

Analysis of List Update Algorithms

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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].

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1 List Inversion

```
theory Inversion
imports List-Index.List_Index
begin

abbreviation dist_perm xs ys ≡ distinct xs ∧ distinct ys ∧ set xs = set ys

definition before_in :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
  (oreach(_ </ _ / in _) [55,55,55] 55) where
     $x < y \text{ in } xs = (\text{index } xs \ x < \text{index } xs \ y \wedge y \in \text{set } xs)$ 

definition Inv :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('a * 'a) set where
  Inv xs ys = {(x,y). x < y in xs ∧ y < x in ys}

lemma before_in_setD1:  $x < y \text{ in } xs \implies x : \text{set } xs$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma before_in_setD2:  $x < y \text{ in } xs \implies y : \text{set } xs$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma not_before_in:
   $x : \text{set } xs \implies y : \text{set } xs \implies \neg x < y \text{ in } xs \iff y < x \text{ in } xs \vee x = y$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma before_in_irrefl:  $x < x \text{ in } xs = \text{False}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma no_before_inI[simp]:  $x < y \text{ in } xs \implies (\neg y < x \text{ in } xs) = \text{True}$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma finite_Inv[simp]: finite(Inv xs ys)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Inv_id[simp]: Inv xs xs = {}
⟨proof⟩

lemma card_Inv_sym: card(Inv xs ys) = card(Inv ys xs)
⟨proof⟩

lemma Inv_tri_ineq:
  dist_perm xs ys ⇒ dist_perm ys zs ⇒
  Inv xs zs ⊆ Inv xs ys ∪ Inv ys zs
```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```
lemma card_Inv_tri_ineq:
  dist_perm xs ys ==> dist_perm ys zs ==>
  card (Inv xs zs) ≤ 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 ≥ size xs ==> 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 ==> Suc n < length xs ==>
  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 ==> 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
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

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)
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

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
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma swaps_eq_Nil iff[simp]: swaps acts xs = []  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = []
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma swaps_map_Suc[simp]:
  swaps (map Suc sws) (a # xs) = a # swaps sws xs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma card_Inv_swaps_le:
  distinct xs  $\implies$  card (Inv xs (swaps sws xs))  $\leq$  length sws
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma nth_swaps:  $\forall i \in \text{set is}. j < i \implies$  swaps is xs ! j = xs ! j
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma not_before0[simp]:  $\sim x < xs ! 0$  in xs
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma before_id[simp]:  $\llbracket \text{distinct xs}; i < \text{size xs}; j < \text{size xs} \rrbracket \implies$ 
  xs ! i < xs ! j in xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  i < j
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

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

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

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

lemma index_swaps_size: distinct s  $\implies$ 
  index s q  $\leq$  index (swaps sws s) q + length sws
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma index_swaps_last_size: distinct s  $\implies$ 
  size s  $\leq$  index (swaps sws s) (last s) + length sws + 1
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

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

```

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

definition *Step* ::

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

where

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fun } config' :: ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) \text{alg_on} &\Rightarrow ('state * 'is) \Rightarrow 'request \\ \text{list} \\ &\Rightarrow ('state * 'is) \text{ where} \\ config' A s [] &= s \\ config' A s (r\#rs) &= config' A (\text{Step } A s r) rs \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{lemma } config'_\text{append2}: config' A s (xs@ys) = config' A (\text{config}' A s xs) ys \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lemma } config'_\text{induct}: P (\text{fst } init) &\Rightarrow (\bigwedge s q a. P s \Rightarrow P (\text{step } s q a)) \\ &\Rightarrow P (\text{fst } (\text{config}' A init rs)) \\ \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

abbreviation *config* **where**

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fun } T_on' :: ('state, 'is, 'request, 'answer) \text{alg_on} &\Rightarrow ('state * 'is) \Rightarrow 'request \\ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \text{ where} \\ T_on' A s [] &= \theta \\ T_on' A s (r\#rs) &= (t (\text{fst } s) r (\text{fst } (\text{snd } A s r))) + T_on' A (\text{Step } A s r) rs \end{aligned}$$

$r) \ rs$

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**
 $T_opt s rs = Inf \{T s rs as | as. size as = size rs\}$

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

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 $\exists b \geq 0. \forall rs. wf s0 rs \rightarrow T_on A s0 rs \leq c * T_off aoff s0 rs + b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

4 Probability Theory

theory $Prob_Theory$
imports $HOL\text{-}Probability.Probability$

begin

lemma *integral_map_pmf*[simp]:
 fixes $f:\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
 shows $(\int x. f x \partial(\text{map_pmf } g M)) = (\int x. f(g x) \partial M)$
 <proof>

4.1 function E

definition $E :: \text{real pmf} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ **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*) $E (\langle E[_] \rangle [1] 100)$

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

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

lemma *E_finite_sum*: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \implies E X = (\sum x \in (\text{set_pmf } X). \text{pmf } X x * x)$
 <proof>

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

lemma *E_nonneg*:
 shows $(\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. 0 \leq x) \implies 0 \leq E X$
 <proof>

lemma *E_nonneg_fun*: **fixes** $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
 shows $(\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. 0 \leq f x) \implies 0 \leq E(\text{map_pmf } f X)$
 <proof>

lemma *E_cong*:
 fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
 shows $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \implies (\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. (f x) = (u x)) \implies E(\text{map_pmf } f X) = E(\text{map_pmf } u X)$
 <proof>

lemma *E_mono3*:

```

fixes f::'a ⇒ real
shows integrable (measure_pmf X) f ⇒ integrable (measure_pmf X) u
⇒ (∀ x ∈ set_pmf X. (f x) ≤ (u x)) ⇒ E (map_pmf f X) ≤ E (map_pmf
u X)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma E_mono2:

```

fixes f::'a ⇒ real
shows finite (set_pmf X) ⇒ (∀ x ∈ set_pmf X. (f x) ≤ (u x)) ⇒ E
(map_pmf f X) ≤ E (map_pmf u X)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma E_linear_diff2: finite (set_pmf A) ⇒ E (map_pmf f A) – E
(map_pmf g A) = E (map_pmf (λx. (f x) – (g x)) A)

lemma E_linear_plus2: finite (set_pmf A) ⇒ E (map_pmf f A) + E
(map_pmf g A) = E (map_pmf (λx. (f x) + (g x)) A)

lemma E_linear_sum2: finite (set_pmf D) ⇒ E (map_pmf (λx. (∑ i < up.
f i x)) D)
= (∑ i < (up::nat). E (map_pmf (f i) D))
⟨proof⟩

lemma E_linear_sum_allg: finite (set_pmf D) ⇒ E (map_pmf (λx. (∑ i ∈
A. f i x)) D)
= (∑ i ∈ (A::'a set). E (map_pmf (f i) D))
⟨proof⟩

lemma E_finite_sum_fun: finite (set_pmf X) ⇒
E (map_pmf f X) = (∑ x ∈ set_pmf X. pmf X x * f x)
⟨proof⟩

lemma E_bernoulli: 0 ≤ p ⇒ p ≤ 1 ⇒
E (map_pmf f (bernoulli_pmf p)) = p*(f True) + (1-p)*(f False)
⟨proof⟩

4.2 function bv

```

fun bv:: nat ⇒ bool list pmf where
  bv 0 = return_pmf []
| bv (Suc n) = do {
    (xs::bool list) ← bv n;
    ...
}

```

```

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

lemma bv_finite: finite (bv n)
⟨proof⟩

lemma len_bv_n: ∀ xs ∈ set_pmf (bv n). length xs = n
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma len_not_in_bv: length xs ≠ n ⇒ xs ∉ set_pmf (bv n)
⟨proof⟩

lemma not_n_bv_0: length xs ≠ n ⇒ pmf (bv n) xs = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma bv_comp_bernoulli: n < l
    ⇒ map_pmf (λy. y!n) (bv l) = bernoulli_pmf (5 / 10)
⟨proof⟩

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

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

lemma list_pmf: length xs = n ⇒ pmf (bv n) xs = (1 / 2) ^ n
⟨proof⟩

lemma bv_0_notlen: pmf (bv n) xs = 0 ⇒ length xs ≠ n
⟨proof⟩

lemma length_xs_gt_n: length xs > n ⇒ pmf (bv n) xs = 0
⟨proof⟩

lemma map_hd_list_pmf: map_pmf hd (bv (Suc n)) = bernoulli_pmf (5
/ 10)
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *map_tl_list_pmf*: *map_pmf tl (bv (Suc n)) = bv n*
(proof)

4.3 function *flip*

```
fun flip :: nat ⇒ bool list ⇒ bool list where
  flip [] = []
  | flip 0 (x#xs) = (¬x)#xs
  | flip (Suc n) (x#xs) = x#(flip n xs)
```

lemma *flip_length[simp]*: *length (flip i xs) = length xs*
(proof)

lemma *flip_out_of_bounds*: *y ≥ length X ⇒ flip y X = X*
(proof)

lemma *flip_other*: *y < length X ⇒ z < length X ⇒ z ≠ y ⇒ flip z X ! y = X ! y*
(proof)

lemma *flip_itself*: *y < length X ⇒ flip y X ! y = (¬ X ! y)*
(proof)

lemma *flip_twice*: *flip i (flip i b) = b*
(proof)

lemma *flipidiflip*: *y < length X ⇒ e < length X ⇒ flip e X ! y = (if e=y then ~ (X ! y) else X ! y)*
(proof)

lemma *bernoulli_Not*: *map_pmf Not (bernoulli_pmf (1 / 2)) = (bernoulli_pmf (1 / 2))*
(proof)

lemma *inv_flip_bv*: *map_pmf (flip i) (bv n) = (bv n)*
(proof)

4.4 Example for pmf

```
definition twocoins =
  do {
    x ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.4);
    y ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    return_pmf (x ∨ 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. (exists 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))*
 $\cap \{f. (\exists e. Inl e = f)\} \neq \{\}$
⟨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))*
 $\cap \{f. (\exists e. Inr e = f)\} \neq \{\}$
⟨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** *Proj1_pmf* (*Sum_pmf p Da Db*) = *Da*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

definition *invSum invA invB D x i == invA (Proj1_pmf D) x i ∧ invB (Proj2_pmf D) x i*

lemma *invSum_split*: $p > 0 \Rightarrow p < 1 \Rightarrow$ *invA Da x i == invB Db x i == invSum invA invB (Sum_pmf p Da Db) x i*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

term *bind_pmf*

lemma *Sum_bind_pmf*: **assumes** *a: bind_pmf Da fa = Da' and b: bind_pmf Db fb = Db'*
shows *bind_pmf (Sum_pmf p Da Db) (f_on2 fa fb) = Sum_pmf p Da' Db'*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

```

lemma Sum_map_pmf: assumes a: map_pmf fa Da = Da' and b: map_pmf
fb Db = Db'
shows map_pmf (sum_map_pmf fa fb) (Sum_pmf p Da Db)
      = 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)alg_on_step = ('s * 'is  $\Rightarrow$  'r  $\Rightarrow$  ('a * 'is)
pmf)
type_synonym ('s,'is)alg_on_init = ('s  $\Rightarrow$  'is pmf)
type_synonym ('s,'is,'q,'a)alg_on_rand = ('s,'is)alg_on_init * ('s,'is,'q,'a)alg_on_step

```

5.1.1 classes of algorithms

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

definition random_step :: ('s,'is,'q,'a)alg_on_step  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  random_step S  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\sim$  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'
⟨proof⟩

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
⟨proof⟩

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'
⟨proof⟩

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
⟨proof⟩

lemma config'_rand_append: config'_rand A s (xs@ys) = config'_rand A
(config'_rand A s xs) ys
⟨proof⟩

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: ( $\forall x \in set\_pmf init. P (fst x)$ )  $\implies$  ( $\wedge s q a.$ 
P s  $\implies$  P (step s q a))
 $\implies \forall x \in set\_pmf (config'_rand A init qs). P (fst x)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma $T_{\text{on_rand}'_nn}$: $T_{\text{on_rand}'} A s qs \geq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_{\text{on_rand}_nn}$: $T_{\text{on_rand}} (I, S) s0 qs \geq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

5.2 embeding of deterministic into randomized algorithms

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

lemma $T_{\text{deter_rand}}$: $T_{\text{off}} (\lambda s0. (\text{off2 } A (s0, x))) s0 qs = T_{\text{on_rand}'}$
 $(\text{embed } A) (\text{return_pmf} (s0, x)) qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma config'_embed : $\text{config}'_rand (\text{embed } A) (\text{return_pmf } s0) qs = \text{return_pmf} (\text{config}' A s0 qs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $T_{\text{on_embed}}$: $T_{\text{on}} A s0 qs = T_{\text{on_rand}} (\text{embed } A) s0 qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_{\text{on}'_embed}$: $T_{\text{on}'} A (s0, x) qs = T_{\text{on_rand}'} (\text{embed } A) (\text{return_pmf} (s0, x)) qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

```
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 ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list where
```

```
mtf x xs =
```

```
(if x ∈ set xs then x # (take (index xs x) xs) @ drop (index xs x + 1) xs  
else xs)
```

```
lemma mtf_id[simp]: x ∉ set xs ⇒ mtf x xs = xs
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma mtf0[simp]: x ∈ set xs ⇒ mtf x xs ! 0 = x
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma before_in_mtf: assumes z ∈ set xs
```

```
shows x < y in mtf z xs ⟷
```

```
(y ≠ z ∧ (if x=z then y ∈ set xs else x < y in xs))
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma Inv_mtf: set xs = set ys ⇒ z : set ys ⇒ Inv xs (mtf z ys) =
```

```
Inv xs ys ∪ {(x,z)|x. x < z in xs ∧ x < z in ys}
```

```
– {(z,x)|x. z < x in xs ∧ x < z in ys}
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma set_mtf[simp]: set(mtf x xs) = set xs
```

```
⟨proof⟩
```

lemma *length_mtf*[simp]: $\text{size}(\text{mtf } x \text{ } xs) = \text{size } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct_mtf*[simp]: $\text{distinct}(\text{mtf } x \text{ } xs) = \text{distinct } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

6.2 Function *mtf2*

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

lemma *mtf_eq_mtf2*: $\text{mtf } x \text{ } xs = \text{mtf2 } (\text{length } xs - 1) \text{ } x \text{ } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *mtf20*[simp]: $\text{mtf2 } 0 \text{ } x \text{ } xs = xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *length_mtf2*[simp]: $\text{length}(\text{mtf2 } n \text{ } x \text{ } xs) = \text{length } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set_mtf2*[simp]: $\text{set}(\text{mtf2 } n \text{ } x \text{ } xs) = \text{set } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct_mtf2*[simp]: $\text{distinct}(\text{mtf2 } n \text{ } x \text{ } xs) = \text{distinct } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

6.3 Function *Lxy*

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

lemma *Lxy_length_cons*: $\text{length}(\text{Lxy } xs \text{ } S) \leq \text{length}(\text{Lxy } (x \# xs) \text{ } S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_empty*[simp]: $\text{Lxy } [] \text{ } S = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_set_filter*: $\text{set}(\text{Lxy } xs \ S) = S \cap \text{set } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_distinct*: $\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{distinct}(\text{Lxy } xs \ S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_append*: $\text{Lxy}(xs @ ys) \ S = \text{Lxy } xs \ S @ \text{Lxy } ys \ S$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_snoc*: $\text{Lxy}(xs @ [x]) \ S = (\text{if } x \in S \text{ then } \text{Lxy } xs \ S @ [x] \text{ else } \text{Lxy } xs \ S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_not*: $S \cap \text{set } xs = \{\} \implies \text{Lxy } xs \ S = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_notin*: $\text{set } xs \cap S = \{\} \implies \text{Lxy } xs \ S = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_in*: $x \in S \implies \text{Lxy } [x] \ S = [x]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  answer  $\Rightarrow$  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  $\subseteq$  set s)

interpretation On_Off step t static ⟨proof⟩

type_synonym 'a alg_off = 'a state  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  answer list
type_synonym ('a,'is) alg_on = ('a state,'is,'a,answer) alg_on

lemma T_ge_len: length as = length rs  $\implies$  T s rs as  $\geq$  length rs
⟨proof⟩

lemma T_off_neq0: ( $\bigwedge$ rs s0. size(alg s0 rs) = length rs)  $\implies$ 
rs  $\neq$  []  $\implies$  T_off alg s0 rs  $\neq$  0
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma step_Nil_iff[simp]: step xs r act = []  $\longleftrightarrow$  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**
 $MTF = (\lambda_.()., \lambda s r. ((size(fst s) - 1,[]), ()))$

It was first proved by Sleator and Tarjan [ST85] that the Move-to-Front algorithm is 2-competitive.

lemma potential:
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 $ub: \bigwedge n. t \ n + p(n+1) - p \ n \leq u \ n$
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* $x \ xs \equiv \{y. y < x \text{ in } xs\}$
abbreviation *after* $x \ xs \equiv \{y. x < y \text{ in } xs\}$

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

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

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

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

lemma *before_Un*: $\text{set } xs = \text{set } ys \implies x : set \ xs \implies$
 $\text{before } x \ ys = \text{before } x \ xs \cap \text{before } x \ ys$ *Un* $\text{after } x \ xs \cap \text{before } x \ ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *before_Cons[simp]*:

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_config_length*: $length (fst (config A init qs)) = length init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_config_distinct*:

shows $distinct (fst (config A init qs)) = distinct init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_config_set*:

shows $set (fst (config A init qs)) = set init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_config*:

$set (fst (config A init qs)) = set init$

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_dist_perm*:

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

$(fst x) = length init$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_rand_distinct*:

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *config_rand_set*:

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma config_rand:
   $\forall x \in (\text{config\_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{set}(\text{fst } x) = \text{set init}$ 
   $\wedge \text{distinct}(\text{fst } x) = \text{distinct init} \wedge \text{length}(\text{fst } x) = \text{length init}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma config_rand_dist_perm:
   $\text{distinct init} \implies \forall x \in (\text{config\_rand } A \text{ init } qs). \text{dist\_perm}(\text{fst } x) \text{ init}$ 
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

lemma amor_mtf_ub: assumes  $x : \text{set ys set xs} = \text{set ys}$ 
shows  $\text{int}(\text{card}(\text{before } x \text{ xs Int before } x \text{ ys})) - \text{card}(\text{after } x \text{ xs Int before } x \text{ ys})$ 
 $\leq 2 * \text{int}(\text{index } xs \text{ } x) - \text{card}(\text{before } x \text{ ys})$  (is  $?m - ?n \leq 2 * ?j - ?k$ )
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

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
   $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

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

```

lemma *set_s_A*[simp]: $\text{set}(\text{s_A } n) = \text{set } s0$
(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]:  $\text{length}(\text{s\_mtf } n) = \text{length } s0$   

(proof)

lemma dist_s_mtf[simp]:  $\text{distinct}(\text{s\_mtf } n)$   

(proof)

lemma set_s_mtf[simp]:  $\text{set } (\text{s\_mtf } n) = \text{set } s0$   

(proof)

lemma dperm_inv:  $\text{dist\_perm } (\text{s\_A } n) (\text{s\_mtf } n)$   

(proof)

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

```

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

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

lemma *mtf_ub*: $t_{\text{mtf}} n + \text{Phi } (n+1) - \text{Phi } n \leq 2 * c_A n - 1 + p_A n - f_A n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *Sleator_Tarjan*: $T_{\text{mtf}} n \leq (\sum i < n. 2 * c_A i + p_A i - f_A i) - n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *Sleator_Tarjan'*: $T_{\text{mtf}} n \leq 2 * T_A n - n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *T_mtf_ub*: $\forall i < n. rs!i \in \text{set } s0 \implies T_{\text{mtf}} n \leq n * \text{size } s0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *T_mtf_competitive*: **assumes** $s0 \neq []$ **and** $\forall i < n. rs!i \in \text{set } s0$
shows $T_{\text{mtf}} n \leq (2 - 1 / (\text{size } s0)) * T_A n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *t_A_t*: $n < \text{length } rs \implies t_A n = \text{int } (t (s_A n) (rs ! n))$ (as !)
 $n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_A_eq_lem*: $(\sum i=0..<\text{length } rs. t_A i) = T (s_A 0) (\text{drop } 0 rs) (\text{drop } 0 as)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_A_eq*: $T_A (\text{length } rs) = T s0 rs as$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma *t_mtf_MTF*: $n < \text{length } rs \implies t_{\text{mtf}} n = \text{int } (t (s_{\text{mtf}} n) (rs ! n) (off MTF s rs ! n))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mtf_MTF: n < length rs \implies length s = length s0 \implies mtf(rs ! n) s = step s (rs ! n) (off MTF s0 rs ! n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_mtf_eq_lem: (\sum_{i=0..<length rs} t_mtf i) = T(s_mtf 0) (drop 0 rs) (drop 0 (off MTF s0 rs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_mtf_eq: T_mtf (length rs) = T_on MTF s0 rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $MTF_competitive2: s0 \neq [] \implies \forall i < length rs. rs!i \in set s0 \implies T_on MTF s0 rs \leq (2 - 1/(size s0)) * T s0 rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $MTF_competitive': T_on MTF s0 rs \leq 2 * T s0 rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

theorem $compet_MTF: \text{assumes } s0 \neq [] \text{ distinct } s0 \text{ set } rs \subseteq set s0$
shows $T_on MTF s0 rs \leq (2 - 1/(size s0)) * T_opt s0 rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $compet_MTF': \text{assumes distinct } s0$
shows $T_on MTF s0 rs \leq (2::real) * T_opt s0 rs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $MTF_is_2_competitive: compet MTF 2 \{s . distinct s\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $l c :: real$
assumes [simp]: $F \neq bot$
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

$g: LIM n F. g n :> at_top$

shows $l \leq u$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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*. $g s0 (cruel n) :> at_top$

and $l > 0$ **and** $\bigwedge n. static s0 (cruel n)$

shows $l \leq c$

$\langle proof \rangle$

Sorting

fun *ins_sws* **where**

ins_sws k x [] = [] |

ins_sws k x (y#ys) = (if k x ≤ 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*: $length(ins_sws k x xs) \leq length xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length_sort_sws_le*: $length(sort_sws k xs) \leq length xs \wedge 2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *swaps_ins_sws*:

swaps (ins_sws k x xs) (x#xs) = insort_key k x xs

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *swaps_sort_sws[simp]*:

swaps (sort_sws k xs) xs = sort_key k xs

$\langle proof \rangle$

The cruel adversary:

```

fun cruel :: ('a,'is) alg_on  $\Rightarrow$  'a state * 'is  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  '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  $\Rightarrow$  ('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 ( $\lambda$ x. size rs - 1 - count_list crs x) s) # replicate (size
rs - 1) (0,[]))

lemma set_cruel: s  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  set(cruel A (s,is) n)  $\subseteq$  set s
⟨proof⟩

lemma static_cruel: s  $\neq$  []  $\Rightarrow$  static s (cruel A (s,is) n)
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma length_cruel[simp]: length (cruel A s n) = n
⟨proof⟩

lemma t_sort_sws: t s r (mf, sort_sws k s)  $\leq$  size s  $\wedge$  2 + size s + 1
⟨proof⟩

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

lemma sorted_asc: j  $\leq$  i  $\Rightarrow$  i < size ss  $\Rightarrow$   $\forall$  x  $\in$  set ss.  $\forall$  y  $\in$  set ss. k(x)  $\leq$  k(y)  $\rightarrow$  f y  $\leq$  f x
 $\Rightarrow$  sorted (map k ss)  $\Rightarrow$  f (ss ! i)  $\leq$  f (ss ! j)
⟨proof⟩

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

```

```

lemma T_adv: assumes l ≠ 0
shows T_off (adv A) [0..] (cruel A ([0..],fst A [0..]) (Suc n))
    ≤ l2 + l + 1 + (l + 1) * n div 2 (is ?l ≤ ?r)
⟨proof⟩

```

The main theorem:

```

theorem compet_lb2:
assumes compet A c {xs::nat list. size xs = l} and l ≠ 0 and c ≥ 0
shows c ≥ 2*l/(l+1)
⟨proof⟩

```

end

```

theory Bit.Strings
imports Complex_Main
begin

```

7 Lemmas about BitStrings and sets theirof

7.1 the set of bitstring of length m is finite

```

lemma bitstrings_finite: finite {xs::bool list. length xs = m}
⟨proof⟩

```

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

```

lemma fbool: finite {xs. (∀ i∈X. xs ! i) ∧ (∀ i∈Y. ¬ xs ! i) ∧ length xs =
m ∧ f (xs!e)}
⟨proof⟩

```

```

fun witness :: nat set ⇒ nat ⇒ bool list where
    witness X 0 = []
| witness X (Suc n) = (witness X n) @ [n ∈ X]

```

```

lemma witness_length: length (witness X n) = n
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma iswitness: r < n ⇒ ((witness X n)!r) = (r ∈ X)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma card1: finite S ==> finite X ==> finite Y ==> X ∩ Y = {} ==> S
  ∩ (X ∪ Y) = {} ==> S ∪ X ∪ Y = {0.. $\lfloor \log_2(m - \text{card } X - \text{card } Y) \rfloor$ } ==>
    card {xs. (∀ i ∈ X. xs ! i) ∧ (∀ i ∈ Y. ¬ xs ! i)} ∧ length xs = m} = 2 $^{\lceil \log_2(m - \text{card } X - \text{card } Y) \rceil}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma card2: assumes finite X and finite Y and X ∩ Y = {} and x: X
  ∪ Y ⊆ {0.. $\lfloor \log_2(m - \text{card } X - \text{card } Y) \rfloor$ }
  shows card {xs. (∀ i ∈ X. xs ! i) ∧ (∀ i ∈ Y. ¬ xs ! i)} ∧ length xs = m} =
  2 $^{\lceil \log_2(m - \text{card } X - \text{card } Y) \rceil}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

7.3 Average out the second sum for free-absch

```

lemma Expactation2or1: finite S ==> finite Tr ==> finite Fa ==> card Tr
  + card Fa + card S ≤ l ==>
  S ∩ (Tr ∪ Fa) = {} ==> Tr ∩ Fa = {} ==> S ∪ Tr ∪ Fa ⊆ {0.. $\lfloor \log_2(l - \text{card } Tr - \text{card } Fa) \rfloor$ } ==>
  (∑ x ∈ {xs. (∀ i ∈ Tr. xs ! i) ∧ (∀ i ∈ Fa. ¬ xs ! i)} ∧ length xs = l}. ∑ j ∈ S.
  if x ! j then 2 else 1)
  = 3 / 2 * real (card S) * 2 $^{\lceil \log_2(l - \text{card } Tr - \text{card } Fa) \rceil}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

8 Effect of mtf2

```

theory MTF2_Effects
imports Move_to_Front
begin

```

```

lemma difind_difelem:
  i < length xs ==> distinct xs ==> xs ! j = a ==> j < length xs ==> i
  ≠ j
  ==> ~ a = xs ! i
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma fullchar: assumes index xs q < length xs
shows
  (i < length xs) =
  (index xs q < i ∧ i < length xs
   ∨ index xs q = i)

```

$$\begin{aligned} & \vee \text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q \\ & \vee i < \text{index } xs \ q - n) \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *mtf2_effect*:

$$\begin{aligned} q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies & (\text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs \longrightarrow (\text{index } \\ & (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!i) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \\ & (xs!i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) < \text{length } xs)) \\ & \wedge (\text{index } xs \ q = i \longrightarrow (\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i)) = \text{index } xs \ q - n \wedge \\ & \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ q - n) \\ & \wedge (\text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q \longrightarrow (\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i)) \\ & = \text{Suc } (\text{index } xs \ (xs!i)) \wedge \text{index } xs \ q - n < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \wedge \\ & \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) \leq \text{index } xs \ q)) \\ & \wedge (i < \text{index } xs \ q - n \longrightarrow (\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i)) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!i) \\ & \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) < \text{index } xs \ q - n)) \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *mtf2_forward_effect1*:

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mtf2_forward_effect4: } q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies & i < \text{index } xs \ q - n \\ & \implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs!i) = \text{index } xs \ (xs!i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \\ & (xs!i) < \text{index } xs \ q - n \end{aligned}$$

(proof)

lemma *yes[simp]*: $\text{index } xs \ x < \text{length } xs$

$$\implies (xs!\text{index } xs \ x) = x \langle \text{proof} \rangle$$

lemma *mtf2_forward_effect1'*:

$$\begin{aligned} q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies & \text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } xs \ x \wedge \text{index } xs \ x < \\ & \text{length } xs \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ x = \text{index } xs \ x \wedge \text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ x \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ x < \text{length } xs$$

(proof)

lemma

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

lemma

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

lemma

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

```

corollary swapped_by_mtf2:  $q \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies$ 
 $y \in \text{set } xs \implies$ 
 $x < y \text{ in } xs \implies y < x \text{ in } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \implies y = q$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma x_stays_before_y_if_y_not_moved_to_front_2dir:  $q \in \text{set } xs \implies$ 
 $\text{distinct } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies y \neq q \implies$ 
 $x < y \text{ in } xs = x < y \text{ in } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$ 
⟨proof⟩

lemma mtf2_backwards_effect1:
assumes index xs q < length xs q ∈ set xs distinct xs
    index xs q < index (mtf2 n q xs) (xs ! i) ∧ index (mtf2 n q xs) (xs ! i)
    < length xs
    i < length xs
shows index xs q < i ∧ i < length xs
⟨proof⟩

lemma mtf2_backwards_effect2:
assumes index xs q < length xs q ∈ set xs distinct xs index (mtf2 n q xs)
    (xs ! i) = index xs q - n
    i < length xs
shows index xs q = i
⟨proof⟩

lemma mtf2_backwards_effect3:
assumes index xs q < length xs q ∈ set xs distinct xs
    index xs q - n < index (mtf2 n q xs) (xs ! i) ∧ index (mtf2 n q xs) (xs
    ! i) ≤ index xs q
    i < length xs
shows index xs q - n ≤ i ∧ i < index xs q
⟨proof⟩

lemma mtf2_backwards_effect4:
assumes index xs q < length xs q ∈ set xs distinct xs
    index (mtf2 n q xs) (xs ! i) < index xs q - n
    i < length xs
shows i < index xs q - n
⟨proof⟩

lemma mtf2_backwards_effect4':
assumes index xs q < length xs q ∈ set xs distinct xs

```

```

index (mtf2 n q xs) x < index xs q - n
x ∈ 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  $\implies$  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  $\implies$  q ∈ set xs  $\implies$  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  $\implies$  q ∈ set xs  $\implies$  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  $\implies$  q ∈ set xs  $\implies$  index
(mtf2 (length xs - 1) q xs) q = 0
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mtf2_moves_to_front': distinct xs  $\implies$  y ∈ set xs  $\implies$  x ∈ set xs
 $\implies$  x ≠ y  $\implies$  x < y in mtf2 (length xs - 1) x xs = True
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma mtf2_moves_to_front'': distinct xs  $\implies$   $y \in \text{set } xs \implies x \in \text{set } xs$   

 $\implies x \neq y \implies x < y$  in  $\text{mtf2}(\text{length } xs) x xs = \text{True}$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```
end
```

9 BIT: an Online Algorithm for the List Update Problem

```

theory BIT
imports
  Bit_Strings
  MTF2_Effects
begin

```

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

```

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

```

```

lemma sum_my2:  $(\forall x \in A. f x = g x) \implies (\sum x \in A. f x) = (\sum x \in A. g x)$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

9.1 Definition of BIT

```

definition BIT_init :: ('a state, bool list * 'a list) alg_on_init where
  BIT_init init = map_pmf (λl. (l, init)) (bv (length init))

```

```

lemma ~ deterministic_init BIT_init
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

definition BIT_step :: ('a state, bool list * 'a list, 'a, answer) 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))),[]) in
                    return_pmf (a , (flip (index (snd (snd s)) q) (fst (snd s)),
snd (snd s))))

```

lemma *deterministic_step BIT_step*
{proof}

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: $\forall ((free,paid),_) \in (BIT_step s q). paid = []$*
{proof}

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

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

lemma *config_n_init2: $\forall (_,(_,x)) \in set_pmf (config_rand (BIT_init, BIT_step) init qs). x = init$*
{proof}
lemma *config_n_init3: $\forall x \in set_pmf (config_rand (BIT_init, BIT_step) init qs). snd (snd x) = init$*
{proof}

lemma *config'_n_bv: fixes qs init n*
shows $map_pmf (snd \circ snd) init = return_pmf s0$
 $\implies map_pmf (fst \circ snd) init = bv (length s0)$

```

 $\implies \text{map\_pmf} (\text{snd} \circ \text{snd}) (\text{config}'\text{-rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) \text{ init qs}) = \text{return\_pmf} s0$ 
 $\quad \wedge \text{map\_pmf} (\text{fst} \circ \text{snd}) (\text{config}'\text{-rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) \text{ init qs})$ 
 $= \text{bv} (\text{length} s0)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma config_n_bv_2:  $\text{map\_pmf} (\text{snd} \circ \text{snd}) (\text{config\_rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) s0 \text{ qs}) = \text{return\_pmf} s0$ 
 $\quad \wedge \text{map\_pmf} (\text{fst} \circ \text{snd}) (\text{config\_rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) s0 \text{ qs})$ 
 $= \text{bv} (\text{length} s0)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma config_n_bv:  $\text{map\_pmf} (\text{fst} \circ \text{snd}) (\text{config\_rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) s0 \text{ qs}) = \text{bv} (\text{length} s0)$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma config_n_fst_init_length:  $\forall (\_, (x, \_)) \in \text{set\_pmf} (\text{config\_rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) s0 \text{ qs}). \text{length} x = \text{length} s0$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma config_n_fst_init_length2:  $\forall x \in \text{set\_pmf} (\text{config\_rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) s0 \text{ qs}). \text{length} (\text{fst} (\text{snd} x)) = \text{length} s0$ 
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ 

```

```

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]:  $\text{distinct} \text{ init}$ 
shows  $\text{finite} (\text{set\_pmf} (\text{config\_rand} (\text{BIT\_init}, \text{BIT\_step}) \text{ init qs}))$  (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  $\implies$  m < length(paid_A!n)
 $\implies$  (Suc ((paid_A!n)!(length (paid_A ! n) - Suc m))) < length init
⟨proof⟩

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
⟨proof⟩

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
⟨proof⟩

lemma T_A_A'_leq': n  $\leq$  length qs  $\implies$  T_A n  $\leq$  T_A' n
⟨proof⟩

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
⟨proof⟩

lemma len_s'_A[simp]: length (s'_A n m) = length init
⟨proof⟩

lemma distperm_s'_A[simp]: dist_perm (s'_A n m) init
⟨proof⟩

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

```

$(paid_A ! n) - m) (paid_A ! n)) (s_A n) = s'_A n m$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $s'_A\ m : swaps (paid_A ! n) (s_A n) = s'_A n (length (paid_A ! n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $gebub_inBound$: **assumes** 1: $n < length paid_A$ **and** 2: $m < length (paid_A ! n)$
shows $gebub n m < length init$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

9.3.2 The Potential Function

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

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

lemma $Inv_empty2 : length d = 0 \implies Inv c d = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $Inv_empty3 : length init = 0 \implies Inv c (s_A n) = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $phi_empty2 : length init = 0 \implies phi n (c, (b, i)) = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $phi_nonzero : phi n (c, (b, i)) \geq 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

```


$$\text{PhiPlus } n = (\text{let}
\text{    nextconfig} = \text{bind\_pmf} (\text{config'' BIT } qs \text{ init } n)
\text{        } (\lambda(s,is). \text{bind\_pmf} (\text{BIT\_step} (s,is) (qs!n)) (\lambda(a,nis). \text{return\_pmf}
\text{        } (\text{step } s \text{ (qs!n)} a, nis))) )
\text{        } \text{in}
E(\text{ map\_pmf} (\text{phi} (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ nextconfig}) )$$


```

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

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

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

9.3.3 Helper lemmas

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

9.3.4 InvOf

term Inv

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

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

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

lemma $\text{numberofIsbeschr: assumes}$
 $\text{distxsyss: dist_perm } \text{xs } \text{ys} \text{ and}$
 $\text{yinxs: } y \in \text{set } \text{xs}$
 $\text{shows index } \text{xs } y \leq \text{index } \text{ys } y + \text{card} (\text{InvOf } y \text{ xs } \text{ys})$
 $\text{(is } ?iBit \leq ?iA + \text{card } ?I)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

```

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

```

9.3.5 Upper Bound on the Cost of BIT

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

9.3.6 Main Lemma

```

lemma myub:  $n < \text{length } qs \implies t_{\text{BIT}} n + \text{Phi}(n + 1) - \text{Phi } n \leq (7 / 4) * t_{\text{A}} n - 3/4$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

9.3.7 Lift the Result to the Whole Request List

```

lemma T_BIT_absch_le: assumes nqs:  $n \leq \text{length } qs$ 
shows  $T_{\text{BIT}} n \leq (7 / 4) * T_{\text{A}} n - 3/4 * n$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma T_BIT_absch: assumes nqs:  $n \leq \text{length } qs$ 
shows  $T_{\text{BIT}} n \leq (7 / 4) * T_{\text{A}'} n - 3/4 * n$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma T_A_nneg:  $0 \leq T_{\text{A}} n$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma T_BIT_eq:  $T_{\text{BIT}} (\text{length } qs) = T_{\text{on\_rand BIT init}} qs$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

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

```

shows $T_{\text{BIT}} n \leq ((7/4) - 3/(4 * \text{size } \text{init})) * T_{\text{A}'} n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $t_{\text{A}'} t : n < \text{length } qs \implies t_{\text{A}'} n = \text{int } (t (s_{\text{A}'} n) (qs!n) (\text{acts} ! n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $T_{\text{A}'} \text{eq_lem}: (\sum_{i=0..<\text{length } qs} t_{\text{A}'} i) = T (s_{\text{A}'} 0) (\text{drop } 0 qs) (\text{drop } 0 \text{acts})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $T_{\text{A}'} \text{eq}: T_{\text{A}'} (\text{length } qs) = T \text{ init } qs \text{ acts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{BIT_competitive3}: \text{init} \neq [] \implies \forall i < \text{length } qs. \ qs!i \in \text{set init}$
 $\implies T_{\text{BIT}} (\text{length } qs) \leq ((7/4) - 3 / (4 * \text{length init})) * T \text{ init } qs \text{ acts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{BIT_competitive2}: \text{init} \neq [] \implies \forall i < \text{length } qs. \ qs!i \in \text{set init}$
 $\implies T_{\text{on_rand}} \text{BIT init } qs \leq ((7/4) - 3 / (4 * \text{length init})) * T \text{ init } qs \text{ acts}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{BIT_absch_le}: \text{init} \neq [] \implies T_{\text{on_rand}} \text{BIT init } qs \leq (7/4) * (T \text{ init } qs \text{ acts}) - 3/4 * \text{length } qs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

9.3.8 Generalize Competitivness of BIT

lemma $\text{setdi}: \text{set } xs = \{0..<\text{length } xs\} \implies \text{distinct } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem compet_BIT : **assumes** $\text{init} \neq []$ $\text{distinct init set } qs \subseteq \text{set init}$
shows $T_{\text{on_rand}} \text{BIT init } qs \leq ((7/4) - 3 / (4 * \text{length init})) * T_{\text{opt}}$
 $\text{init } qs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem compet_BIT4 : **assumes** $\text{init} \neq []$ distinct init

shows $T_{on_rand} \text{ BIT } init \text{ qs} \leq 7/4 * T_{opt} \text{ init qs}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *compet_BIT_2*:
 $compet_rand \text{ BIT } (7/4) \{init. init \neq [] \wedge distinct init\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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*) $t_p (\langle t^* \rangle)$

lemma $t_p t : t_p s q a + 1 = t s q a \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *On_Off step t_p static* $\langle proof \rangle$

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 ⇒ 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 ⇒ 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 $\text{castdown} (\text{castup } r) = r$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```
fun substvar :: nat ⇒ (nat ⇒ ((nat rexp) option)) ⇒ nat rexp where
  substvar i σ = (case σ i of Some x ⇒ x
    | None ⇒ Atom (2*i+1))
```

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

lemma $\text{lang} (\text{w2rexp } as) = \{ as \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

```

lemma subst_w2rexp: lang (subst (w2rexp (xs @ ys)) σ) = lang (subst (w2rexp xs) σ) @@ lang (subst (w2rexp ys) σ)
⟨proof⟩

fun substW :: nat list ⇒ (nat ⇒ nat rexpr option) ⇒ nat rexpr where
  substW as σ = subst (w2rexp as) σ

fun substL :: nat lang ⇒ (nat ⇒ nat rexpr option) ⇒ nat rexpr set where
  substL S σ = {substW a σ | a. a ∈ S}

fun L :: nat rexpr set ⇒ nat lang where
  L S = (⋃ r ∈ S. lang r)

lemma L_mono: S1 ⊆ S2 ⇒ L S1 ⊆ L S2
⟨proof⟩

definition concS :: 'b rexpr set ⇒ 'b rexpr set ⇒ 'b rexpr set where
  concS S1 S2 = {Times a b | a. a ∈ S1 ∧ b ∈ S2}

lemma substL_conc: L (substL (L1 @@ L2) σ) = L (concS (substL L1 σ) (substL L2 σ))
⟨proof⟩

lemma L_conc: L (concS M1 M2) = (L M1) @@ (L M2)
⟨proof⟩

lemma L(M1 ∪ M2) = (L M1) ∪ (L M2)
⟨proof⟩

fun verund :: 'b rexpr list ⇒ 'b rexpr where
  verund [] = Zero
  | verund [r] = r
  | verund (r#rs) = Plus r (verund rs)

lemma lang_verund: r ∈ L (set rs) = (r ∈ lang (verund rs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma obtainit:
  assumes r ∈ lang (verund rs)
  shows ∃ x ∈ (set (rs::nat rexpr list)). r ∈ lang x
⟨proof⟩

```

```

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

lemma lang_verund1:  $r \in L(\text{set } rs) \implies r \in \text{lang}(\text{verund } rs)$ 
⟨proof⟩
lemma lang_verund2:  $r \in \text{lang}(\text{verund } rs) \implies r \in L(\text{set } rs)$ 
⟨proof⟩

definition starS :: 'b rexpr set ⇒ 'b rexpr set where
starS S = {Star (verund xs)|xs. set xs ⊆ S}

lemma [] ∈ L(starS S)
⟨proof⟩

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

11.1 Examples

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

fun seq :: 'a rexpr list ⇒ 'a rexpr **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: lang (myUNIV x y) = {xs. set xs ⊆ {x,y}}
⟨proof⟩

definition nodouble x y = (Plus
  (seq[question (Atom x), Star(Times(Atom y)(Atom x)),(Atom
y)])
  (seq[question (Atom y), Star(Times(Atom x) (Atom y)),(Atom
x)]))

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

definition mycasexxy x y = Plus (seq[Star (Plus (Atom x) (Atom y)), Atom
x, Atom x, Atom y])
  (seq[Star (Plus (Atom x) (Atom y)), Atom y, Atom y, Atom x])
definition mycasexyx x y = Plus (seq[Star (Plus (Atom x) (Atom y)), Atom
x, Atom y, Atom x])
  (seq[Star (Plus (Atom x) (Atom y)), Atom y, Atom x, Atom y])
definition mycasexx x y = Plus (seq[Star (Plus (Atom x) (Atom y)), Atom
x, Atom x])
  (seq[Star (Plus (Atom x) (Atom y)), Atom y, Atom y])
definition mycasexy x y = Plus (seq[Atom x, Atom y]) (seq[Atom y, Atom
x])
definition mycasex x y = Plus (Atom y) (Atom x)

definition mycases x y = Plus
  (mycasexxy x y)
  (Plus (mycasexyx x y))
  (Plus (mycasexx x y))
  (Plus (mycasexy x y) (Plus (mycasex x y) (One)))))

lemma mycases_char: lang (myUNIV (x::nat) y) = lang (mycases x y) (is
lang ?A = lang ?B)
⟨proof⟩

end

```

12 OPT2

```
theory OPT2
imports
  Partial_Cost_Model
  RExp_Var
begin
```

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#\sigma') [x,y] = (if a=x then (0,[]) # (OPT2 (b#\sigma') [x,y])
    else (if b=x then (0,[])# (OPT2 (b#\sigma') [x,y])
      else (1,[])# (OPT2 (b#\sigma') [y,x])))
```

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

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

lemma swapOpt: $T_{p_opt} [x,y] \sigma \leq 1 + T_{p_opt} [y,x] \sigma$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma splitqsallg: $\text{Strat} \neq [] \implies a \in \{x,y\} \implies$
 $t_p [x, y] a (\text{hd } (\text{Strat})) +$
 $(\text{let } L = \text{step } [x,y] a (\text{hd } (\text{Strat}))$
 $\text{in } T_p L (\text{rest1}) (\text{tl } \text{Strat}) = T_p [x, y] (a \# \text{rest1}) \text{ Strat}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma splitqs: $a \in \{x,y\} \implies T_p [x, y] (a \# \text{rest1}) (\text{OPT2 } (a \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])$
 $= t_p [x, y] a (\text{hd } (\text{OPT2 } (a \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])) +$
 $(\text{let } L = \text{step } [x,y] a (\text{hd } (\text{OPT2 } (a \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])))$

in $T_p L (\text{rest1}) (\text{OPT2} (\text{rest1}) L))$
(proof)

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

lemma $\text{yup}: T_p [x, y] (x \# \text{rest1}) (\text{OPT2} (x \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])$
 $= (\text{let } L = \text{step} [x, y] x (\text{hd} (\text{OPT2} (x \# \text{rest1}) [x, y])))$
in $T_p L (\text{rest1}) (\text{OPT2} (\text{rest1}) L))$
(proof)

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

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

lemma stepxy : **assumes** $q \in \{x, y\}$ $A \in \{ [x, y], [y, x] \}$
shows $\text{step} A q a \in \{ [x, y], [y, x] \}$
(proof)

12.2 Proof of Optimality

lemma OPT2_is_lb : **set** $\sigma \subseteq \{x, y\} \implies x \neq y \implies T_p [x, y] \sigma (\text{OPT2} \sigma [x, y]) \leq T_{p\text{-opt}} [x, y] \sigma$
(proof)

lemma OPT2_is_ub : **set** $qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \implies x \neq y \implies T_p [x, y] qs (\text{OPT2} qs [x, y]) \geq T_{p\text{-opt}} [x, y] qs$
(proof)

lemma OPT2_is_opt : **set** $qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \implies x \neq y \implies T_p [x, y] qs (\text{OPT2} qs [x, y]) = T_{p\text{-opt}} [x, y] qs$
(proof)

12.3 Performance on the four phase forms

lemma OPT2_A : **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in \text{lang} (\text{seq} [\text{Plus} (\text{Atom } x) \text{ One}, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$

shows $T_p [x,y] \ qs (OPT2\ qs [x,y]) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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 $T_p [x,y] \ qs (OPT2\ qs [x,y]) = (length v \ div 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $real (T_p [x,y] \ qs (OPT2\ qs [x,y])) = length qs / 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $T_p [x,y] \ qs (OPT2\ qs [x,y]) = ((length qs - 1) / 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $T_p [x,y] \ qs (OPT2\ qs [x,y]) = (length v \ div 2)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

qs
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

12.4 The function steps

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

end

13 Phase Partitioning

theory *Phase_Partitioning*

imports *OPT2*

begin

13.1 Definition of Phases

definition *other a x y* = (*if a=x then y 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*: $qs \in Lxx x y$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom x])) \implies P x y qs$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom y, Atom y])) \implies P x y qs$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])) \implies P x y qs$
 $\implies (qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom y])) \implies P x y qs$
 $\implies P x y qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

thm *UnE LxxE*

lemma $qs \in Lxx x y \implies P$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $Lxx1$: $xs \in Lxx x y \Rightarrow length xs \geq 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

13.2 OPT2 Splitting

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

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

lemma T_p_split : $length qs1 = length as1 \Rightarrow T_p s (qs1@qs2) (as1@as2) = T_p s qs1 as1 + T_p (steps s qs1 as1) qs2 as2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $T_p_spliting$: $x \neq y \Rightarrow set xs \subseteq \{x,y\} \Rightarrow set ys \subseteq \{x,y\} \Rightarrow$
 $R \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\} \Rightarrow$
 $T_p R (xs@[x,x]) (OPT2 (xs@[x,x]) R) + T_p [x,y] ys (OPT2 ys [x,y])$
 $= T_p R (xs@[x,x]@ys) (OPT2 (xs@[x,x]@ys) R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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:  $P (\text{map\_pmf} (\%is. ([x0, y0], is)) (\text{fst } A [x0, y0])) x0 [x0, y0]$ 
and D:  $\bigwedge a b \sigma s. \sigma \in Lxx a b \implies a \neq b \implies \{a, b\} = \{x0, y0\} \implies P s a$ 
 $[x0, y0] \implies \text{set } \sigma \subseteq \{a, b\}$ 
 $\implies T_{\text{on\_rand}'} A s \sigma \leq c * T_p [a, b] \sigma (\text{OPT2 } \sigma [a, b]) \wedge P$ 
( $\text{config}'_{\text{rand}} A s \sigma$ ) ( $\text{last } \sigma$ )  $[x0, y0]$ 
shows  $T_{\text{p\_on\_rand}} A [x0, y0] \sigma \leq c * T_{\text{p\_opt}} [x0, y0] \sigma + c$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

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:  $P ([x0, y0], (\text{fst } A [x0, y0])) x0 [x0, y0]$ 
and D:  $\bigwedge a b \sigma s. \sigma \in Lxx a b \implies a \neq b \implies \{a, b\} = \{x0, y0\} \implies P s a$ 
 $[x0, y0] \implies \text{set } \sigma \subseteq \{a, b\}$ 
 $\implies T_{\text{on}'} A s \sigma \leq c * T_p [a, b] \sigma (\text{OPT2 } \sigma [a, b]) \wedge P (\text{config}' A$ 
 $s \sigma)$  ( $\text{last } \sigma$ )  $[x0, y0]$ 
shows  $T_{\text{p\_on}} A [x0, y0] \sigma \leq c * T_{\text{p\_opt}} [x0, y0] \sigma + c$ 
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 
```

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 ∈ set s distinct s
shows before q s ∪ {q} ∪ after q s = set s
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma index_sum: assumes distinct s q ∈ set s
shows index s q = (∑ e ∈ set s. if e < q in s then 1 else 0)
⟨proof⟩

```

14.1.2 ALG

```

fun ALG :: 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ ('a list * 'is) ⇒ nat where
ALG x qs i s = (if x < (qs!i) in fst s then 1::nat else 0)

```

```

lemma t_p_sumofALG: distinct (fst s) ⇒ snd a = [] ⇒ (qs!i) ∈ set (fst s)
    ⇒ t_p (fst s) (qs!i) a = (∑ e ∈ set (fst s). ALG e qs i s)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma t_p_sumofALGreal: assumes distinct (fst s) snd a = [] qs!i ∈ set(fst s)
shows real(t_p (fst s) (qs!i) a) = (∑ e ∈ set (fst s). real(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 ⇒ steps' s as qs (length as) =
steps s as qs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma steps'_length: length qs = length as ⇒ n ≤ length as

```

$\implies \text{length} (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n) = \text{length } s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{steps}'_\text{set}: \text{length } \text{qs} = \text{length } \text{as} \implies n \leq \text{length } \text{as}$
 $\implies \text{set} (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n) = \text{set } s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{steps}'_\text{distinct2}: \text{length } \text{qs} = \text{length } \text{as} \implies n \leq \text{length } \text{as}$
 $\implies \text{distinct } s \implies \text{distinct} (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{steps}'_\text{distinct}: \text{length } \text{qs} = \text{length } \text{as} \implies \text{length } \text{as} = n$
 $\implies \text{distinct} (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n) = \text{distinct } s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{steps}'_\text{dist_perm}: \text{length } \text{qs} = \text{length } \text{as} \implies \text{length } \text{as} = n$
 $\implies \text{dist_perm } s \text{ s} \implies \text{dist_perm} (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n) (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{steps}'_\text{rests}: \text{length } \text{qs} = \text{length } \text{as} \implies n \leq \text{length } \text{as} \implies \text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n = \text{steps}' s (\text{qs}@r1) (\text{as}@r2) n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{steps}'_\text{append}: \text{length } \text{qs} = \text{length } \text{as} \implies \text{length } \text{qs} = n \implies \text{steps}' s (\text{qs}@[\text{q}]) (\text{as}@[\text{a}]) (\text{Suc } n) = \text{step} (\text{steps}' s \text{ qs as } n) \text{ q a}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.1.4 ALG'_det

definition $\text{ALG}'_\text{det} \text{ Strat } \text{qs} \text{ init } i \text{ x} = \text{ALG } x \text{ qs } i \text{ (swaps (snd (Strat!i)))}$
 $(\text{steps}' \text{ init } \text{qs} \text{ Strat } i),()$

lemma $\text{ALG}'_\text{det_append}: n < \text{length } \text{Strat} \implies n < \text{length } \text{qs} \implies \text{ALG}'_\text{det}$
 $\text{Strat } (\text{qs}@a) \text{ init } n \text{ x}$
 $= \text{ALG}'_\text{det} \text{ Strat } \text{qs} \text{ init } n \text{ x}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.1.5 ALG'

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

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

lemma $ALG'_{\text{refl}}: qs!i = x \implies ALG' A \ qs \ init \ i \ x = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.1.6 $ALGxy_det$

definition $ALGxy_det$ **where**

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

lemma $ALGxy_det_alternativ: ALGxy_det A \ qs \ init \ x \ y = (\sum_{i \in \{i. i < \text{length } qs \wedge (qs!i \in \{y,x\})\}}. ALG'_{\text{det}} A \ qs \ init \ i \ y + ALG'_{\text{det}} A \ qs \ init \ i \ x)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

14.1.7 $ALGxy$

definition $ALGxy$ **where**

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

lemma $ALGxy_def2:$

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

14.2 Transformation to Blocking Cost

lemma $umformung:$

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

```

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 ≠ 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 ≠ 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 ≠ y  

shows (x < y in l) = (index l x = 0)  

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

14.3 The pairwise property

definition pairwise where

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

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

```

lemma T_on_n_no_paid:  

assumes  

nopaid:  $\bigwedge s \ n. \ map\_pmf \ (\lambda x. \ snd \ (fst \ x)) \ (snd \ A \ s \ n) = return\_pmf$   

[]  

shows  $T_{on\_rand\_n} \ A \ init \ qs \ i = E \ (config'' \ A \ qs \ init \ i \gg= (\lambda p. \ return\_pmf \ (real(index \ (fst \ p) \ (qs ! i)))))$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma pairwise_property_lemma:
  assumes
    relativeorder: ( $\bigwedge \text{init } qs. \text{distinct init} \implies qs \in \{\text{xs}. \text{set xs} \subseteq \text{set init}\}$ )
       $\implies (\bigwedge x y. (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set init} \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x \neq y\})$ 
       $\implies x \neq y$ 
       $\implies P_{\text{before\_in}} x y A \ qs \ \text{init} = P_{\text{before\_in}} x y A (Lxy \ qs \ \{x,y\}) \ (Lxy \ \text{init} \ \{x,y\})$ 
    )
  and nopaids:  $\bigwedge xa r. \forall z \in \text{set\_pmf}(\text{snd } A \ xa \ r). \text{snd}(\text{fst } z) = []$ 
  shows pairwise A
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma umf_pair: assumes
  0: pairwise A
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge is \ q. \forall ((\text{free}, \text{paid}), \_) \in (\text{snd } A (s, is) \ q). \text{paid} = []$ 
  assumes 2: set qs  $\subseteq$  set 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 init qs
   $= (\sum (x,y) \in \{(x, y). x \in \text{set init} \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x < y\}. T_p_{\text{on\_rand}} A (Lxy \ \text{init} \ \{x,y\}) (Lxy \ qs \ \{x,y\}))$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

14.4 List Factoring for OPT

```

fun ALG_P :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  ALG_P [] x y xs = (0::nat)
  | ALG_P (s#ss) x y xs = (if Suc s < length (swaps ss xs)
    then (if ((swaps ss xs)!s=x  $\wedge$  (swaps ss xs)!(Suc s)=y)
     $\vee$  ((swaps ss xs)!s=y  $\wedge$  (swaps ss xs)!(Suc s)=x)
      then 1
      else 0)
    else 0) + ALG_P ss x y xs

```

```

lemma ALG_P_erwischt_alle:
  assumes dinit: distinct init
  shows
     $\forall l < \text{length } sws. \text{Suc} (sws!l) < \text{length init} \implies \text{length } sws$ 
     $= (\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set} (\text{init}:('a::linorder) \text{ list}) \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x < y\}. ALG_P sws x y \text{ init})$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

lemma $t_p_\text{sumofALGALGP}$:
assumes $\text{distinct } s \ (qs!i) \in \text{set } s$
and $\forall l < \text{length } (\text{snd } a). \text{Suc } ((\text{snd } a)!l) < \text{length } s$
shows $t_p \ s \ (qs!i) \ a = (\sum e \in \text{set } s. \text{ALG } e \ qs \ i \ (\text{swaps } (\text{snd } a) \ s, ()) + (\sum (x,y) \in \{(x::('a::\text{linorder}),y). x \in \text{set } s \wedge y \in \text{set } s \wedge x < y\}. \text{ALG_P} \ (\text{snd } a) \ x \ y \ s)$
(proof)

definition $\text{ALG_P}' \text{ Strat } qs \text{ init } i \ x \ y = \text{ALG_P} \ (\text{snd } (\text{Strat}!i)) \ x \ y \ (\text{steps}' \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat } i)$

lemma $\text{ALG_P}'_\text{rest}: n < \text{length } qs \implies n < \text{length } \text{Strat} \implies$
 $\text{ALG_P}' \text{ Strat } (\text{take } n \ qs @ [qs ! n]) \text{ init } n \ x \ y =$
 $\text{ALG_P}' (\text{take } n \ \text{Strat} @ [\text{Strat} ! n]) (\text{take } n \ qs @ [qs ! n]) \text{ init } n \ x \ y$
(proof)

lemma $\text{ALG_P}'_\text{rest2}: n < \text{length } qs \implies n < \text{length } \text{Strat} \implies$
 $\text{ALG_P}' \text{ Strat } qs \text{ init } n \ x \ y =$
 $\text{ALG_P}' (\text{Strat}@r1) (qs@r2) \text{ init } n \ x \ y$
(proof)

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

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

lemma $\text{ALG_P}_\text{split}: \text{length } qs < \text{length } \text{Strat} \implies \text{ALG_Pxy} \text{ Strat } (qs@[q])$
 $\text{init } x \ y = \text{ALG_Pxy} \text{ Strat } qs \text{ init } x \ y + \text{ALG_P}' \text{ Strat } (qs@[q]) \text{ init } (\text{length } qs) \ x \ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma swap0in2: **assumes** set $l = \{x,y\}$ $x \neq y$ length $l = 2$ dist_perm $l l$
shows

$x < y$ in (swap 0) $l = (\sim x < y$ in $l)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma before_in_swap2:

dist_perm $xs ys \implies Suc n < size xs \implies x \neq y \implies$

$x < y$ in (swap n $xs) \longleftrightarrow$

$(\sim x < y$ in $xs \wedge (y = xs!n \wedge x = xs!Suc n))$

$\vee x < y$ in $xs \wedge (\sim (y = xs!Suc n \wedge x = xs!n))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma projected_paid_same_effect:

assumes

$d: dist_perm s1 s1$

and ee: $x \neq y$

and f: set $s2 = \{x, y\}$

and g: length $s2 = 2$

and h: dist_perm $s2 s2$

shows $x < y$ in $s1 = x < y$ in $s2 \implies$

$x < y$ in swaps acs $s1 = x < y$ in (swap 0 $\sim ALG_P$ acs $x y s1) s2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma steps_steps':

length $qs =$ length $as \implies steps s qs as = steps' s qs as$ (length as)

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma T1_7': $T_p init qs Strat = T_p opt init qs \implies$ length $Strat =$ length qs

$\implies n \leq$ length $qs \implies$

$x \neq (y :: ('a :: linorder)) \implies$

$x \in$ set init $\implies y \in$ set init \implies distinct init \implies

set $qs \subseteq$ set init \implies

$(\exists Strat2 sws.$

$T_p opt init qs Strat2 = Strat2 \implies$ length $Strat2 =$ length (take n qs) $\{x, y\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \wedge (x < y \text{ in } (\text{steps}' \text{ init } (\text{take } n \text{ qs}) (\text{take } n \text{ Strat}) n)) \\
& = (x < y \text{ in } (\text{swaps } \text{sws} (\text{steps}' (\text{Lxy init } \{x,y\})) (\text{Lxy} (\text{take } n \text{ qs}) \\
& \{x,y\}) \text{ Strat2} (\text{length Strat2}))) \\
& \quad \wedge T_p (\text{Lxy init } \{x,y\}) (\text{Lxy} (\text{take } n \text{ qs}) \{x,y\}) \text{ Strat2} + \text{length sws} \\
& = \\
& \quad \text{ALG}_{xy_det} \text{Strat} (\text{take } n \text{ qs}) \text{ init } x \text{ } y + \text{ALG}_{Pxy} \text{Strat} (\text{take } n \text{ qs}) \\
& \text{init } x \text{ } y) \\
& \langle \text{proof} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *T1_7*:

assumes $T_p \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat} = T_p \text{ opt init } qs \text{ length Strat} = \text{length } qs$
 $x \neq (y::('a::linorder))$ $x \in \text{set init}$ $y \in \text{set init}$ distinct init
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set init}$
shows $T_p \text{ opt } (\text{Lxy init } \{x,y\}) (\text{Lxy qs } \{x,y\})$
 $\leq \text{ALG}_{xy_det} \text{Strat qs init } x \text{ } y + \text{ALG}_{Pxy} \text{Strat qs init } x \text{ } y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_snoc: length rs = length as*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \implies T \text{ init } (rs@[r]) (as@[a]) \\
& = T \text{ init } rs \text{ as} + t_p (\text{steps}' \text{ init } rs \text{ as} (\text{length } rs)) r \text{ } a
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps'_snoc: length rs = length as $\implies n = (\text{length as})$*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \implies \text{steps}' \text{ init } (rs@[r]) (as@[a]) (\text{Suc } n) = \text{step} (\text{steps}' \text{ init } rs \text{ as } n) r \\
& a
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *steps'_take:*

assumes $n < \text{length } qs$ $\text{length } qs = \text{length Strat}$
shows $\text{steps}' \text{ init } (\text{take } n \text{ qs}) (\text{take } n \text{ Strat}) n$
 $= \text{steps}' \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat } n$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Tp_darstellung: length qs = length Strat*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \implies T_p \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat} = \\
& (\sum_{i \in \{.. < \text{length } qs\}} t_p (\text{steps}' \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat } i) (qs!i) (\text{Strat}!i))
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *umformung_OPT':*

assumes *inlist: set qs \subseteq set init*
assumes *dist: distinct init*

```

assumes qsStrat:  $\text{length } qs = \text{length } Strat$ 
assumes noStupid:  $\bigwedge x l. x < \text{length } Strat \implies l < \text{length } (\text{snd } (Strat ! x))$ 
 $\implies \text{Suc } ((\text{snd } (Strat ! x))!l) < \text{length } init$ 
shows  $T_p \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat} =$ 
 $(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y) : ('a :: linorder)\}. x \in \text{set init} \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x < y).$ 
 $ALG_{xy} \text{ det } Strat \text{ qs init } x \text{ } y + ALG_{Pxy} \text{ Strat qs init } x \text{ } y)$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma nn_contains_Inf:
fixes S :: nat set
assumes nn:  $S \neq \{\}$ 
shows Inf S ∈ S
⟨proof⟩

```

```

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

```

```

lemma OPT_noStupid:
fixes Strat
assumes [simp]:  $\text{length } Strat = \text{length } qs$ 
assumes opt:  $T_p \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat} = T_p \text{ opt init } qs$ 
assumes init_nempty:  $\text{init} \neq []$ 
shows  $\bigwedge x l. x < \text{length } Strat \implies$ 
 $l < \text{length } (\text{snd } (Strat ! x)) \implies$ 
 $\text{Suc } ((\text{snd } (Strat ! x))!l) < \text{length } init$ 
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma umformung_OPT:
assumes inlist:  $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set init}$ 
assumes dist:  $\text{distinct init}$ 
assumes a:  $T_p \text{ opt init } qs = T_p \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat}$ 
assumes b:  $\text{length } qs = \text{length } Strat$ 
assumes c:  $\text{init} \neq []$ 
shows  $T_p \text{ opt init } qs =$ 
 $(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y) : ('a :: linorder)\}. x \in \text{set init} \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x < y).$ 
 $ALG_{xy} \text{ det } Strat \text{ qs init } x \text{ } y + ALG_{Pxy} \text{ Strat qs init } x \text{ } y)$ 

```

$\langle proof \rangle$

```

corollary OPT_zerlegen:
  assumes
    dist: distinct init
  and c: init ≠ []
  and setqsinit: set qs ⊆ set init
  shows (∑(x,y) ∈ {(x,y)::('a::linorder)). x ∈ set init ∧ y ∈ set init ∧ x < y}).
    (Tp_opt (Lxy init {x,y}) (Lxy qs {x,y})) )
      ≤ Tp_opt init qs
  ⟨proof⟩

```

14.5 Factoring Lemma

```

lemma cardofpairs: S ≠ [] ⇒ sorted S ⇒ distinct S ⇒ card {(x,y). x
  ∈ set S ∧ y ∈ set S ∧ x < y} = ((length S)*(length S-1)) / 2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma factoringlemma_withconstant:
  fixes A
    and b::real
    and c::real
  assumes c: c ≥ 1
  assumes dist: ∀ e ∈ S0. distinct e
  assumes notempty: ∀ e ∈ S0. length e > 0

  assumes pw: pairwise A

  assumes on2: ∀ s0 ∈ S0. ∃ b ≥ 0. ∀ qs ∈ {x. set x ⊆ set s0}. ∀ (x,y) ∈ {(x,y).
    x ∈ set s0 ∧ y ∈ set s0 ∧ x < y}. Tp_on_rand A (Lxy s0 {x,y}) (Lxy qs {x,y}) ≤ c * (Tp_opt (Lxy s0 {x,y}) (Lxy qs {x,y})) + b
  assumes nopaid: ∀ is s q. ∀ ((free,paid),_) ∈ (snd A (s, is) q). paid = []
  assumes 4: ∀ init qs. distinct init ⇒ set qs ⊆ set init ⇒ (∀ x.
    x < length qs ⇒ finite (set_pmf (config'' A qs init x)))

  shows ∀ s0 ∈ S0. ∃ b ≥ 0. ∀ qs ∈ {x. set x ⊆ set s0}.
    Tp_on_rand A s0 qs ≤ c * real (Tp_opt s0 qs) + b
  ⟨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  $nopaid: \bigwedge is s q. \forall ((free,paid),_) \in (snd A (s, is) q). paid = []$ 
assumes  $4: \bigwedge init qs. distinct init \implies set qs \subseteq set init \implies (\bigwedge x. x < length qs \implies finite (set_pmf (config'' A qs init x)))$ 

shows  $compet\_rand A c S0$ 
⟨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 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) \wedge count_list sincelast x \leq 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
   $TSstep qs n (is,s)$ 
  =  $((qs!n)\#is,$ 
     $step s (qs!n) (($ 
       $let li = index is (qs!n) in$ 
       $(if li = length is then 0 — requested for first time$ 
       $else (let sincelast = take li is$ 
         $in (let S=\{x. x < (qs!n) in s \wedge count\_list sincelast x \leq 1\}$ 
         $in$ 
         $(if S=\{} then 0$ 
         $else$ 
         $(index s (qs!n)) - Min ( (index s) ` S)))$ 
      )
    )
  ),[])

```

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

abbreviation $TSdet$ **where**

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

lemma $TSdet_Suc: Suc n \leq length qs \implies TSDet init initH qs (Suc n) =$
 $Step (rTS initH) (TSdet init initH qs n) (qs!n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

$n \ xs) @ initH$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.2 Behaviour of TS on lists of length 2

lemma

- fixes** $hs \ x \ y$
- assumes** $x \neq y$
- shows** $oneTS_step : TS_step_d ([x, y], x \# y \# hs) \quad y = ((1, []), y \ # x \ # y \ # hs)$
- and** $oneTS_stepyyy : TS_step_d ([x, y], y \# x \# hs) \quad y = ((Suc \ 0, []), y \ # y \# x \# hs)$
- and** $oneTS_stepx : TS_step_d ([x, y], x \# x \# hs) \quad y = ((0, []), y \ # x \ # x \ # hs)$
- and** $oneTS_stepy : TS_step_d ([x, y], []) \quad y = ((0, []), [y])$
- and** $oneTS_stepxy : TS_step_d ([x, y], [x]) \quad y = ((0, []), [y, x])$
- and** $oneTS_stepyy : TS_step_d ([x, y], [y]) \quad y = ((Suc \ 0, []), [y, y])$
- and** $oneTS_stepyx : TS_step_d ([x, y], hs) \quad x = ((0, []), x \ # hs)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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 $T_{on'}(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) (qs @ r) = length qs + T_{on'}(rTS h0)$
 $([x, y], ((rev qs) @ h)) r$
 $\wedge (\exists hs. ((rev qs) @ h) = [x, y] @ hs)$
 $\wedge config'(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = ([x, y], rev qs @ h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.2 ?x

lemma TS_x' : $T_{on'}(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) [x] = 0 \wedge config'(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) [x] = ([x, y], rev [x] @ h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.3 ?yy

lemma $TS_{yy'}$: **assumes** $x \neq y \exists hs. h = [x, y] @ hs$
shows $T_{on'}(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) [y, y] = 1 config'(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) [y, y] = ([y, x], rev [y, y] @ h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $T_{on'}(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) (qs @ r) = length qs - 1 + T_{on'}(rTS h0) ([x, y], rev qs @ h) r$
 $\wedge (\exists hs. (rev qs @ h) = [x, y] @ hs)$
 $\wedge config'(rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = ([x, y], rev qs @ h)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma TS_b2'' : **assumes**

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

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

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

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

$\wedge T_on_rand' (embed (rTS h0)) s qs = (length qs - 3)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs$

$\leq 2 * T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y]) \wedge TS_inv' (config' (rTS h0) ([x,$

$y], h) qs) (last qs) [x, y]$

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.6 (x+1)yy

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

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

shows $TS_inv' (config' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs) (last qs) [x, y]$

$\wedge T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = 2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

and $qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom y])$

shows $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs \leq 2 * T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y])$

$\wedge TS_inv' (config' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs) (last qs) [x, y]$

$\wedge T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) qs = 2$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma $TS_c1'': \text{assumes}$

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

lemma $ts_c2': \text{assumes } x \neq y$

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

lemma $TS_c2'': \text{assumes}$

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

lemma $TS_c': \text{assumes } x \neq y h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$

$qs \in lang (seq [Plus (Atom x) rexp.One, Atom y, Atom x, Star (Times (Atom y) (Atom x)), Atom x])$
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** $x \neq y$ **and** $h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @ hs)$
and $qs \in lang (seq [Atom x, Atom x])$
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 $TS_inv (config'_rand (embed (rTS h0)) s qs) (last qs) [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_on_rand' (embed (rTS h0)) s qs = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $T_on' (rTS h0) ([x, y], h) \sigma' \leq 2 * T_p [x, y] \sigma' (OPT2 \sigma' [x,$

$y])$
 $\wedge \text{TS_inv}(\text{config}'\text{_rand}(\text{embed}(r\text{TS } h0))(\text{return_pmf}([x, y], h))$
 $\sigma') (\text{last } \sigma') [x, y]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{TS_OPT2}': (x::\text{nat}) \neq y \implies \text{set } \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $\implies T_p\text{_on}(r\text{TS } []) [x, y] \sigma \leq 2 * \text{real}(T_p\text{_opt}[x, y] \sigma) + 2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

15.5 TS is pairwise

lemma $\text{config}'\text{_distinct}[\text{simp}]:$
shows $\text{distinct}(\text{fst}(\text{config}' A S qs)) = \text{distinct}(\text{fst } S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{config}'\text{_set}[\text{simp}]:$
shows $\text{set}(\text{fst}(\text{config}' A S qs)) = \text{set}(\text{fst } S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{_TS_append}: i \leq \text{length } as \implies s\text{_TS init } h (as @ bs) i = s\text{_TS init } h \text{ as } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{_TS_distinct}: \text{distinct init} \implies i < \text{length } qs \implies \text{distinct}(\text{fst}(\text{TSdet init } h qs i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{othersdontinterfere}: \text{distinct init} \implies i < \text{length } qs \implies a \in \text{set init} \implies b \in \text{set init}$
 $\implies \text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set init} \implies qs!i \notin \{a, b\} \implies a < b \text{ in } s\text{_TS init } h qs i \implies$
 $a < b \text{ in } s\text{_TS init } h qs (\text{Suc } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{TS_mono}:$
fixes $l::\text{nat}$
assumes $1: x < y \text{ in } s\text{_TS init } h xs (\text{length } xs)$
and $l\text{_in_cs}: l \leq \text{length } cs$
and $\text{firstocc}: \forall j < l. cs ! j \neq y$
and $x \notin \text{set } cs$
and $di: \text{distinct init}$
and $\text{inin}: \text{set}(xs @ cs) \subseteq \text{set init}$
shows $x < y \text{ in } s\text{_TS init } h (xs @ cs) (\text{length } (xs) + l)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *step_no_action*: $\text{step } s \ q \ (0, \emptyset) = s$
(proof)

lemma *s_TS_set*: $i \leq \text{length } qs \implies \text{set } (\text{s_TS init } h \ qs \ i) = \text{set init}$
(proof)

lemma *count_notin2*: $\text{count_list } xs \ x = 0 \implies x \notin \text{set } xs$
(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 $x \in \text{set init}$
and $y : \text{set init}$
and $x \notin \text{set } bs$
and $x \neq y$
shows $x < y$ *in* $\text{s_TS init } h \ (\text{as}@[x]@bs@[x])$ $(\text{length } (\text{as}@[x]@bs@[x]))$
(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*: $\text{count_list } (\text{take } n \ cs) \ x \leq \text{count_list } cs \ x$
(proof)

lemma *casexxy*: **assumes** $\sigma = \text{as}@[x]@bs@[x]@cs$
and $x \notin \text{set } cs$
and $\text{set } cs \subseteq \text{set init}$
and $x \in \text{set init}$
and *distinct* *init*
and $x \notin \text{set } bs$
and $\text{set } as \subseteq \text{set init}$
and $\text{set } bs \subseteq \text{set init}$
shows $(\forall i. \ i < \text{length } cs \longrightarrow (\forall j < i. \ cs!j \neq cs!i)) \longrightarrow cs!i \neq x$
 $\longrightarrow (cs!i) \notin \text{set } bs$

$\longrightarrow x < (cs!i) \text{ in } (s_TS \text{ init } h \sigma (\text{length } (as@[x]@bs@[x]) + i+1)) i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nopaid*: $\text{snd } (\text{fst } (TS_step_d s q)) = []$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *staysuntouched*:

assumes $d[\text{simp}]: \text{distinct } (\text{fst } S)$
and $x: x \in \text{set } (\text{fst } S)$
and $y: y \in \text{set } (\text{fst } S)$
shows $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } (\text{fst } S) \implies x \notin \text{set } qs \implies y \notin \text{set } qs$
 $\implies x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } (\text{config}' (rTS []) S qs) = x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *staysuntouched'*:

assumes $d[\text{simp}]: \text{distinct init}$
and $x: x \in \text{set init}$
and $y: y \in \text{set init}$
and $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set init}$
and $x \notin \text{set } qs \text{ and } y \notin \text{set } qs$
shows $x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } (\text{config } (rTS []) \text{init } qs) = x < y \text{ in } \text{init}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *projEmpty*: $Lxy qs S = [] \implies x \in S \implies x \notin \text{set } qs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $\text{index } (Lxy xs S) \ x < \text{index } (Lxy xs S) \ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *proj_Cons*:

assumes *filterd_cons*: $Lxy qs S = a \# as$
and $a _ \text{filter}: a \in S$
obtains *pre suf* **where** $qs = \text{pre} @ [a] @ \text{suf}$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \notin \text{set } \text{pre}$
and $Lxy \text{ suf } S = as$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_rev*: $\text{rev } (Lxy qs S) = Lxy (\text{rev } qs) S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

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 Pbefore_in x y (embed (rTS [])) qs init =
  Pbefore_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 $x \in set init$ $y \in set init$ $x \neq y$ $distinct init$
shows $map_pmf (\lambda l. nth l \{index init x, index init y\}) (Prob_Theory.bv (length init))$
 $= (Prob_Theory.bv (length (Lxy init \{x,y\})))$
(proof)

lemma *nth_map*: $map f (nth xs S) = nth (map f xs) S$
(proof)

lemma *nth_empty*: $(\forall i \in S. i \geq length xs) \implies nth xs S = []$
(proof)

```

lemma nths_project':  $i < \text{length } xs \implies j < \text{length } xs \implies i < j$   

 $\implies \text{nths } xs \{i,j\} = [xs!i, xs!j]$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma nths_project:  

assumes  $i < \text{length } xs$   $j < \text{length } xs$   $i < j$   

shows  $\text{nths } xs \{i,j\} ! 0 = xs ! i \wedge \text{nths } xs \{i,j\} ! 1 = xs ! j$   

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

lemma BIT_pairwise':  

assumes set qs  $\subseteq$  set init  

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

and  $xny:x \neq y$  and dinit: distinct init  

shows  $P_{\text{before\_in}} x y \text{BIT } qs \text{ init} = P_{\text{before\_in}} x y \text{BIT } (Lxy \text{ qs } \{x,y\})$   

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

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

theorem BIT_pairwise: pairwise BIT
 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

end

17 BIT is 1.75 competitive on lists of length 2

```

theory BIT_2comp_on2
imports BIT Phase_Partitioning
begin

```

17.1 auxliary 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  $E(\text{bind\_pmf } (\text{bernoulli\_pmf } p) f) = E(f \text{ True}) * p + E(f \text{ False}) * (1 - p)$   

(is ?L = ?R)  

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

17.1.2 types of configurations

```

definition type0 init x y = do {

```

```

(a::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
(b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
return_pmf ([x,y], ([a,b],init))
}

definition type1 init x y = do {
    (a::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    (b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    return_pmf ( if ~[a,b]!(index init x) ∧ [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) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    (b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    return_pmf ( if [a,b]!(index init x) ∧ ~[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) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    (b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
    return_pmf ( if ~[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 (λy. y ≠ x) i))))

lemma BIT_inv2: $x \neq y \implies z \in \{x, y\} \implies \text{BIT_inv } s z [x, y] = (s = \text{type0}_{[x, y]} z (\text{other } z x y))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

17.1.3 cost of BIT

lemma costBIT_0x:
assumes $x \neq y$ $x : \{x_0, y_0\}$ $y \in \{x_0, y_0\}$
shows
 $E (\text{type0}_{[x_0, y_0]} x y \gg= (\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s x \gg= (\lambda(a, is'). \text{return_pmf} (\text{real} (t_p (\text{fst } s) x a)))))) = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

```

lemma costBIT_0y:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type0 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈
      (λs. BIT_step s y ≈≈
        (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (fst s) y a))))) = 1
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma costBIT_1x:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type1 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈
      (λs. BIT_step s x ≈≈
        (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (fst s) x a))))) = 1/4
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma costBIT_1y:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type1 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈
      (λs. BIT_step s y ≈≈
        (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (fst s) y a))))) = 3/4
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma costBIT_3x:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type3 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈
      (λs. BIT_step s x ≈≈
        (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (fst s) x a))))) = 3/4
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma costBIT_3y:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type3 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈
      (λs. BIT_step s y ≈≈
        (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (fst s) y a))))) = 1/4
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma costBIT_4x:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type4 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈

```

```
(λs. BIT_step s x ≈≈
  (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (fst s) x a)))) = 0.5
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma costBIT_4y:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows
    E (type4 [x0, y0] x y ≈≈
      (λs. BIT_step s y ≈≈
        (λ(a, is'). return_pmf (real (tp (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 ≈≈ (λs. BIT_step s x ≈≈ (λ(a, is').
  return_pmf (step (fst s) x a, is'))))
```

```
lemma oneBIT_step0x:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows BIT_Step (type0 [x0, y0] x y) x = type0 [x0, y0] x y
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma oneBIT_step0y:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows BIT_Step (type0 [x0, y0] x y) y = type4 [x0, y0] x y
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma oneBIT_step1x:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows BIT_Step (type1 [x0, y0] x y) x = type0 [x0, y0] x y
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma oneBIT_step1y:
  assumes x≠y x : {x0,y0} y∈{x0,y0}
  shows BIT_Step (type1 [x0, y0] x y) y = type3 [x0, y0] x y
⟨proof⟩
```

```
lemma oneBIT_step3x:
  assumes x≠y x:{x0,y0} y:{x0,y0}
  shows BIT_Step (type3 [x0, y0] x y) x = type1 [x0, y0] x y
⟨proof⟩
```

```

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
  ⟨proof⟩

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
  ⟨proof⟩

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
  ⟨proof⟩

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 ∈ {[x,y],[y,x]}
  and qs ∈ lang (Star(Times (Atom y) (Atom x)))
  shows  $T_p_{on\_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type1 init } x \ y) (qs @ r) = 0.75 * \text{length } qs +$ 
 $T_p_{on\_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type1 init } x \ y) \ r$ 
   $\wedge \text{config}'_{rand} \text{BIT} (\text{type1 init } x \ y) \ qs = (\text{type1 init } x \ y)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

17.2.2 (yx)*yx

```

lemma bit_yxyx: assumes  $x \neq y$  and kas: init ∈ {[x,y],[y,x]} and
  qs ∈ lang (seq[Times (Atom y) (Atom x), Star(Times (Atom y) (Atom
  x))])
  shows  $T_p_{on\_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) (qs @ r) = 0.75 * \text{length } qs +$ 
 $T_p_{on\_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type1 init } x \ y) \ r$ 
   $\wedge \text{config}'_{rand} \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) \ qs = (\text{type1 init } x \ y)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

```

17.2.3 $x \hat{+} ..$

```

lemma BIT_x: assumes  $x \neq y$ 
  init ∈ {[x,y],[y,x]} qs ∈ lang (Plus (Atom x) One)

```

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) (qs @ r) = T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT}$
 $(\text{type0 init } x \ y) r$
 $\wedge \text{config}'_rand \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) qs = (\text{type0 init } x \ y)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.4 Phase Form A

lemma BIT_a : **assumes** $x \neq y$
 $init \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$
 $qs \in lang (\text{seq} [\text{Plus} (\text{Atom } x) \text{ One}, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
shows $\text{config}'_rand \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) qs = (\text{type0 init } y \ x)$ (**is** ?C)
and $b: T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) qs = 1.5$ (**is** ?T)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma bit_a : **assumes**
 $x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \text{BIT_inv } s \ x \ [x0, y0]$
 $set \ qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \ qs \in lang (\text{seq} [\text{Plus} (\text{Atom } x) \text{ One}, \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
shows
 $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT } s \ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] \ qs (\text{OPT2 } qs [x,y])$
 $\wedge \text{BIT_inv} (\text{config}'_rand \text{BIT } s \ qs) (\text{last } qs) [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT } s \ qs = 1.5$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $bit_a'': a \neq b \implies$
 $\{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies$
 $\text{BIT_inv } s \ a \ [x, y] \implies$
 $set \ qs \subseteq \{a, b\} \implies$
 $qs \in lang (\text{seq} [\text{question} (\text{Atom } a), \text{Atom } b, \text{Atom } b]) \implies$
 $\text{BIT_inv} (\text{Partial_Cost_Model.config}'_rand \text{BIT } s \ qs) (\text{last } qs) [x, y] \wedge T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT } s \ qs = 1.5$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.5 Phase Form B

lemma BIT_b : **assumes** $A: x \neq y$
 $init \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$
 $v \in lang (\text{seq} [\text{Times} (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x), \text{Star} (\text{Times} (\text{Atom } y) (\text{Atom } x)), \text{Atom } y, \text{Atom } y])$
shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) v = 0.75 * \text{length } v - 0.5$
is ?T
and $\text{config}'_rand \text{BIT} (\text{type0 init } x \ y) v = (\text{type0 init } y \ x)$ (**is** ?C)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_b''1*: **assumes**

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

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

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

shows $\text{BIT_inv} (\text{config}'_rand \text{ BIT } s \ qs) (\text{last } qs) [x0, y0] \wedge$

$$T_p\text{-on_rand}' \text{ BIT } s \ qs = 0.75 * \text{length } qs - 0.5$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *BIT_b2*: **assumes** $A: x \neq y$

$$\text{init} \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$$

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

shows $T_p\text{-on_rand}' \text{ BIT } (\text{type0 init } x \ y) v = 0.75 * (\text{length } v - 1) - 0.5 \ (\text{is } ?T)$

and $\text{config}'_rand \text{ BIT } (\text{type0 init } x \ y) v = (\text{type0 init } y \ x) \ (\text{is } ?C)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_b''2*: **assumes**

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

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

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

shows $\text{BIT_inv} (\text{config}'_rand \text{ BIT } s \ qs) (\text{last } qs) [x0, y0] \wedge$

$$T_p\text{-on_rand}' \text{ BIT } s \ qs = 0.75 * (\text{length } qs - 1) - 0.5$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_b*: **assumes** $x \neq y$

$$\text{init} \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$$

$$qs \in \text{lang} (\text{seq}[Plus (Atom \ x) \text{ One}, Atom \ y, Atom \ x, \text{Star}(\text{Times} (Atom \ y) (Atom \ x)), Atom \ y, Atom \ y])$$

shows $T_p\text{-on_rand}' \text{ BIT } (\text{type0 init } x \ y) qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] qs (OPT2 qs [x,y])$

and $\text{config}'_rand \text{ BIT } (\text{type0 init } x \ y) qs = \text{type0 init } y \ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_b''*: **assumes**

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

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

$$qs \in \text{lang} (\text{seq}[Plus (Atom \ x) \text{ One}, Atom \ y, Atom \ x, \text{Star}(\text{Times} (Atom \ y) (Atom \ x)), Atom \ y, Atom \ y])$$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} T_p_on_rand' \text{ } BIT \text{ } s \text{ } qs &\leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] \text{ } qs \text{ } (OPT2 \text{ } qs \text{ } [x,y]) \\ &\wedge \text{ } BIT_inv \text{ } (config'_rand \text{ } BIT \text{ } s \text{ } qs) \text{ } (last \text{ } qs) \text{ } [x0, y0] \end{aligned}$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_b'''*: $a \neq b \implies$
 $\{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies$
 $BIT_inv \text{ } s \text{ } a \text{ } [x, y] \implies$
 $set \text{ } qs \subseteq \{a, b\} \implies$
 $qs \in lang \text{ } (seq[Plus \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x) \text{ } One, Atom \text{ } y, Atom \text{ } x, Star(Times \text{ } (Atom \text{ } y) \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x)), Atom \text{ } y, Atom \text{ } y]) \implies$
 $BIT_inv \text{ } (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand \text{ } BIT \text{ } s \text{ } qs) \text{ } (last \text{ } qs) \text{ } [x, y] \wedge T_p_on_rand' \text{ } BIT \text{ } s \text{ } qs = 1.5$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.6 Phase Form C

lemma *BIT_c*: **assumes** $x \neq y$
 $init \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$
 $v \in lang \text{ } (seq \text{ } [Times \text{ } (Atom \text{ } y) \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x), Star \text{ } (Times \text{ } (Atom \text{ } y) \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x)), Atom \text{ } x])$
shows $T_p_on_rand' \text{ } BIT \text{ } (type0 \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y) \text{ } v = 0.75 * length \text{ } v - 0.5$
and $config'_rand \text{ } BIT \text{ } (type0 \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y) \text{ } v = (type0 \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y) \text{ } (\text{is } ?C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_c''1*: **assumes**
 $x \neq y \text{ } \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \text{ } BIT_inv \text{ } s \text{ } x \text{ } [x0, y0]$
 $set \text{ } qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in lang \text{ } (seq[Atom \text{ } y, Atom \text{ } x, Star(Times \text{ } (Atom \text{ } y) \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x)), Atom \text{ } x])$
shows $BIT_inv \text{ } (config'_rand \text{ } BIT \text{ } s \text{ } qs) \text{ } (last \text{ } qs) \text{ } [x0, y0] \wedge$
 $T_p_on_rand' \text{ } BIT \text{ } s \text{ } qs = 0.75 * length \text{ } qs - 0.5$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_c*: **assumes** $x \neq y$
 $init \in \{[x,y], [y,x]\}$
 $qs \in lang \text{ } (seq[Plus \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x) \text{ } One, Atom \text{ } y, Atom \text{ } x, Star(Times \text{ } (Atom \text{ } y) \text{ } (Atom \text{ } x)), Atom \text{ } x])$
shows $T_p_on_rand' \text{ } BIT \text{ } (type0 \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y) \text{ } qs \leq 1.75 * T_p [x,y] \text{ } qs \text{ } (OPT2 \text{ } qs \text{ } [x,y])$
and $config'_rand \text{ } BIT \text{ } (type0 \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y) \text{ } qs = type0 \text{ } init \text{ } x \text{ } y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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 $T_p_on_rand' BIT s qs \leq 175 / 10^2 * real (T_p [x, y] qs (OPT2 qs [x, y])) \wedge$
 $BIT_inv (config'_rand BIT s qs) (last qs) [x0, y0] \wedge$
 $T_p_on_rand' BIT s qs = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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] ∧
  Tp_on_rand' BIT s qs = 0
⟨proof⟩

17.3 Phase Partitioning

lemma BIT_inv_initial: assumes (x::nat) ≠ y
  shows BIT_inv (map_pmf (Pair [x, y]) (fst BIT [x, y])) x [x, y]
⟨proof⟩

lemma D'': assumes qs ∈ Lxx a b
  a ≠ b {a, b} = {x, y} BIT_inv s a [x, y]
  set qs ⊆ {a, b}
shows Tp_on_rand' BIT s qs ≤ 175 / 102 * real (Tp [a, b] qs (OPT2 qs
[a, b])) ∧
  BIT_inv (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand BIT s qs) (last qs) [x, y]
⟨proof⟩

theorem BIT_175comp_on_2:
  assumes (x::nat) ≠ y set σ ⊆ {x,y}
  shows Tp_on_rand BIT [x,y] σ ≤ 1.75 * real (Tp_opt [x,y] σ) +
  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 ⇒ (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) ← (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),Inl c)) (BIT_step (fst s, b) q)
                  | Inr b \Rightarrow map_pmf (\lambda((a,b),c). ((a,b),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. case x of Inl (s,is) \Rightarrow (s,Inl is) | Inr (s,is) \Rightarrow (s,Inr is) )
abbreviation con == (%(s,is). case is of Inl is \Rightarrow Inl (s,is) | Inr is \Rightarrow Inr (s,is) )

definition inv_COMB s x i == (\exists Da Db. finite (set_pmf Da) \wedge finite
(set_pmf Db) \wedge
(map_pmf con s) = Sum_pmf 0.8 Da Db \wedge BIT_inv Da x i \wedge TS_inv
Db x i)

```

```

lemma noccon: noc o con = id
\langle proof \rangle

```

```

lemma connoc: con o noc = id
\langle proof \rangle

```

```

lemma obligation1': assumes map_pmf con s = Sum_pmf (8 / 10) Da
Db
shows config'_rand (COMB h) s qs =
map_pmf noc (Sum_pmf (8 / 10) (config'_rand BIT Da qs)
(config'_rand (embed (rTS h)) Db qs))
\langle proof \rangle

```

```

lemma obligation1'':
shows config_rand (COMB h) init qs =
map_pmf noc (Sum_pmf (8 / 10) (config_rand BIT init qs)
(config_rand (embed (rTS h)) init qs))
\langle proof \rangle

```

```

lemma obligation1: assumes map_pmf con s = Sum_pmf (8 / 10) Da
Db
shows map_pmf con (config'_rand (COMB [])) s qs =
Sum_pmf (8 / 10) (config'_rand BIT Da qs)
(config'_rand (embed (rTS []))) Db qs
⟨proof⟩

lemma BIT_config'_fin: finite (set_pmf s) ==> finite (set_pmf (config'_rand
BIT s qs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma TS_config'_fin: finite (set_pmf s) ==> finite (set_pmf (config'_rand
(embed (rTS h)) s qs))
⟨proof⟩

lemma obligation2: assumes map_pmf con s = Sum_pmf (8 / 10) Da
Db
and finite (set_pmf Da)
and finite (set_pmf Db)
shows T_p_on_rand' (COMB []) s qs =
2 / 10 * T_p_on_rand' (embed (rTS [])) Db qs +
8 / 10 * T_p_on_rand' BIT Da qs
⟨proof⟩

lemma Combination:
fixes bit
assumes qs ∈ pattern a ≠ b {a, b} = {x, y} set qs ⊆ {a, b}
and inv_COMB s a [x,y]
and TS: ∀s h. a ≠ b ==> {a, b} = {x, y} ==> TS_inv s a [x, y] ==>
set qs ⊆ {a, b}
==> qs ∈ pattern ==>
    TS_inv (config'_rand (embed (rTS h)) s qs) (last qs) [x, y]
    ∧ T_p_on_rand' (embed (rTS h)) s qs = ts
and BIT: ∀s. a ≠ b ==> {a, b} = {x, y} ==> BIT_inv s a [x, y] ==>
set qs ⊆ {a, b}
==> qs ∈ pattern ==>
    BIT_inv (config'_rand BIT s qs) (last qs) [x, y]
    ∧ T_p_on_rand' BIT s qs = bit
and OPT_cost: a ≠ b ==> qs ∈ pattern ==> real (T_p [a, b] qs (OPT2
qs [a, b])) = opt
and absch: qs ∈ pattern ==> 0.2 * ts + 0.8 * bit ≤ 1.6 * opt
shows T_p_on_rand' (COMB []) s qs ≤ 16 / 10 * real (T_p [a, b] qs
(OPT2 qs [a, b])) ∧

```

*inv_COMB (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand (COMB []) s qs) (last qs) [x, y]
 $\langle proof \rangle$*

theorem *COMB_OPT2':* $(x::nat) \neq y \implies \text{set } \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $\implies T_{p_on_rand}(\text{COMB []})[x, y] \sigma \leq 1.6 * \text{real}(T_{p_opt}[x, y] \sigma) + 1.6$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

18.3 COMB pairwise

lemma *config_rand_COMB: config_rand (COMB h) init qs = do {*
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (\text{bernoulli_pmf } 0.8);$
 $(b1, b2) \leftarrow (\text{config_rand BIT init qs});$
 $(t1, t2) \leftarrow (\text{config_rand (embed (rTS h)) init qs});$
 $\text{return_pmf} (\text{if } b \text{ then } (b1, \text{Inl } b2) \text{ else } (t1, \text{Inr } t2))$
 $\}$ **is** $?LHS = ?RHS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *COMB_no_paid: $\forall ((free, paid), t) \in \text{set_pmf}(\text{snd}(\text{COMB []})) (s, is) q.$ 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)*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *COMB_has_finite_config_set: assumes [simp]: distinct init and set qs \subseteq set init
shows finite (set_pmf (config_rand (COMB h) init qs))*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *COMB_competitive: $\forall s0 \in \{x::nat \text{ list. distinct } x \wedge x \neq []\}.$*
 $\exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } s0\}.$
 $T_{p_on_rand}(\text{COMB []}) s0 qs \leq ((8::nat)/(5::nat)) * T_{p_opt}$
 $s0 qs + b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```
theorem COMB_competitive_nice: compet_rand (COMB []) ((8::nat)/(5::nat))
{x::nat list. distinct x ∧ x ≠ []}
⟨proof⟩
```

```
end
```

References

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