forward_effect2': $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ q = \text{index } xs \ x$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) = \text{index } xs \ q - n \wedge \text{index } xs \ q - n = \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x)$
(proof)

lemma

mtf2_forward_effect3': $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ q - n \leq \text{index } xs \ x \implies \text{index } xs \ x < \text{index } xs \ q$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) = \text{Suc } (\text{index } xs \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x)) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q - n < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) \leq \text{index } xs \ q$
(proof)

lemma

mtf2_forward_effect4': $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies \text{index } xs \ x < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 $\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
(proof)

lemma splitit: $(\text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs \implies P)$

$\implies (\text{index } xs \ q = i \implies P)$
 $\implies (\text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q \implies P)$
 $\implies (i < \text{index } xs \ q - n \implies P)$
 $\implies (i < \text{length } xs \implies P)$

(proof)

lemma mtf2_forward_beforeq: $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies i < \text{index } xs \ q$

$\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \leq \text{index } xs \ q$
(proof)

lemma x_stays_before_y_if_y_not_moved_to_front:

assumes $q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs \ x \in \text{set } xs \ y \in \text{set } xs \ y \neq q$

and $x < y \text{ in } xs$

shows $x < y \text{ in } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$

(proof)

corollary *swapped_by_mtf2*: $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies$

$$x < y \text{ in } xs \implies y < x \text{ in } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \implies y = q$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *x_stays_before_y_if_y_not_moved_to_front_2dir*: $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies y \neq q \implies$

$$x < y \text{ in } xs = x < y \text{ in } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect1*:

assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$

$\text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) < \text{length } xs$

$i < \text{length } xs$

shows $\text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect2*:

assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs \ \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) = \text{index } xs \ q - n$

$i < \text{length } xs$

shows $\text{index } xs \ q = i$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect3*:

assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$

$\text{index } xs \ q - n < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \leq \text{index } xs \ q$

$i < \text{length } xs$

shows $\text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect4*:

assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$

$\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) < \text{index } xs \ q - n$

$i < \text{length } xs$

shows $i < \text{index } xs \ q - n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect4'*:

assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$

$index (mtf2\ n\ q\ xs)\ x < index\ xs\ q - n$
 $x \in set\ xs$
shows $(index\ xs\ x) < index\ xs\ q - n$
 <proof>

lemma

assumes *distA: distinct A and*

asm: q ∈ set A

shows

mtf2_mono: q < x in A ⇒ q < x in (mtf2 n q A) and

mtf2_q_after: index (mtf2 n q A) q = index A q - n

<proof>

8.1 effect of mtf2 on index

lemma *swapsthrough: distinct xs ⇒ q ∈ set xs ⇒ index (swaps [index xs q - entf..<index xs q] xs) q = index xs q - entf*
 <proof>

term *mtf2*

lemma *mtf2_moves_to_front: distinct xs ⇒ q ∈ set xs ⇒ index (mtf2 (length xs) q xs) q = 0*

<proof>

lemma *xy_relativorder_mtf2:*

assumes

q ≠ x q ≠ y distinct xs x ∈ set xs y ∈ set xs q ∈ set xs

shows *x < y in mtf2 n q xs*

= x < y in xs

<proof>

lemma *mtf2_moves_to_frontm1: distinct xs ⇒ q ∈ set xs ⇒ index (mtf2 (length xs - 1) q xs) q = 0*

<proof>

lemma *mtf2_moves_to_front': distinct xs ⇒ y ∈ set xs ⇒ x ∈ set xs ⇒ x ≠ y ⇒ x < y in mtf2 (length xs - 1) x xs = True*

<proof>

lemma *mtf2_moves_to_front''*: $\text{distinct } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs$
 $\implies x \neq y \implies x < y \text{ in } \text{mtf2 } (\text{length } xs) \text{ } xs = \text{True}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

9 BIT: an Online Algorithm for the List Update Problem

theory *BIT*
imports
Bit_Strings
MTF2_Effects
begin

abbreviation *config''* $A \text{ } qs \text{ } \text{init } n == \text{config_rand } A \text{ } \text{init } (\text{take } n \text{ } qs)$

lemma *sum_my*: **fixes** $f \text{ } g :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{ab_group_add}$
assumes *finite A finite B*
shows $(\sum_{x \in A}. f \text{ } x) - (\sum_{x \in B}. g \text{ } x)$
 $= (\sum_{x \in (A \cap B)}. f \text{ } x - g \text{ } x) + (\sum_{x \in A - B}. f \text{ } x) - (\sum_{x \in B - A}. g \text{ } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *sum_my2*: $(\forall x \in A. f \text{ } x = g \text{ } x) \implies (\sum_{x \in A}. f \text{ } x) = (\sum_{x \in A}. g \text{ } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.1 Definition of BIT

definition *BIT_init* :: $('a \text{ state}, \text{bool list} * 'a \text{ list}) \text{alg_on_init}$ **where**
 $\text{BIT_init } \text{init} = \text{map_pmf } (\lambda l. (l, \text{init})) (bv (\text{length } \text{init}))$

lemma $\sim \text{deterministic_init } \text{BIT_init}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *BIT_step* :: $('a \text{ state}, \text{bool list} * 'a \text{ list}, 'a, \text{answer}) \text{alg_on_step}$
where

$BIT_step\ s\ q = (let\ a = ((if\ (fst\ (snd\ s))!(index\ (snd\ (snd\ s))\ q)\ then\ 0\ else\ (length\ (fst\ s))),[]) \text{ in}$
 $\quad\quad\quad return_pmf\ (a,\ (flip\ (index\ (snd\ (snd\ s))\ q)\ (fst\ (snd\ s)),\ snd\ (snd\ s)))$

lemma *deterministic_step BIT_step*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $BIT :: ('a\ state,\ bool\ list * 'a\ list,\ 'a,\ answer) alg_on_rand$
where

$BIT == (BIT_init,\ BIT_step)$

9.2 Properties of BIT's state distribution

lemma *BIT_no_paid*: $\forall ((free,paid),_) \in (BIT_step\ s\ q).\ paid = []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

9.2.1 About the Internal State

term $(config'_rand\ (BIT_init,\ BIT_step)\ s0\ qs)$

lemma *config'_n_init*: **fixes** $qs\ init\ n$

shows $map_pmf\ (snd \circ snd)\ (config'_rand\ (BIT_init,\ BIT_step)\ init\ qs) = map_pmf\ (snd \circ snd)\ init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_n_init*: $map_pmf\ (snd \circ snd)\ (config_rand\ (BIT_init,\ BIT_step)\ s0\ qs) = return_pmf\ s0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_n_init2*: $\forall (_ , (_, x)) \in set_pmf\ (config_rand\ (BIT_init,\ BIT_step)\ init\ qs). x = init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_n_init3*: $\forall x \in set_pmf\ (config_rand\ (BIT_init,\ BIT_step)\ init\ qs). snd\ (snd\ x) = init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config'_n_bv*: **fixes** $qs\ init\ n$

shows $map_pmf\ (snd \circ snd)\ init = return_pmf\ s0$

$\implies map_pmf\ (fst \circ snd)\ init = bv\ (length\ s0)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \implies \text{map_pmf } (snd \circ snd) (\text{config}'_rand (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ init} \\ & \text{qs}) = \text{return_pmf } s0 \\ & \quad \wedge \text{map_pmf } (fst \circ snd) (\text{config}'_rand (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ init} \text{ qs}) \\ & = \text{bv } (\text{length } s0) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma *config_n_bv_2*: $\text{map_pmf } (snd \circ snd) (\text{config_rand } (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ s0 } \text{qs}) = \text{return_pmf } s0$
 $\quad \wedge \text{map_pmf } (fst \circ snd) (\text{config_rand } (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ s0 } \text{qs})$
 $= \text{bv } (\text{length } s0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_n_bv*: $\text{map_pmf } (fst \circ snd) (\text{config_rand } (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ s0 } \text{qs}) = \text{bv } (\text{length } s0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_n_fst_init_length*: $\forall (_, (x, _)) \in \text{set_pmf } (\text{config_rand } (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ s0 } \text{qs}). \text{length } x = \text{length } s0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_n_fst_init_length2*: $\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } (\text{config_rand } (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ s0 } \text{qs}). \text{length } (fst (snd x)) = \text{length } s0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *fperms*: $\text{finite } \{x::'a \text{ list}. \text{length } x = \text{length } \text{init} \wedge \text{distinct } x \wedge \text{set } x = \text{set } \text{init}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite_config_BIT*: **assumes** [*simp*]: *distinct init*
shows $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config_rand } (BIT_init, BIT_step) \text{ init } \text{qs}))$ (**is**
 $\text{finite } ?D$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3 BIT is 1.75-competitive (a combinatorial proof)

9.3.1 Definition of the Locale and Helper Functions

locale *BIT_Off* =

fixes *acts* :: *answer list*
fixes *qs* :: '*a list*
fixes *init* :: '*a list*
assumes *dist_init[simp]*: *distinct init*
assumes *len_acts*: *length acts = length qs*
begin

lemma *setinit*: (*index init*) ' *set init = {0..<length init}*
<proof>

definition *free_A* :: *nat list where*
free_A = map fst acts

definition *paid_A'* :: *nat list list where*
paid_A' = map snd acts

definition *paid_A* :: *nat list list where*
paid_A = map (filter (λx. Suc x < length init)) paid_A'

lemma *len_paid_A[simp]*: *length paid_A = length qs*
<proof>

lemma *len_paid_A'[simp]*: *length paid_A' = length qs*
<proof>

lemma *paidAnm_inbound*: *n < length paid_A ⇒ m < length(paid_A!n)*
 \implies (*Suc ((paid_A!n)!(length (paid_A ! n) - Suc m)) < length init*)
<proof>

fun *s_A'* :: *nat ⇒ 'a list where*
s_A' 0 = init |
s_A'(Suc n) = step (s_A' n) (qs!n) (free_A!n, paid_A!n)

lemma *length_s_A'[simp]*: *length(s_A' n) = length init*
<proof>

lemma *dist_s_A'[simp]*: *distinct(s_A' n)*
<proof>

lemma *set_s_A'[simp]*: *set(s_A' n) = set init*
<proof>

fun *s_A* :: *nat ⇒ 'a list where*

$s_A\ 0 = \text{init}$ |
 $s_A(\text{Suc } n) = \text{step } (s_A\ n) (qs!n) (\text{free_A!}n, \text{paid_A!}n)$

lemma $\text{length_s_A}[simp]$: $\text{length}(s_A\ n) = \text{length } \text{init}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{dist_s_A}[simp]$: $\text{distinct}(s_A\ n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{set_s_A}[simp]$: $\text{set}(s_A\ n) = \text{set } \text{init}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{cost_paidAA}'$: $n < \text{length } \text{paid_A}' \implies \text{length } (\text{paid_A!}n) \leq \text{length } (\text{paid_A!}n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma swaps_filtered : $\text{swaps } (\text{filter } (\lambda x. \text{Suc } x < \text{length } xs) ys) xs = \text{swaps } (ys) xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $sAsA'$: $n < \text{length } \text{paid_A}' \implies s_A'\ n = s_A\ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $sAsA''$: $n < \text{length } qs \implies s_A\ n = s_A'\ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition t_BIT :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $t_BIT\ n = T_on_rand_n\ BIT\ \text{init}\ qs\ n$

definition T_BIT :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **where**
 $T_BIT\ n = (\sum i < n. t_BIT\ i)$

definition c_A :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $c_A\ n = \text{index } (\text{swaps } (\text{paid_A!}n) (s_A\ n)) (qs!n) + 1$

definition f_A :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $f_A\ n = \text{min } (\text{free_A!}n) (\text{index } (\text{swaps } (\text{paid_A!}n) (s_A\ n)) (qs!n))$

definition p_A :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{int}$ **where**
 $p_A\ n = \text{size}(\text{paid_A!}n)$

definition $t_A :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $t_A\ n = c_A\ n + p_A\ n$

definition $c_A' :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $c_A'\ n = index\ (swaps\ (paid_A!\ n)\ (s_A'\ n))\ (qs!\ n) + 1$

definition $p_A' :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $p_A'\ n = size(paid_A!\ n)$

definition $t_A' :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $t_A'\ n = c_A'\ n + p_A'\ n$

lemma $t_A_A'_leq: n < length\ paid_A' \implies t_A\ n \leq t_A'\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $T_A' :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $T_A'\ n = (\sum\ i < n. t_A'\ i)$

definition $T_A :: nat \Rightarrow int$ **where**
 $T_A\ n = (\sum\ i < n. t_A\ i)$

lemma $T_A_A'_leq: n \leq length\ paid_A' \implies T_A\ n \leq T_A'\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_A_A'_leq': n \leq length\ qs \implies T_A\ n \leq T_A'\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun $s'_A :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
 $s'_A\ n\ 0 = s_A\ n$
 $| (s'_A\ n\ (Suc\ m)) = swap\ ((paid_A!\ n)!\ (length\ (paid_A!\ n) - (Suc\ m)))$
 $\ (s'_A\ n\ m)$

lemma $set_s'_A[simp]: set\ (s'_A\ n\ m) = set\ init$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $len_s'_A[simp]: length\ (s'_A\ n\ m) = length\ init$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $distperm_s'_A[simp]: dist_perm\ (s'_A\ n\ m)\ init$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $s'_A_m_le: m \leq (length\ (paid_A!\ n)) \implies swaps\ (drop\ (length$

$(\text{paid_A ! } n) - m) (\text{paid_A ! } n)) (s_A n) = s'_A n m$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma s'_A_m : *swaps* $(\text{paid_A ! } n) (s_A n) = s'_A n (\text{length } (\text{paid_A ! } n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $\text{gebub} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{gebub } n m = \text{index init } ((s'_A n m)!(\text{Suc } ((\text{paid_A!}n)!(\text{length } (\text{paid_A ! } n) - \text{Suc } m))))$

lemma gebub_inBound : **assumes** 1: $n < \text{length } \text{paid_A}$ **and** 2: $m < \text{length } (\text{paid_A ! } n)$
shows $\text{gebub } n m < \text{length } \text{init}$
 ⟨proof⟩

9.3.2 The Potential Function

fun $\text{phi} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \times (\text{bool list} \times 'a \text{ list}) \Rightarrow \text{real } (\varphi)$ **where**
 $\text{phi } n (c, (b, _)) = (\sum (x, y) \in (\text{Inv } c (s_A n)). (\text{if } b!(\text{index } \text{init } y) \text{ then } 2 \text{ else } 1))$

lemma phi' : $\text{phi } n z = (\sum (x, y) \in (\text{Inv } (\text{fst } z) (s_A n)). (\text{if } (\text{fst } (\text{snd } z))!(\text{index } \text{init } y) \text{ then } 2 \text{ else } 1))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma Inv_empty2 : $\text{length } d = 0 \Longrightarrow \text{Inv } c d = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary Inv_empty3 : $\text{length } \text{init} = 0 \Longrightarrow \text{Inv } c (s_A n) = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma phi_empty2 : $\text{length } \text{init} = 0 \Longrightarrow \text{phi } n (c, (b, i)) = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma phi_nonzero : $\text{phi } n (c, (b, i)) \geq 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $\text{Phi} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\Phi)$ **where**
 $\text{Phi } n = E(\text{map_pmf } (\varphi n) (\text{config'' BIT } \text{qs } \text{init } n))$

definition $\text{PhiPlus} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real } (\Phi^+)$ **where**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{PhiPlus } n = & \text{ (let} \\
& \text{nextconfig} = \text{bind_pmf (config'' BIT qs init n)} \\
& \text{(\lambda(s, is). bind_pmf (BIT_step (s, is) (qs!n)) (\lambda(a, nis). return_pmf} \\
& \text{(step s (qs!n) a, nis)))} \\
& \text{in} \\
& \text{E(map_pmf (phi (Suc n)) nextconfig))}
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *PhiPlus_is_Phi_Suc*: $n < \text{length } qs \implies \text{PhiPlus } n = \text{Phi (Suc } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *phi0*: $\text{Phi } 0 = 0$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *phi_pos*: $\text{Phi } n \geq 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3.3 Helper lemmas

lemma *swap_subs*: $\text{dist_perm } X Y \implies \text{Inv } X (\text{swap } z Y) \subseteq \text{Inv } X Y \cup \{(Y ! z, Y ! \text{Suc } z)\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3.4 InvOf

term *Inv*

abbreviation *InvOf* y bits $as \equiv \{(x, y) \mid x < y \text{ in bits} \wedge y < x \text{ in } as\}$

lemma *InvOf* y xs $ys = \{(x, y) \mid x. (x, y) \in \text{Inv } xs \ ys\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *InvOf* y xs $ys \subseteq \text{Inv } xs \ ys$ $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *numberofIsbeschr*: **assumes**

distxsys: $\text{dist_perm } xs \ ys$ **and**

yinx: $y \in \text{set } xs$

shows $\text{index } xs \ y \leq \text{index } ys \ y + \text{card } (\text{InvOf } y \ xs \ ys)$

(**is** $?i\text{Bit} \leq ?iA + \text{card } ?I$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{length } \text{init} = 0 \implies \text{length } xs = \text{length } \text{init} \implies t \ xs \ q \ (\text{mf}, \ \text{sws}) = 1 + \text{length } \text{sws}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *integr_index*: *integrable* (*measure_pmf* (*config''* (*BIT_init*, *BIT_step*) *qs init n*))
 $(\lambda(s, is). \text{real } (\text{Suc } (\text{index } s (qs ! n))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3.5 Upper Bound on the Cost of BIT

lemma *t_BIT_ub2*: $(qs!n) \notin \text{set } \text{init} \implies t_BIT\ n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{size } \text{init})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *t_BIT_ub*: $(qs!n) \in \text{set } \text{init} \implies t_BIT\ n \leq \text{size } \text{init}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_BIT_ub*: $\forall i < n. qs!i \in \text{set } \text{init} \implies T_BIT\ n \leq n * \text{size } \text{init}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3.6 Main Lemma

lemma *myub*: $n < \text{length } qs \implies t_BIT\ n + \text{Phi}(n + 1) - \text{Phi } n \leq (\gamma / 4) * t_A\ n - 3/4$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

9.3.7 Lift the Result to the Whole Request List

lemma *T_BIT_absch_le*: **assumes** *nqs*: $n \leq \text{length } qs$
shows $T_BIT\ n \leq (\gamma / 4) * T_A\ n - 3/4 * n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_BIT_absch*: **assumes** *nqs*: $n \leq \text{length } qs$
shows $T_BIT\ n \leq (\gamma / 4) * T_A'\ n - 3/4 * n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_A_nneg*: $0 \leq T_A\ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_BIT_eq*: $T_BIT\ (\text{length } qs) = T_on_rand\ BIT\ \text{init } qs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *T_BIT_competitive*: **assumes** $n \leq \text{length } qs$ **and** $\text{init} \neq []$ **and**
 $\forall i < n. qs!i \in \text{set } \text{init}$

shows $T_BIT\ n \leq ((7 / 4) - 3 / (4 * size\ init)) * T_A'\ n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $t_A'_t: n < length\ qs \implies t_A'\ n = int\ (t\ (s_A'\ n)\ (qs!n)\ (acts\ !\ n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $T_A'_eq_lem: (\sum\ i=0..\<length\ qs.\ t_A'\ i) = T\ (s_A'\ 0)\ (drop\ 0\ qs)\ (drop\ 0\ acts)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $T_A'_eq: T_A'\ (length\ qs) = T\ init\ qs\ acts$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary $BIT_competitive3: init \neq [] \implies \forall i < length\ qs.\ qs!i \in set\ init$
 \implies
 $T_BIT\ (length\ qs) \leq ((7/4) - 3 / (4 * length\ init)) * T\ init\ qs\ acts$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary $BIT_competitive2: init \neq [] \implies \forall i < length\ qs.\ qs!i \in set\ init$
 \implies
 $T_on_rand\ BIT\ init\ qs \leq ((7/4) - 3 / (4 * length\ init)) * T\ init\ qs\ acts$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary $BIT_absch_le: init \neq [] \implies$
 $T_on_rand\ BIT\ init\ qs \leq (7 / 4) * (T\ init\ qs\ acts) - 3/4 * length\ qs$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

9.3.8 Generalize Competitiveness of BIT

lemma $setdi: set\ xs = \{0..\<length\ xs\} \implies distinct\ xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem $compet_BIT: assumes\ init \neq []\ distinct\ init\ set\ qs \subseteq set\ init$
shows $T_on_rand\ BIT\ init\ qs \leq ((7/4) - 3 / (4 * length\ init)) * T_opt\ init\ qs$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem $compet_BIT4: assumes\ init \neq []\ distinct\ init$

shows $T_{on_rand\ BIT\ init\ qs} \leq \gamma/4 * T_{opt\ init\ qs}$
<proof>

theorem *compet_BIT_2*:
 $compet_rand\ BIT\ (\gamma/4)\ \{init.\ init \neq [] \wedge distinct\ init\}$
<proof>

end

10 Partial cost model

theory *Partial_Cost_Model*
imports *Move_to_Front*
begin

definition $t_p :: 'a\ state \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow answer \Rightarrow nat$ **where**
 $t_p\ s\ q\ a = (let\ (mf,sws) = a\ in\ index\ (swaps\ sws\ s)\ q + size\ sws)$

notation (*latex*) $t_p\ (t^*)$

lemma $t_p\ t: t_p\ s\ q\ a + 1 = t\ s\ q\ a$ *<proof>*

interpretation *On_Off_step* t_p *static* *<proof>*

abbreviation $T_p == T$
abbreviation $T_{p_opt} == T_{opt}$
abbreviation $T_{p_on} == T_{on}$
abbreviation $T_{p_on_rand'} == T_{on_rand'}$
abbreviation $T_{p_on_n} == T_{on_n}$
abbreviation $T_{p_on_rand} == T_{on_rand}$
abbreviation $T_{p_on_rand_n} == T_{on_rand_n}$
abbreviation $config_p == config$
abbreviation $compet_p == compet$

end

11 Equivalence of Regular Expression with Variables

theory *RExp_Var*
imports *Regular-Sets.Equivalence_Checking*

begin

```
fun castdown :: nat rexp  $\Rightarrow$  nat rexp where
  castdown Zero = Zero
| castdown One = One
| castdown (Plus a b) = Plus (castdown a) (castdown b)
| castdown (Times a b) = Times (castdown a) (castdown b)
| castdown (Star a) = Star (castdown a)
| castdown (Atom x) = (Atom (x div 2))
```

```
fun castup :: nat rexp  $\Rightarrow$  nat rexp where
  castup Zero = Zero
| castup One = One
| castup (Plus a b) = Plus (castup a) (castup b)
| castup (Times a b) = Times (castup a) (castup b)
| castup (Star a) = Star (castup a)
| castup (Atom x) = Atom (2*x)
```

```
lemma castdown (castup r) = r
<proof>
```

```
fun substvar :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  ((nat rexp) option))  $\Rightarrow$  nat rexp where
  substvar i  $\sigma$  = (case  $\sigma$  i of Some x  $\Rightarrow$  x
                       | None  $\Rightarrow$  Atom (2*i+1))
```

```
fun w2rexp :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat rexp where
  w2rexp [] = One
| w2rexp (a#as) = Times (Atom a) (w2rexp as)
```

```
lemma lang (w2rexp as) = { as }
<proof>
```

```
fun subst :: nat rexp  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat rexp option)  $\Rightarrow$  nat rexp where
  subst Zero _ = Zero
| subst One _ = One
| subst (Atom i)  $\sigma$  = (if i mod 2 = 0 then Atom i else substvar (i div 2)  $\sigma$ )
| subst (Plus a b)  $\sigma$  = Plus (subst a  $\sigma$ ) (subst b  $\sigma$ )
| subst (Times a b)  $\sigma$  = Times (subst a  $\sigma$ ) (subst b  $\sigma$ )
| subst (Star a)  $\sigma$  = Star (subst a  $\sigma$ )
```

lemma *subst_w2rexp*: $\text{lang } (\text{subst } (\text{w2rexp } (xs \text{ @ } ys)) \sigma) = \text{lang } (\text{subst } (\text{w2rexp } xs) \sigma) \text{ @@ } \text{lang } (\text{subst } (\text{w2rexp } ys) \sigma)$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *substW* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat rexp option}) \Rightarrow \text{nat rexp}$ **where**
 $\text{substW } as \sigma = \text{subst } (\text{w2rexp } as) \sigma$

fun *substL* :: $\text{nat lang} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat rexp option}) \Rightarrow \text{nat rexp set}$ **where**
 $\text{substL } S \sigma = \{\text{substW } a \sigma \mid a. a \in S\}$

fun *L* :: $\text{nat rexp set} \Rightarrow \text{nat lang}$ **where**
 $L S = (\bigcup_{r \in S}. \text{lang } r)$

lemma *L_mono*: $S1 \subseteq S2 \Longrightarrow L S1 \subseteq L S2$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *concS* :: $'b \text{ rexp set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ rexp set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ rexp set}$ **where**
 $\text{concS } S1 S2 = \{\text{Times } a \ b \mid a \ b. a \in S1 \wedge b \in S2\}$

lemma *substL_conc*: $L (\text{substL } (L1 \text{ @@ } L2) \sigma) = L (\text{concS } (\text{substL } L1 \sigma) (\text{substL } L2 \sigma))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *L_conc*: $L(\text{concS } M1 M2) = (L M1) \text{ @@ } (L M2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $L(M1 \cup M2) = (L M1) \cup (L M2)$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *verund* :: $'b \text{ rexp list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ rexp}$ **where**
 $\text{verund } [] = \text{Zero}$
 $\mid \text{verund } [r] = r$
 $\mid \text{verund } (r \# rs) = \text{Plus } r (\text{verund } rs)$

lemma *lang_verund*: $r \in L (\text{set } rs) = (r \in \text{lang } (\text{verund } rs))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *obtainit*:
assumes $r \in \text{lang } (\text{verund } rs)$
shows $\exists x \in (\text{set } (rs :: \text{nat rexp list})). r \in \text{lang } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma lang_verund4: $L (set\ rs) = lang (verund\ rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma lang_verund1: $r \in L (set\ rs) \implies r \in lang (verund\ rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma lang_verund2: $r \in lang (verund\ rs) \implies r \in L (set\ rs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition starS :: 'b rexp set \Rightarrow 'b rexp set **where**
 starS S = {Star (verund xs)|xs. set xs \subseteq S}

lemma [] $\in L (starS\ S)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma power_mono: $L1 \subseteq L2 \implies (L1::'a\ lang) \overset{\sim}{\sim} n \subseteq L2 \overset{\sim}{\sim} n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma star_mono: $L1 \subseteq L2 \implies star\ L1 \subseteq star\ L2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma Lstar: $L(starS\ M) = star (L(M))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma substL_star: $L (substL (star\ L1)\ \sigma) = L (starS (substL\ L1\ \sigma))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma substitutionslemma:
 fixes E :: nat rexp
 shows $L (substL (lang(E))\ \sigma) = lang (subst\ E\ \sigma)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary lift: $lang\ e1 = lang\ e2 \implies lang (subst\ e1\ \sigma) = lang (subst\ e2\ \sigma)$
 ⟨proof⟩

11.1 Examples

lemma lang (Plus (Atom (x::nat)) (Atom x)) = lang (Atom x)
 ⟨proof⟩

fun seq :: 'a rexp list \Rightarrow 'a rexp **where**

$seq [] = One$ |
 $seq [r] = r$ |
 $seq (r\#rs) = Times\ r\ (seq\ rs)$

abbreviation *question where question* $x == Plus\ x\ One$

definition $L_4cases\ (x::nat)\ y =$
 $verund\ [seq[question\ (Atom\ x),(Atom\ y),\ (Atom\ y)],$
 $seq[question\ (Atom\ x),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ x),Star(Times\ (Atom$
 $y)(Atom\ x)),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ y)],$
 $seq[question\ (Atom\ x),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ x),Star(Times\ (Atom$
 $y)(Atom\ x)),(Atom\ x)],$
 $seq[(Atom\ x),(Atom\ x)]]$

definition $L_A\ x\ y = seq[question\ (Atom\ x),(Atom\ y),\ (Atom\ y)]$

definition $L_B\ x\ y = seq[question\ (Atom\ x),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ x),Star(Times$
 $(Atom\ y)(Atom\ x)),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ y)]$

definition $L_C\ x\ y = seq[question\ (Atom\ x),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ x),Star(Times$
 $(Atom\ y)(Atom\ x)),(Atom\ x)]$

definition $L_D\ x\ y = seq[(Atom\ x),(Atom\ x)]$

lemma $L_4cases\ x\ y = verund\ [L_A\ x\ y,\ L_B\ x\ y,\ L_C\ x\ y,\ L_D\ x\ y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $L_lasthasxx\ x\ y = (Plus\ (seq[question\ (Atom\ x),\ Star(Times$
 $(Atom\ y)(Atom\ x)),(Atom\ y),(Atom\ y)])$
 $(seq[question\ (Atom\ y),\ Star(Times(Atom\ x)\ (Atom\ y)),(Atom\ x),(Atom$
 $x])))$

lemma $lastxx_com: lang\ (L_lasthasxx\ (x::nat)\ y) = lang\ (L_lasthasxx\ y$
 $x)$ **(is** $lang\ ?A = lang\ ?B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lastxx_is_4cases: lang\ (L_4cases\ x\ y) = lang\ (L_lasthasxx\ x\ y)$ **(is**
 $lang\ ?A = lang\ ?B)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $myUNIV\ x\ y = Star\ (Plus\ (Atom\ x)\ (Atom\ y))$

lemma *myUNIV_alle*: $\text{lang } (\text{myUNIV } x \ y) = \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq \{x,y\}\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *nodouble* $x \ y = (\text{Plus}$
 $(\text{seq}[\text{question } (\text{Atom } x), \text{Star}(\text{Times}(\text{Atom } y)(\text{Atom } x)), (\text{Atom}$
 $y)])$
 $(\text{seq}[\text{question } (\text{Atom } y), \text{Star}(\text{Times}(\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), (\text{Atom}$
 $x])])$

lemma *myUNIV_char*: $\text{lang } (\text{myUNIV } (x::\text{nat}) \ y) = \text{lang } (\text{Times } (\text{Star}$
 $(L_lasthasxx \ x \ y)) (\text{Plus One } (\text{nodouble } x \ y)))$ (**is** $\text{lang } ?A = \text{lang } ?B$)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition *mycasexxy* $x \ y = \text{Plus } (\text{seq}[\text{Star } (\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), \text{Atom}$
 $x, \text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } y])$

$(\text{seq}[\text{Star } (\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } x])$

definition *mycasexyx* $x \ y = \text{Plus } (\text{seq}[\text{Star } (\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), \text{Atom}$
 $x, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } x])$

$(\text{seq}[\text{Star } (\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } y])$

definition *mycasexx* $x \ y = \text{Plus } (\text{seq}[\text{Star } (\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), \text{Atom}$
 $x, \text{Atom } x])$

$(\text{seq}[\text{Star } (\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) (\text{Atom } y)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$

definition *mycasexy* $x \ y = \text{Plus } (\text{seq}[\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } y]) (\text{seq}[\text{Atom } y, \text{Atom}$
 $x])$

definition *mycasex* $x \ y = \text{Plus } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)$

definition *mycases* $x \ y = \text{Plus}$

$(\text{mycasexxy } x \ y)$

$(\text{Plus } (\text{mycasexyx } x \ y))$

$(\text{Plus } (\text{mycasexx } x \ y))$

$(\text{Plus } (\text{mycasexy } x \ y) (\text{Plus } (\text{mycasex } x \ y) (\text{One}))))$

lemma *mycases_char*: $\text{lang } (\text{myUNIV } (x::\text{nat}) \ y) = \text{lang } (\text{mycases } x \ y)$ (**is**
 $\text{lang } ?A = \text{lang } ?B$)
 ⟨proof⟩

end

12 OPT2

theory *OPT2*

imports

Partial_Cost_Model

RExp_Var

begin

lemma $(N::\text{nat set}) \neq \{\} \implies \text{Inf } N : N$
<proof>

lemma *nn_contains_Inf*:

fixes $S :: \text{nat set}$

assumes $nn: S \neq \{\}$

shows $\text{Inf } S \in S$

<proof>

12.1 Definition

fun *OPT2* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow (nat * nat list) list **where**

OPT2 [] [x,y] = []

| *OPT2* [a] [x,y] = [(0,[])]

| *OPT2* (a#b# σ) [x,y] = (if a=x then (0,[]) # (*OPT2* (b# σ) [x,y])
else (if b=x then (0,[])# (*OPT2* (b# σ) [x,y])
else (1,[])# (*OPT2* (b# σ) [y,x])))

lemma *OPT2_length*: $\text{length } (\text{OPT2 } \sigma [x, y]) = \text{length } \sigma$
<proof>

lemma *OPT2x*: $\text{OPT2 } (x\#\sigma') [x,y] = (0,[])\#(\text{OPT2 } \sigma' [x,y])$
<proof>

lemma *swapOpt*: $T_{p_opt} [x,y] \sigma \leq 1 + T_{p_opt} [y,x] \sigma$
<proof>

lemma *tt*: $a \in \{x,y\} \implies \text{OPT2 } (\text{rest1}) (\text{step } [x,y] a (\text{hd } (\text{OPT2 } (a \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])))$
 $= \text{tl } (\text{OPT2 } (a \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])$
<proof>

lemma *splitqsallg*: $\text{Strat} \neq [] \implies a \in \{x,y\} \implies$

$$t_p [x, y] a (hd (Strat)) +$$

$$(let L=step [x,y] a (hd (Strat)))$$

$$in T_p L (rest1) (tl Strat)) = T_p [x, y] (a \# rest1) Strat$$

<proof>

lemma splitqs: $a \in \{x,y\} \implies T_p [x, y] (a \# rest1) (OPT2 (a \# rest1) [x, y])$

$$= t_p [x, y] a (hd (OPT2 (a \# rest1) [x, y])) +$$

$$(let L=step [x,y] a (hd (OPT2 (a \# rest1) [x, y])))$$

$$in T_p L (rest1) (OPT2 (rest1) L))$$

<proof>

lemma tpx: $t_p [x, y] x (hd (OPT2 (x \# rest1) [x, y])) = 0$

<proof>

lemma yup: $T_p [x, y] (x \# rest1) (OPT2 (x \# rest1) [x, y])$

$$= (let L=step [x,y] x (hd (OPT2 (x \# rest1) [x, y])))$$

$$in T_p L (rest1) (OPT2 (rest1) L))$$

<proof>

lemma swapsxy: $A \in \{ [x,y], [y,x] \} \implies swaps sws A \in \{ [x,y], [y,x] \}$

<proof>

lemma mtf2xy: $A \in \{ [x,y], [y,x] \} \implies r \in \{x,y\} \implies mtf2 a r A \in \{ [x,y], [y,x] \}$

<proof>

lemma stepxy: assumes $q \in \{x,y\} A \in \{ [x,y], [y,x] \}$

shows $step A q a \in \{ [x,y], [y,x] \}$

<proof>

12.2 Proof of Optimality

lemma OPT2_is_lb: $set \sigma \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies x \neq y \implies T_p [x,y] \sigma (OPT2 \sigma [x,y]) \leq T_{p_opt} [x,y] \sigma$

<proof>

lemma OPT2_is_ub: $set qs \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies x \neq y \implies T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y]) \geq T_{p_opt} [x,y] qs$

<proof>

lemma *OPT2_is_opt*: set $qs \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies x \neq y \implies T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y]) = T_{p_opt} [x,y] qs$
 <proof>

12.3 Performance on the four phase forms

lemma *OPT2_A*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) One, Atom y, Atom y])$
shows $T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y]) = 1$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_A'*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) One, Atom y, Atom y])$
shows $real (T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y])) = 1$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_B*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs = u @ v$ $u = [] \vee u = [x]$ $v \in lang (seq [Times (Atom y) (Atom x), Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom y, Atom y])$
shows $T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y]) = (length v div 2)$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_B1*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang (seq [Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom y, Atom y])$
shows $real (T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y])) = length qs / 2$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_B2*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom y, Atom y])$
shows $T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y]) = ((length qs - 1) / 2)$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_C*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs = u @ v$ $u = [] \vee u = [x]$
and $v \in lang (seq [Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$
shows $T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y]) = (length v div 2)$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_C1*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang (seq [Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$
shows $real (T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y])) = (length qs - 1) / 2$
 <proof>

lemma *OPT2_C2*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in \text{lang} (\text{seq}[\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } x, \text{Star}(\text{Times} (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } x])$
shows $T_p [x,y] qs (\text{OPT2 } qs [x,y]) = ((\text{length } qs - 2) / 2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *OPT2_ub*: $\text{set } qs \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies T_p [x,y] qs (\text{OPT2 } qs [x,y]) \leq \text{length } qs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *OPT2_padded*: $R \in \{\{x,y\}, \{y,x\}\} \implies \text{set } qs \subseteq \{x,y\}$
 $\implies T_p R (qs@[x,x]) (\text{OPT2 } (qs@[x,x]) R)$
 $\leq T_p R (qs@[x]) (\text{OPT2 } (qs@[x]) R) + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *OPT2_split11*:
assumes $xy: x \neq y$
shows $R \in \{\{x,y\}, \{y,x\}\} \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies \text{set } ys \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies \text{OPT2}$
 $(xs@[x,x]@ys) R = \text{OPT2 } (xs@[x,x]) R @ \text{OPT2 } ys [x,y]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

12.4 The function steps

lemma *steps_append*: $\text{length } qs = \text{length } as \implies \text{steps } s (qs@[q]) (as@[a])$
 $= \text{step } (\text{steps } s qs as) q a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

13 Phase Partitioning

theory *Phase_Partitioning*
imports *OPT2*
begin

13.1 Definition of Phases

definition *other* $a \ x \ y = (\text{if } a=x \text{ then } y \text{ else } x)$

definition *Lxx* **where**

$Lxx (x::nat) y = lang (L_lasthasxx x y)$

lemma $Lxx_not_nullable$: $[] \notin Lxx x y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Lxx_ends_in_two_equal$: $xs \in Lxx x y \implies \exists pref e. xs = pref @ [e, e]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Lxx x y = Lxx y x$ $\langle proof \rangle$

definition $hideit x y = (Plus rexp.One (nodouble x y))$

lemma $Lxx_othercase$: $set qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \implies \neg (\exists xs ys. qs = xs @ ys \wedge xs \in Lxx x y) \implies qs \in lang (hideit x y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun pad **where** $pad xs x y = (if xs=[] then [x, x] else (if last xs = x then xs @ [x] else xs @ [y]))$

lemma pad_adds2 : $qs \neq [] \implies set qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \implies pad qs x y = qs @ [last qs]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nodouble_padded$: $qs \neq [] \implies qs \in lang (nodouble x y) \implies pad qs x y \in Lxx x y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

thm UnE

lemma $c \in A \cup B \implies P$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $LxxE$: $qs \in Lxx x y$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom x]) \implies P x y qs)$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom y, Atom y]) \implies P x y qs)$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x]) \implies P x y qs)$

$\implies (qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ rexp.One, Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])) \implies P$
 $x \ y \ qs)$
 $\implies P \ x \ y \ qs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

thm *UnE LxxE*

lemma $qs \in \text{Lxx } x \ y \implies P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *LxxI*: $(qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } x])) \implies P \ x \ y \ qs)$
 $\implies (qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ rexp.One, Atom } y, \text{Atom } x, \text{Star}$
 $(\text{Times } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])) \implies P \ x \ y \ qs)$
 $\implies (qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ rexp.One, Atom } y, \text{Atom } x, \text{Star}$
 $(\text{Times } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } x])) \implies P \ x \ y \ qs)$
 $\implies (qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ rexp.One, Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])) \implies P$
 $x \ y \ qs)$
 $\implies (qs \in \text{Lxx } x \ y \implies P \ x \ y \ qs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxx1*: $xs \in \text{Lxx } x \ y \implies \text{length } xs \geq 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

13.2 OPT2 Splitting

lemma *ayay*: $\text{length } qs = \text{length } as \implies T_p \ s \ (qs@[q]) \ (as@[a]) = T_p \ s \ qs$
 $as + t_p \ (\text{steps } s \ qs \ as) \ q \ a$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *tlofOPT2*: $Q \in \{x,y\} \implies \text{set } QS \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies R \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$
 $\implies \text{tl } (\text{OPT2 } ((Q \# QS) @ [x,x]) R) =$
 $\text{OPT2 } (QS @ [x,x]) \ (\text{step } R \ Q \ (\text{hd } (\text{OPT2 } ((Q \# QS) @ [x,x]) R)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Tp_split*: $\text{length } qs1 = \text{length } as1 \implies T_p \ s \ (qs1@qs2) \ (as1@as2)$
 $= T_p \ s \ qs1 \ as1 + T_p \ (\text{steps } s \ qs1 \ as1) \ qs2 \ as2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Tp_splitting*: $x \neq y \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies \text{set } ys \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies$
 $R \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\} \implies$
 $T_p \ R \ (xs@[x,x]) \ (\text{OPT2 } (xs@[x,x]) R) + T_p \ [x,y] \ ys \ (\text{OPT2 } ys \ [x,y])$
 $= T_p \ R \ (xs@[x,x]@ys) \ (\text{OPT2 } (xs@[x,x]@ys) R)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *OPTauseinander*: $x \neq y \implies set\ xs \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies set\ ys \subseteq \{x,y\} \implies LTS \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\} \implies hd\ LTS = last\ xs \implies xs = (pref\ @\ [hd\ LTS,\ hd\ LTS]) \implies T_p\ [x,y]\ xs\ (OPT2\ xs\ [x,y]) + T_p\ LTS\ ys\ (OPT2\ ys\ LTS) = T_p\ [x,y]\ (xs@ys)\ (OPT2\ (xs@ys)\ [x,y])$

$\langle proof \rangle$

13.3 Phase Partitioning lemma

theorem *Phase_partitioning_general*:

fixes $P :: (nat\ state * 'is)\ pmf \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$
and $A :: (nat\ state, 'is, nat, answer)\ alg_on_rand$
assumes $xny: (x0::nat) \neq y0$
and $cpos: (c::real) \geq 0$
and $static: set\ \sigma \subseteq \{x0,y0\}$
and $initial: P\ (map_pmf\ (\%is.\ ([x0,y0],is))\ (fst\ A\ [x0,y0]))\ x0\ [x0,y0]$
and $D: \bigwedge a\ b\ \sigma\ s.\ \sigma \in Lxx\ a\ b \implies a \neq b \implies \{a,b\} = \{x0,y0\} \implies P\ s\ a\ [x0,y0] \implies set\ \sigma \subseteq \{a,b\} \implies T_on_rand'\ A\ s\ \sigma \leq c * T_p\ [a,b]\ \sigma\ (OPT2\ \sigma\ [a,b]) \wedge P\ (config'_rand\ A\ s\ \sigma)\ (last\ \sigma)\ [x0,y0]$
shows $T_{p_on_rand}\ A\ [x0,y0]\ \sigma \leq c * T_{p_opt}\ [x0,y0]\ \sigma + c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

term $A::(nat, 'is)\ alg_on$

theorem *Phase_partitioning_general_det*:

fixes $P :: (nat\ state * 'is) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$
and $A :: (nat, 'is)\ alg_on$
assumes $xny: (x0::nat) \neq y0$
and $cpos: (c::real) \geq 0$
and $static: set\ \sigma \subseteq \{x0,y0\}$
and $initial: P\ ([x0,y0],(fst\ A\ [x0,y0]))\ x0\ [x0,y0]$
and $D: \bigwedge a\ b\ \sigma\ s.\ \sigma \in Lxx\ a\ b \implies a \neq b \implies \{a,b\} = \{x0,y0\} \implies P\ s\ a\ [x0,y0] \implies set\ \sigma \subseteq \{a,b\} \implies T_on'\ A\ s\ \sigma \leq c * T_p\ [a,b]\ \sigma\ (OPT2\ \sigma\ [a,b]) \wedge P\ (config'\ A\ s\ \sigma)\ (last\ \sigma)\ [x0,y0]$
shows $T_{p_on}\ A\ [x0,y0]\ \sigma \leq c * T_{p_opt}\ [x0,y0]\ \sigma + c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

14 List factoring technique

theory *List_Factoring*

imports

Partial_Cost_Model

MTF2_Effects

begin

hide_const *config compet*

14.1 Helper functions

14.1.1 Helper lemmas

lemma *befaf*: **assumes** $q \in \text{set } s$ *distinct s*

shows *before q s* $\cup \{q\} \cup \text{after } q \text{ s} = \text{set } s$

<proof>

lemma *index_sum*: **assumes** *distinct s* $q \in \text{set } s$

shows *index s q* = $(\sum_{e \in \text{set } s} \text{if } e < q \text{ in } s \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$

<proof>

14.1.2 ALG

fun *ALG* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list} * 'is) \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**

ALG x qs i s = $(\text{if } x < (qs!i) \text{ in } fst \ s \text{ then } 1::\text{nat} \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *t_p_sumofALG*: *distinct (fst s)* $\implies \text{snd } a = [] \implies (qs!i) \in \text{set } (fst \ s)$

$\implies t_p \ (fst \ s) \ (qs!i) \ a = (\sum_{e \in \text{set } (fst \ s)} \text{ALG } e \ qs \ i \ s)$

<proof>

lemma *t_p_sumofALGreal*: **assumes** *distinct (fst s)* $\text{snd } a = []$ $qs!i \in \text{set}(fst \ s)$

shows $\text{real}(t_p \ (fst \ s) \ (qs!i) \ a) = (\sum_{e \in \text{set } (fst \ s)} \text{real}(\text{ALG } e \ qs \ i \ s))$

<proof>

14.1.3 The function steps'

fun *steps'* **where**

steps' s [] 0 = *s*

| *steps' s [] (Suc n)* = *s*

| $steps' s (q\#qs) (a\#as) (Suc n) = steps' (step s q a) qs as n$

lemma $steps'_steps$: $length as = length qs \implies steps' s as qs (length as) = steps s as qs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_length$: $length qs = length as \implies n \leq length as \implies length (steps' s qs as n) = length s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_set$: $length qs = length as \implies n \leq length as \implies set (steps' s qs as n) = set s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_distinct2$: $length qs = length as \implies n \leq length as \implies distinct s \implies distinct (steps' s qs as n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_distinct$: $length qs = length as \implies length as = n \implies distinct (steps' s qs as n) = distinct s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_dist_perm$: $length qs = length as \implies length as = n \implies dist_perm s s \implies dist_perm (steps' s qs as n) (steps' s qs as n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_rests$: $length qs = length as \implies n \leq length as \implies steps' s qs as n = steps' s (qs@r1) (as@r2) n$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $steps'_append$: $length qs = length as \implies length qs = n \implies steps' s (qs@[q]) (as@[a]) (Suc n) = step (steps' s qs as n) q a$
 ⟨proof⟩

14.1.4 ALG'_det

definition ALG'_det $Strat qs init i x = ALG x qs i (swaps (snd (Strat!i)) (steps' init qs Strat i),())$

lemma ALG'_det_append : $n < length Strat \implies n < length qs \implies ALG'_det Strat (qs@a) init n x = ALG'_det Strat qs init n x$

<proof>

14.1.5 ALG'

abbreviation $config'' A qs\ init\ n == config_rand\ A\ init\ (take\ n\ qs)$

definition $ALG' A qs\ init\ i\ x = E(map_pmf\ (ALG\ x\ qs\ i)\ (config'' A qs\ init\ i))$

lemma $ALG'_refl: qs!i = x \implies ALG' A qs\ init\ i\ x = 0$
<proof>

14.1.6 ALGxy_det

definition $ALGxy_det$ where

$ALGxy_det\ A\ qs\ init\ x\ y = (\sum i \in \{..<length\ qs\}. (if\ (qs!i \in \{y,x\})\ then\ ALG'_det\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ y + ALG'_det\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ x\ else\ 0::nat))$

lemma $ALGxy_det_alternativ: ALGxy_det\ A\ qs\ init\ x\ y = (\sum i \in \{i. i < length\ qs \wedge (qs!i \in \{y,x\})\}. ALG'_det\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ y + ALG'_det\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ x)$
<proof>

14.1.7 ALGxy

definition $ALGxy$ where

$ALGxy\ A\ qs\ init\ x\ y = (\sum i \in \{..<length\ qs\} \cap \{i. (qs!i \in \{y,x\})\}. ALG'\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ y + ALG'\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ x)$

lemma $ALGxy_def2:$

$ALGxy\ A\ qs\ init\ x\ y = (\sum i \in \{i. i < length\ qs \wedge (qs!i \in \{y,x\})\}. ALG'\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ y + ALG'\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ x)$
<proof>

lemma $ALGxy_append: ALGxy\ A\ (rs@[r])\ init\ x\ y =$

$ALGxy\ A\ rs\ init\ x\ y + (if\ (r \in \{y,x\})\ then\ ALG'\ A\ (rs@[r])\ init\ (length\ rs)\ y + ALG'\ A\ (rs@[r])\ init\ (length\ rs)\ x\ else\ 0)$
<proof>

lemma $ALGxy_wholerange: ALGxy\ A\ qs\ init\ x\ y$

$= (\sum i < (length\ qs). (if\ qs\ !\ i \in \{y, x\}\ then\ ALG'\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ y + ALG'\ A\ qs\ init\ i\ x\ else\ 0))$

<proof>

14.2 Transformation to Blocking Cost

lemma *umformung*:

fixes $A :: (('a::linorder) list, 'is, 'a, (nat * nat list)) alg_on_rand$
assumes $no_paid: \bigwedge is\ s\ q. \forall ((free, paid), _) \in (snd\ A\ (s, is)\ q).\ paid = []$
assumes $inlist: set\ qs \subseteq set\ init$
assumes $dist: distinct\ init$
assumes $\bigwedge x. x < length\ qs \implies finite\ (set_pmf\ (config''\ A\ qs\ init\ x))$
shows $T_p_on_rand\ A\ init\ qs =$
 $(\sum (x, y) \in \{(x, y). x \in set\ init \wedge y \in set\ init \wedge x < y\}. ALGxy\ A\ qs\ init\ x$
 $y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *before_in_index1*:

fixes l
assumes $set\ l = \{x, y\}$ **and** $length\ l = 2$ **and** $x \neq y$
shows $(if\ (x < y\ in\ l)\ then\ 0\ else\ 1) = index\ l\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *before_in_index2*:

fixes l
assumes $set\ l = \{x, y\}$ **and** $length\ l = 2$ **and** $x \neq y$
shows $(if\ (x < y\ in\ l)\ then\ 1\ else\ 0) = index\ l\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *before_in_index*:

fixes l
assumes $set\ l = \{x, y\}$ **and** $length\ l = 2$ **and** $x \neq y$
shows $(x < y\ in\ l) = (index\ l\ x = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.3 The pairwise property

definition *pairwise where*

$pairwise\ A = (\forall\ init.\ distinct\ init \implies (\forall\ qs \in \{xs.\ set\ xs \subseteq set\ init\}.$
 $\forall (x::('a::linorder), y) \in \{(x, y). x \in set\ init \wedge y \in set\ init \wedge x < y\}. T_p_on_rand$
 $A\ (Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\})\ (Lxy\ qs\ \{x, y\}) = ALGxy\ A\ qs\ init\ x\ y))$

definition $Pbefore_in\ x\ y\ A\ qs\ init = map_pmf\ (\lambda p. x < y\ in\ fst\ p)$
 $(config_rand\ A\ init\ qs)$

lemma *T_on_n_no_paid*:

assumes

nopaid: $\bigwedge s n. \text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. \text{snd } (\text{fst } x)) (\text{snd } A s n) = \text{return_pmf}$

\square

shows $T_{\text{on_rand_n}} A \text{ init } qs \ i = E (\text{config'' } A \text{ } qs \ \text{init } i \gg= (\lambda p. \text{return_pmf } (\text{real}(\text{index } (\text{fst } p) (qs \ ! \ i))))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pairwise_property_lemma*:

assumes

relativeorder: $(\bigwedge \text{init } qs. \text{distinct } \text{init} \implies qs \in \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}\})$

$\implies (\bigwedge x \ y. (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge y \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge x \neq y\})$

$\implies x \neq y$

$\implies P_{\text{before_in}} \ x \ y \ A \ qs \ \text{init} = P_{\text{before_in}} \ x \ y \ A \ (Lxy \ qs$

$\{x,y\}) \ (Lxy \ \text{init } \{x,y\})$

$\rangle)$

and *nopaid*: $\bigwedge xa \ r. \forall z \in \text{set_pmf}(\text{snd } A \ xa \ r). \text{snd}(\text{fst } z) = \square$

shows *pairwise* *A*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *umf_pair*: **assumes**

0: *pairwise* *A*

assumes *1*: $\bigwedge is \ s \ q. \forall ((\text{free}, \text{paid}), _) \in (\text{snd } A \ (s, \text{is}) \ q). \text{paid} = \square$

assumes *2*: $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$

assumes *3*: *distinct* *init*

assumes *4*: $\bigwedge x. x < \text{length } qs \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config'' } A \ qs \ \text{init } x))$

shows $T_{p_on_rand} A \ \text{init } qs$

$= (\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge y \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge x < y\}. T_{p_on_rand} A \ (Lxy \ \text{init } \{x,y\}) \ (Lxy \ qs \ \{x,y\}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.4 List Factoring for OPT

fun *ALG_P* :: $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**

ALG_P $\square \ x \ y \ xs = (0 :: \text{nat})$

| *ALG_P* $(s \# ss) \ x \ y \ xs = (\text{if } \text{Suc } s < \text{length } (\text{swaps } ss \ xs)$

$\text{then } (\text{if } ((\text{swaps } ss \ xs) ! s = x \wedge (\text{swaps } ss \ xs) ! (\text{Suc } s) = y)$

$\vee ((\text{swaps } ss \ xs) ! s = y \wedge (\text{swaps } ss \ xs) ! (\text{Suc } s) = x)$

$\text{then } 1$

$\text{else } 0)$

$\text{else } 0) + \text{ALG_P } ss \ x \ y \ xs$

lemma *ALG_P_erwischt_alle:*

assumes *dinit: distinct init*

shows

$\forall l < \text{length } \text{sws}. \text{Suc } (\text{sws}!l) < \text{length } \text{init} \implies \text{length } \text{sws}$
 $= (\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set } (\text{init}::('a::\text{linorder}) \text{ list}) \wedge y \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge x < y\}. \text{ALG_P } \text{sws } x \ y \ \text{init})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *t_p_sumofALGALGP:*

assumes *distinct s (qs!i) ∈ set s*

and $\forall l < \text{length } (\text{snd } a). \text{Suc } ((\text{snd } a)!l) < \text{length } s$

shows $t_p \ s \ (qs!i) \ a = (\sum e \in \text{set } s. \text{ALG } e \ qs \ i \ (\text{swaps } (\text{snd } a) \ s, ()))$

$+ (\sum (x,y) \in \{(x::('a::\text{linorder}), y). x \in \text{set } s \wedge y \in \text{set } s \wedge x < y\}. \text{ALG_P}$
 $(\text{snd } a) \ x \ y \ s)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ALG_P' Strat qs init i x y = ALG_P (snd (Strat!i)) x y (steps' init qs Strat i)*

lemma *ALG_P'_rest: n < length qs \implies n < length Strat \implies*

ALG_P' Strat (take n qs @ [qs ! n]) init n x y =

ALG_P' (take n Strat @ [Strat ! n]) (take n qs @ [qs ! n]) init n x y

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ALG_P'_rest2: n < length qs \implies n < length Strat \implies*

ALG_P' Strat qs init n x y =

ALG_P' (Strat@r1) (qs@r2) init n x y

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *ALG_Pxy where*

ALG_Pxy Strat qs init x y = ($\sum i < \text{length } qs. \text{ALG_P}' \ \text{Strat } qs \ \text{init } i \ x \ y$)

lemma *wegdamit*: $\text{length } A < \text{length } \text{Strat} \implies b \notin \{x,y\} \implies \text{ALGxy_det}$
 $\text{Strat } (A @ [b]) \text{ init } x \ y$
 $= \text{ALGxy_det } \text{Strat } A \text{ init } x \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ALG_P_split*: $\text{length } qs < \text{length } \text{Strat} \implies \text{ALG_Pxy } \text{Strat } (qs@[q])$
 $\text{init } x \ y = \text{ALG_Pxy } \text{Strat } qs \text{ init } x \ y$
 $+ \text{ALG_P}' \text{Strat } (qs@[q]) \text{ init } (\text{length } qs) \ x \ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *swap0in2*: **assumes** $\text{set } l = \{x,y\} \ x \neq y \ \text{length } l = 2 \ \text{dist_perm } l \ l$
shows
 $x < y \text{ in } (\text{swap } 0) \ l = (\sim x < y \text{ in } l)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *before_in_swap2*:
 $\text{dist_perm } xs \ ys \implies \text{Suc } n < \text{size } xs \implies x \neq y \implies$
 $x < y \text{ in } (\text{swap } n \ xs) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\sim x < y \text{ in } xs \wedge (y = xs!n \wedge x = xs!\text{Suc } n)$
 $\vee x < y \text{ in } xs \wedge \sim(y = xs!\text{Suc } n \wedge x = xs!n))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *projected_paid_same_effect*:
assumes
 $d: \text{dist_perm } s1 \ s1$
and $ee: x \neq y$
and $f: \text{set } s2 = \{x, y\}$
and $g: \text{length } s2 = 2$
and $h: \text{dist_perm } s2 \ s2$
shows $x < y \text{ in } s1 = x < y \text{ in } s2 \implies$
 $x < y \text{ in } \text{swaps } \text{acs } s1 = x < y \text{ in } (\text{swap } 0 \ \sim \text{ALG_P } \text{acs } x \ y \ s1) \ s2$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *steps_steps'*:
 $\text{length } qs = \text{length } as \implies \text{steps } s \ qs \ as = \text{steps}' \ s \ qs \ as \ (\text{length } as)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *T1_7'*: $T_p \text{ init } qs \ \text{Strat} = T_{p_opt} \text{ init } qs \implies \text{length } \text{Strat} = \text{length } qs$

$(\sum i \in \{.. < \text{length } qs\}. t_p (\text{steps}' \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat } i) (qs!i) (\text{Strat}!i))$
 <proof>

lemma *umformung_OPT'*:

assumes *inlist*: $set \text{ } qs \subseteq set \text{ } init$

assumes *dist*: *distinct init*

assumes *qsStrat*: $length \text{ } qs = length \text{ } Strat$

assumes *noStupid*: $\bigwedge x \ l. x < length \text{ } Strat \implies l < length \text{ } (snd \text{ } (Strat \ ! \ x))$
 $\implies Suc \text{ } ((snd \text{ } (Strat \ ! \ x))!l) < length \text{ } init$

shows $T_p \text{ } init \text{ } qs \text{ } Strat =$

$(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y) :: ('a :: linorder)). x \in set \text{ } init \wedge y \in set \text{ } init \wedge x < y\}.$

$ALG_{xy_det} \text{ } Strat \text{ } qs \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y + ALG_{Pxy} \text{ } Strat \text{ } qs \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y)$

<proof>

lemma *nn_contains_Inf*:

fixes *S* :: *nat set*

assumes *nn*: $S \neq \{\}$

shows $Inf \text{ } S \in S$

<proof>

lemma *steps_length*: $length \text{ } qs = length \text{ } as \implies length \text{ } (steps \text{ } s \text{ } qs \text{ } as) =$
 $length \text{ } s$

<proof>

lemma *OPT_noStupid*:

fixes *Strat*

assumes [*simp*]: $length \text{ } Strat = length \text{ } qs$

assumes *opt*: $T_p \text{ } init \text{ } qs \text{ } Strat = T_{p_opt} \text{ } init \text{ } qs$

assumes *init_empty*: $init \neq []$

shows $\bigwedge x \ l. x < length \text{ } Strat \implies$

$l < length \text{ } (snd \text{ } (Strat \ ! \ x)) \implies$

$Suc \text{ } ((snd \text{ } (Strat \ ! \ x))!l) < length \text{ } init$

<proof>

lemma *umformung_OPT*:

assumes *inlist*: $set\ qs \subseteq set\ init$
assumes *dist*: $distinct\ init$
assumes *a*: $T_{p_opt}\ init\ qs = T_p\ init\ qs\ Strat$
assumes *b*: $length\ qs = length\ Strat$
assumes *c*: $init \neq []$
shows $T_{p_opt}\ init\ qs =$
 $(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y) :: ('a::linorder)\}. x \in set\ init \wedge y \in set\ init \wedge x < y).$
 $ALG_{xy_det}\ Strat\ qs\ init\ x\ y + ALG_{Pxy}\ Strat\ qs\ init\ x\ y)$
<proof>

corollary *OPT_zerlegen*:

assumes
 $dist$: $distinct\ init$
and *c*: $init \neq []$
and *setqsinit*: $set\ qs \subseteq set\ init$
shows $(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y) :: ('a::linorder)\}. x \in set\ init \wedge y \in set\ init \wedge x < y).$
 $(T_{p_opt}\ (Lxy\ init\ \{x,y\})\ (Lxy\ qs\ \{x,y\}))$
 $\leq T_{p_opt}\ init\ qs$
<proof>

14.5 Factoring Lemma

lemma *cardofpairs*: $S \neq [] \implies sorted\ S \implies distinct\ S \implies card\ \{(x,y). x$
 $\in set\ S \wedge y \in set\ S \wedge x < y\} = ((length\ S) * (length\ S - 1)) / 2$
<proof>

lemma *factoringlemma_withconstant*:

fixes *A*
and *b*::*real*
and *c*::*real*
assumes *c*: $c \geq 1$
assumes *dist*: $\forall e \in S0. distinct\ e$
assumes *notempty*: $\forall e \in S0. length\ e > 0$

assumes *pw*: *pairwise A*

assumes *on2*: $\forall s0 \in S0. \exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. set\ x \subseteq set\ s0\}. \forall (x,y) \in \{(x,y).$
 $x \in set\ s0 \wedge y \in set\ s0 \wedge x < y\}. T_{p_on_rand}\ A\ (Lxy\ s0\ \{x,y\})\ (Lxy\ qs$
 $\{x,y\}) \leq c * (T_{p_opt}\ (Lxy\ s0\ \{x,y\})\ (Lxy\ qs\ \{x,y\})) + b$
assumes *nopaid*: $\wedge is\ s\ q. \forall ((free,paid), _) \in (snd\ A\ (s,\ is)\ q). paid = []$
assumes *4*: $\wedge init\ qs. distinct\ init \implies set\ qs \subseteq set\ init \implies (\wedge x.$

$x < \text{length } qs \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config}'' A \text{ } qs \text{ } \text{init } x))$

shows $\forall s0 \in S0. \exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } s0\}.$

$T_{p_on_rand} A \text{ } s0 \text{ } qs \leq c * \text{real } (T_{p_opt} s0 \text{ } qs) + b$

<proof>

lemma *factoringlemma_withconstant'*:

fixes A

and $b::\text{real}$

and $c::\text{real}$

assumes $c: c \geq 1$

assumes *dist*: $\forall e \in S0. \text{distinct } e$

assumes *notempty*: $\forall e \in S0. \text{length } e > 0$

assumes *pw*: *pairwise* A

assumes *on2*: $\forall s0 \in S0. \exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } s0\}. \forall (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set } s0 \wedge y \in \text{set } s0 \wedge x < y\}. T_{p_on_rand} A (Lxy \text{ } s0 \text{ } \{x,y\}) (Lxy \text{ } qs \text{ } \{x,y\}) \leq c * (T_{p_opt} (Lxy \text{ } s0 \text{ } \{x,y\}) (Lxy \text{ } qs \text{ } \{x,y\})) + b$

assumes *nopaid*: $\bigwedge is \text{ } s \text{ } q. \forall ((\text{free}, \text{paid}), _) \in (\text{snd } A (s, is) q). \text{paid} = []$

assumes 4 : $\bigwedge \text{init } qs. \text{distinct } \text{init} \implies \text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init} \implies (\bigwedge x. x < \text{length } qs \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config}'' A \text{ } qs \text{ } \text{init } x)))$

shows *compet_rand* $A \text{ } c \text{ } S0$

<proof>

end

15 TS: another 2-competitive Algorithm

theory *TS*

imports

OPT2

Phase_Partitioning

Move_to_Front

List_Factoring

RExp_Var

begin

15.1 Definition of TS

definition *TS_step_d* **where**

TS_step_d $s \text{ } q = (($


```

(
  let li = index (snd s) q in
  (if li = length (snd s) then 0 — requested for first time
   else (let sincelast = take li (snd s)
         in (let S={x. x < q in (fst s) ∧ count_list sincelast x ≤ 1}
             in
              (if S={} then 0
               else
                (index (fst s) q) - Min ( (index (fst s)) ‘ S)))
             )
          )
  )
), [], q#(snd s))

```

definition $rTS :: nat\ list \Rightarrow (nat, nat\ list)\ alg_on$ **where** $rTS\ h = ((\lambda s. h), TS_step_d)$

fun $TSstep$ **where**

```

TSstep qs n (is, s)
= ((qs!n)#is,
  step s (qs!n) ((
    let li = index is (qs!n) in
    (if li = length is then 0 — requested for first time
     else (let sincelast = take li is
           in (let S={x. x < (qs!n) in s ∧ count_list sincelast x ≤ 1}
               in
                (if S={} then 0
                 else
                  (index s (qs!n)) - Min ( (index s) ‘ S)))
               )
            )
    ), []))

```

lemma $TSnopaid: (snd\ (fst\ (snd\ (rTS\ initH)\ is\ q))) = []$
 <proof>

abbreviation $TSdet$ **where**

```

TSdet init initH qs n == config (rTS initH) init (take n qs)

```

lemma $TSdet_Suc: Suc\ n \leq length\ qs \Longrightarrow TSdet\ init\ initH\ qs\ (Suc\ n) = Step\ (rTS\ initH)\ (TSdet\ init\ initH\ qs\ n)\ (qs!n)$

<proof>

definition s_TS **where** $s_TS\ init\ initH\ qs\ n = fst\ (TSdet\ init\ initH\ qs\ n)$

lemma $sndTSdet: n \leq length\ xs \implies snd\ (TSdet\ init\ initH\ xs\ n) = rev\ (take\ n\ xs)\ @\ initH$
<proof>

15.2 Behaviour of TS on lists of length 2

lemma

fixes $hs\ x\ y$

assumes $x \neq y$

shows $oneTS_step: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ x\#\ y\#\ hs)\ \ y = ((1,\ []),\ y\ \#$
 $x\ \# y\ \# hs)$

and $oneTS_stepyyy: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ y\#\ x\#\ hs)\ \ y = ((Suc\ 0,\ []),$
 $y\#\ y\#\ x\#\ hs)$

and $oneTS_stepx: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ x\#\ x\#\ hs)\ \ y = ((0,\ []),\ y\ \#$
 $x\ \# x\ \# hs)$

and $oneTS_stepy: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ [])\ \ y = ((0,\ []),\ [y])$

and $oneTS_stepxy: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ [x])\ \ y = ((0,\ []),\ [y,\ x])$

and $oneTS_stepyy: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ [y])\ \ y = ((Suc\ 0,\ []),\ [y,$
 $y])$

and $oneTS_stepyx: TS_step_d\ ([x,\ y],\ hs)\ \ x = ((0,\ []),\ x\ \# hs)$

<proof>

lemmas $oneTS_steps = oneTS_stepx\ oneTS_stepxy\ oneTS_stepyx\ oneTS_stepy$
 $oneTS_stepyy\ oneTS_stepyyy\ oneTS_step$

15.3 Analysis of the Phases

definition $TS_inv\ c\ x\ i \equiv (\exists\ hs.\ c = return_pmf\ ((if\ x=hd\ i\ then\ i\ else$
 $rev\ i), [x,x]\ @\ hs))$
 $\vee\ c = return_pmf\ ((if\ x=hd\ i\ then\ i\ else\ rev\ i), [])$

lemma $TS_inv_sym: a \neq b \implies \{a,b\} = \{x,y\} \implies z \in \{x,y\} \implies TS_inv\ c\ z$
 $[a,b] = TS_inv\ c\ z\ [x,y]$
<proof>

abbreviation $TS_inv'\ s\ x\ i == TS_inv\ (return_pmf\ s)\ x\ i$

lemma $TS_inv'_det$: $TS_inv' s x i = ((\exists hs. s = ((if\ x=hd\ i\ then\ i\ else\ rev\ i), [x,x]@hs)) \vee s = ((if\ x=hd\ i\ then\ i\ else\ rev\ i), []))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $TS_inv'_det2$: $TS_inv' (s,h) x i = (\exists hs. (s,h) = ((if\ x=hd\ i\ then\ i\ else\ rev\ i), [x,x]@hs)) \vee (s,h) = ((if\ x=hd\ i\ then\ i\ else\ rev\ i), [])$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.3.1 (yx)*?

lemma TS_yx' : **assumes** $x \neq y\ qs \in lang\ (Star(Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)))$
 $\exists hs. h=[x,y]@hs$
shows $T_on' (rTS\ h0) ([x,y],h) (qs@r) = length\ qs + T_on' (rTS\ h0) ([x,y],((rev\ qs)\ @h))\ r$
 $\wedge (\exists hs. ((rev\ qs)\ @h) = [x, y]\ @\ hs)$
 $\wedge config' (rTS\ h0) ([x, y],h) qs = ([x,y],rev\ qs\ @\ h)$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.3.2 ?x

lemma TS_x' : $T_on' (rTS\ h0) ([x,y],h) [x] = 0 \wedge config' (rTS\ h0) ([x, y],h) [x] = ([x,y], rev [x] @ h)$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.3.3 ?yy

lemma TS_yy' : **assumes** $x \neq y\ \exists hs. h = [x, y] @ hs$
shows $T_on' (rTS\ h0) ([x,y],h) [y, y] = 1\ config' (rTS\ h0) ([x, y],h) [y,y] = ([y,x],rev [y,y] @ h)$
 ⟨proof⟩

15.3.4 yx(yx)*?

lemma TS_yxyx' : **assumes** $[simp]: x \neq y$ **and** $qs \in lang\ (seq[Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x),\ Star(Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x))])$
 $(\exists hs. h=[x,x]@hs) \vee index\ h\ y = length\ h$
shows $T_on' (rTS\ h0) ([x,y],h) (qs@r) = length\ qs - 1 + T_on' (rTS\ h0) ([x,y],rev\ qs\ @\ h)\ r$
 $\wedge (\exists hs. (rev\ qs\ @\ h) = [x, y]\ @\ hs)$
 $\wedge config' (rTS\ h0) ([x, y],h) qs = ([x,y], rev qs @ h)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma TS_xr' : **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang$ ($Plus$ ($Atom$ x) One)
 $h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
shows T_on' (rTS $h0$) ($[x,y],h$) ($qs@r$) = T_on' (rTS $h0$) ($[x,y],rev$
 $qs@h$) r
 $(\exists hs. (rev\ qs\ @\ h) = [x, x] @ hs) \vee (rev\ qs\ @\ h) = [x] \vee (rev\ qs$
 $@\ h) = []$)
 $config'$ (rTS $h0$) ($[x,y],h$) ($qs@r$) = $config'$ (rTS $h0$) ($[x,y],rev\ qs$
 $@\ h$) r
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.5 (x+1)yx(yx)*yy

lemma ts_b' : **assumes** $x \neq y$
 $v \in lang$ (seq [$Times$ ($Atom$ y) ($Atom$ x), $Star$ ($Times$ ($Atom$ y) ($Atom$
 x)), $Atom$ y , $Atom$ y])
 $(\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs) \vee h = [x] \vee h = []$
shows T_on' (rTS $h0$) ($[x, y], h$) $v = (length\ v - 2)$
 $\wedge (\exists hs. (rev\ v\ @\ h) = [y,y]@hs) \wedge config'$ (rTS $h0$) ($[x,y], h$) v
 $= ([y,x], rev\ v\ @\ h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $TS_b'1$: **assumes** $x \neq y$ $h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
 $qs \in lang$ (seq [$Atom$ y , $Atom$ x , $Star$ ($Times$ ($Atom$ y) ($Atom$ x)), $Atom$
 y , $Atom$ y])
shows T_on' (rTS $h0$) ($[x, y], h$) $qs = (length\ qs - 2)$
 $\wedge TS_inv'$ ($config'$ (rTS $h0$) ($[x, y], h$) qs) ($last\ qs$) [x,y]
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_b1'' : **assumes**
 $x \neq y$ $\{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}$ $TS_inv\ s\ x$ [$x0, y0$]
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in lang$ (seq [$Atom$ y , $Atom$ x , $Star$ ($Times$ ($Atom$ y) ($Atom$ x)), $Atom$
 y , $Atom$ y])
shows TS_inv ($config'_rand$ ($embed$ (rTS $h0$)) $s\ qs$) ($last\ qs$) [$x0, y0$]
 $\wedge T_on_rand'$ ($embed$ (rTS $h0$)) $s\ qs = (length\ qs - 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ts_b2' : **assumes** $x \neq y$

$qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq}[\text{Atom } x, \text{Times } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x), \text{Star } (\text{Times } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
 $(\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs) \vee h = []$
shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = (\text{length } qs - 3)$
 $\wedge \text{config}' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = ([y, x], \text{rev } qs @ h) \wedge (\exists hs. (\text{rev } qs @ h) = [y, y] @ hs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_b2'' : **assumes**

$x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} TS_inv s x [x0, y0]$
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } x, \text{Star } (\text{Times } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
shows $TS_inv (\text{config}'_rand (\text{embed } (rTS h0))) s qs (\text{last } qs) [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_on_rand' (\text{embed } (rTS h0)) s qs = (\text{length } qs - 3)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_b' : **assumes** $x \neq y h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$

$qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ rexp.One}, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } x, \text{Star } (\text{Times } (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs$
 $\leq 2 * T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y]) \wedge TS_inv' (\text{config}' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs) (\text{last } qs) [x, y]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

15.3.6 (x+1)yy

lemma ts_a' : **assumes** $x \neq y qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ One}, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$

$h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
shows $TS_inv' (\text{config}' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs) (\text{last } qs) [x, y]$
 $\wedge T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_a' : **assumes** $x \neq y$

$h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
and $qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Plus } (\text{Atom } x) \text{ rexp.One}, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs \leq 2 * T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y])$
 $\wedge TS_inv' (\text{config}' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs) (\text{last } qs) [x, y]$
 $\wedge T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_a'' : **assumes**

$x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} TS_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\} qs \in lang\ (seq\ [Plus\ (Atom\ x)\ One,\ Atom\ y,\ Atom\ y])$

shows

$TS_inv\ (config'_rand\ (embed\ (rTS\ h0))\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_{p_on_rand'}\ (embed\ (rTS\ h0))\ s\ qs = 2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.7 $x+yx(yx)^*x$

lemma ts_c' : **assumes** $x \neq y$

$v \in lang\ (seq[Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x),\ Star\ (Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)),\ Atom\ x])$

$(\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs) \vee h = [x] \vee h = []$

shows $T_on'\ (rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ v = (length\ v - 2)$

$\wedge config'\ (rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ v = ([x, y], rev\ v @ h) \wedge (\exists hs. (rev\ v @ h) = [x, x] @ hs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_c1'' : **assumes**

$x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} TS_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$qs \in lang\ (seq[Atom\ y,\ Atom\ x,\ Star\ (Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)),\ Atom\ x])$

shows $TS_inv\ (config'_rand\ (embed\ (rTS\ h0))\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x0, y0]$

$\wedge T_on_rand'\ (embed\ (rTS\ h0))\ s\ qs = (length\ qs - 2)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ts_c2' : **assumes** $x \neq y$

$qs \in lang\ (seq[Atom\ x,\ Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x),\ Star\ (Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)),\ Atom\ x])$

$(\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs) \vee h = []$

shows $T_on'\ (rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ qs = (length\ qs - 3)$

$\wedge config'\ (rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ qs = ([x, y], rev\ qs @ h) \wedge (\exists hs. (rev\ qs @ h) = [x, x] @ hs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_c2'' : **assumes**

$x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} TS_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$qs \in lang\ (seq[Atom\ x,\ Atom\ y,\ Atom\ x,\ Star\ (Times\ (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x))])$

$x)), \text{Atom } x]$
shows $TS_inv (config'_rand (embed (rTS h0)) s qs) (last qs) [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_on_rand' (embed (rTS h0)) s qs = (length qs - 3)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_c' : **assumes** $x \neq y \ h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
 $qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times$
 $(Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$
shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs$
 $\leq 2 * T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y]) \wedge TS_inv' (config' (rTS h0) ([x,$
 $y], h) qs) (last qs) [x,y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.8 xx

lemma $request_first$: $x \neq y \implies Step (rTS h) ([x, y], is) x = ([x,y], x\#is)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma ts_d' : $qs \in Lxx \ x \ y \implies$
 $x \neq y \implies$
 $h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs) \implies$
 $qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom x]) \implies$
 $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = 0 \wedge$
 $TS_inv' (config' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs) x [x,y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_d' : **assumes** xny : $x \neq y$ **and** $h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
and $qsis$: $qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom x])$
shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x,y],h) qs \leq 2 * T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y])$

and $TS_inv' (config' (rTS h0) ([x,y],h) qs) (last qs) [x, y]$
and $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x,y],h) qs = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_d'' : **assumes**
 $x \neq y \ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \ TS_inv \ s \ x \ [x0, y0]$
 $set \ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom x])$
shows $TS_inv (config'_rand (embed (rTS h0)) s qs) (last qs) [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_on_rand' (embed (rTS h0)) s qs = 0$

<proof>

15.4 Phase Partitioning

lemma *D'*: **assumes** $\sigma' \in Lxx\ x\ y$ **and** $x \neq y$ **and** $TS_inv' ([x, y], h)\ x\ [x, y]$

shows $T_on' (rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ \sigma' \leq 2 * T_p\ [x, y]\ \sigma' (OPT2\ \sigma'\ [x, y])$

$\wedge TS_inv (config'_rand (embed (rTS\ h0)) (return_pmf ([x, y], h))\ \sigma') (last\ \sigma')\ [x, y]$
<proof>

theorem *TS_OPT2'*: $(x::nat) \neq y \implies set\ \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$\implies T_{p_on} (rTS\ [])\ [x, y]\ \sigma \leq 2 * real (T_{p_opt}\ [x, y]\ \sigma) + 2$

<proof>

15.5 TS is pairwise

lemma *config'_distinct[simp]*:

shows $distinct (fst (config'\ A\ S\ qs)) = distinct (fst\ S)$

<proof>

lemma *config'_set[simp]*:

shows $set (fst (config'\ A\ S\ qs)) = set (fst\ S)$

<proof>

lemma *s_TS_append*: $i \leq length\ as \implies s_TS\ init\ h (as@bs)\ i = s_TS\ init\ h\ as\ i$

<proof>

lemma *s_TS_distinct*: $distinct\ init \implies i < length\ qs \implies distinct (fst (TSdet\ init\ h\ qs\ i))$

<proof>

lemma *othersdontinterfere*: $distinct\ init \implies i < length\ qs \implies a \in set\ init \implies b \in set\ init$

$\implies set\ qs \subseteq set\ init \implies qs!i \notin \{a, b\} \implies a < b\ in\ s_TS\ init\ h\ qs\ i \implies a < b\ in\ s_TS\ init\ h\ qs\ (Suc\ i)$

<proof>

lemma *TS_mono*:

fixes $l::nat$

assumes $1: x < y\ in\ s_TS\ init\ h\ xs\ (length\ xs)$

and $l_in_cs: l \leq length\ cs$

and *firstocc*: $\forall j < l. cs ! j \neq y$
and $x \notin \text{set } cs$
and *di*: *distinct init*
and *inin*: $\text{set } (xs @ cs) \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
shows $x < y$ in $s_TS \text{ init } h (xs@cs) (\text{length } (xs)+l)$
<proof>

lemma *step_no_action*: $\text{step } s \ q \ (0, []) = s$
<proof>

lemma *s_TS_set*: $i \leq \text{length } qs \implies \text{set } (s_TS \text{ init } h \ qs \ i) = \text{set } \text{init}$
<proof>

lemma *count_notin2*: $\text{count_list } xs \ x = 0 \implies x \notin \text{set } xs$
<proof>

lemma *count_append*: $\text{count_list } (xs@ys) \ x = \text{count_list } xs \ x + \text{count_list } ys \ x$
<proof>

lemma *count_rev*: $\text{count_list } (\text{rev } xs) \ x = \text{count_list } xs \ x$
<proof>

lemma *mtf2_q_passes*: **assumes** $q \in \text{set } xs$ *distinct xs*
and $\text{index } xs \ q - n \leq \text{index } xs \ x$ $\text{index } xs \ x < \text{index } xs \ q$
shows $q < x$ in $(\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *twotox*:
assumes $\text{count_list } bs \ y \leq 1$
and *distinct init*
and $x \in \text{set } \text{init}$
and $y : \text{set } \text{init}$
and $x \notin \text{set } bs$
and $x \neq y$
shows $x < y$ in $s_TS \text{ init } h (as@[x]@bs@[x]) (\text{length } (as@[x]@bs@[x]))$
<proof>

lemma *count_drop*: $\text{count_list } (\text{drop } n \ cs) \ x \leq \text{count_list } cs \ x$
<proof>

lemma *count_take_less*: **assumes** $n \leq m$
shows $\text{count_list } (\text{take } n \ cs) \ x \leq \text{count_list } (\text{take } m \ cs) \ x$
<proof>

lemma *count_take*: $\text{count_list } (\text{take } n \text{ cs}) \ x \leq \text{count_list } \text{cs } x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *caseorry*: **assumes** $\sigma = \text{as}@[x]@bs@[x]@cs$
and $x \notin \text{set } cs$
and $\text{set } cs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
and $x \in \text{set } \text{init}$
and *distinct init*
and $x \notin \text{set } bs$
and $\text{set } as \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
and $\text{set } bs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
shows $(\%i. i < \text{length } cs \longrightarrow (\forall j < i. cs!j \neq cs!i) \longrightarrow cs!i \neq x$
 $\longrightarrow (cs!i) \notin \text{set } bs$
 $\longrightarrow x < (cs!i) \text{ in } (\text{s_TS } \text{init } h \ \sigma \ (\text{length } (\text{as}@[x]@bs@[x]) + i + 1))) \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nopaid*: $\text{snd } (\text{fst } (\text{TS_step_d } s \ q)) = []$ ⟨proof⟩

lemma *staysuntouched*:
assumes $d[\text{simp}]$: *distinct* $(\text{fst } S)$
and $x: x \in \text{set } (\text{fst } S)$
and $y: y \in \text{set } (\text{fst } S)$
shows $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } (\text{fst } S) \implies x \notin \text{set } qs \implies y \notin \text{set } qs$
 $\implies x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } (\text{config}' (r\text{TS } []) \ S \ qs) = x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *staysuntouched'*:
assumes $d[\text{simp}]$: *distinct init*
and $x: x \in \text{set } \text{init}$
and $y: y \in \text{set } \text{init}$
and $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
and $x \notin \text{set } qs$ **and** $y \notin \text{set } qs$
shows $x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } (\text{config } (r\text{TS } []) \ \text{init } qs) = x < y \text{ in } \text{init}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *projEmpty*: $Lxy \ qs \ S = [] \implies x \in S \implies x \notin \text{set } qs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Lxy_index_mono*:
assumes $x \in S \ y \in S$
and $\text{index } xs \ x < \text{index } xs \ y$
and $\text{index } xs \ y < \text{length } xs$
and $x \neq y$

shows $index (Lxy\ xs\ S)\ x < index (Lxy\ xs\ S)\ y$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *proj_Cons*:

assumes *filterd_cons*: $Lxy\ qs\ S = a\#\ as$

and *a_filter*: $a \in S$

obtains *pre suf* **where** $qs = pre\ @\ [a]\ @\ suf$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \notin set\ pre$

and $Lxy\ suf\ S = as$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *Lxy_rev*: $rev (Lxy\ qs\ S) = Lxy (rev\ qs)\ S$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *proj_Snoc*:

assumes *filterd_cons*: $Lxy\ qs\ S = as\@[a]$

and *a_filter*: $a \in S$

obtains *pre suf* **where** $qs = pre\ @\ [a]\ @\ suf$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \notin set\ suf$

and $Lxy\ pre\ S = as$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *sndTSconfig'*: $snd (config' (rTS\ initH) (init, [])\ qs) = rev\ qs\ @\ []$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *projxx*:

fixes $e\ a\ bs$

assumes *axy*: $a \in \{x, y\}$

assumes *ane*: $a \neq e$

assumes *exy*: $e \in \{x, y\}$

assumes *add*: $f \in \{[], [e]\}$

assumes *bsaxy*: $set (bs\ @\ [a]\ @\ f) \subseteq \{x, y\}$

assumes *Lxyinitxy*: $Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\} \in \{\{x, y\}, \{y, x\}\}$

shows $a < e$ **in** $fst (config_p (rTS\ []) (Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\}) ((bs\ @\ [a]\ @\ f)\ @\ [a]))$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *oneposs*:

assumes *set xs* = $\{x, y\}$

assumes $x \neq y$

assumes *distinct xs*

assumes *True*: $x < y$ **in** xs

shows $xs = [x, y]$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *twoposs*:

assumes $set\ xs = \{x, y\}$

assumes $x \neq y$

assumes *distinct xs*

shows $xs \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$

<proof>

lemma *TS_pairwise'*: **assumes** $qs \in \{xs.\ set\ xs \subseteq set\ init\}$

$(x, y) \in \{(x, y).\ x \in set\ init \wedge y \in set\ init \wedge x \neq y\}$

$x \neq y$ *distinct init*

shows $P_{before_in\ x\ y}\ (embed\ (rTS\ []))\ qs\ init =$

$P_{before_in\ x\ y}\ (embed\ (rTS\ []))\ (Lxy\ qs\ \{x, y\})\ (Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\})$

<proof>

theorem *TS_pairwise*: *pairwise* $(embed\ (rTS\ []))$

<proof>

15.6 TS is 2-compet

lemma *TS_compet'*: *pairwise* $(embed\ (rTS\ [])) \implies$

$\forall s0 \in \{init :: (nat\ list).\ distinct\ init \wedge init \neq []\}.\ \exists b \geq 0.\ \forall qs \in \{x.\ set\ x \subseteq set\ s0\}.\ T_{p_on_rand}\ (embed\ (rTS\ []))\ s0\ qs \leq (2 :: real) * T_{p_opt}\ s0\ qs + b$

<proof>

lemma *TS_compet*: *compet_rand* $(embed\ (rTS\ []))\ 2\ \{init.\ distinct\ init \wedge init \neq []\}$

<proof>

end

16 BIT is pairwise

theory *BIT_pairwise*

imports *List_Factoring BIT*

begin

lemma *L_nth*: $S \subseteq \{.. < length\ init\}$

$\implies map_pmf\ (\lambda l.\ nth\ l\ S)\ (Prob_Theory.bv\ (length\ init))$

$= (Prob_Theory.bv\ (length\ (nth\ init\ S)))$

<proof>

lemma *L_nth_Lxy*:
assumes $x \in \text{set } \text{init } y \in \text{set } \text{init } x \neq y \text{ distinct } \text{init}$
shows $\text{map_pmf } (\lambda l. \text{nths } l \{ \text{index } \text{init } x, \text{index } \text{init } y \}) (\text{Prob_Theory.bv } (\text{length } \text{init}))$
 $= (\text{Prob_Theory.bv } (\text{length } (\text{Lxy } \text{init } \{x,y\})))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nths_map*: $\text{map } f (\text{nths } xs \ S) = \text{nths } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nths_empty*: $(\forall i \in S. i \geq \text{length } xs) \implies \text{nths } xs \ S = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nths_project'*: $i < \text{length } xs \implies j < \text{length } xs \implies i < j$
 $\implies \text{nths } xs \ \{i,j\} = [\text{xs}!i, \text{xs}!j]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nths_project*:
assumes $i < \text{length } xs \ j < \text{length } xs \ i < j$
shows $\text{nths } xs \ \{i,j\} ! 0 = \text{xs} ! i \wedge \text{nths } xs \ \{i,j\} ! 1 = \text{xs} ! j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BIT_pairwise'*:
assumes $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
 $(x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge y \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge x \neq y\}$
and $\text{xnny}: x \neq y$ **and** *dinit*: *distinct init*
shows $\text{Pbefore_in } x \ y \ \text{BIT } qs \ \text{init} = \text{Pbefore_in } x \ y \ \text{BIT } (\text{Lxy } qs \ \{x,y\})$
 $(\text{Lxy } \text{init } \{x,y\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *BIT_pairwise*: *pairwise BIT*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

17 BIT is 1.75 competitive on lists of length 2

theory *BIT_2comp_on2*
imports *BIT Phase_Partitioning*
begin

17.1 auxiliary lemmas

17.1.1 $E_bernoulli3$

lemma $E_bernoulli3$: **assumes** $0 < p$
 and $p < 1$
 and $finite (set_pmf (bind_pmf (bernoulli_pmf p) f))$
 shows $E (bind_pmf (bernoulli_pmf p) f) = E(f True)*p + E(f False)*(1-p)$
(is ?L = ?R)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.1.2 types of configurations

definition $type0\ init\ x\ y = do \{$
 $(a::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $return_pmf\ ([x,y], ([a,b],init))$
 $\}$

definition $type1\ init\ x\ y = do \{$
 $(a::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $return_pmf\ (if\ \sim[a,b]!(index\ init\ x)\wedge[a,b]!(index\ init\ y)\ then$
 $([y,x], ([a,b],init))$
 $else\ ([x,y], ([a,b],init)))$
 $\}$

definition $type3\ init\ x\ y = do \{$
 $(a::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $return_pmf\ (if\ [a,b]!(index\ init\ x)\wedge\sim[a,b]!(index\ init\ y)\ then$
 $([x,y], ([a,b],init))$
 $else\ ([y,x], ([a,b],init)))$
 $\}$

definition $type4\ init\ x\ y = do \{$
 $(a::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.5);$
 $return_pmf\ (if\ \sim[a,b]!(index\ init\ y)\ then\ ([x,y], ([a,b],init))$
 $else\ ([y,x], ([a,b],init)))$
 $\}$

definition $BIT_inv\ s\ x\ i == (s = (type0\ i\ x\ (hd\ (filter\ (\lambda y. y \neq x)\ i))))$

lemma $BIT_inv2: x \neq y \implies z \in \{x, y\} \implies BIT_inv\ s\ z\ [x, y] = (s = type0$

$[x,y] z$ (*other* $z x y$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

17.1.3 cost of BIT

lemma *costBIT_0x*:

assumes $x \neq y$ $x : \{x0,y0\}$ $y \in \{x0,y0\}$

shows

E (*type0* $[x0, y0]$ $x y \gg=$
 ($\lambda s. BIT_step\ s\ x \gg=$
 ($\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf\ (real\ (t_p\ (fst\ s)\ x\ a)))) = 0$)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *costBIT_0y*:

assumes $x \neq y$ $x : \{x0,y0\}$ $y \in \{x0,y0\}$

shows

E (*type0* $[x0, y0]$ $x y \gg=$
 ($\lambda s. BIT_step\ s\ y \gg=$
 ($\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf\ (real\ (t_p\ (fst\ s)\ y\ a)))) = 1$)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *costBIT_1x*:

assumes $x \neq y$ $x : \{x0,y0\}$ $y \in \{x0,y0\}$

shows

E (*type1* $[x0, y0]$ $x y \gg=$
 ($\lambda s. BIT_step\ s\ x \gg=$
 ($\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf\ (real\ (t_p\ (fst\ s)\ x\ a)))) = 1/4$)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *costBIT_1y*:

assumes $x \neq y$ $x : \{x0,y0\}$ $y \in \{x0,y0\}$

shows

E (*type1* $[x0, y0]$ $x y \gg=$
 ($\lambda s. BIT_step\ s\ y \gg=$
 ($\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf\ (real\ (t_p\ (fst\ s)\ y\ a)))) = 3/4$)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *costBIT_3x*:

assumes $x \neq y$ $x : \{x0,y0\}$ $y \in \{x0,y0\}$

shows

E (*type3* $[x0, y0]$ $x y \gg=$
 ($\lambda s. BIT_step\ s\ x \gg=$
 ($\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf\ (real\ (t_p\ (fst\ s)\ x\ a)))) = 3/4$)

⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *costBIT_3y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E (\text{type3 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda (a, is'). \text{return_pmf } (\text{real } (t_p \ (\text{fst } s) \ y \ a)))))) = 1/4$$

<proof>

lemma *costBIT_4x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E (\text{type4 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ x \gg= \\ (\lambda (a, is'). \text{return_pmf } (\text{real } (t_p \ (\text{fst } s) \ x \ a)))))) = 0.5$$

<proof>

lemma *costBIT_4y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E (\text{type4 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda (a, is'). \text{return_pmf } (\text{real } (t_p \ (\text{fst } s) \ y \ a)))))) = 0.5$$

<proof>

lemmas *costBIT = costBIT_0x costBIT_0y costBIT_1x costBIT_1y cost-*
BIT_3x costBIT_3y costBIT_4x costBIT_4y

17.1.4 state transformation of BIT

abbreviation *BIT_Step* $s \ x == (s \gg= (\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ x \gg= (\lambda (a, is'). \\ \text{return_pmf } (\text{step } (\text{fst } s) \ x \ a, is'))))$

lemma *oneBIT_step0x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* (*type0* $[x0, y0] \ x \ y$) $x = \text{type0 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *oneBIT_step0y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* (*type0* $[x0, y0] \ x \ y$) $y = \text{type4 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

<proof>

lemma *oneBIT_step1x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$
shows $BIT_Step \ (type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = type0 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step1y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$
shows $BIT_Step \ (type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = type3 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step3x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y : \{x0, y0\}$
shows $BIT_Step \ (type3 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step3y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$
shows $BIT_Step \ (type3 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = type0 \ [x0, y0] \ y \ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step4x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$
shows $BIT_Step \ (type4 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step4y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$
shows $BIT_Step \ (type4 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = type0 \ [x0, y0] \ y \ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $oneBIT_step = oneBIT_step0x \ oneBIT_step0y \ oneBIT_step1x$
 $oneBIT_step1y \ oneBIT_step3x \ oneBIT_step3y \ oneBIT_step4x \ oneBIT_step4y$

17.2 Analysis of the four phase forms

17.2.1 yx

lemma *bit_yx*: **assumes** $x \neq y$

and $kas : init \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$

and $qs \in lang \ (Star \ (Times \ (Atom \ y) \ (Atom \ x)))$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ (qs@r) = 0.75 * length \ qs +$
 $T_{p_on_rand'} \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ r$
 $\wedge \ config'_rand \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ qs = (type1 \ init \ x \ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.2 (yx)*yx

lemma *bit_yxyx*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ **and** *kas*: $init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$ **and**
 $qs \in lang (seq[Times (Atom y) (Atom x), Star(Times (Atom y) (Atom x))])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) (qs@r) = 0.75 * length\ qs + T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type1\ init\ x\ y) r$
 $\wedge config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) qs = (type1\ init\ x\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.3 $x^{\wedge}+..$

lemma *BIT_x*: **assumes** $x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$ $qs \in lang (Plus (Atom x) One)$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) (qs@r) = T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) r$
 $\wedge config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) qs = (type0\ init\ x\ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.4 Phase Form A

lemma *BIT_a*: **assumes** $x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$

$qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) One, Atom y, Atom y])$

shows $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) qs = (type0\ init\ y\ x)$ (**is** ?C)

and b : $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y) qs = 1.5$ (**is** ?T)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_a*: **assumes**

$x \neq y$ $\{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}$ $BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$ $qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) One, Atom y, Atom y])$

shows

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2\ qs [x,y])$

$\wedge BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x0, y0]$

$\wedge T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 1.5$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_a''*: $a \neq b \implies$

$\{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies$

$BIT_inv\ s\ a\ [x, y] \implies$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{a, b\} \implies$

$qs \in lang (seq [question (Atom a), Atom b, Atom b]) \implies$

$BIT_inv (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x,$

$y] \wedge T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 1.5$

$\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.5 Phase Form B

lemma *BIT_b*: **assumes** $A: x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$

$v \in lang (seq [Times (Atom y) (Atom x), Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom y, Atom y])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = 0.75 * length\ v - 0.5$
(**is** ?*T*)

and $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = (type0\ init\ y\ x)$ (**is** ?*C*)

<proof>

lemma *bit_b''1*: **assumes**

$x \neq y\ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$qs \in lang (seq[Atom\ y, Atom\ x, Star(Times (Atom\ y) (Atom\ x)), Atom\ y, Atom\ y])$

shows $BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs)\ [x0, y0] \wedge$

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 0.75 * length\ qs - 0.5$

<proof>

lemma *BIT_b2*: **assumes** $A: x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$

$v \in lang (seq [Atom\ x, Times (Atom\ y) (Atom\ x), Star (Times (Atom\ y) (Atom\ x)), Atom\ y, Atom\ y])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = 0.75 * (length\ v - 1) - 0.5$ (**is** ?*T*)

and $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = (type0\ init\ y\ x)$ (**is** ?*C*)

<proof>

lemma *bit_b''2*: **assumes**

$x \neq y\ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$qs \in lang (seq[Atom\ x, Atom\ y, Atom\ x, Star(Times (Atom\ y) (Atom\ x)), Atom\ y, Atom\ y])$

shows $BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs)\ [x0, y0] \wedge$

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 0.75 * (length\ qs - 1) - 0.5$

<proof>

lemma *bit_b*: **assumes** $x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$

$qs \in lang (seq[Plus (Atom\ x)\ One, Atom\ y, Atom\ x, Star(Times (Atom\ y) (Atom\ x)), Atom\ y, Atom\ y])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y]\ qs (OPT2\ qs\ [x,y])$
and $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ qs = type0\ init\ y\ x$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma bit_b'' : **assumes**

$x \neq y\ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in lang (seq[Plus (Atom\ x)\ One, Atom\ y, Atom\ x, Star(Times (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)), Atom\ y, Atom\ y])$

shows

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y]\ qs (OPT2\ qs\ [x,y])$
 $\wedge BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x0, y0]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma bit_b''' : $a \neq b \implies$

$\{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies$
 $BIT_inv\ s\ a\ [x, y] \implies$
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{a, b\} \implies$
 $qs \in lang (seq[Plus (Atom\ x)\ One, Atom\ y, Atom\ x, Star(Times (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)), Atom\ y, Atom\ y]) \implies$
 $BIT_inv (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x, y] \wedge T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 1.5$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.6 Phase Form C

lemma BIT_c : **assumes** $x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$
 $v \in lang (seq [Times (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x), Star (Times (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)), Atom\ x])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = 0.75 * length\ v - 0.5$
and $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = (type0\ init\ x\ y) (is\ ?C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bit_c''1$: **assumes**

$x \neq y\ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in lang (seq[Atom\ y, Atom\ x, Star(Times (Atom\ y)\ (Atom\ x)), Atom\ x])$

shows $BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x0, y0] \wedge$
 $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 0.75 * length\ qs - 0.5$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_c*: **assumes** $x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$

$qs \in lang (seq[Plus (Atom x) One, Atom y, Atom x, Star(Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2\ qs\ [x,y])$

and $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ qs = type0\ init\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_c''*: **assumes**

$x \neq y\ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$qs \in lang (seq[Plus (Atom x) One, Atom y, Atom x, Star(Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$

shows

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2\ qs\ [x,y])$

$\wedge BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x0, y0]$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BIT_c2*: **assumes** $A: x \neq y$

$init \in \{[x,y],[y,x]\}$

$v \in lang (seq [Atom x, Times (Atom y) (Atom x), Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = 0.75 * (length\ v - 1) - 0.5$ (**is** ?T)

and $config'_rand\ BIT (type0\ init\ x\ y)\ v = (type0\ init\ x\ y)$ (**is** ?C)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_c''2*: **assumes**

$x \neq y\ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$

$qs \in lang (seq[Atom x, Atom y, Atom x, Star(Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$

shows $BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x0, y0] \wedge$

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs = 0.75 * (length\ qs - 1) - 0.5$

$\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.7 Phase Form D

lemma *bit_d*: **assumes**

$x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}\ qs \in lang\ (seq\ [Atom\ x, Atom\ x])$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'}\ BIT\ s\ qs \leq 175 / 10^2 * real\ (T_p\ [x, y]\ qs\ (OPT2\ qs\ [x, y])) \wedge$

$BIT_inv\ (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x0, y0] \wedge$

$T_{p_on_rand'}\ BIT\ s\ qs = 0$

<proof>

lemma *bit_d'*: **assumes**

$x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} BIT_inv\ s\ x\ [x0, y0]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}\ qs \in lang\ (seq\ [Atom\ x, Atom\ x])$

shows $BIT_inv\ (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x0, y0] \wedge$

$T_{p_on_rand'}\ BIT\ s\ qs = 0$

<proof>

17.3 Phase Partitioning

lemma *BIT_inv_initial*: **assumes** $(x::nat) \neq y$

shows $BIT_inv\ (map_pmf\ (Pair\ [x, y])\ (fst\ BIT\ [x, y]))\ x\ [x, y]$

<proof>

lemma *D''*: **assumes** $qs \in Lxx\ a\ b$

$a \neq b \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} BIT_inv\ s\ a\ [x, y]$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'}\ BIT\ s\ qs \leq 175 / 10^2 * real\ (T_p\ [a, b]\ qs\ (OPT2\ qs\ [a, b])) \wedge$

$BIT_inv\ (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x, y]$

<proof>

theorem *BIT_175comp_on_2*:

assumes $(x::nat) \neq y\ set\ \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$

shows $T_{p_on_rand}\ BIT\ [x, y]\ \sigma \leq 1.75 * real\ (T_{p_opt}\ [x, y]\ \sigma) + 1.75$

<proof>

end

18 COMB

theory *Comb*

imports *TS BIT_2comp_on2 BIT_pairwise*

begin

18.1 Definition of COMB

type_synonym *CombState* = (*bool list* * *nat list*) + (*nat list*)

definition *COMB_init* :: *nat list* \Rightarrow (*nat state*, *CombState*) *alg_on_init*
where

COMB_init *h* *init* =
 Sum_pmf 0.8 (*fst* *BIT_init*) (*fst* (*embed* (*rTS* *h*)) *init*)

lemma *COMB_init[simp]*: *COMB_init* *h* *init* =

 do {
 (*b*::*bool*) \leftarrow (*bernoulli_pmf* 0.8);
 (*xs*::*bool list*) \leftarrow *Prob_Theory.bv* (*length* *init*);
 return_pmf (*if* *b* *then* *Inl* (*xs*, *init*) *else* *Inr* *h*)
 }

\langle *proof* \rangle

definition *COMB_step* :: (*nat state*, *CombState*, *nat*, *answer*) *alg_on_step*
where

COMB_step *s* *q* = (*case* *snd* *s* *of* *Inl* *b* \Rightarrow *map_pmf* ($\lambda((a,b),c). ((a,b),\text{Inl } c)$) (*BIT_step* (*fst* *s*, *b*) *q*)
 | *Inr* *b* \Rightarrow *map_pmf* ($\lambda((a,b),c). ((a,b),\text{Inr } c)$)
(*return_pmf* (*TS_step_d* (*fst* *s*, *b*) *q*)))

definition *COMB* *h* = (*COMB_init* *h*, *COMB_step*)

18.2 Comb 1.6-competitive on 2 elements

abbreviation *noc* == ($\%x. \text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Inl } (s, is) \Rightarrow (s, \text{Inl } is) \mid \text{Inr } (s, is) \Rightarrow (s, \text{Inr } is)$)

abbreviation *con* == ($\%(s, is). \text{case } is \text{ of } \text{Inl } is \Rightarrow \text{Inl } (s, is) \mid \text{Inr } is \Rightarrow \text{Inr } (s, is)$)

definition *inv_COMB* *s* *x* *i* == ($\exists Da Db. \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } Da) \wedge \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } Db) \wedge$

$(\text{map_pmf } \text{con } s) = \text{Sum_pmf } 0.8 Da Db \wedge \text{BIT_inv } Da x i \wedge \text{TS_inv } Db x i$)

lemma *noccon*: *noc* *o* *con* = *id*

\langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *connoc*: *con* *o* *noc* = *id*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *obligation1'*: **assumes** $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } s = \text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) \text{ Da}$
 Db

shows $\text{config}'_rand (COMB h) s \text{ qs} =$
 $\text{map_pmf } \text{noc } (\text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) (\text{config}'_rand \text{ BIT } \text{Da } \text{qs}))$
 $(\text{config}'_rand (\text{embed } (rTS h)) \text{ Db } \text{qs})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *obligation1''*:

shows $\text{config_rand } (COMB h) \text{ init } \text{qs} =$
 $\text{map_pmf } \text{noc } (\text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) (\text{config_rand } \text{ BIT } \text{init } \text{qs}))$
 $(\text{config_rand } (\text{embed } (rTS h)) \text{ init } \text{qs})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *obligation1*: **assumes** $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } s = \text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) \text{ Da}$
 Db

shows $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } (\text{config}'_rand (COMB []) s \text{ qs}) =$
 $\text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) (\text{config}'_rand \text{ BIT } \text{Da } \text{qs})$
 $(\text{config}'_rand (\text{embed } (rTS [])) \text{ Db } \text{qs})$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BIT_config'_fin*: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } s) \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config}'_rand$
 $\text{BIT } s \text{ qs}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *TS_config'_fin*: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } s) \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config}'_rand$
 $(\text{embed } (rTS h)) s \text{ qs}))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *obligation2*: **assumes** $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } s = \text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) \text{ Da}$
 Db

and $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } \text{Da})$
and $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } \text{Db})$
shows $T_{p_on_rand}' (COMB []) s \text{ qs} =$
 $2 / 10 * T_{p_on_rand}' (\text{embed } (rTS [])) \text{ Db } \text{qs} +$
 $8 / 10 * T_{p_on_rand}' \text{ BIT } \text{Da } \text{qs}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Combination*:

fixes bit

assumes $\text{qs} \in \text{pattern } a \neq b \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \text{ set } \text{qs} \subseteq \{a, b\}$

and $\text{inv_COMB } s \text{ a } [x, y]$

and $\text{TS}: \bigwedge s \text{ h. } a \neq b \implies \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies \text{TS_inv } s \text{ a } [x, y] \implies$

$set\ qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$
 $\implies qs \in pattern \implies$
 $TS_inv\ (config_rand\ (embed\ (rTS\ h))\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x, y]$
 $\wedge T_p_on_rand'\ (embed\ (rTS\ h))\ s\ qs = ts$
and $BIT: \wedge s. a \neq b \implies \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies BIT_inv\ s\ a\ [x, y] \implies$
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$
 $\implies qs \in pattern \implies$
 $BIT_inv\ (config_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x, y]$
 $\wedge T_p_on_rand'\ BIT\ s\ qs = bit$
and $OPT_cost: a \neq b \implies qs \in pattern \implies real\ (T_p\ [a, b]\ qs\ (OPT2$
 $qs\ [a, b])) = opt$
and $absch: qs \in pattern \implies 0.2 * ts + 0.8 * bit \leq 1.6 * opt$
shows $T_p_on_rand'\ (COMB\ [])\ s\ qs \leq 16 / 10 * real\ (T_p\ [a, b]\ qs$
 $(OPT2\ qs\ [a, b])) \wedge$
 $inv_COMB\ (Partial_Cost_Model.config_rand\ (COMB\ [])\ s\ qs)\ (last$
 $qs)\ [x, y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $COMB_OPT2'$: $(x::nat) \neq y \implies set\ \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $\implies T_p_on_rand\ (COMB\ [])\ [x, y]\ \sigma \leq 1.6 * real\ (T_p_opt\ [x, y]\ \sigma) +$
 1.6
 $\langle proof \rangle$

18.3 COMB pairwise

lemma $config_rand_COMB$: $config_rand\ (COMB\ h)\ init\ qs = do\ \{$
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.8);$
 $(b1, b2) \leftarrow (config_rand\ BIT\ init\ qs);$
 $(t1, t2) \leftarrow (config_rand\ (embed\ (rTS\ h))\ init\ qs);$
 $return_pmf\ (if\ b\ then\ (b1, Inl\ b2)\ else\ (t1, Inr\ t2))$
 $\}\ (is\ ?LHS = ?RHS)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $COMB_no_paid$: $\forall ((free, paid), t) \in set_pmf\ (snd\ (COMB\ []))\ (s,$
 $is)\ q. paid = []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $COMB_pairwise$: $pairwise\ (COMB\ [])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

18.4 COMB 1.6-competitive

lemma *finite_config_TS*: *finite (set_pmf (config'' (embed (rTS h)) qs init n)) (is finite ?D)*
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *COMB_has_finite_config_set*: **assumes** [*simp*]: *distinct init*
 and *set qs ⊆ set init*
 shows *finite (set_pmf (config_rand (COMB h) init qs))*
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *COMB_competitive*: $\forall s0 \in \{x :: \text{nat list. distinct } x \wedge x \neq []\}$.
 $\exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } s0\}$.
 $T_{p_on_rand} (\text{COMB } []) s0 qs \leq ((8 :: \text{nat}) / (5 :: \text{nat})) * T_{p_opt}$
 $s0 qs + b$
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *COMB_competitive_nice*: *compet_rand (COMB []) ((8 :: nat) / (5 :: nat))*
{x :: nat list. distinct x ∧ x ≠ []}
 ⟨proof⟩

end

References

- [BEY98] Allan Borodin and Ran El-Yaniv. *Online Computation and Competitive Analysis*. Cambridge University Press, 1998.
- [HN16] Maximilian P.L. Haslbeck and Tobias Nipkow. Verified analysis of list update algorithms. http://www.in.tum.de/~nipkow/pubs/list_update.pdf, 2016.