# Real-Time Double-Ended Queue

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#### Abstract

A double-ended queue (deque) is a queue where one can enqueue and dequeue at both ends. We define and verify the deque implementation by Chuang and Goldberg [1]. It is purely functional and all operations run in constant time.

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1 Double-Ended Queue Specification			
theory $Deque$ imports $Main$ begin			
Model-oriented specification in terms of an abstraction function to a	a list.		
locale $Deque =$ fixes $empty :: 'q$ fixes $enqL :: 'a \Rightarrow 'q \Rightarrow 'q$ fixes $enqR :: 'a \Rightarrow 'q \Rightarrow 'q$ fixes $firstL :: 'q \Rightarrow 'a$ fixes $firstR :: 'q \Rightarrow 'a$ fixes $deqL :: 'q \Rightarrow 'q$ fixes $deqR :: 'q \Rightarrow 'q$ fixes $is-empty :: 'q \Rightarrow bool$ fixes $listL :: 'q \Rightarrow 'a$ list fixes $invar :: 'q \Rightarrow bool$			
assumes $list-empty$ : $listL\ empty = []$			
assumes $list\text{-}enqL$ : $invar\ q \Longrightarrow listL(enqL\ x\ q) = x\ \#\ listL\ q$ assumes $list\text{-}enqR$ : $invar\ q \Longrightarrow rev\ (listL\ (enqR\ x\ q)) = x\ \#\ rev\ (listL\ q)$ assumes $list\text{-}deqL$ : $[invar\ q;\ \neg\ listL\ q = []] \Longrightarrow listL(deqL\ q) = tl(listL\ q)$ assumes $list\text{-}deqR$ : $[invar\ q;\ \neg\ rev\ (listL\ q) = []] \Longrightarrow rev\ (listL\ (deqR\ q)) = tl\ (rev\ (listL\ q))$			
assumes $list$ -first $L$ : $\llbracket invar\ q; \neg\ listL\ q = \llbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket \implies firstL\ q = hd(listL\ q)$ assumes $list$ -first $R$ :			

```
\llbracket invar \ q; \ \neg \ rev \ (listL \ q) = \llbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \mathit{firstR} \ q = \mathit{hd}(\mathit{rev}(\mathit{listL} \ q))
assumes list-is-empty:
 invar \ q \Longrightarrow is\text{-}empty \ q = (listL \ q = [])
assumes invar-empty:
 invar empty
assumes invar-enqL:
 invar q \Longrightarrow invar(enqL \ x \ q)
assumes invar-enqR:
 invar q \Longrightarrow invar(enqR \ x \ q)
{\bf assumes}\ invar\text{-}deqL:
 \llbracket invar\ q; \neg\ is\text{-}empty\ q \rrbracket \implies invar(deqL\ q)
assumes invar-deqR:
 \llbracket invar \; q; \; \neg \; is\text{-}empty \; q \rrbracket \; \Longrightarrow invar(deqR \; q)
begin
abbreviation listR :: 'q \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  listR \ deque \equiv rev \ (listL \ deque)
\quad \text{end} \quad
\quad \text{end} \quad
\mathbf{2}
        Type Classes
theory Type-Classes
imports Main
begin
     Overloaded functions:
class is\text{-}empty =
  fixes is-empty :: 'a \Rightarrow bool
{\bf class} \ invar =
  fixes invar :: 'a \Rightarrow bool
{f class} \ size-new =
  fixes size-new :: 'a \Rightarrow nat
{f class} \ step =
  fixes step :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a
{\bf class}\ remaining\text{-}steps =
  fixes remaining-steps :: 'a \Rightarrow nat
```

### 3 Stack

```
theory Stack
imports Type-Classes
begin
```

A datatype encapsulating two lists. Is used as a base data-structure in different places. It has the operations *push*, *pop* and *first*.

```
datatype (plugins del: size) 'a stack = Stack 'a list 'a list
```

```
fun push :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ stack \Rightarrow 'a \ stack where
 push\ x\ (Stack\ left\ right) = Stack\ (x\#left)\ right
fun pop :: 'a \ stack \Rightarrow 'a \ stack \ where
  pop (Stack [] [])
                      = Stack [] []
 pop (Stack (x \# left) right) = Stack left right
| pop (Stack []
                   (x \# right)) = Stack [] right
fun first :: 'a \ stack \Rightarrow 'a \ \mathbf{where}
 first (Stack (x \# left) right)
| first (Stack []
                     (x \# right)) = x
instantiation \ stack :: (type) \ is-empty
begin
fun is-empty-stack where
 is-empty-stack (Stack [] []) = True
| is-empty-stack -
                                = False
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
```

### 4 Current Stack

theory Current imports Stack begin

end

This data structure is composed of:

- the newly added elements to one end of a deque during the rebalancing phase
- the number of these newly added elements

- the originally contained elements
- the number of elements which will be contained after the rebalancing is finished.

```
datatype (plugins del: size) 'a current = Current 'a list nat 'a stack nat

fun push :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a current \Rightarrow 'a current where

push x (Current extra added old remained) = Current (x#extra) (added + 1) old

remained

fun pop :: 'a current \Rightarrow 'a * 'a current where

pop (Current [] added old remained) =

(first old, Current [] added (Stack.pop old) (remained - 1))

| pop (Current (x#xs) added old remained) =

(x, Current xs (added - 1) old remained)

fun first :: 'a current \Rightarrow 'a where

first current = fst (pop current)

abbreviation drop-first :: 'a current \Rightarrow 'a current where

drop-first current \equiv snd (pop current)
```

### 5 Idle

end

theory *Idle* imports *Stack* begin

Represents the 'idle' state of one deque end. It contains a stack and its size as a natural number.

```
datatype (plugins del: size) 'a idle = Idle 'a stack nat

fun push :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a idle \Rightarrow 'a idle where
  push x (Idle stack stackSize) = Idle (Stack.push x stack) (Suc stackSize)

fun pop :: 'a idle \Rightarrow ('a * 'a idle) where
  pop (Idle stack stackSize) = (Stack.first stack, Idle (Stack.pop stack) (stackSize - 1))
```

#### 6 Common

end

theory Common imports Current Idle

#### begin

The last two phases of both deque ends during rebalancing:

Copy: Using the *step* function the new elements of this deque end are brought back into the original order.

*Idle*: The rebalancing of the deque end is finished.

datatype (plugins del: size)'a common-state = Copy 'a current 'a list 'a list nat

Each phase contains a *current* state, that holds the original elements of the deque end.

```
| Idle 'a current 'a idle
Functions:
 push, pop: Add and remove elements using the current state.
 step: Executes one step of the rebalancing, while keeping the invariant.
fun normalize :: 'a \ common-state \Rightarrow 'a \ common-state \ \mathbf{where}
  normalize (Copy current old new moved) = (
   case\ current\ of\ Current\ extra\ added\ -\ remained\ \Rightarrow
     if moved \ge remained
     then Idle current (idle.Idle (Stack extra new) (added + moved))
     else Copy current old new moved
instantiation common-state ::(type) step
begin
fun step-common-state :: 'a common-state \Rightarrow 'a common-state where
  step (Idle current idle) = Idle current idle
| step (Copy current aux new moved) = (
   case\ current\ of\ Current - - - remained \Rightarrow
     normalize (
       if moved < remained
       then Copy current (tl aux) ((hd aux)#new) (moved + 1)
       else Copy current aux new moved
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
fun push :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ common-state \Rightarrow 'a \ common-state \ \mathbf{where}
 push\ x\ (Idle\ current\ (idle.Idle\ stack\ stackSize)) =
```

```
Idle\ (Current.push\ x\ current)\ (idle.Idle\ (Stack.push\ x\ stack)\ (Suc\ stackSize))\\ |\ push\ x\ (Copy\ current\ aux\ new\ moved) =\ Copy\ (Current.push\ x\ current)\ aux\ new\ moved
```

```
fun pop :: 'a common-state \Rightarrow 'a * 'a common-state where
pop (Idle current idle) = (let (x, idle) = Idle.pop idle in (x, Idle (drop-first current) idle))
| pop (Copy current aux new moved) =
(first current, normalize (Copy (drop-first current) aux new moved))
```

end

### 7 Bigger End of Deque

theory Big imports Common begin

The bigger end of the deque during rebalancing can be in two phases:

Big1: Using the step function the originally contained elements, which will be kept in this end, are reversed.

Big2: Specified in theory Common. Is used to reverse the elements from the previous phase again to get them in the original order.

Each phase contains a current state, which holds the original elements of the deque end.

```
datatype (plugins del: size) 'a big-state =
Big1 'a current 'a stack 'a list nat
| Big2 'a common-state
```

Functions:

push, pop: Add and remove elements using the current state.

step: Executes one step of the rebalancing

```
instantiation big-state ::(type) step begin
```

```
fun step-big-state :: 'a big-state \Rightarrow 'a big-state where step (Big2 state) = Big2 (step state) | step (Big1 current - aux 0) = Big2 (normalize (Copy current aux [] 0)) | step (Big1 current big aux count) = Big1 current (Stack.pop big) ((Stack.first big)#aux) (count - 1)
```

 $instance\langle proof \rangle$ 

#### end

end

### 8 Smaller End of Deque

theory Small imports Common begin

The smaller end of the deque during *Rebalancing* can be in one three phases:

Small1: Using the step function the originally contained elements are reversed.

Small2: Using the *step* function the newly obtained elements from the bigger end are reversed on top of the ones reversed in the previous phase.

Small3: See theory Common. Is used to reverse the elements from the two previous phases again to get them again in the original order.

Each phase contains a *current* state, which holds the original elements of the deque end.

```
datatype (plugins del: size) 'a small-state =
    Small1 'a current 'a stack 'a list
    | Small2 'a current 'a list 'a stack 'a list nat
    | Small3 'a common-state
```

#### Functions:

push, pop: Add and remove elements using the current state.

step: Executes one step of the rebalancing, while keeping the invariant.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{instantiation} \ \textit{small-state} \ensuremath{::} (\textit{type}) \ \textit{step} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}$ 

```
fun step-small-state :: 'a small-state <math>\Rightarrow 'a small-state where
  step (Small3 \ state) = Small3 \ (step \ state)
| step (Small1 current small auxS) = (
   if is-empty small
   then Small1 current small auxS
   else Small1 current (Stack.pop small) ((Stack.first small)\#auxS)
| step (Small2 current auxS big newS count) = (
   if is-empty big
   then Small3 (normalize (Copy current auxS newS count))
   else Small2 current auxS (Stack.pop big) ((Stack.first big)#newS) (count + 1)
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
fun push :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ small-state \Rightarrow 'a \ small-state \ \mathbf{where}
 push\ x\ (Small 3\ state) = Small 3\ (Common.push\ x\ state)
\mid push \ x \ (Small1 \ current \ small \ auxS) = Small1 \ (Current.push \ x \ current) \ small
| push x (Small2 current auxS big newS count) =
   Small2 (Current.push x current) auxS big newS count
fun pop :: 'a \ small-state \Rightarrow 'a * 'a \ small-state \ \mathbf{where}
 pop (Small 3 state) = (
   let (x, state) = Common.pop state
   in (x, Small3 state)
\mid pop \; (Small1 \; current \; small \; auxS) =
   (first current, Small1 (drop-first current) small auxS)
| pop (Small2 current auxS big newS count) =
   (first current, Small2 (drop-first current) auxS big newS count)
end
```

### 9 Combining Big and Small

```
theory States imports Big\ Small begin  {\bf datatype}\ direction = Left \mid Right   {\bf datatype}\ 'a\ states = States\ direction\ 'a\ big\text{-}state\ 'a\ small\text{-}state }   instantiation states::(type)\ step begin  {\bf fun}\ step\text{-}states::\ 'a\ states \Rightarrow 'a\ states\ {\bf where}
```

```
step \; (States \; dir \; (Big1 \; currentB \; big \; auxB \; 0) \; (Small1 \; currentS \; - \; auxS)) = \\ States \; dir \; (step \; (Big1 \; currentB \; big \; auxB \; 0)) \; (Small2 \; currentS \; auxS \; big \; [] \; 0) \\ | \; step \; (States \; dir \; left \; right) = \; States \; dir \; (step \; left) \; (step \; right) \\ | \; instance \langle proof \rangle \\ end
```

end

### 10 Real-Time Deque Implementation

theory RealTimeDeque imports States begin

The real-time deque can be in the following states:

*Empty*: No values stored. No dequeue operation possible.

One: One element in the deque.

Two: Two elements in the deque.

Three: Three elements in the deque.

Idles: Deque with a left and a right end, fulfilling the following invariant:

- $3 * \text{size of left end} \ge \text{size of right end}$
- 3 \* size of right end  $\geq$  size of left end
- Neither of the ends is empty

Rebal: Deque which violated the invariant of the *Idles* state by non-balanced dequeue and enqueue operations. The invariants during in this state are:

- The rebalancing is not done yet. The deque needs to be in *Idles* state otherwise.
- The rebalancing is in a valid state (Defined in theory *States*)
- The two ends of the deque are in a size window, such that after finishing the rebalancing the invariant of the *Idles* state will be met.

Functions:

is-empty: Checks if a deque is in the Empty state

- deqL': Dequeues an element on the left end and return the element and the deque without this element. If the deque is in *idle* state and the size invariant is violated either a *rebalancing* is started or if there are 3 or less elements left the respective states are used. On *rebalancing* start, six steps are executed initially. During *rebalancing* state four steps are executed and if it is finished the deque returns to *idle* state.
- deqL: Removes one element on the left end and only returns the new deque.
- firstL: Removes one element on the left end and only returns the element.
- enqL: Enqueues an element on the left and returns the resulting deque. Like in deqL' when violating the size invariant in idle state, a rebalancing with six initial steps is started. During rebalancing state four steps are executed and if it is finished the deque returns to idle state.

swap: The two ends of the deque are swapped.

- deqR', deqR, firstR, enqR: Same behaviour as the left-counterparts. Implemented using the left-counterparts by swapping the deque before and after the operation.
- listL, listR: Get all elements of the deque in a list starting at the left or right end. They are needed as list abstractions for the correctness proofs.

```
datatype 'a deque =
    Empty
   One'a
   Two \ 'a \ 'a
   Three \ 'a \ 'a \ 'a
   Idles 'a idle 'a idle
  Rebal 'a states
definition empty where
  empty = Empty
instantiation deque::(type) is-empty
begin
fun is-empty-deque :: 'a deque \Rightarrow bool where
  is-empty-deque Empty = True
| is\text{-}empty\text{-}deque - = False
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
fun swap :: 'a deque \Rightarrow 'a deque where
```

```
swap Empty = Empty
 swap (One x) = One x
 swap (Two x y) = Two y x
 swap (Three x y z) = Three z y x
 swap (Idles \ left \ right) = Idles \ right \ left
 swap (Rebal (States Left big small)) = (Rebal (States Right big small))
 swap (Rebal (States Right big small)) = (Rebal (States Left big small))
fun small-deque :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a deque where
  small-deque [] = Empty
| small-deque (x\#[]) [] = One x
| small-deque [] (x\#[]) = One x
 small-deque(x\#[])(y\#[]) = Two y x
 small-deque(x\#y\#[])[] = Two\ y\ x
 small-deque [] (x\#y\#[]) = Two y x
 small-deque [ (x\#y\#z\#[)) = Three z y x
 small-deque(x\#y\#z\#[])[] = Three\ z\ y\ x
 small\text{-}deque (x\#y\#[]) (z\#[]) = Three z y x
 small-deque(x\#[])(y\#z\#[]) = Three\ z\ y\ x
fun deqL':: 'a deque \Rightarrow 'a * 'a deque where
  deqL'(One \ x) = (x, Empty)
 deqL'(Two\ x\ y) = (x,\ One\ y)
 deqL' (Three x y z) = (x, Two y z)
 deqL' (Idles left (idle.Idle right length-right)) = (
   case Idle.pop left of (x, (idle.Idle left length-left)) \Rightarrow
   if \ 3 * length-left \ge length-right
   then
     (x, Idles (idle.Idle left length-left) (idle.Idle right length-right))
   else if length-left \geq 1
     let \ length-left' = 2 * length-left + 1 \ in
     let length-right' = length-right - length-left - 1 in
     let \ small = Small1 \ (Current \ [] \ 0 \ left \ length-left') \ left \ [] \ in
     let big = Big1 (Current [] 0 right length-right') right [] length-right' in
     let\ states = States\ Left\ big\ small\ in
     let \ states = (step \widehat{\phantom{a}} 6) \ states \ in
     (x, Rebal states)
   else
     case right of Stack r1 r2 \Rightarrow (x, small-deque \ r1 \ r2)
| deqL' (Rebal (States Left big small)) = (
   let (x, small) = Small.pop small in
```

```
let \ states = (step \widehat{\ \ } 4) \ (States \ Left \ big \ small) \ in
    case states of
        States Left
          (Big2 \ (Common.Idle - big))
          (Small3 (Common.Idle - small))
           \Rightarrow (x, Idles small big)
     | - \Rightarrow (x, Rebal \ states)
| deqL' (Rebal (States Right big small)) = (
    let(x, big) = Big.pop big in
    let \ states = (step \ \ ) \ (States \ Right \ big \ small) \ in
    case states of
       States Right
          (Big2 \ (Common.Idle - big))
          (Small 3 (Common.Idle - small)) \Rightarrow
            (x, Idles big small)
    | - \Rightarrow (x, Rebal \ states)
fun degR' :: 'a \ deque \Rightarrow 'a * 'a \ deque \ where
  degR' deque = (
    let(x, deque) = deqL'(swap deque)
    in (x, swap deque)
fun deqL :: 'a deque \Rightarrow 'a deque where
  deqL \ deque = (let \ (-, \ deque) = deqL' \ deque \ in \ deque)
fun deqR :: 'a deque \Rightarrow 'a deque where
  deqR \ deque = (let \ (\textit{-}, \ deque) = \ deqR' \ deque \ in \ deque)
fun firstL :: 'a \ deque \Rightarrow 'a \ \mathbf{where}
 firstL \ deque = (let \ (x, -) = deqL' \ deque \ in \ x)
fun firstR :: 'a \ deque \Rightarrow 'a \ \mathbf{where}
 firstR \ deque = (let \ (x, -) = deqR' \ deque \ in \ x)
fun enqL :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ deque \Rightarrow 'a \ deque \ \mathbf{where}
  enqL \ x \ Empty = One \ x
 enqL \ x \ (One \ y) = Two \ x \ y
 enqL \ x \ (Two \ y \ z) = Three \ x \ y \ z
 enqL\ x\ (Three\ a\ b\ c) = Idles\ (idle.Idle\ (Stack\ [x,\ a]\ [])\ 2)\ (idle.Idle\ (Stack\ [c,\ b]\ [])
[]) 2)
| enqL \ x \ (Idles \ left \ (idle.Idle \ right \ length-right)) = (
    case\ Idle.push\ x\ left\ of\ idle.Idle\ left\ length-left \Rightarrow
      if \ 3 * length-right \ge length-left
      then
        Idles (idle.Idle left length-left) (idle.Idle right length-right)
      else
```

```
let length-left = length-left - length-right - 1 in
       let\ length{-right} = 2 * length{-right} + 1\ in
       let big = Big1 (Current [] 0 left length-left) left [] length-left in
       let small = Small1 (Current [] 0 right length-right) right [] in
       let\ states = States\ Right\ big\ small\ in
       let \ states = (step \widehat{\phantom{a}} 6) \ states \ in
       Rebal\ states
| enqL \ x \ (Rebal \ (States \ Left \ big \ small)) = (
   let\ small\ =\ Small.push\ x\ small\ in
   let states = (step ~4) (States Left big small) in
    case states of
       States Left
         (Big2 (Common.Idle - big))
         (Small3 (Common.Idle - small))
        \Rightarrow Idles small big
    | - \Rightarrow Rebal \ states
| enqL \ x \ (Rebal \ (States \ Right \ big \ small)) = (
   let \ big = Big.push \ x \ big \ in
   let \ states = (step \ \ ) \ (States \ Right \ big \ small) \ in
   case states of
       States Right
         (Big2 \ (Common.Idle - big))
         (Small3 (Common.Idle - small))
        \Rightarrow Idles big small
    | - \Rightarrow Rebal \ states
fun enqR :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ deque \Rightarrow 'a \ deque \ \mathbf{where}
  enqR \ x \ deque = (
   let \ deque = enqL \ x \ (swap \ deque)
   in swap deque
end
theory Stack-Aux
imports Stack
begin
    The function list appends the two lists and is needed for the list abstrac-
tion of the deque.
fun list :: 'a \ stack \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ where
  list (Stack \ left \ right) = left @ right
instantiation stack :: (type) \ size
```

```
begin
\mathbf{fun} \ \mathit{size\text{-}stack} :: \ 'a \ \mathit{stack} \Rightarrow \mathit{nat} \ \mathbf{where}
  size (Stack \ left \ right) = length \ left + length \ right
\mathbf{instance} \langle \mathit{proof} \rangle
end
end
theory Current-Aux
{f imports} Current Stack-Aux
begin
    Specification functions:
 list: list abstraction for the originally contained elements of a deque end
       during transformation.
 invar: Is the stored number of newly added elements correct?
 size: The number of the originally contained elements.
 size-new: Number of elements which will be contained after the transfor-
       mation is finished.
fun list :: 'a \ current \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  list (Current \ extra - old -) = extra @ (Stack-Aux.list \ old)
instantiation \ current::(type) \ invar
begin
fun invar-current :: 'a \ current \Rightarrow bool \ \mathbf{where}
  invar\ (Current\ extra\ added\ -\ -) \longleftrightarrow length\ extra\ =\ added
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation \ current :: (type) \ size
begin
fun size-current :: 'a current <math>\Rightarrow nat where
  size (Current - added old -) = added + size old
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
{\bf instantiation}\ \ current :: (type)\ \ size-new
begin
```

fun  $size-new-current :: 'a \ current \Rightarrow nat \ \mathbf{where}$ 

```
size-new (Current - added - remained) = added + remained
instance \langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory Idle-Aux
imports Idle Stack-Aux
begin
fun list :: 'a \ idle \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  list (Idle \ stack -) = Stack-Aux.list \ stack
instantiation idle :: (type) \ size
begin
fun size-idle :: 'a idle <math>\Rightarrow nat where
  size (Idle \ stack \ -) = size \ stack
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation idle :: (type) is-empty
begin
fun is-empty-idle :: 'a idle <math>\Rightarrow bool where
  is\text{-}empty (Idle stack -) \longleftrightarrow is\text{-}empty stack
instance\langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{end}
instantiation idle ::(type) invar
begin
fun invar-idle :: 'a idle \Rightarrow bool where
  invar\ (Idle\ stack\ stackSize) \longleftrightarrow size\ stack = stackSize
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
\quad \text{end} \quad
theory Common-Aux
\mathbf{imports}\ \mathit{Common}\ \mathit{Current}\text{-}\mathit{Aux}\ \mathit{Idle}\text{-}\mathit{Aux}
begin
Functions:
```

list: List abstraction of the elements which this end will contain after the rebalancing is finished

list-current: List abstraction of the elements currently in this deque end.

remaining-steps: Returns how many steps are left until the rebalancing is finished.

size-new: Returns the size, that the deque end will have after the rebalancing is finished.

size: Minimum of size-new and the number of elements contained in the current state.

```
definition take-rev where
[simp]: take-rev n xs = rev (take n xs)
fun list :: 'a \ common-state \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ where
 list (Idle - idle) = Idle-Aux.list idle
| list (Copy (Current extra - - remained) old new moved)
  = extra @ take-rev (remained - moved) old @ new
fun list-current :: 'a common-state \Rightarrow 'a list where
  list-current (Idle\ current -) = Current-Aux.list\ current
| list-current (Copy current - - -) = Current-Aux.list current
instantiation \ common-state::(type) \ invar
begin
fun invar-common-state :: 'a common-state <math>\Rightarrow bool where
  invar\ (Idle\ current\ idle) \longleftrightarrow
     invar\ idle
   \land invar current
   \land size-new current = size idle
   \land take (size idle) (Current-Aux.list current) =
     take (size current) (Idle-Aux.list idle)
| invar (Copy current aux new moved) \longleftrightarrow (
   case\ current\ of\ Current - - old\ remained \Rightarrow
     moved < remained
   \land moved = length new
   \land remained \leq length aux + moved
   \land \ invar \ current
    \land take remained (Stack-Aux.list old) = take (size old) (take-rev (remained -
moved) aux @ new)
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation common-state::(type) size
begin
```

```
size (Idle \ current \ idle) = min \ (size \ current) \ (size \ idle)
| size (Copy current - - -) = min (size current) (size-new current)
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation common-state::(type) size-new
begin
fun size-new-common-state :: 'a common-state <math>\Rightarrow nat where
 size-new (Idle \ current -) = size-new \ current
| size-new (Copy current - - -) = size-new current
instance \langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation \ common-state::(type) \ remaining-steps
begin
fun remaining-steps-common-state :: 'a common-state \Rightarrow nat where
 remaining-steps (Idle - -) = 0
| remaining-steps (Copy (Current - - - remained) aux new moved) = remained -
moved
instance \langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory Big-Aux
imports Big Common-Aux
begin
Functions:
 size-new: Returns the size that the deque end will have after the rebalancing
 size: Minimum of size-new and the number of elements contained in the
      current state.
```

fun size-common-state :: 'a common-state  $\Rightarrow$  nat where

remaining-steps: Returns how many steps are left until the rebalancing is

finished.

list: List abstraction of the elements which this end will contain after the rebalancing is finished

list-current: List abstraction of the elements currently in this deque end.

```
fun list :: 'a \ big-state \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  list (Big2 \ common) = Common-Aux.list \ common
| list (Big1 (Current extra - - remained) big aux count) = (
  let reversed = take-rev count (Stack-Aux.list big) @ aux in
    extra @ (take-rev remained reversed)
fun list-current :: 'a \ big-state \Rightarrow 'a \ list where
  list-current (Big2\ common) = Common-Aux.list-current common
| list-current (Big1 current - - -) = Current-Aux.list current
instantiation big-state ::(type) invar
begin
fun invar-big-state :: 'a big-state \Rightarrow bool where
  invar\ (Big2\ state) \longleftrightarrow invar\ state
| invar (Big1 \ current \ big \ aux \ count) \longleftrightarrow (
   case \ current \ of \ Current \ extra \ added \ old \ remained \Rightarrow
      invar current
    \land remained \leq length aux + count
    \land count \leq size \ big
   \land \ \mathit{Stack-Aux.list \ old} \ = \ \mathit{rev} \ (\mathit{take} \ (\mathit{size \ old}) \ ((\mathit{rev} \ (\mathit{Stack-Aux.list \ big})) \ @ \ \mathit{aux}))
    \land take remained (Stack-Aux.list old) =
      rev (take remained (take-rev count (Stack-Aux.list big) @ aux))
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation big-state ::(type) size
begin
fun size-big-state :: 'a big-state \Rightarrow nat where
  size (Big2 \ state) = size \ state
| size (Big1 current - - -) = min (size current) (size-new current)
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
{\bf instantiation} \ \textit{big-state} :: (type) \ \textit{size-new}
begin
fun size-new-big-state :: 'a big-state \Rightarrow nat where
  size-new (Big2 \ state) = size-new \ state
| size-new (Big1 current - - -) = size-new current
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
```

```
instantiation big-state ::(type) remaining-steps
begin
fun remaining-steps-big-state :: 'a big-state <math>\Rightarrow nat where
 remaining-steps (Big2\ state) = remaining-steps state
| remaining-steps (Big1 (Current - - - remaining) - - count) = count + remaining
+ 1
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
end
theory Small-Aux
imports \ Small \ Common-Aux
begin
Functions:
 size-new: Returns the size, that the deque end will have after the rebalanc-
      ing is finished.
 size: Minimum of size-new and the number of elements contained in the
      'current' state.
 list: List abstraction of the elements which this end will contain after the
      rebalancing is finished. The first phase is not covered, since the el-
      ements, which will be transferred from the bigger deque end are not
      known yet.
 list-current: List abstraction of the elements currently in this deque end.
fun list :: 'a \ small-state \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ \mathbf{where}
 list (Small 3 common) = Common-Aux.list common
| list (Small2 (Current extra - - remained) aux big new count) =
  extra @ (take-rev (remained - (count + size big)) aux) @ (rev (Stack-Aux.list
big) @ new)
fun list-current :: 'a small-state <math>\Rightarrow 'a \ list where
 list-current (Small \ common) = Common-Aux.list-current common
 list-current (Small2 current - - - -) = Current-Aux.list current
| list-current (Small1 current - -) = Current-Aux.list current
instantiation small-state::(type) invar
begin
fun invar-small-state :: 'a small-state <math>\Rightarrow bool where
 invar (Small 3 state) = invar state
| invar (Small2 current auxS big newS count) = (
  case\ current\ of\ Current - - old\ remained \Rightarrow
```

```
remained = count + size \ big + size \ old
   \land \ count = \mathit{List.length} \ \mathit{newS}
   \land invar current
   \land List.length \ auxS \ge size \ old
   \land Stack-Aux.list old = rev (take (size old) auxS)
| invar (Small1 current small auxS) = (
  case\ current\ of\ Current - - old\ remained \Rightarrow
     invar current
   \land \ remained \geq size \ old
   \land size small + List.length auxS \ge size old
   \land Stack-Aux.list old = rev (take (size old) (rev (Stack-Aux.list small) @ auxS))
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation small-state::(type) size
begin
fun size-small-state :: 'a small-state <math>\Rightarrow nat where
  size (Small 3 state) = size state
 size (Small2 \ current - - - -) = min (size \ current) (size-new \ current)
| size (Small1 current - -) = min (size current) (size-new current)
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
instantiation \ small-state::(type) \ size-new
begin
fun size-new-small-state :: 'a small-state <math>\Rightarrow nat where
 size-new (Small3 state) = size-new state
| size-new (Small2 current - - - -) = size-new current
| size-new (Small1 current - -) = size-new current
instance \langle proof \rangle
end
theory States-Aux
imports States Big-Aux Small-Aux
begin
{\bf instantiation}\ states {::} (type)\ remaining {-} steps
begin
fun remaining-steps-states :: 'a states \Rightarrow nat where
 remaining-steps (States - big\ small) = max
```

```
(remaining-steps \ big)
    (case small of
      Small 3 \ common \Rightarrow remaining-steps \ common
      Small2 (Current - - remaining) - big - count \Rightarrow remaining - count + 1
    | Small1 (Current - - remaining) - - \Rightarrow
        case big of Big1 currentB big auxB count \Rightarrow remaining + count + 2
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
fun lists :: 'a \ states \Rightarrow 'a \ list * 'a \ list \ where
 lists (States - (Big1 currentB big auxB count) (Small1 currentS small auxS)) = (
    Big-Aux.list (Big1 currentB big auxB count),
   Small-Aux.list\ (Small2\ currentS\ (take-rev\ count\ (Stack-Aux.list\ small)\ @\ auxS)
((Stack.pop \ \widehat{\ } count) \ big) \ [] \ \theta)
| lists (States - big small) = (Big-Aux.list big, Small-Aux.list small)
fun list-small-first :: 'a states \Rightarrow 'a list where
  list-small-first states = (let (big, small) = lists states in small @ (rev big))
fun list-big-first :: 'a states \Rightarrow 'a list where
  list-big-first\ states = (let\ (big,\ small) = lists\ states\ in\ big\ @\ (rev\ small))
fun lists-current :: 'a states \Rightarrow 'a list * 'a list where
 lists-current (States - big\ small) = (Big-Aux.list-current big, Small-Aux.list-current
small
fun list-current-small-first :: 'a states <math>\Rightarrow 'a list where
  list-current-small-first\ states = (let\ (big,\ small) = lists-current\ states\ in\ small\ @
(rev\ big)
fun list-current-big-first :: 'a states \Rightarrow 'a list where
  list-current-big-first states = (let (big, small) = lists-current states in big @ (rev
small))
fun listL :: 'a \ states \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ where
  listL (States Left big small) = list-small-first (States Left big small)
| listL (States Right big small) = list-big-first (States Right big small)
instantiation states::(type) invar
begin
fun invar-states :: 'a states \Rightarrow bool where
  invar\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ \longleftrightarrow\ (
    invar biq
   \land invar small
   \land list-small-first (States dir big small) = list-current-small-first (States dir big
```

```
small)
   \land (case (big, small) of
        (Big1 - big - count, Small1 (Current - - old remained) small -) \Rightarrow
          size\ big\ -\ count\ =\ remained\ -\ size\ old\ \land\ count\ \ge\ size\ small
      | (-, Small1 - - -) \Rightarrow False
      | (Big1 - - -, -) \Rightarrow False
      | - \Rightarrow True
      ))
instance\langle proof \rangle
end
fun size-ok':: 'a states \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool where
  size-ok' (States - big\ small) steps \longleftrightarrow
      size-new\ small + steps + 2 \le 3 * size-new\ big
    \land size-new big + steps + 2 \leq 3 * size-new small
    \land \ steps + 1 \leq \textit{4} * \textit{size small}
    \land \ steps + 1 \le \textit{4} * \textit{size big}
abbreviation size-ok :: 'a \ states \Rightarrow bool \ where
  size-ok \ states \equiv size-ok' \ states \ (remaining-steps \ states)
abbreviation size-small where size-small states \equiv case states of States - - small
\Rightarrow size small
abbreviation size-new-small where
  size-new-small\ states \equiv case\ states\ of\ States - - small \Rightarrow size-new\ small
abbreviation size-big where size-big states \equiv case states of States - big - \Rightarrow size
big
abbreviation size-new-big where
  size-new-big\ states \equiv case\ states\ of\ States - big - \Rightarrow\ size-new\ big
theory RealTimeDeque-Aux
 imports RealTimeDeque States-Aux
begin
 listL, listR: Get all elements of the deque in a list starting at the left or
       right end. They are needed as list abstractions for the correctness
       proofs.
\mathbf{fun} \ \mathit{listL} :: \ 'a \ \mathit{deque} \Rightarrow \ 'a \ \mathit{list} \ \mathbf{where}
  listL \ Empty = []
 listL (One x) = [x]
| listL (Two x y) = [x, y]
```

```
listL (Three x y z) = [x, y, z]
 listL (Idles left right) = Idle-Aux.list left @ (rev (Idle-Aux.list right))
| listL (Rebal states) = States-Aux.listL states
abbreviation listR :: 'a \ deque \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ \mathbf{where}
  listR \ deque \equiv rev \ (listL \ deque)
instantiation deque::(type) invar
begin
fun invar-deque :: 'a deque \Rightarrow bool where
  invar\ Empty = True
 invar (One -) = True
 invar (Two - -) = True
 invar (Three - - -) = True
 invar\ (Idles\ left\ right) \longleftrightarrow
  invar\ left\ \land
  invar\ right\ \land
  \neg is-empty left \land
   \neg is-empty right \land
   3*size\ right \geq size\ left\ \land
   3 * size left \ge size right
| invar (Rebal states) \longleftrightarrow
   invar\ states\ \land
   size-ok states \land
   0 < remaining-steps states
instance \langle proof \rangle
end
end
```

## 11 Basic Lemma Library

```
theory RTD-Util imports Main begin lemma take-last-length: [take (Suc \ \theta) \ (rev \ xs) = [last \ xs]]] \Longrightarrow Suc \ \theta \leq length \ xs \ \langle proof \rangle lemma take-last: xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow take \ 1 \ (rev \ xs) = [last \ xs] \ \langle proof \rangle lemma take-hd [simp]: xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow take \ (Suc \ \theta) \ xs = [hd \ xs] \ \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma cons-tl: x \# xs = ys \Longrightarrow xs = tl \ ys
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma cons-hd: x \# xs = ys \Longrightarrow x = hd ys
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take-hd': ys \neq [] \implies take (size ys) (x \# xs) = take (Suc (size xs)) ys \implies
hd ys = x
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rev-app-single: rev xs @ [x] = rev (x \# xs)
lemma hd-drop-1 [simp]: xs \neq [] \implies hd \ xs \# \ drop \ (Suc \ \theta) \ xs = xs
lemma hd-drop [simp]: n < length xs \Longrightarrow hd (drop n xs) # drop <math>(Suc n) xs =
drop \ n \ xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take-1: 0 < x \land 0 < y \Longrightarrow take \ x \ xs = take \ y \ ys \Longrightarrow take \ 1 \ xs = take \ 1
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma last-drop-rev: xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow last \ xs \ \# \ drop \ 1 \ (rev \ xs) = rev \ xs
lemma Suc-min [simp]: 0 < x \Longrightarrow 0 < y \Longrightarrow Suc \ (min \ (x - Suc \ 0) \ (y - Suc \ 0))
\theta)) = min \ x \ y
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma rev-tl-hd: xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow rev (tl xs) @ [hd xs] = rev xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma app-rev: as @ rev bs = cs @ rev ds \Longrightarrow bs @ rev as = ds @ rev cs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma tl-drop-2: tl (drop n xs) = drop (Suc n) xs
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Suc\text{-}sub: Suc\ n=m\Longrightarrow n=m-1
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma length-one-hd: length xs = 1 \implies xs = [hd \ xs]
  \langle proof \rangle
end
```

### 12 Stack Proofs

```
theory Stack-Proof
imports Stack-Aux RTD-Util
begin
lemma push-list [simp]: list (push \ x \ stack) = x \# list \ stack
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list [simp]: list (pop\ stack) = tl (list\ stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma first-list [simp]: \neg is-empty stack \Longrightarrow first \; stack = hd \; (list \; stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-empty: list stack = [] \longleftrightarrow is-empty stack
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-not-empty: list stack \neq [] \longleftrightarrow \neg is-empty stack
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-empty-2 [simp]: [list stack \neq []; is-empty stack] \Longrightarrow False
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{list-not-empty-2} \ [\mathit{simp}] : \llbracket \mathit{list} \ \mathit{stack} = \llbracket \rrbracket; \ \neg \ \mathit{is-empty} \ \mathit{stack} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \mathit{False}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-empty-size: list stack = [] \longleftrightarrow size \ stack = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-not-empty-size:list stack \neq [] \longleftrightarrow 0 < size stack
lemma list-empty-size-2 [simp]: [list stack \neq []; size stack = 0] \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{list-not-empty-size-2} \ [\mathit{simp}] : \llbracket \mathit{list} \ \mathit{stack} = \llbracket \rrbracket; \ \mathit{0} < \mathit{size} \ \mathit{stack} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \mathit{False}
lemma size-push [simp]: size (push x stack) = Suc (size stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop [simp]: size (pop stack) = size stack - Suc 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-empty: size (stack :: 'a \ stack) = 0 \longleftrightarrow is-empty \ stack
lemma size-not-empty: size (stack :: 'a stack) > 0 \longleftrightarrow \neg is-empty stack
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-empty-2[simp]: [size\ (stack\ ::\ 'a\ stack)\ =\ 0;\ \neg is-empty\ stack]] \Longrightarrow
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-not-empty-2[simp]: [0 < size (stack :: 'a stack); is-empty stack] \implies
False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-list-length [simp]: length (list stack) = size stack
lemma first-pop [simp]: \neg is-empty stack \Longrightarrow first stack \# list (pop stack) = list
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma push-not-empty [simp]: \llbracket \neg is-empty stack; is-empty (push x stack) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow
False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list-length [simp]: \neg is-empty stack
   \implies Suc (length (list (pop stack))) = length (list stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma first-take: \neg is-empty stack \Longrightarrow [first \ stack] = take 1 \ (list \ stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma first-take-tl [simp]: 0 < size big
   \implies (first big # take count (tl (list big))) = take (Suc count) (list big)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma first-take-pop [simp]: \llbracket \neg is\text{-empty stack}; \ 0 < x \rrbracket
   \implies first stack # take (x - Suc \ 0) (list (pop \ stack)) = take x (list stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma [simp]: first (Stack [] []) = undefined
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma first-hd: first stack = hd (list stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-tl [simp]: list (pop\ stack) = tl (list\ stack)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-drop: list (pop stack) = drop 1 (list stack)
lemma popN-drop [simp]: list ((pop \ ^n) stack) = drop n (list stack)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma popN-size [simp]: size ((pop \ ^n) stack) = (size stack) - n
lemma take-first: [0 < size s1; 0 < size s2; take (size s1) (list s2) = take (size s2)
s2) (list s1)
    \implies first \ s1 = first \ s2
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{end}
13
         Idle Proofs
theory Idle-Proof
  imports Idle-Aux Stack-Proof
begin
lemma push-list [simp]: list (push \ x \ idle) = x \# list \ idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list [simp]: \llbracket \neg is\text{-empty idle}; pop idle = (x, idle') \rrbracket \implies x \# list idle'
= list idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list-tl [simp]:
    \llbracket \neg \text{ is-empty idle; pop idle} = (x, idle') \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \# (tl (list idle)) = list idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list-tl' [simp]: [pop \ idle = (x, \ idle')] \implies list \ idle' = tl \ (list \ idle)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-push [simp]: size (push x idle) = Suc (size idle)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop [simp]: \llbracket \neg is-empty idle; pop idle = (x, idle') \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Suc (size idle')
= size idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop-sub: [pop \ idle = (x, \ idle')] \implies size idle' = size idle - 1
lemma invar-push: invar\ idle \implies invar\ (push\ x\ idle)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-pop: [invar\ idle;\ pop\ idle = (x,\ idle')] \implies invar\ idle'
  \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma size-empty: size  $idle = 0 \longleftrightarrow is$ -empty (idle :: 'a idle)

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-not-empty: 0 < size idle \longleftrightarrow \neg is\text{-empty} (idle :: 'a idle)
lemma size-empty-2 [simp]: \llbracket \neg is-empty (idle :: 'a idle); 0 = size idle\rrbracket \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-not-empty-2 [simp]: [is-empty (idle :: 'a idle); 0 < size idle]] \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-empty: list idle = [] \longleftrightarrow is-empty idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-not-empty: list idle \neq [] \longleftrightarrow \neg is-empty idle
lemma list-empty-2 [simp]: [list idle = []; \negis-empty (idle :: 'a idle)] \Longrightarrow False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-not-empty-2 [simp]: [[list idle \neq []; is-empty (idle :: 'a idle)]] \Longrightarrow False
lemma list-empty-size: list idle = [] \longleftrightarrow 0 = size \ idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-not-empty-size: list idle \neq [] \longleftrightarrow 0 < size idle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-empty-size-2 [simp]: [list idle \neq []; 0 = size \ idle ] \Longrightarrow False
lemma list-not-empty-size-2 [simp]: [list idle = []; 0 < size idle] \implies False
  \langle proof \rangle
end
```

### 14 Current Proofs

```
theory Current-Proof imports Current-Aux Stack-Proof begin  \begin{aligned} &\mathbf{lemma} \ push\text{-}list \ [simp]: \ list \ (push \ x \ current) = x \ \# \ list \ current \\ &\langle proof \rangle \end{aligned}   \begin{aligned} &\mathbf{lemma} \ pop\text{-}list \ [simp]: \\ &\mathbb{[}\theta < size \ current; \ invar \ current] \implies fst \ (pop \ current) \ \# \ tl \ (list \ current) = list \end{aligned}
```

```
current
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma drop-first-list [simp]: [invar\ current;\ 0 < size\ current]
  \implies list (drop-first current) = tl (list current)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-push: invar current \implies invar (push x current)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-pop: [0 < size\ current;\ invar\ current;\ pop\ current = (x,\ current')]
   \implies invar\ current'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-drop-first: [0 < size \ current; \ invar \ current] \implies invar \ (drop-first)
current)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-size [simp]: [invar\ current;\ list\ current = [];\ 0 < size\ current] \Longrightarrow
False
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-push [simp]: invar current \implies size-new (push \ x \ current) = Suc
(size-new current)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-push [simp]: size (push x current) = Suc (size current)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-pop [simp]: [0 < size-new current; invar current]
  \implies Suc (size-new (drop-first current)) = size-new current
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop [simp]: [0 < size \ current; \ invar \ current]
  \implies Suc (size (drop-first current)) = size current
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop-suc [simp]: [0 < size \ current; \ invar \ current; \ pop \ current = (x, x)
   \implies Suc (size current') = size current
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop-sub: [0 < size \ current; \ invar \ current; \ pop \ current = (x, \ current')]
   \implies size current' = size current - 1
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-drop-first-sub: [0 < size current; invar current]
   \implies size (drop-first current) = size current - 1
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

end

### 15 Common Proofs

```
theory Common-Proof
imports Common-Aux Idle-Proof Current-Proof
begin
lemma take-rev-drop: take-rev n xs @ acc = drop (length <math>xs - n) (rev xs) @ acc
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take\text{-rev-step: } xs \neq [] \implies take\text{-rev } n \ (tl \ xs) @ \ (hd \ xs \ \# \ acc) = take\text{-rev}
(Suc \ n) \ xs @ acc
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take\text{-}rev\text{-}empty [simp]: take\text{-}rev n [] = []
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take-rev-tl-hd:
    0 < n \Longrightarrow xs \neq [] \Longrightarrow take\text{-rev} \ n \ xs @ ys = take\text{-rev} \ (n - (Suc \ \theta)) \ (tl \ xs) @
(hd xs \# ys)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma take-rev-nth:
    n < length \ xs \implies x = xs \ ! \ n \implies x \ \# \ take-rev \ n \ xs \ @ \ ys = \ take-rev \ (Suc \ n)
xs @ ys
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{step-list} \ [\mathit{simp}] \colon \mathit{invar} \ \mathit{common} \Longrightarrow \mathit{list} \ (\mathit{step} \ \mathit{common}) = \mathit{list} \ \mathit{common}
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-list-current [simp]: invar common \Longrightarrow list-current (step common) =
list\text{-}current\ common
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma push-list [simp]: list (push x common) = x # list common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-step: invar (common :: 'a common-state) \implies invar (step common)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-push: invar\ common \implies invar\ (push\ x\ common)
\langle proof \rangle
0 < size \ common;
  invar common;
```

```
pop\ common = (x,\ common')
] \implies invar\ common'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma push-list-current [simp]: list-current (push x left) = x # list-current left
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list [simp]: invar common \implies 0 < size \ common \implies pop \ common =
(x, common') \Longrightarrow
  x \# list common' = list common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list-current: invar common \Longrightarrow 0 < size common \Longrightarrow pop common =
(x, common')
  \implies x \# list\text{-}current \ common' = list\text{-}current \ common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-current-size [simp]:
 [0 < size\ common;\ list-current\ common = [];\ invar\ common] \Longrightarrow False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-size [simp]: [0 < size\ common;\ list\ common = [];\ invar\ common] \Longrightarrow
False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size [simp]: invar (common :: 'a common-state) \implies size (step com-
mon) = size\ common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-new [simp]: invar (common :: 'a common-state)
   \implies size-new \ (step \ common) = size-new \ common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-step [simp]: [invar (common :: 'a common-state); remain-
ing-steps common > 0
  \implies Suc (remaining-steps (step common)) = remaining-steps common
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-step-sub [simp]: [invar (common :: 'a common-state)]
\implies remaining-steps (step common) = remaining-steps common - 1
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-step-0 [simp]: [invar (common :: 'a common-state); re-
maining-steps common = 0
  \implies remaining-steps (step common) = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-push [simp]: invar common
  \implies remaining-steps (push x common) = remaining-steps common
```

```
lemma remaining-steps-pop: [invar\ common;\ pop\ common = (x,\ common')]
 \implies remaining-steps common' \leq remaining-steps common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-push [simp]: invar\ common \implies size\ (push\ x\ common) = Suc\ (size
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-push [simp]: invar\ common \implies size-new\ (push\ x\ common) = Suc
(size-new\ common)
 \langle proof \rangle
\implies Suc (size common') = size common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-pop [simp]: [invar common; 0 < size-new common; pop common
= (x, common')
  \implies Suc (size-new common') = size-new common
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-size-new: [invar\ (common :: 'a\ common-state);\ 0 < size\ common] \Longrightarrow
0 < size-new\ common
 \langle proof \rangle
end
16
       Big Proofs
theory Big-Proof
imports Big-Aux Common-Proof
begin
lemma step-list [simp]: invar big \implies list (step\ big) = list\ big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-list-current [simp]: invar big \implies list-current (step big) = list-current
biq
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma push-list [simp]: list (push \ x \ big) = x \# list \ big
\langle proof \rangle
```

 $\langle proof \rangle$ 

0 < size (Big1 current big aux count); invar (Big1 current big aux count)

```
\parallel \implies first \ current \ \# \ list \ (Big1 \ (drop-first \ current) \ big \ aux \ count) =
      list (Big1 current big aux count)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-list [simp]: [0 < size \ big; \ invar \ big; \ list \ big = []] \Longrightarrow False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list [simp]: [0 < size big; invar big; Big.pop big = (x, big')]
   \implies x \# list big' = list big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list-tl: [0 < size \ big; \ invar \ big; \ pop \ big = (x, \ big')] \implies list \ big' = tl
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-step: invar (biq :: 'a biq-state) \implies invar (step biq)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-push: invar big \implies invar (push x big)
  \langle proof \rangle
0 < size big;
  invar big;
 pop \ big = (x, big')
] \implies invar \ big'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma push-list-current [simp]: list-current (push x big) = x \# list-current big
lemma pop-list-current [simp]: [invar big; 0 < size big; Big.pop big = (x, big')]
   \implies x \# list\text{-}current \ big' = list\text{-}current \ big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-current-size: [0 < size\ big;\ list-current\ big = [];\ invar\ big] \Longrightarrow False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size: invar (big :: 'a big-state) \Longrightarrow size big = size (step big)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-step [simp]: [invar (big :: 'a big-state); remaining-steps big
   \implies Suc (remaining-steps (step big)) = remaining-steps big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-step-0 [simp]: [invar (big :: 'a big-state); remaining-steps
```

```
big = 0
   \implies remaining-steps (step big) = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-push: invar big \implies remaining-steps (push x big) = re-
maining-steps big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-pop: [invar\ big;\ pop\ big = (x,\ big')]
   \implies remaining-steps big' \leq remaining-steps big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-push \ [simp]: invar \ big \implies size \ (push \ x \ big) = Suc \ (size \ big)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-push [simp]: invar big \implies size-new (push x big) = Suc (size-new
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop [simp]: [invar\ big;\ 0 < size\ big;\ pop\ big = (x,\ big')]
   \implies Suc \ (size \ big') = size \ big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-pop [simp]: [invar\ big;\ 0 < size-new\ big;\ pop\ big = (x,\ big')]
    \implies Suc (size-new big') = size-new big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-size-new: [invar\ (big :: 'a\ big-state);\ 0 < size\ big]] \Longrightarrow 0 < size-new
big
  \langle proof \rangle
end
17
         Small Proofs
theory Small-Proof
```

```
imports Common-Proof Small-Aux
begin
lemma step\text{-}size [simp]: invar (small :: 'a small-state) \Longrightarrow size (step small) = size
small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-new [simp]:
    invar\ (small :: 'a\ small-state) \Longrightarrow size-new\ (step\ small) = size-new\ small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-push [simp]: invar small <math>\Longrightarrow size (push x small) = Suc (size small)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma size-new-push [simp]: invar small \implies size-new (push x small) = Suc
(size-new small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-pop [simp]: [invar\ small;\ 0 < size\ small;\ pop\ small = (x,\ small')]
   \implies Suc \ (size \ small') = size \ small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-new-pop [simp]: [invar small; 0 < size-new small; pop small = (x, y)
   \implies Suc \ (size-new \ small') = size-new \ small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma size-size-new: [invar (small :: 'a small-state); 0 < size small] \implies 0 <
size-new\ small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-list-current [simp]: invar small \implies list-current (step small) = list-current
small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-list-common [simp]:
    \llbracket small = Small \exists common; invar small \rrbracket \Longrightarrow list (step small) = list small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-list-Small2 [simp]:
  assumes
   small = (Small \ current \ aux \ big \ new \ count)
   invar\ small
  shows
   list (step small) = list small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-step: invar (small :: 'a small-state) \implies invar (step small)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-push: invar\ small \implies invar\ (push\ x\ small)
  \langle proof \rangle
0 < size small;
  invar small;
 pop \ small = (x, small')
] \implies invar\ small'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma push-list-common [simp]: small = Small3 common \Longrightarrow list (push x small)
= x \# list small
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma push-list-current [simp]: list-current (push x small) = x # list-current
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma pop-list-current [simp]: [invar small; 0 < size small; Small.pop small =
  \implies x \# list\text{-}current \ small' = list\text{-}current \ small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-current-size [simp]: [0 < size small; list-current small = []; invar
small \implies False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-Small2 [simp]: [
  0 < size (Small2 current auxS big newS count);
  invar (Small2 current auxS big newS count)
   fst (Current.pop current) # list (Small2 (drop-first current) auxS big newS
count) =
   list (Small2 current auxS big newS count)
  \langle proof \rangle
end
18
        Big + Small Proofs
theory States-Proof
imports States-Aux Big-Proof Small-Proof
begin
{f lemmas}\ state-splits=idle.splits\ common-state.splits\ small-state.splits\ big-state.splits
{\bf lemmas}\ invar\text{-}steps = Big\text{-}Proof.invar\text{-}step\ Common\text{-}Proof.invar\text{-}step\ Small\text{-}Proof.invar\text{-}step\ Small\text{-}}
lemma invar-list-big-first:
    invar\ states \Longrightarrow list-big-first states = list-current-big-first states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-lists [simp]: invar states <math>\Longrightarrow lists (step states) = lists states
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-lists-current [simp]:
    invar\ states \Longrightarrow lists-current\ (step\ states) = lists-current\ states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma push-big: lists (States dir big small) = (big', small')
   \implies lists (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = (x # big', small')
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma push-small-lists:
  invar (States dir big small)
  \implies lists (States dir big (Small.push x small)) = (big', x # small') \longleftrightarrow
      lists (States dir big small) = (big', small')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-small-big:
    list-small-first (States dir big small) = list-current-small-first (States dir big
small) \longleftrightarrow
   list-big-first (States dir big small) = list-current-big-first (States dir big small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-big-first-pop-big [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size big;
 Big.pop\ big = (x,\ big')
\implies x \# list\text{-big-first (States dir big' small)} = list\text{-big-first (States dir big small)}
lemma list-current-big-first-pop-big [simp]: [\![
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big;
 Big.pop\ big = (x,\ big')
\implies x \# list\text{-}current\text{-}big\text{-}first (States dir big' small) =
   list-current-big-first (States dir big small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lists-big-first-pop-big:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size big;
 Big.pop\ big = (x,\ big')
 ⇒ list-big-first (States dir big' small) = list-current-big-first (States dir big'
small)
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size big;
  Big.pop\ big = (x, big')
⇒ list-small-first (States dir big' small) = list-current-small-first (States dir big'
small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-small-first-pop-small [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small:
 Small.pop\ small = (x, small')
 \implies x \# list\text{-small-first (States dir big small')} = list\text{-small-first (States dir big}
```

```
small)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-current-small-first-pop-small [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
 0 < size small;
 Small.pop\ small = (x,\ small')
\implies x \# list\text{-}current\text{-}small\text{-}first (States dir big small') =
    list-current-small-first (States dir big small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma lists-small-first-pop-small:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
 Small.pop\ small = (x, small')
 ⇒ list-small-first (States dir big small') = list-current-small-first (States dir big
small')
 \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size big;
  Big.pop\ big = (x, big')
\implies invar\ big' \wedge\ invar\ small
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-pop-big-aux:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size big;
 Big.pop\ big = (x,\ big')
 \implies (case (big', small) of
       (Big1 - big - count, Small1 (Current - old remained) small -) \Rightarrow
         size \ big - count = remained - size \ old \land \ count \ge size \ small
     | (-, Small1 - - -) \Rightarrow False
     | (Big1 - - - -, -) \Rightarrow False
     | - \Rightarrow True
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size big;
 Big.pop\ big = (x, big')
\implies invar (States dir big' small)
 \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
```

```
Small.pop\ small = (x, small')
 \implies invar big \land invar small'
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
  Small.pop\ small = (x, small')
 \implies (case (big, small') of
        (Big1 - big - count, Small1 (Current - - old remained) small -) \Rightarrow
          size \ big - count = remained - size \ old \land \ count \ge size \ small
      | (-, Small1 - - -) \Rightarrow False
      | (Big1 - - - -, -) \Rightarrow False
      | - \Rightarrow True
\langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
    0 < size small;
    Small.pop \ small = (x, small')
 ] \implies invar (States dir big small')
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-push-big: invar (States dir big small) ⇒ invar (States dir (Big.push
x \ big) \ small)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-push-small: invar (States dir big small)
   \implies invar (States dir big (Small.push x small))
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-invars: [invar\ states;\ step\ states = States\ dir\ big\ small] \implies invar\ big
\land \ invar \ small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-lists-small-first: invar\ states \Longrightarrow
   list-small-first (step states) = list-current-small-first (step states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-step-aux: invar states \Longrightarrow (case step states of
        (States - (Big1 - big - count) (Small1 (Current - - old remained) small -))
          \mathit{size}\ \mathit{big}\ -\ \mathit{count}\ =\ \mathit{remained}\ -\ \mathit{size}\ \mathit{old}\ \land\ \mathit{count}\ \geq\ \mathit{size}\ \mathit{small}
      | (States - - (Small1 - - -)) \Rightarrow False
       (States - (Big1 - - - -) -) \Rightarrow False
       \rightarrow True
\langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma invar-step: invar (states :: 'a states) \implies invar (step states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-consistent [simp]:
  [\![ \land states. invar (states :: 'a states) \implies P (step states) = P states; invar states ]\!]
   \implies P \ states = P \ ((step \widehat{n}) \ states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-consistent-2:
  [\![ \land states. \ [\![ invar (states :: 'a states); P states ]\!] \implies P (step states); invar states;
P \ states
  \implies P((step \widehat{n}) states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-ok'-Suc: size-ok' states (Suc steps) \implies size-ok' states steps
lemma size-ok'-decline: size-ok' states x \Longrightarrow x \ge y \Longrightarrow size-ok' states y
lemma remaining-steps-0 [simp]: [invar (states :: 'a states); remaining-steps states
   \implies remaining-steps (step states) = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-0': \llbracket invar \ (states :: 'a \ states); remaining-steps \ states = 0 \rrbracket
   \implies remaining-steps ((step ^{n} n) states) = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ remaining\text{-}steps\text{-}decline\text{-}Suc:
  [invar\ (states: 'a\ states);\ 0 < remaining-steps\ states]
     \implies Suc (remaining-steps (step states)) = remaining-steps states
\langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-decline-sub [simp]: invar (states :: 'a states)
     \implies remaining-steps (step states) = remaining-steps states - 1
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-decline: invar (states :: 'a states)
   \implies remaining-steps (step states) \leq remaining-steps states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-decline-n-steps [simp]:
  [invar\ (states: 'a\ states);\ remaining-steps\ states \leq n]
   \implies remaining\text{-}steps\ ((step \ ^n)\ states) = 0
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-n-steps-plus [simp]:
```

```
[n \le remaining\text{-steps states}; invar (states :: 'a states)]
    \implies remaining-steps ((step ^{\sim} n) states) + n = remaining-steps states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-n-steps-sub [simp]: invar (states :: 'a states)
    \implies remaining-steps ((step ^{n} n) states) = remaining-steps states - n
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-new-small [simp]:
  [invar\ (States\ dir\ big\ small);\ step\ (States\ dir\ big\ small) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small'
   \implies size\text{-}new \ small' = size\text{-}new \ small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-new-small-2 [simp]:
 invar\ states \Longrightarrow size-new-small\ (step\ states) = size-new-small\ states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-new-big [simp]:
 [invar (States dir big small); step (States dir big small) = States dir' big' small' [invar (States dir big small)]
   \implies size-new big' = size-new big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-new-big-2 [simp]:
 invar\ states \Longrightarrow size-new-big\ (step\ states) = size-new-big\ states
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-small [simp]:
 \llbracket invar \ (States \ dir \ biq \ small); \ step \ (States \ dir \ biq \ small) = States \ dir' \ biq' \ small' \rrbracket
    \implies size \ small' = size \ small
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-small-2 [simp]:
 invar\ states \Longrightarrow size\text{-}small\ (step\ states) = size\text{-}small\ states
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-biq [simp]:
 [invar (States dir big small); step (States dir big small) = States dir' big' small']
     \implies size big' = size big
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-big-2 [simp]:
 invar\ states \Longrightarrow size-big\ (step\ states) = size-big\ states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-ok-1: [
    invar (States dir big small);
    step (States dir big small) = States dir' big' small';
    size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
\implies size-new big' + remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 2 \le 3 * size-new
```

```
small'
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  step (States dir big small) = States dir' big' small';
  size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
\parallel \implies size\text{-}new \ small' + remaining\text{-}steps \ (States \ dir' \ big' \ small') + 2 \le 3 *
size-new big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-ok-3: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  step (States dir big small) = States dir' big' small';
  remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size small
\rrbracket \implies \textit{remaining-steps (States dir' big' small')} + 1 \leq \textit{4} * \textit{size small'}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-ok-₄: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  step (States dir big small) = States dir' big' small';
  remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size big
] \implies remaining\text{-steps (States dir' big' small')} + 1 \le 4 * size big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-ok: [invar\ states;\ size-ok\ states] \implies size-ok\ (step\ states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-size-ok: [invar\ states;\ size-ok\ states] <math>\Longrightarrow size-ok\ ((step\ ^n)\ states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-push-size-small [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  step\ (States\ dir\ big\ (Small.push\ x\ small)) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small'
] \implies size \ small' = Suc \ (size \ small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-push-size-new-small [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  step\ (States\ dir\ big\ (Small.push\ x\ small)) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small'
] \implies size\text{-}new \ small' = Suc \ (size\text{-}new \ small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-push-size-big [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  step (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir' big' small'
] \implies size \ big' = Suc \ (size \ big)
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma step-push-size-new-big [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  step\ (States\ dir\ (Big.push\ x\ big)\ small) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small'
\parallel \implies size\text{-}new\ big' = Suc\ (size\text{-}new\ big)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step	ent{-}pop	ent{-}size	ent{-}big\ [simp]:\ [\![
  invar (States dir big small);
  \theta < size \ big;
  Big.pop\ big = (x,\ bigP);
  step (States dir bigP small) = States dir' big' small'
\rrbracket \implies Suc \ (size \ big') = size \ big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-pop-size-new-big [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big; \ Big.pop \ big = (x, \ bigP);
  step (States dir bigP small) = States dir' big' small'
\implies Suc \ (size-new \ big') = size-new \ big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-size-small [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ big \ small) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
\rrbracket \implies size \ small' = size \ small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-size-big [simp]:
 [invar\ (States\ dir\ big\ small);\ (step\ ^n)\ (States\ dir\ big\ small) = States\ dir'\ big'
small'
    \implies size \ big' = size \ big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-size-new-small [simp]:
 [invar (States dir big small); (step ^{\sim} n) (States dir big small) = States dir' big'
    \implies size-new small' = size-new small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-size-new-big [simp]:
  [invar (States dir big small); (step ^^ n) (States dir big small) = States dir' big'
small'
   \implies size\text{-}new\ big' = size\text{-}new\ big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-push-size-small [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ big \ (Small.push \ x \ small)) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies size \ small' = Suc \ (size \ small)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-push-size-new-small [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  (step \ \widehat{} \ n) \ (States \ dir \ big \ (Small.push \ x \ small)) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies size\text{-}new \ small' = Suc \ (size\text{-}new \ small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-push-size-big [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ (Big.push \ x \ big) \ small) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies size \ big' = Suc \ (size \ big)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-push-size-new-big [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  (step \stackrel{\sim}{\frown} n) (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir' big' small'
] \implies size-new \ big' = Suc \ (size-new \ big)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-pop-size-small [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
  Small.pop \ small = (x, smallP);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ big \ small P) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies Suc \ (size \ small') = size \ small
  \langle proof \rangle
\mathbf{lemma}\ step-n\text{-}pop\text{-}size\text{-}new\text{-}small\ [simp]\text{:}\ \llbracket
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
  Small.pop \ small = (x, smallP);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ big \ small P) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies Suc \ (size-new \ small') = size-new \ small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-pop-size-big [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big; \ Big.pop \ big = (x, \ bigP);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ bigP \ small) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies Suc \ (size \ big') = size \ big
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big; \ Big.pop \ big = (x, \ bigP);
  (step \ \widehat{\ } \ n) \ (States \ dir \ bigP \ small) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
] \implies Suc \ (size-new \ big') = size-new \ big
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma remaining-steps-push-small [simp]: invar (States dir big small)
   \implies remaining-steps (States dir big small) =
       remaining-steps (States dir big (Small.push x small))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-pop-small:
  [invar (States dir big small); 0 < size small; Small.pop small = (x, smallP)]
    \implies remaining-steps (States dir big smallP) \leq remaining-steps (States dir big
small)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-pop-big:
  [invar (States dir big small); 0 < size big; Big.pop big = (x, bigP)]
    \implies remaining-steps (States dir bigP small) \leq remaining-steps (States dir big
small)
\langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-push-big [simp]: invar (States dir big small)
  \implies remaining-steps (States dir (Big.push x big) small) =
      remaining-steps (States dir big small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-remaining-steps-push-big [simp]:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
  (step ^4) (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir' big' small
   ⇒ remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') = remaining-steps (States dir big
small) - 4
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-remaining-steps-push-small [simp]: [
  invar (States dir big small);
 4 \le remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
(step \sim 4) (States dir big (Small.push x small)) = States dir' big' small'
\implies remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') = remaining-steps (States dir big
small) - 4
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-remaining-steps-pop-big:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big;
  Big.pop\ big = (x,\ bigP);
 4 \le remaining\text{-}steps (States dir bigP small);
 (step ^ 4) (States dir bigP small) = States dir' big' small'
\parallel \implies remaining\text{-steps (States dir' big' small')} \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big')}
small) – 4
  \langle proof \rangle
```

```
lemma step-4-remaining-steps-pop-small:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
  Small.pop \ small = (x, smallP);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big smallP)};
  (step ~4) (States dir big smallP) = States dir' big' small'

Arr \implies remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') \leq remaining-steps (States dir big
small) - 4
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-small-size-ok-1:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
  Small.pop \ small = (x, \ smallP);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big smallP)};
  (step \ \ ) (States\ dir\ big\ small P) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small';
  remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size small
] \implies remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 1 \leq 4 * size small'
lemma step-4-pop-big-size-ok-1:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big; \ Big.pop \ big = (x, \ bigP);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir bigP small)};
  (step ^4) (States dir bigP small) = States dir' big' small';
  remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size small
] \implies remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 1 \leq 4 * size small'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-small-size-ok-2:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small;
  Small.pop \ small = (x, smallP);
  4 \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big smallP)};
  (step ^{ } ) (States dir big small P) = States dir' big' small';
  remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size big
] \implies remaining\text{-steps} (States dir' big' small') + 1 \le 4 * size big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-big-size-ok-2:
 assumes
   invar (States dir big small)
   0 < size big
   Big.pop\ big = (x,\ bigP)
   remaining-steps (States dir bigP small) \geq 4
   ((step \ ^ 4) \ (States \ dir \ bigP \ small)) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
   remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size big
 shows
   remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 1 \le 4 * size big'
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-small-size-ok-3:
 assumes
   invar (States dir big small)
   \theta < size \ small
   Small.pop \ small = (x, \ smallP)
   remaining-steps (States dir big smallP) \geq 4
   ((step \ ^{\sim} 4) \ (States \ dir \ big \ small P)) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small'
   size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
 shows
   size-new\ small'+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir'\ big'\ small')+2\leq 3*size-new
big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-big-size-ok-3-aux: [
  0 < size big;
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
  size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
\parallel \implies size-new \ small + (remaining-steps \ (States \ dir \ big \ small) - 4) + 2 \le 3 *
(size-new\ big\ -\ 1)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-big-size-ok-3:
   assumes
     invar (States dir big small)
     0 < size big
     Big.pop\ big = (x,\ bigP)
     remaining\text{-}steps \; (States \; dir \; bigP \; small) \geq 4
     ((step \ ^ 4) \ (States \ dir \ bigP \ small)) = (States \ dir' \ big' \ small')
     size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new
big
   shows
     size-new\ small'+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir'\ big'\ small')+2\leq 3*size-new
biq'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-small-size-ok-4-aux:
  0 < size small;
 4 \leq remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
 size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
\Rightarrow size\text{-}new\ big + (remaining\text{-}steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small) - 4) + 2 \leq 3 *
(size-new\ small\ -\ 1)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-small-size-ok-4:
   assumes
     invar (States dir big small)
```

```
0 < size small
     Small.pop \ small = (x, \ smallP)
     remaining-steps (States dir big smallP) \geq 4
     ((step \ ^ 4) \ (States \ dir \ big \ small P)) = (States \ dir' \ big' \ small')
      size-new\ big\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\ \le\ 3\ *\ size-new
small
   shows
      size-new\ big'+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir'\ big'\ small')+2\leq 3*size-new
small'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-big-size-ok-4-aux:
  0 < size \ big;
 4 \leq remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
 size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
\gg size-new\ big-1+(remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)-4)+2\leq 3*
size-new\ small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-big-size-ok-4:
 assumes
   invar (States dir big small)
   0 < size big
   Big.pop\ big = (x,\ bigP)
   remaining-steps (States dir bigP small) \geq 4
   ((step \ ^ 4) \ (States \ dir \ bigP \ small)) = (States \ dir' \ big' \ small')
   size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
    size-new\ big'+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir'\ big'\ small')+2\leq 3*size-new
small'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok-1: [
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 (step ^4) (States dir big (Small.push x small)) = States dir' big' small';
  remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size small
] \implies remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 1 \leq 4 * size small'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-big-size-ok-1:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 (step ^4) (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir' big' small';
 remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \leq 4 * size small
] \implies remaining\text{-steps (States dir' big' small')} + 1 \le 4 * size small'
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok-2:
```

```
invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
  (step ^ 4) (States \ dir \ big \ (Small.push \ x \ small)) = States \ dir' \ big' \ small';
  remaining\text{-}steps \; (States \; dir \; big \; small) \; + \; 1 \; \leq \; \textit{4} \; * \; size \; big
] \implies remaining\text{-steps (States dir' big' small')} + 1 \le 4 * size big'
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-big-size-ok-2:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 (step \ \ ) (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir big' small';
 remaining-steps (States dir big small) + 1 \le 4 * size big
] \implies remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 1 \leq 4 * size big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok-3-aux:
  4 \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
\implies Suc\ (size-new\ small) + (remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small) - 4) + 2 \le
3 * size-new big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok-3:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 (step \ \ ) (States\ dir\ big\ (Small.push\ x\ small)) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small';
 size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
\implies size-new small' + remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 2 \leq 3 *
size-new big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-big-size-ok-3-aux:
  4 \le remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
 size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
\implies size-new small + (remaining-steps (States dir big small) - 4) + 2 \leq 3 *
Suc (size-new big)
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
 (step ^ 4) (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir' big' small';
 size-new\ small\ +\ remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)\ +\ 2\le 3*size-new\ big
\implies size\text{-}new \ small' + remaining\text{-}steps \ (States \ dir' \ big' \ small') + 2 \leq 3 *
size\text{-}new\ big'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok-4-aux:
 4 \leq remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
```

```
size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
] \implies size-new big + (remaining-steps (States dir big small) - 4) + 2 \le 3 * Suc
(size-new\ small)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok-4:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
  (step ^4) (States\ dir\ big\ (Small.push\ x\ small)) = States\ dir'\ big'\ small';
 size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
] \implies size-new big' + remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 2 \le 3 * size-new
small'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-big-size-ok-4-aux:
  4 \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
] \Longrightarrow Suc (size-new big) + (remaining-steps (States dir big small) - 4) + 2 \leq 3
* size-new small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-big-size-ok-4:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 (step ^4) (States dir (Big.push x big) small) = States dir' big' small';
 size-new\ big+remaining-steps\ (States\ dir\ big\ small)+2\leq 3*size-new\ small
\implies size-new big' + remaining-steps (States dir' big' small') + 2 \le 3 * size-new
small'
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-push-small-size-ok:
  invar (States dir big small);
  4 \le remaining\text{-steps (States dir big small)};
 size-ok (States dir big small)
\implies size\text{-}ok \ ((step \ \ ) \ (States \ dir \ big \ (Small.push \ x \ small)))
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  4 \le remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big small);
 size-ok (States dir big small)
\implies size\text{-}ok \ ((step \ \ ) \ (States \ dir \ (Big.push \ x \ big) \ small))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-4-pop-small-size-ok:
  invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size small:
  Small.pop \ small = (x, smallP);
  4 \leq remaining\text{-}steps (States dir big smallP);
```

```
size-ok (States dir big small)
] \implies size\text{-}ok \ ((step \ \ ) \ (States \ dir \ big \ smallP))
  \langle proof \rangle
invar (States dir big small);
  0 < size \ big; \ Big.pop \ big = (x, \ bigP);
  4 \le remaining\text{-}steps (States dir bigP small);
  size-ok (States dir big small)
] \implies size\text{-}ok \ ((step \ \ ) \ (States \ dir \ bigP \ small))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-ok-size-small: size-ok (States dir big small) \Longrightarrow 0 < size small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-ok-size-big: size-ok (States dir big small) \implies 0 < size big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-ok-size-new-small: size-ok (States dir\ big\ small) \Longrightarrow 0 < size-new
small
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma size-ok-size-new-big: size-ok (States dir big small) \implies 0 < size-new big
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-size-ok': [invar\ states;\ size-ok'\ states\ n] \implies size-ok'\ (step\ states)\ n
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-same: step (States dir big small) = States dir big' small' \Longrightarrow dir =
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-same: (step ^n) (States dir big small) = States dir' big' <math>small' \Longrightarrow
dir = dir'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-listL: invar states \implies listL (step states) = listL states
\langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-listL: invar\ states \implies listL\ ((step \widehat{\ \ } n)\ states) = listL\ states
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma listL-remaining-steps:
  assumes
    listL \ states = []
    0 < remaining-steps states
    invar\ states
    size-ok states
  shows
```

```
False
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-step-n: invar (states :: 'a states) \implies invar ((step \widehat{\phantom{a}}n) states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma step-n-size-ok': \llbracket invar \ states; \ size-ok' \ states \ x \rrbracket \implies size-ok' \ ((step \ ^ n)
\langle proof \rangle
invar states;
  size-ok' states (remaining-steps states - n)
] \implies size-ok \ ((step \ ^n) \ states)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-idle: invar states
  \implies remaining-steps states = 0 \longleftrightarrow (
    case states of
       States - (Big2 \ (Common.Idle - -)) \ (Small3 \ (Common.Idle - -)) \ \Rightarrow \ True
    | - \Rightarrow False \rangle
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma remaining-steps-idle':
  \llbracket invar \ (States \ dir \ big \ small); \ remaining-steps \ (States \ dir \ big \ small) = 0 \rrbracket
    \implies \exists \ big\text{-}current \ big\text{-}idle \ small\text{-}current \ small\text{-}idle. \ States \ dir \ big \ small =
             (Big2 (common-state.Idle big-current big-idle))
             (Small3 (common-state.Idle small-current small-idle))
  \langle proof \rangle
end
19
         Dequeue Proofs
theory RealTimeDeque-Dequeue-Proof
imports Deque RealTimeDeque-Aux States-Proof
begin
lemma list-deqL' [simp]: [linvar\ deque; listL\ deque \neq []; deqL'\ deque = (x,\ deque')]
   \implies x \# listL \ deque' = listL \ deque
\langle proof \rangle
lemma list-deqL [simp]:
    \llbracket invar\ deque;\ listL\ deque 
eq [] 
bracket \implies listL\ (deqL\ deque) = tl\ (listL\ deque)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma list-firstL [simp]:
    \llbracket invar\ deque;\ listL\ deque \neq \llbracket \rrbracket \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \mathit{firstL}\ deque = \mathit{hd}\ (\mathit{listL}\ deque)
```

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-deqL:
   \llbracket invar\ deque; \neg\ is\text{-}empty\ deque} \rrbracket \implies invar\ (deqL\ deque)
\langle proof \rangle
end
20
        Enqueue Proofs
theory RealTimeDeque-Enqueue-Proof
imports Deque RealTimeDeque-Aux States-Proof
begin
lemma list-enqL: invar deque \implies listL (enqL x deque) = x # listL deque
\langle proof \rangle
lemma invar-enqL: invar\ deque \implies invar\ (enqL\ x\ deque)
\langle proof \rangle
end
21
        Top-Level Proof
{\bf theory}\ Real Time Deque-Proof
imports Real Time Deque-Proof Real Time Deque-Enqueue-Proof
begin
lemma swap-lists-left: invar (States Left big small) \Longrightarrow
    States-Aux.listL (States Left big small) = rev (States-Aux.listL (States Right
big small))
 \langle proof \rangle
lemma swap-lists-right: invar (States Right\ big\ small) \Longrightarrow
    States-Aux.listL (States Right big small) = rev (States-Aux.listL (States Left
big small))
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma swap-list [simp]: invar q \Longrightarrow listR (swap q) = listL q
lemma swap-list': invar q \Longrightarrow listL (swap q) = listR q
  \langle proof \rangle
```

lemma lists-same: lists (States Left big small) = lists (States Right big small)

 $\mathbf{lemma} \ invar\text{-}swap\text{: } invar \ q \Longrightarrow invar \ (swap \ q)$ 

```
\langle proof \rangle
lemma listL-is-empty: invar\ deque \implies is-empty\ deque = (listL\ deque = [])
interpretation RealTimeDeque: Deque where
                       and
  empty
           = empty
  enqL
           = enqL
                       and
  enqR
           = enqR
                       and
 firstL
          = firstL and
 firstR
          = firstR
                     and
  deqL
           = deqL
                      and
  deqR
           = deqR
                       and
  is\text{-}empty = is\text{-}empty and
  listL
          = listL and
  invar
          = invar
\langle proof \rangle
```

## end

## References

[1] T. Chuang and B. Goldberg. Real-time deques, multihead Turing machines, and purely functional programming. In J. Williams, editor, *Proceedings of the conference on Functional programming languages and computer architecture*, FPCA 1993, Copenhagen, Denmark, June 9-11, 1993, pages 289–298. ACM, 1993.