

Pairing Heap

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Abstract

This library defines three different versions of pairing heaps: a functional version of the original design based on binary trees [1], the version by Okasaki [2] and a modified version of the latter that is free of structural invariants.

The amortized complexities of these implementations are analyzed in the AFP article [Amortized Complexity](#).

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1 Pairing Heap in Binary Tree Representation

```
theory Pairing-Heap-Tree
imports
  HOL-Library.Tree-Multiset
  HOL-Data-Structures.Priority-Queue-Specs
begin
```

1.1 Definitions

Pairing heaps [1] in their original representation as binary trees.

```
fun get-min :: 'a :: linorder tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a where  
get-min (Node - x -) = x
```

```
fun link :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
link Leaf = Leaf  
| link (Node lx x Leaf) = Node lx x Leaf  
| link (Node lx x (Node ly y ry)) =  
  (if x < y then Node (Node ly y lx) x ry else Node (Node lx x ly) y ry)
```

```
fun pass1 :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
pass1 Leaf = Leaf  
| pass1 (Node lx x Leaf) = Node lx x Leaf  
| pass1 (Node lx x (Node ly y ry)) = link (Node lx x (Node ly y (pass1 ry)))
```

```
fun pass2 :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
pass2 Leaf = Leaf  
| pass2 (Node l x r) = link(Node l x (pass2 r))
```

```
fun merge-pairs :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
merge-pairs Leaf = Leaf  
| merge-pairs (Node lx x Leaf) = Node lx x Leaf  
| merge-pairs (Node lx x (Node ly y ry)) =  
  link (link (Node lx x (Node ly y (merge-pairs ry))))
```

```
fun del-min :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
del-min Leaf = Leaf  
| del-min (Node l - Leaf) = pass2 (pass1 l)
```

```
fun merge :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
merge Leaf h = h  
| merge h Leaf = h  
| merge (Node lx x Leaf) (Node ly y Leaf) = link (Node lx x (Node ly y Leaf))
```

```
fun insert :: ('a::linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where  
insert x h = merge (Node Leaf x Leaf) h
```

The invariant is the conjunction of *is-root* and *pheap*:

```
fun is-root :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
is-root h = (case h of Leaf  $\Rightarrow$  True | Node l x r  $\Rightarrow$  r = Leaf)
```

```
fun pheap :: ('a :: linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  
pheap Leaf = True |  
pheap (Node l x r) = (pheap l  $\wedge$  pheap r  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y \in$  set-tree l. x  $\leq$  y))
```

1.2 Correctness Proofs

An optimization:

lemma *pass12-merge-pairs*: $pass_2 (pass_1 hs) = merge_pairs\ hs$
<proof>

declare *pass12-merge-pairs*[code-unfold]

1.2.1 Invariants

lemma *link-struct*: $\exists la\ a. link\ (Node\ lx\ x\ (Node\ ly\ y\ ry)) = Node\ la\ a\ ry$
<proof>

lemma *pass1-struct*: $\exists la\ a\ ra. pass_1\ (Node\ lx\ x\ rx) = Node\ la\ a\ ra$
<proof>

lemma *pass2-struct*: $\exists la\ a. pass_2\ (Node\ lx\ x\ rx) = Node\ la\ a\ Leaf$
<proof>

lemma *is-root-merge*:
 $is_root\ h1 \implies is_root\ h2 \implies is_root\ (merge\ h1\ h2)$
<proof>

lemma *is-root-insert*: $is_root\ h \implies is_root\ (insert\ x\ h)$
<proof>

lemma *is-root-del-min*:
assumes $is_root\ h$ **shows** $is_root\ (del_min\ h)$
<proof>

lemma *pheap-merge*:
 $\llbracket is_root\ h1; is_root\ h2; pheap\ h1; pheap\ h2 \rrbracket \implies pheap\ (merge\ h1\ h2)$
<proof>

lemma *pheap-insert*: $is_root\ h \implies pheap\ h \implies pheap\ (insert\ x\ h)$
<proof>

lemma *pheap-link*: $pheap\ t \implies pheap\ (link\ t)$
<proof>

lemma *pheap-pass1*: $pheap\ h \implies pheap\ (pass_1\ h)$
<proof>

lemma *pheap-pass2*: $pheap\ h \implies pheap\ (pass_2\ h)$
<proof>

lemma *pheap-del-min*: $is_root\ h \implies pheap\ h \implies pheap\ (del_min\ h)$
<proof>

1.2.2 Functional Correctness

lemma *get-min-in*:

$h \neq \text{Leaf} \implies \text{get-min } h \in \text{set-tree } h$
<proof>

lemma *get-min-min*: $\llbracket \text{is-root } h; \text{pheap } h; x \in \text{set-tree } h \rrbracket \implies \text{get-min } h \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *mset-link*: $\text{mset-tree } (\text{link } t) = \text{mset-tree } t$
<proof>

lemma *mset-merge*: $\llbracket \text{is-root } h1; \text{is-root } h2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{mset-tree } (\text{merge } h1 \ h2) = \text{mset-tree } h1 + \text{mset-tree } h2$
<proof>

lemma *mset-merge-pairs*: $\text{mset-tree } (\text{merge-pairs } h) = \text{mset-tree } h$
<proof>

lemma *mset-del-min*: $\llbracket \text{is-root } h; t \neq \text{Leaf} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{mset-tree } (\text{del-min } h) = \text{mset-tree } h - \{\#\text{get-min } h\#\}$
<proof>

Last step: prove all axioms of the priority queue specification:

interpretation *pairing*: *Priority-Queue-Merge*

where *empty* = *Leaf* **and** *is-empty* = $\lambda h. h = \text{Leaf}$

and *merge* = *merge* **and** *insert* = *insert*

and *del-min* = *del-min* **and** *get-min* = *get-min*

and *invar* = $\lambda h. \text{is-root } h \wedge \text{pheap } h$ **and** *mset* = *mset-tree*

<proof>

end

2 Pairing Heap According to Okasaki

theory *Pairing-Heap-List1*

imports

HOL-Library.Multiset

HOL-Library.Pattern-Aliases

HOL-Data-Structures.Priority-Queue-Specs

begin

2.1 Definitions

This implementation follows Okasaki [2]. It satisfies the invariant that *Empty* only occurs at the root of a pairing heap. The functional correctness proof does not require the invariant but the amortized analysis (elsewhere) makes use of it.

```

datatype 'a heap = Empty | Hp 'a 'a heap list

fun get-min :: 'a heap  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  get-min (Hp x -) = x

hide-const (open) insert

context includes pattern-aliases
begin

fun merge :: ('a::linorder) heap  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap where
  merge h Empty = h |
  merge Empty h = h |
  merge (Hp x lx =: hx) (Hp y ly =: hy) =
    (if x < y then Hp x (hy # lx) else Hp y (hx # ly))

end

fun insert :: ('a::linorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap where
  insert x h = merge (Hp x []) h

fun pass1 :: ('a::linorder) heap list  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap list where
  pass1 [] = []
  | pass1 [h] = [h]
  | pass1 (h1 # h2 # hs) = merge h1 h2 # pass1 hs

fun pass2 :: ('a::linorder) heap list  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap where
  pass2 [] = Empty
  | pass2 (h # hs) = merge h (pass2 hs)

fun merge-pairs :: ('a::linorder) heap list  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap where
  merge-pairs [] = Empty
  | merge-pairs [h] = h
  | merge-pairs (h1 # h2 # hs) = merge (merge h1 h2) (merge-pairs hs)

fun del-min :: ('a::linorder) heap  $\Rightarrow$  'a heap where
  del-min Empty = Empty
  | del-min (Hp x hs) = pass2 (pass1 hs)

```

2.2 Correctness Proofs

An optimization:

lemma pass12-merge-pairs: pass₂ (pass₁ hs) = merge-pairs hs
 <proof>

declare pass12-merge-pairs[code-unfold]

2.2.1 Invariants

fun *mset-heap* :: 'a heap \Rightarrow 'a multiset **where**

mset-heap Empty = {#} |

mset-heap (Hp x hs) = {#x#} + Union-mset(mset(map *mset-heap* hs))

fun *pheap* :: ('a :: linorder) heap \Rightarrow bool **where**

pheap Empty = True |

pheap (Hp x hs) = ($\forall h \in \text{set } hs. (\forall y \in \# \text{ mset-heap } h. x \leq y) \wedge \text{pheap } h$)

lemma *pheap-merge*: *pheap h1* \implies *pheap h2* \implies *pheap (merge h1 h2)*

<proof>

lemma *pheap-insert*: *pheap h* \implies *pheap (insert x h)*

<proof>

lemma *pheap-pass1*: $\forall h \in \text{set } hs. \text{pheap } h \implies \forall h \in \text{set } (\text{pass}_1 \text{ } hs). \text{pheap } h$

<proof>

lemma *pheap-pass2*: $\forall h \in \text{set } hs. \text{pheap } h \implies \text{pheap } (\text{pass}_2 \text{ } hs)$

<proof>

lemma *pheap-del-min*: *pheap h* \implies *pheap (del-min h)*

<proof>

2.2.2 Functional Correctness

lemma *mset-heap-empty-iff*: *mset-heap h* = {#} \longleftrightarrow *h = Empty*

<proof>

lemma *get-min-in*: *h* \neq *Empty* \implies *get-min h* $\in \# \text{ mset-heap}(h)$

<proof>

lemma *get-min-min*: $\llbracket h \neq \text{Empty}; \text{pheap } h; x \in \# \text{ mset-heap}(h) \rrbracket \implies \text{get-min } h \leq x$

<proof>

lemma *get-min*: $\llbracket \text{pheap } h; h \neq \text{Empty} \rrbracket \implies \text{get-min } h = \text{Min-mset } (\text{mset-heap } h)$

<proof>

lemma *mset-merge*: *mset-heap (merge h1 h2)* = *mset-heap h1* + *mset-heap h2*

<proof>

lemma *mset-insert*: *mset-heap (insert a h)* = {#a#} + *mset-heap h*

<proof>

lemma *mset-merge-pairs*: *mset-heap (merge-pairs hs)* = Union-mset(*image-mset mset-heap(mset hs)*)

<proof>

lemma *mset-del-min*: $h \neq \text{Empty} \implies$
 $\text{mset-heap } (\text{del-min } h) = \text{mset-heap } h - \{\#\text{get-min } h\#\}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

Last step: prove all axioms of the priority queue specification:

interpretation *pairing*: *Priority-Queue-Merge*
where *empty* = *Empty* **and** *is-empty* = $\lambda h. h = \text{Empty}$
and *merge* = *merge* **and** *insert* = *insert*
and *del-min* = *del-min* **and** *get-min* = *get-min*
and *invar* = *pheap* **and** *mset* = *mset-heap*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

3 Pairing Heap According to Oksaki (Modified)

theory *Pairing-Heap-List2*
imports
HOL-Library.Multiset
HOL-Data-Structures.Priority-Queue-Specs
begin

3.1 Definitions

This version of pairing heaps is a modified version of the one by Okasaki [2] that avoids structural invariants.

datatype *'a hp* = *Hp 'a (hps: 'a hp list)*

type-synonym *'a heap* = *'a hp option*

hide-const (open) *insert*

fun *get-min* :: *'a heap* \Rightarrow *'a* **where**
get-min (*Some*(*Hp* *x* -)) = *x*

fun *link* :: (*'a::linorder*) *hp* \Rightarrow *'a hp* \Rightarrow *'a hp* **where**
link (*Hp* *x* *lx*) (*Hp* *y* *ly*) =
 (if $x < y$ then *Hp* *x* (*Hp* *y* *ly* # *lx*) else *Hp* *y* (*Hp* *x* *lx* # *ly*))

fun *merge* :: (*'a::linorder*) *heap* \Rightarrow *'a heap* \Rightarrow *'a heap* **where**
merge *h* *None* = *h* |
merge *None* *h* = *h* |
merge (*Some* *h1*) (*Some* *h2*) = *Some*(*link* *h1* *h2*)

lemma *merge-None[simp]*: *merge* *None* *h* = *h*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

```

fun insert :: ('a::linorder) ⇒ 'a heap ⇒ 'a heap where
insert x None = Some(Hp x []) |
insert x (Some h) = Some(link (Hp x []) h)

```

```

fun pass1 :: ('a::linorder) hp list ⇒ 'a hp list where
pass1 [] = []
| pass1 [h] = [h]
| pass1 (h1 # h2 # hs) = link h1 h2 # pass1 hs

```

```

fun pass2 :: ('a::linorder) hp list ⇒ 'a heap where
pass2 [] = None
| pass2 (h # hs) = Some(case pass2 hs of None ⇒ h | Some h' ⇒ link h h')

```

```

fun merge-pairs :: ('a::linorder) hp list ⇒ 'a heap where
merge-pairs [] = None
| merge-pairs [h] = Some h
| merge-pairs (h1 # h2 # hs) =
  Some(let h12 = link h1 h2 in case merge-pairs hs of None ⇒ h12 | Some h ⇒
link h12 h)

```

```

fun del-min :: ('a::linorder) heap ⇒ 'a heap where
del-min None = None
| del-min (Some(Hp x hs)) = pass2 (pass1 hs)

```

3.2 Correctness Proofs

An optimization:

```

lemma pass12-merge-pairs: pass2 (pass1 hs) = merge-pairs hs
⟨proof⟩

```

```

declare pass12-merge-pairs[code-unfold]

```

3.2.1 Invariants

```

fun php :: ('a::linorder) hp ⇒ bool where
php (Hp x hs) = (∀ h ∈ set hs. (∀ y ∈ set-hp h. x ≤ y) ∧ php h)

```

```

definition invar :: ('a::linorder) heap ⇒ bool where
invar ho = (case ho of None ⇒ True | Some h ⇒ php h)

```

```

lemma php-link: php h1 ⇒ php h2 ⇒ php (link h1 h2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma invar-merge:
  [ invar h1; invar h2 ] ⇒ invar (merge h1 h2)
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma invar-insert: invar h ⇒ invar (insert x h)

```


<proof>

lemma *invar-pass1*: $\forall h \in \text{set } hs. \text{php } h \implies \forall h \in \text{set } (\text{pass}_1 \text{ } hs). \text{php } h$
<proof>

lemma *invar-pass2*: $\forall h \in \text{set } hs. \text{php } h \implies \text{invar } (\text{pass}_2 \text{ } hs)$
<proof>

lemma *invar-Some*: $\text{invar}(\text{Some } h) = \text{php } h$
<proof>

lemma *invar-del-min*: $\text{invar } h \implies \text{invar } (\text{del-min } h)$
<proof>

3.2.2 Functional Correctness

fun *mset-hp* :: 'a hp \Rightarrow 'a multiset **where**
mset-hp (Hp x hs) = {#x#} + Union-mset(mset(map mset-hp hs))

definition *mset-heap* :: 'a heap \Rightarrow 'a multiset **where**
mset-heap ho = (case ho of None \Rightarrow {#} | Some h \Rightarrow mset-hp h)

lemma *set-mset-mset-hp*: $\text{set-mset } (\text{mset-hp } h) = \text{set-hp } h$
<proof>

lemma *mset-hp-empty[simp]*: $\text{mset-hp } hp \neq \{\#\}$
<proof>

lemma *mset-heap-Some*: $\text{mset-heap}(\text{Some } hp) = \text{mset-hp } hp$
<proof>

lemma *mset-heap-empty*: $\text{mset-heap } h = \{\#\} \iff h = \text{None}$
<proof>

lemma *get-min-in*:
 $h \neq \text{None} \implies \text{get-min } h \in \text{set-hp}(\text{the } h)$
<proof>

lemma *get-min-min*: $\llbracket h \neq \text{None}; \text{invar } h; x \in \text{set-hp}(\text{the } h) \rrbracket \implies \text{get-min } h \leq x$
<proof>

lemma *mset-link*: $\text{mset-hp } (\text{link } h1 \text{ } h2) = \text{mset-hp } h1 + \text{mset-hp } h2$
<proof>

lemma *mset-merge*: $\text{mset-heap } (\text{merge } h1 \text{ } h2) = \text{mset-heap } h1 + \text{mset-heap } h2$
<proof>

lemma *mset-insert*: $\text{mset-heap } (\text{insert } a \text{ } h) = \{\#a\# \} + \text{mset-heap } h$

<proof>

lemma *mset-merge-pairs*: $mset\text{-heap } (merge\text{-pairs } hs) = Union\text{-mset}(image\text{-mset } mset\text{-hp } (mset\text{ } hs))$

<proof>

lemma *mset-del-min*: $h \neq None \implies$

$mset\text{-heap } (del\text{-min } h) = mset\text{-heap } h - \{\#get\text{-min } h\# \}$

<proof>

Last step: prove all axioms of the priority queue specification:

interpretation *pairing*: *Priority-Queue-Merge*

where *empty* = *None* **and** *is-empty* = $\lambda h. h = None$

and *merge* = *merge* **and** *insert* = *insert*

and *del-min* = *del-min* **and** *get-min* = *get-min*

and *invar* = *invar* **and** *mset* = *mset-heap*

<proof>

end

References

- [1] M. L. Fredman, R. Sedgwick, D. D. Sleator, and R. E. Tarjan. The pairing heap: A new form of self-adjusting heap. *Algorithmica*, 1(1):111–129, 1986.
- [2] C. Okasaki. *Purely Functional Data Structures*. Cambridge University Press, 1998.