

Formally Verified Suffix Array Construction

Louis Cheung and Christine Rizkallah

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Abstract

A suffix array [2] is a data structure that is extensively used in text retrieval and data compression applications, including query suggestion mechanisms in web search, and in bioinformatics tools for DNA sequencing and matching. This wide applicability means that algorithms for constructing suffix arrays are of great practical importance. The Suffix Array by Induced Sorting (SA-IS) algorithm [3] is a conceptually complex yet highly efficient suffix array construction technique, based on an earlier algorithm [1].

As part of this formalization, we have developed the SA-IS algorithm in Isabelle/HOL and formally verified that it is equivalent to a mathematical functional specification of suffix arrays. This required verifying a wide range of underlying properties of lists and suffixes, that could be reused in other contexts. We also used Isabelle’s code extraction facilities to extract an executable Haskell implementation of SA-IS. In particular, this entry includes the following: an axiomatic characterisation of suffix array construction; a formally verified encoding of a straightforward but inefficient suffix array construction algorithm (validating the specification); and a formally verified encoding of the linear time SA-IS algorithm.

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	<i>theory Nat-Util</i>	
	<i>imports Main</i>	
	<i>begin</i>	

1 HOL

lemma *duplicate-assms:*

$$(\llbracket P; P \rrbracket \implies Q) \equiv (P \implies Q)$$
<proof>

2 Natural Number Arithmetic

lemma *div-2-eq-Suc:*

$$\llbracket x \text{ div } 2 = y \text{ div } 2; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies (y = \text{Suc } x) \vee (x = \text{Suc } y)$$
<proof>

lemma *Suc-m-sub-n-div-2:*

$$\text{Suc } ((m - n) \text{ div } 2) > (m - \text{Suc } n) \text{ div } 2$$
<proof>

lemma *Suc-div-2-less-Suc:*

$$\text{Suc } x \text{ div } 2 < \text{Suc } x$$
<proof>

lemma *nat-x-less-y-le-Suc-x:*

$\llbracket x < y; y \leq \text{Suc } x \rrbracket \implies y = \text{Suc } x$
(proof)

lemma *nat-sub-eq-add*:

$\llbracket (a :: \text{nat}) - b = c - d; b < a \rrbracket \implies a + d = c + b$
(proof)

end

theory *Fun-Util*

imports *Main*

begin

3 Monotonic Functions

lemma *strict-mono-leD*: $\text{strict-mono } r \implies m \leq n \implies r\ m \leq r\ n$
(proof)

definition *map-to-nat* :: ('a :: linorder list) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow nat)

where

map-to-nat xs = ($\lambda x. \text{card } \{y \mid y. y \in \text{set } xs \wedge y < x\}$)

lemma *map-to-nat-strict-mono-on*:

strict-mono-on (set xs) (*map-to-nat* xs)
(proof)

lemma *strict-mono-on-map-set-ex*:

$\exists (f :: ('a :: \text{linorder} \Rightarrow \text{nat})). \text{strict-mono-on } (\text{set } xs) f$
(proof)

locale *Linorder-to-Nat-List* =

fixes *map-to-nat* :: 'a :: linorder list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat

and xs :: 'a :: linorder list

assumes *map-to-nat-strict-mono-on*: *strict-mono-on* (set xs) (*map-to-nat* xs)

context *Linorder-to-Nat-List* **begin**

lemma *strict-mono-on-Suc-map-to-nat*:

strict-mono-on (set xs) ($\lambda x. \text{Suc } (\text{map-to-nat } xs\ x)$)
(proof)

end

lemma *Linorder-to-Nat-List-ex*:

$\exists \alpha. \text{Linorder-to-Nat-List } \alpha\ xs$
(proof)

end

theory *Set-Util*

```
imports Main
begin
```

4 Sets

lemma *pigeonhole-principle-advanced*:

```
assumes finite A
and     finite B
and      $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
and      $\text{card } A > \text{card } B$ 
and     bij-betw  $f$   $(A \cup B)$   $(A \cup B)$ 
shows   $\exists a \in A. f a \in A$ 
<proof>
```

lemma *Suc-mod-n-bij-betw*:

```
bij-betw  $(\lambda x. \text{Suc } x \bmod n)$   $\{0..<n\}$   $\{0..<n\}$ 
<proof>
```

lemma *subset-upt-no-Suc*:

```
assumes  $A \subseteq \{1..<n\}$ 
and      $\forall x \in A. \text{Suc } x \notin A$ 
shows   $\text{card } A \leq n \text{ div } 2$ 
<proof>
```

lemma *in-set-mapD*:

```
 $x \in \text{set } (\text{map } f \text{ } xs) \implies \exists y \in \text{set } xs. x = f y$ 
<proof>
```

4.1 From AutoCorres

lemma *disjointI'*:

```
assumes  $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in A; y \in B \rrbracket \implies x \neq y$ 
shows   $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
<proof>
```

lemma *disjoint-subset2*:

```
assumes  $B' \subseteq B$  and  $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
shows   $A \cap B' = \{\}$ 
<proof>
```

```
end
theory List-Util
imports Main
begin
```

5 General Lists

lemma *list-cases-3*:

$T = [] \vee (\exists x. T = [x]) \vee (\exists a b xs. T = a \# b \# xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-cons-cons*:

$T = a \# b \# xs \implies \exists n. length\ T = Suc\ (Suc\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-Suc-Suc*:

$length\ T = Suc\ (Suc\ n) \implies \exists a b xs. T = a \# b \# xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *length-Suc-0*:

$length\ xs = Suc\ 0 \implies \exists x. xs = [x]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-eq-replicate*:

$\forall x \in set\ xs. f\ x = k \implies map\ f\ xs = replicate\ (length\ xs)\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-upt-eq-replicate*:

$\forall x \in set\ [i..<j]. f\ x = k \implies map\ f\ [i..<j] = replicate\ (j - i)\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *in-set-list-update*:

$[x \in set\ xs; xs\ !\ k \neq x] \implies x \in set\ (xs[k := y])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Max-greD*:

$i < length\ s \implies Max\ (set\ s) \geq s\ !\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-neq-rc1*:

$(\exists z\ zs. xs = ys\ @\ z\ \# zs) \implies xs \neq ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-neq-rc2*:

$(\exists z\ zs. ys = xs\ @\ z\ \# zs) \implies xs \neq ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-neq-rc3*:

$(\exists x\ y\ as\ bs\ cs. xs = as\ @\ x\ \# bs \wedge ys = as\ @\ y\ \# cs \wedge x \neq y) \implies xs \neq ys$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-neq-rc*:

$(\exists z\ zs. xs = ys\ @\ z\ \# zs) \vee$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\exists z zs. ys = xs @ z \# zs) \vee \\
& (\exists x y as bs cs. xs = as @ x \# bs \wedge ys = as @ y \# cs \wedge x \neq y) \implies \\
& \quad xs \neq ys \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *list-neq-fc*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& xs \neq ys \implies \\
& (\exists z zs. xs = ys @ z \# zs) \vee \\
& (\exists z zs. ys = xs @ z \# zs) \vee \\
& (\exists x y as bs cs. xs = as @ x \# bs \wedge ys = as @ y \# cs \wedge x \neq y) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *list-neq-cases*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& xs \neq ys \longleftrightarrow \\
& (\exists z zs. xs = ys @ z \# zs) \vee \\
& (\exists z zs. ys = xs @ z \# zs) \vee \\
& (\exists x y as bs cs. xs = as @ x \# bs \wedge ys = as @ y \# cs \wedge x \neq y) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

6 Find

lemma *findSomeD*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& find P xs = Some x \implies P x \wedge x \in set xs \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *findNoneD*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& find P xs = None \implies \forall x \in set xs. \neg P x \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

7 Filter

lemma *filter-update-nth-success*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket P v; i < length xs \rrbracket \implies \\
& \quad filter P (xs[i := v]) = (filter P (take i xs)) @ [v] @ (filter P (drop (Suc i) xs)) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *filter-update-nth-fail*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \neg P v; i < length xs \rrbracket \implies \\
& \quad filter P (xs[i := v]) = (filter P (take i xs)) @ (filter P (drop (Suc i) xs)) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *filter-take-nth-drop-success*:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket i < length xs; P (xs ! i) \rrbracket \implies \\
& \quad filter P xs = (filter P (take i xs)) @ [xs ! i] @ (filter P (drop (Suc i) xs)) \\
& \langle proof \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

lemma *filter-take-nth-drop-fail*:

$$\llbracket i < length xs; \neg P (xs ! i) \rrbracket \implies$$

$filter\ P\ xs = (filter\ P\ (take\ i\ xs))\ @\ (filter\ P\ (drop\ (Suc\ i)\ xs))$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-1*:

$\llbracket i < length\ xs; P\ (xs\ !\ i) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists\ i'.\ i' < length\ (filter\ P\ xs) \wedge (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ i' = xs\ !\ i$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-2*:

$\llbracket i < length\ (filter\ P\ xs) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists\ i'.\ i' < length\ xs \wedge (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ i = xs\ !\ i'$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-relative-1*:

$\llbracket i < length\ xs; P\ (xs\ !\ i); j < i; P\ (xs\ !\ j) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists\ i'\ j'.\ i' < length\ (filter\ P\ xs) \wedge j' < i' \wedge (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ i' = xs\ !\ i \wedge$
 $(filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ j' = xs\ !\ j$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-relative-neq-1*:

assumes $i < length\ xs\ P\ (xs\ !\ i)\ j < length\ xs\ P\ (xs\ !\ j)\ i \neq j$
shows $\exists\ i'\ j'.\ i' < length\ (filter\ P\ xs) \wedge j' < length\ (filter\ P\ xs) \wedge (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ i' = xs\ !\ i \wedge$
 $(filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ j' = xs\ !\ j \wedge i' \neq j'$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-relative-2*:

$\llbracket i < length\ (filter\ P\ xs); j < i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists\ i'\ j'.\ i' < length\ xs \wedge j' < i' \wedge (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ i = xs\ !\ i' \wedge (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ j = xs\ !\ j'$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-relative-neq-2*:

assumes $i < length\ (filter\ P\ xs)\ j < length\ (filter\ P\ xs)\ i \neq j$
shows $\exists\ i'\ j'.\ i' < length\ xs \wedge j' < length\ xs \wedge xs\ !\ i' = (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ i \wedge$
 $xs\ !\ j' = (filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ j \wedge i' \neq j'$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-find*:

$filter\ P\ xs \neq [] \implies find\ P\ xs = Some\ ((filter\ P\ xs)\ !\ 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *filter-nth-update-subset*:

$set\ (filter\ P\ (xs[i := v])) \subseteq \{v\} \cup set\ (filter\ P\ xs)$
 <proof>

8 Upt

lemma *card-upt*:

card $\{0..<n\} = n$
 <proof>

lemma *bounded-distinct-subset-upt-length*:
 $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \forall i < \text{length } xs. xs ! i < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq \{0..<\text{length } xs\}$
 <proof>

lemma *bounded-distinct-eq-upt-length*:
assumes *distinct xs*
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } xs. xs ! i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{set } xs = \{0..<\text{length } xs\}$
 <proof>

lemma *set-map-nth-subset*:
assumes $n \leq \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{set } (\text{map } (\text{nth } xs) [0..<n]) \subseteq \text{set } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *set-map-nth-eq*:
 $\text{set } (\text{map } (\text{nth } xs) [0..<\text{length } xs]) = \text{set } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *distinct-map-nth*:
assumes *distinct xs*
assumes $n \leq \text{length } xs$
shows *distinct* $(\text{map } (\text{nth } xs) [0..<n])$
 <proof>

end

theory *Sorting-Util*

imports *Main*

begin

9 Lemmas about bijections

A convenient definition of an inverses between two sets

definition

inverses-on ::
 $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

inverses-on $f g A B \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall x \in A. g (f x) = x) \wedge$
 $(\forall x \in B. f (g x) = x)$

lemmas *inverses-onD1* = *inverses-on-def*[*THEN iffD1*, *THEN conjunct1*]

lemmas *inverses-onD2* = *inverses-on-def*[*THEN iffD1*, *THEN conjunct2*]

The inverses relation over maps

lemma *inverses-on-mapD*:

assumes *inverses-on* (*map f*) (*map g*) {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *A*} {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *B*}
shows *inverses-on f g A B*
 <*proof*>

lemma *inverses-on-map*:
assumes *inverses-on f g A B*
shows *inverses-on (map f) (map g) {xs. set xs* \subseteq *A*} {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *B*}
 <*proof*>

Inverses are symmetric

lemma *inverses-on-sym*:
inverses-on f g A B = inverses-on g f B A
 <*proof*>

Convenient theorem to obtain the inverse of a bijection between two sets

lemma *bij-betw-inv-alt*:
assumes *bij-betw f A B*
shows $\exists g. \text{bij-betw } g \text{ B A} \wedge \text{inverses-on } f \text{ g A B}$
 <*proof*>

Bijections over maps

lemma *bij-betw-map*:
assumes *bij-betw f A B*
shows *bij-betw (map f) {xs. set xs* \subseteq *A*} {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *B*}
 <*proof*>

Eliminating the map from a bijection relation

lemma *bij-betw-mapD*:
assumes *bij-betw (map f) {xs. set xs* \subseteq *A*} {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *B*}
shows *bij-betw f A B*
 <*proof*>

Obtaining the inverse over map

lemma *bij-betw-inv-map*:
assumes *bij-betw f A B*
shows $\exists g. \text{bij-betw } (map \text{ g}) \{xs. set xs$ \subseteq *B*} {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *A*} \wedge
 inverses-on (map f) (map g) {xs. set xs \subseteq *A*} {*xs. set xs* \subseteq *B*}
 <*proof*>

10 Lemmas about monotone functions

Note that the base version of monotone is used as the sorts cause some issues with the types

Essentially a general version of *strict-mono* $?f \implies (?f \text{ ?x} < ?f \text{ ?y}) = (?x < ?y)$

lemma *monotone-on-iff*:
assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*

and *asyp-on A orda*
and *totalp-on A orda*
and *asyp-on (f ' A) ordb*
and *totalp-on (f ' A) ordb*
and $x \in A$
and $y \in A$
shows $orda\ x\ y \longleftrightarrow ordb\ (f\ x)\ (f\ y)$
<proof>

The inverse of a monotonic function is also monotonic

lemma *monotone-on-bij-betw-inv:*
assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*
and *asyp-on A orda*
and *totalp-on A orda*
and *asyp-on B ordb*
and *totalp-on B ordb*
and *bij-betw f A B*
and *bij-betw g B A*
and *inverses-on f g A B*
shows *monotone-on B ordb orda g*
<proof>

lemma *monotone-on-bij-betw:*
assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*
and *asyp-on A orda*
and *totalp-on A orda*
and *asyp-on B ordb*
and *totalp-on B ordb*
and *bij-betw f A B*
shows $\exists g.\ bij-betw\ g\ B\ A \wedge inverses-on\ f\ g\ A\ B \wedge monotone-on\ B\ ordb\ orda\ g$
<proof>

11 Sorting

11.1 General sorting

Intro for *sorted-wrt*

lemmas *sorted-wrtI = sorted-wrt-iff-nth-less[THEN iffD2, OF allI, OF allI, OF impI, OF impI]*

lemma *sorted-wrt-mapI:*
 $(\bigwedge i\ j.\ [i < j; j < length\ xs] \implies P\ (f\ (xs\ !\ i))\ (f\ (xs\ !\ j))) \implies$
 $sorted-wrt\ P\ (map\ f\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *sorted-wrt-mapD:*
 $(\bigwedge i\ j.\ [sorted-wrt\ P\ (map\ f\ xs); i < j; j < length\ xs] \implies P\ (f\ (xs\ !\ i))\ (f\ (xs\ !\ j)))$
<proof>

lemma *monotone-on-sorted-wrt-map*:
assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*
and *sorted-wrt orda xs*
and *set xs \subseteq A*
shows *sorted-wrt ordb (map f xs)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *monotone-on-map-sorted-wrt*:
assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*
and *asyp-on A orda*
and *totalp-on A orda*
and *asyp-on (f ' A) ordb*
and *totalp-on (f ' A) ordb*
and *sorted-wrt ordb (map f xs)*
and *set xs \subseteq A*
shows *sorted-wrt orda xs*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

11.2 Sorting on linear orders

context *linorder begin*

abbreviation *strict-sorted xs \equiv sorted-wrt ($<$) xs*

lemma *sorted-nth-less-mono*:
 \llbracket *sorted xs; i < length xs; j < length xs; i \neq j; xs ! i < xs ! j* $\rrbracket \implies i < j$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strict-sorted-nth-less-mono*:
 \llbracket *strict-sorted xs; i < length xs; j < length xs; i \neq j; xs ! i < xs ! j* $\rrbracket \implies i < j$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strict-sorted-Min*:
 \llbracket *strict-sorted xs; xs \neq []* $\rrbracket \implies xs ! 0 = \text{Min} (\text{set } xs)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strict-sorted-take*:
assumes *strict-sorted xs*
and *i < length xs*
shows *set (take i xs) = {x. x \in set xs \wedge x < xs ! i}*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *strict-sorted-card-idx*:
 \llbracket *strict-sorted xs; i < length xs* $\rrbracket \implies \text{card} \{x. x \in \text{set } xs \wedge x < xs ! i\} = i$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemmas *strict-sorted-distinct-set-unique = sorted-distinct-set-unique[OF strict-sorted-imp-sorted - strict-sorted-imp-sorted]*

lemma *sorted-and-distinct-imp-strict-sorted*:
[[*sorted xs; distinct xs*]] \implies *strict-sorted xs*
<*proof*>

lemma *filter-sorted*:
sorted xs \implies *sorted (filter P xs)*
<*proof*>

lemma *sorted-nth-eq*:
assumes *sorted xs*
and $j < \text{length } xs$
and $xs ! i = xs ! j$
and $i \leq k$
and $k \leq j$
shows $xs ! k = xs ! i$
<*proof*>

lemma *sorted-find-Min*:
sorted xs $\implies \exists x \in \text{set } xs. P x \implies \text{List.find } P \text{ } xs = \text{Some } (\text{Min } \{x \in \text{set } xs. P x\})$
<*proof*>

lemma *sorted-cons-nil*:
 $xs = [] \implies \text{sorted } (x \# xs)$
<*proof*>

lemma *sorted-consI*:
[[$xs \neq []$; *sorted xs*; $x \leq xs ! 0$]] $\implies \text{sorted } (x \# xs)$
<*proof*>

end

11.3 Sorting on orders

context *order begin*

lemma *strict-mono-strict-sorted-map-1*:
assumes *strict-mono* α
and *strict-sorted xs*
shows *strict-sorted (map* α *xs)*
<*proof*>

lemma *strict-mono-sorted-map-2*:
assumes *strict-mono* α
and *strict-sorted (map* α *xs)*
shows *strict-sorted xs*
<*proof*>

end

12 Mapping elements to natural numbers

This section contains a mapping from elements to natural numbers that maintains ordering.

definition *elm-rank* :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat
where
elm-rank ord A x = card {y. y ∈ A ∧ ord y x}

lemma *monotone-on-elm-rank*:
assumes *finite A*
and *transp-on A ord*
and *irreflp-on A ord*
shows *monotone-on A ord (<) (elm-rank ord A)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *elm-rank-insert-min*:
assumes *finite A*
and *x ∉ A*
and $\forall y \in A. \text{ord } x \ y$
and *z ∈ A*
shows *elm-rank ord (insert x A) z = Suc (elm-rank ord A z)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition (**in order**) *elem-rank* :: 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat
where
elem-rank = *elm-rank (<)*

lemma (**in order**) *strict-mono-on-elem-rank*:
assumes *finite A*
shows *strict-mono-on A (elem-rank A)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in linorder**) *bij-betw-elem-rank-upt*:
assumes *finite A*
shows *bij-betw (elem-rank A) A {0..*card A*}*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma (**in order**) *elem-rank-insert-min*:
 $\llbracket \text{finite } A; x \notin A; \forall y \in A. x < y; z \in A \rrbracket \implies \text{elem-rank (insert } x \ A) \ z = \text{Suc (elem-rank } A \ z)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end
theory *Repeat*
imports *Main*
begin

13 Repeat Function At Most N Times

```

fun repeatatm :: nat ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a
  where
    repeatatm 0 - - acc - = acc |
    repeatatm (Suc n) f g acc obsv = (if f acc obsv then acc else repeatatm n f g (g acc
    obsv) obsv)

```

```

declare repeatatm.simps[simp del]

```

13.1 Step and early termination lemmas

lemma *repeatatm-step-stop-Suc*:

```

  f (repeatatm n f g a b) b
    ⇒ repeatatm (Suc n) f g a b = repeatatm n f g a b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-step*:

```

  ¬f (repeatatm n f g a b) b
    ⇒ repeatatm (Suc n) f g a b = g (repeatatm n f g a b) b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-step-forward*:

```

  ¬f a b ⇒ repeatatm (Suc n) f g a b = repeatatm n f g (g a b) b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-stop-Suc*:

```

  ⌊f (repeatatm n f g a b) b⌋ ⇒ f (repeatatm (Suc n) f g a b) b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-stop*:

```

  ⌊f (repeatatm n f g a b) b; n ≤ m⌋ ⇒ f (repeatatm m f g a b) b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-step-stop*:

```

  ⌊f (repeatatm n f g a b) b; n ≤ m⌋ ⇒ repeatatm m f g a b = repeatatm n f g a b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-not-stop-Suc*:

```

  ¬f (repeatatm (Suc n) f g a b) b ⇒ ¬f (repeatatm n f g a b) b
⟨proof⟩

```

lemma *repeatatm-maintain-inv*:

```

  assumes ⋀a. P a ⇒ P (g a b)
  shows P a ⇒ P (repeatatm n f g a b)
⟨proof⟩

```

14 Repeat Function N Times

definition *repeat* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a$
where
repeat *n* *f* *a* *b* = *repeatatm* *n* ($\lambda x y. \text{False}$) *f* *a* *b*

lemma *repeat-0*:
repeat 0 *f* *a* *b* = *a*
<proof>

lemma *repeat-step*:
repeat (*Suc* *n*) *f* *a* *b* = *f* (*repeat* *n* *f* *a* *b*) *b*
<proof>

lemma *repeat-step-forward*:
repeat (*Suc* *n*) *f* *a* *b* = *repeat* *n* *f* (*f* *a* *b*) *b*
<proof>

lemma *repeat-maintain-inv*:
assumes $\bigwedge a. P\ a \implies P\ (f\ a\ b)$
shows $P\ a \implies P\ (\text{repeat}\ n\ f\ a\ b)$
<proof>

lemma *repeat-eq-fold*:
repeat *n* *f* *a* *b* = *fold* ($\lambda a. f\ a\ b$) [0..*n*] *a*
<proof>

end
theory *Continuous-Interval*
imports *Main*
begin

15 Continuous Intervals

definition
continuous-list :: $(\text{nat} \times \text{nat})\ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
continuous-list *xs* =
 $(\forall i. \text{Suc}\ i < \text{length}\ xs \longrightarrow \text{fst}\ (xs\ !\ \text{Suc}\ i) = \text{snd}\ (xs\ !\ i))$

lemma *continuous-list-nil*:
continuous-list []
<proof>

lemma *continuous-list-singleton*:
continuous-list [x]
<proof>

lemma *continuous-list-cons*:

continuous-list (x # xs) \implies *continuous-list* xs
<proof>

lemma *continuous-list-app*:
continuous-list (xs @ ys) \implies *continuous-list* xs \wedge *continuous-list* ys
<proof>

lemma *continuous-list-interval-1*:
assumes *continuous-list* xs
and xs \neq []
and fst (hd xs) \leq i
and i < snd (last xs)
shows $\exists j < \text{length } xs. \text{fst } (xs ! j) \leq i \wedge i < \text{snd } (xs ! j)$
<proof>

lemma *continuous-list-interval-2*:
assumes *continuous-list* xs
and length xs = Suc n
and fst (xs ! 0) \leq i
and i < snd (xs ! n)
shows $\exists j < \text{length } xs. \text{fst } (xs ! j) \leq i \wedge i < \text{snd } (xs ! j)$
<proof>

end
theory *List-Slice*
imports *Main*
begin

16 List Slices

fun *list-slice* ::
'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list
where
list-slice xs i j = drop i (take j xs)

lemma *length-list-slice[simp add]*:
length (list-slice xs i j) = (min j (length xs)) - i
<proof>

lemma *list-slice-cons*:
fixes i j :: nat
assumes i \leq j
assumes i > 0
shows list-slice (x # xs) i j = list-slice xs (i - 1) (j - 1)
<proof>

lemma *list-slice-append*:
fixes i j k :: nat
assumes i \leq j

assumes $j \leq k$
shows $\text{list-slice } xs \ i \ k = \text{list-slice } xs \ i \ j \ @ \ \text{list-slice } xs \ j \ k$
 <proof>

lemma *list-slice-0-length*:
fixes $xs :: 'a \ \text{list}$
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
assumes $\text{length } xs \leq n$
shows $\text{list-slice } xs \ 0 \ n = xs$
 <proof>

lemma *list-slice-n-n[simp add]*:
fixes $xs :: 'a \ \text{list}$
fixes $n :: \text{nat}$
shows $\text{list-slice } xs \ n \ n = []$
 <proof>

lemma *list-slice-nth*:
fixes $i \ s \ e :: \text{nat}$
fixes $xs :: 'a \ \text{list}$
assumes $i < \text{length } xs$
assumes $s \leq i$
assumes $i < e$
shows $(\text{list-slice } xs \ s \ e) ! (i - s) = xs ! i$
 <proof>

lemma *list-slice-start-gre-length*:
fixes $xs :: 'a \ \text{list}$
fixes $s :: \text{nat}$
assumes $\text{length } xs \leq s$
shows $\text{list-slice } xs \ s \ e = []$
 <proof>

lemma *list-slice-end-gre-length*:
fixes $xs :: 'a \ \text{list}$
fixes $e :: \text{nat}$
assumes $\text{length } xs \leq e$
shows $\text{list-slice } xs \ s \ e = \text{list-slice } xs \ s \ (\text{length } xs)$
 <proof>

lemma *fold-list-slice*:
fixes $i \ j :: \text{nat}$
fixes $B :: \text{nat list}$
assumes $i \leq j$
and $j < \text{length } B$
and *sorted* B
fixes $T \ zs :: 'a \ \text{list}$
shows
 $\text{fold } (\lambda x \ xs. \ xs \ @ \ \text{list-slice } T \ (B ! x) \ (B ! \text{Suc } x)) \ [i..<j] \ zs$

$= zs @ (list-slice T (B ! i) (B ! j))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-list-slice*:

fixes $i\ s\ e :: nat$
fixes $xs :: 'a\ list$
assumes $i < length\ (list-slice\ xs\ s\ e)$
shows $(list-slice\ xs\ s\ e) ! i = xs ! (s + i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-slice-nth-eq-iff-index-eq*:

fixes $i\ s\ e\ j :: nat$
fixes $xs :: 'a\ list$
assumes $distinct\ (list-slice\ xs\ s\ e)$
assumes $e \leq length\ xs$
assumes $s \leq i$ **and** $i < e$
and $s \leq j$ **and** $j < e$
shows $(xs ! i = xs ! j) \longleftrightarrow (i = j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-list-slice*:

fixes $i\ j :: nat$
fixes $xs :: 'a\ list$
assumes $distinct\ xs$
shows $distinct\ (list-slice\ xs\ i\ j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-slice-nth-mem*:

fixes $e :: nat$
fixes $xs :: 'a\ list$
fixes $s\ i :: nat$
assumes $s \leq i$ **and** $i < e$
assumes $e \leq length\ xs$
shows $xs ! i \in set\ (list-slice\ xs\ s\ e)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nth-mem-list-slice*:

fixes $x :: 'a$
fixes $xs :: 'a\ list$
fixes $s\ e :: nat$
assumes $x \in set\ (list-slice\ xs\ s\ e)$
shows $\exists i < length\ xs.$
 $s \leq i \wedge$
 $i < e \wedge$
 $xs ! i = x$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-slice-subset*:

fixes $i\ j :: nat$

fixes $xs :: 'a \text{ list}$
shows $set (list\text{-}slice\ xs\ i\ j) \subseteq set\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-slice-Suc*:
fixes $i\ j :: nat$
fixes $xs :: 'a \text{ list}$
assumes $i < length\ xs$
assumes $i < j$
shows $list\text{-}slice\ xs\ i\ j = xs ! i \# list\text{-}slice\ xs\ (Suc\ i)\ j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-slice-update-unchanged-1*:
fixes $xs :: 'a \text{ list}$
fixes $i\ j\ k :: nat$
assumes $i < j$
shows $list\text{-}slice\ (xs[i := x])\ j\ k = list\text{-}slice\ xs\ j\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-slice-update-unchanged-2*:
fixes $i\ j\ k :: nat$
fixes $xs :: 'a \text{ list}$
assumes $k \leq i$
shows $list\text{-}slice\ (xs[i := x])\ j\ k = list\text{-}slice\ xs\ j\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-slice-update-changed*:
assumes $i < length\ xs$
assumes $j \leq i$
assumes $i < k$
shows $list\text{-}slice\ (xs[i := x])\ j\ k = (list\text{-}slice\ xs\ j\ k)[i - j := x]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-slice-map-nth-upt*:
assumes $j < length\ xs$
shows $list\text{-}slice\ xs\ i\ j = map\ (nth\ xs)\ [i..<j]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *map-list-slice*:
 $map\ f\ (list\text{-}slice\ xs\ i\ j) = list\text{-}slice\ (map\ f\ xs)\ i\ j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17 Sorted List Slice

lemma (in *linorder*) *sorted-list-slice*:
assumes *sorted* xs
shows *sorted* $(list\text{-}slice\ xs\ i\ j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

```

lemma (in linorder) sorted-map-list-slice:
  assumes sorted (map f xs)
  shows sorted (map f (list-slice xs i j))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) sorted-map-filter-list-slice:
  assumes sorted (map f (filter P xs))
  shows sorted (map f (filter P (list-slice xs i j)))
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma (in linorder) list-slice-sorted-nth-mono:
  assumes sorted (list-slice xs s e)
  and  $s \leq i$ 
  and  $i \leq j$ 
  and  $j < e$ 
  and  $j < \text{length } xs$ 
shows  $xs ! i \leq xs ! j$ 
  ⟨proof⟩
end
theory List-Lexorder-Util
  imports
    HOL-Library.List-Lexorder
begin

lemma same-equiv-def:
   $(\forall j < n. s ! (i + j) = s ! \text{Suc } (i + j)) = (\forall j \leq n. s ! (i + j) = s ! i)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma list-less-ex:
   $xs < ys \iff$ 
   $(\exists b c as bs cs. xs = as @ b \# bs \wedge ys = as @ c \# cs \wedge b < c) \vee$ 
   $(\exists c cs. ys = xs @ c \# cs)$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

end
theory List-Permutation-Util
  imports HOL-Combinatorics.List-Permutation ../util/List-Util
begin

lemma perm-distinct-set-of-upt-iff:
   $xs < \sim > [0..<n] \iff \text{distinct } xs \wedge \text{set } xs = \{0..<n\}$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma distinct-set-of-upto-length:
   $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \text{set } xs = \{0..<n\} \rrbracket \implies \text{length } xs = n$ 
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma set-perm-upt:

```

$xs <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<n] \implies \text{set } xs = \{0..<n\}$
<proof>

lemma *perm-upt-length*:

$xs <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<n] \implies \text{length } xs = n$
<proof>

lemma *perm-nth-ex*:

$\llbracket xs <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<n]; i < n \rrbracket \implies \exists k < n. xs ! i = k$
<proof>

lemma *ex-perm-nth*:

$\llbracket xs <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<n]; k < n \rrbracket \implies \exists i < n. xs ! i = k$
<proof>

lemma *set-map-nth-perm-subset*:

$\llbracket ys <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<n]; n \leq \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{set } (\text{map } (nth \ xs) \ ys) \subseteq \text{set } xs$
<proof>

lemma *set-map-nth-perm-eq*:

$ys <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<\text{length } xs] \implies \text{set } (\text{map } (nth \ xs) \ ys) = \text{set } xs$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-map-nth-perm*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; n \leq \text{length } xs; ys <^{\sim\sim}> [0..<n] \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } (nth \ xs) \ ys)$
<proof>

theorem *distinct-set-imp-perm*:

assumes *distinct xs*
and *distinct ys*
and *set xs = set ys*

shows $xs <^{\sim\sim}> ys$

<proof>

theorem *perm-nth*:

assumes $xs <^{\sim\sim}> ys$
and $i < \text{length } xs$

shows $\exists j < \text{length } ys. ys ! j = xs ! i$

<proof>

lemma *sort-perm*:

$xs <^{\sim\sim}> \text{sort } xs$
<proof>

end

theory *List-Lexorder-NS*

imports

../util/Sorting-Util

../util/List-Slice

../order/List-Permutation-Util

begin

18 General Non-standard Lexicographical Comparison

This section is based on the *lexord* classical lexicographical definition in the the List library but accounts for a variant of lexicographic order defined below that we rely on for verifying *sais*. The main difference is that this ordering preferences the original string over its prefix. For example, "aaa" is less than "aa", which in turn is less than "a".

definition *nslexord* :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a list × 'a list) set **where**
nslexord r = {(x,y). (∃ a v. x = y @ a # v) ∨
 (∃ u a b v w. (a, b) ∈ r ∧ x = u @ a # v ∧ y = u @ b # w)}

definition *nslexordp* :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where
nslexordp cmp xs ys ⇔
 (∃ b c as bs cs. xs = as @ b # bs ∧ ys = as @ c # cs ∧ *cmp* b c) ∨
 (∃ c cs. xs = ys @ c # cs)

lemma *nslexord-eq-nslexordp*:
 (xs, ys) ∈ *nslexord* {(x, y). *cmp* x y} ⇔ *nslexordp cmp* xs ys
 (xs, ys) ∈ *nslexord* r ⇔ *nslexordp* (λx y. (x, y) ∈ r) xs ys
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *nslexordeq* :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where
nslexordeq cmp xs ys ⇔ *nslexordp cmp* xs ys ∨ (xs = ys)

18.1 Intro and Elimination

lemma *nslexordpI1*:
 ∃ b c as bs cs. xs = as @ b # bs ∧ ys = as @ c # cs ∧ *cmp* b c ⇒ *nslexordp cmp* xs ys
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nslexordpI2*:
 ∃ c cs. xs = ys @ c # cs ⇒ *nslexordp cmp* xs ys
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nslexordpE*:
nslexordp cmp xs ys ⇒
 (∃ b c as bs cs. xs = as @ b # bs ∧ ys = as @ c # cs ∧ *cmp* b c) ∨
 (∃ c cs. xs = ys @ c # cs)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nslexordp-imp-eq*:
 $nslexordp\ cmp\ xs\ ys \implies nslexordeqp\ cmp\ xs\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordeqp-imp-eq-or-less*:
 $nslexordeqp\ cmp\ xs\ ys \implies xs = ys \vee nslexordp\ cmp\ xs\ ys$
 ⟨proof⟩

18.2 Simplification

lemma *nslexord-Nil-left[simp]*: $([], y) \notin nslexord\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-Nil-right[simp]*: $(y, []) \in nslexord\ r = (\exists a\ x. y = a \# x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-cons-cons[simp]*:
 $(a \# x, b \# y) \in nslexord\ r \iff (a, b) \in r \vee (a = b \wedge (x, y) \in nslexord\ r)$ (is
 ?lhs = ?rhs)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordp-cons-cons[simp]*:
 $nslexordp\ r\ (a \# x)\ (b \# y) \iff r\ a\ b \vee (a = b \wedge nslexordp\ r\ x\ y)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *nslexord-simps = nslexord-Nil-left nslexord-Nil-right nslexord-cons-cons*

lemma *nslexord-same-pref-iff*:
 $(xs @ ys, xs @ zs) \in nslexord\ r \iff (\exists x \in set\ xs. (x, x) \in r) \vee (ys, zs) \in nslexord\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-same-pref-if-irrefl[simp]*:
 $irrefl\ r \implies (xs @ ys, xs @ zs) \in nslexord\ r \iff (ys, zs) \in nslexord\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-append-leftI*:
 $\exists b\ z. y = b \# z \implies (x @ y, x) \in nslexord\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-append-left-rightI*:
 $(a, b) \in r \implies (u @ a \# x, u @ b \# y) \in nslexord\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-append-rightI*:
 $(u, v) \in nslexord\ r \implies (x @ u, x @ v) \in nslexord\ r$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexord-append-rightD*:

$\llbracket (x @ u, x @ v) \in \text{nslexord } r; (\forall a. (a,a) \notin r) \rrbracket \implies (u,v) \in \text{nslexord } r$
 <proof>

lemma *nslexord-lex*:

$(x,y) \in \text{lex } r = ((x,y) \in \text{nslexord } r \wedge \text{length } x = \text{length } y)$
 <proof>

18.3 Recursive version

fun *nslexordrec* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool

where

nslexordrec P [] = False |

nslexordrec P - [] = True |

nslexordrec P (x#xs) (y#ys) = (if P x y then True else if x = y then *nslexordrec* P xs ys else False)

lemma *nslexordp-eq-nslexordrec*:

$\text{nslexordp cmp } xs \ ys \longleftrightarrow \text{nslexordrec cmp } xs \ ys$
 <proof>

lemmas *nslexordp-induct* = *nslexordrec.induct*

18.4 Properties

Useful properties for proving things about relations, such as what type of order is satisfied

lemma *nslexord-total-on*:

assumes *total-on* A R

shows *total-on* {xs. set xs \subseteq A} (*nslexord* R)

<proof>

lemma *total-on-totalp-on-eq*:

total-on A {(x, y). R x y} = *totalp-on* A R

<proof>

lemmas *nslexordp-totalp-on* =

nslexord-total-on[OF *total-on-totalp-on-eq*[THEN *iffD2*],

simplified nslexord-eq-nslexordp(1) *totalp-on-total-on-eq*[*symmetric*]]

lemma *nslexord-total*:

total r \implies *total* (*nslexord* r)

<proof>

lemma *nslexordp-totalp*:

totalp r \implies *totalp* (*nslexordp* r)

<proof>

corollary *nslexord-linear*:

$(\forall a b. (a,b) \in r \vee a = b \vee (b,a) \in r) \implies (x,y) \in \text{nslexord } r \vee x = y \vee (y,x) \in \text{nslexord } r$
 <proof>

lemma *nslexord-irrefl-on*:
assumes *irrefl-on A R*
shows *irrefl-on {xs. set xs \subseteq A} (nslexord R)*
 <proof>

lemma *irrefl-on-irreflp-on-eq*:
irrefl-on A {(x, y). R x y} = irreflp-on A R
 <proof>

lemmas *nslexordp-irreflp-on =*
nslexord-irrefl-on[OF irrefl-on-irreflp-on-eq[THEN iffD2],
simplified nslexord-eq-nslexordp(1) irreflp-on-irrefl-on-eq[symmetric]]

lemma *nslexord-irreflexive*:
 $\forall x. (x,x) \notin r \implies (x,x) \notin \text{nslexord } r$
 <proof>

lemma *nslexord-irrefl*:
irrefl R \implies irrefl (nslexord R)
 <proof>

lemma *nslexordp-irreflp*:
assumes *irreflp R*
shows *irreflp (nslexordp R)*
 <proof>

lemma *asym-on-asymp-on-eq*:
asym-on A {(x, y). R x y} = asymp-on A R
 <proof>

lemma *nslexord-asym-on*:
assumes *asym-on A R*
shows *asym-on {xs. set xs \subseteq A} (nslexord R)*
 <proof>

lemmas *nslexordp-asymp-on =*
nslexord-asym-on[OF asym-on-asymp-on-eq[THEN iffD2],
simplified nslexord-eq-nslexordp(1) asymp-on-asym-on-eq[symmetric]]

lemma *nslexord-asym*:
assumes *asym R*
shows *asym (nslexord R)*
 <proof>

lemma *nslexordp-asymp*:

assumes *asym* R
shows *asym* $(nslexordp\ R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nslexord-asymmetric*:
assumes *asym* $R\ (a, b) \in nslexord\ R$
shows $(b, a) \notin nslexord\ R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *trans-on-transp-on-eq*:
 $trans\text{-}on\ A\ \{(x, y). R\ x\ y\} = trans\text{-}on\ A\ R$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nslexord-trans-on*:
assumes *trans-on* $A\ R$
shows *trans-on* $\{xs.\ set\ xs \subseteq A\}\ (nslexord\ R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *nslexordp-trans-on =*
 $nslexord\text{-}trans\text{-}on[OF\ trans\text{-}on\text{-}transp\text{-}on\text{-}eq[THEN\ iffD2],$
 $simplified\ nslexord\text{-}eq\text{-}nslexordp(1)\ trans\text{-}on\text{-}trans\text{-}on\text{-}eq[symmetric]]$

lemma *nslexord-trans*:
assumes *trans* R
shows *trans* $(nslexord\ R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *nslexordp-transp*:
assumes *transp* R
shows *transp* $(nslexordp\ R)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

18.5 Monotonicity

Properties about monotonicity

lemma *monotone-on-nslexordp*:
assumes *monotone-on* $A\ orda\ ordb\ f$
shows *monotone-on* $\{xs.\ set\ xs \subseteq A\}\ (nslexordp\ orda)\ (nslexordp\ ordb)\ (map\ f)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *monotone-on-bij-betw-inv-nslexordp*:
assumes *monotone-on* $A\ orda\ ordb\ f$
and *asym-on* $A\ orda$
and *totalp-on* $A\ orda$
and *asym-on* $B\ ordb$
and *totalp-on* $B\ ordb$
and *bij-betw* $f\ A\ B$
and *bij-betw* $g\ B\ A$
and *inverses-on* $f\ g\ A\ B$

shows *monotone-on* $\{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq B\}$ (*nslexordp ordb*) (*nslexordp orda*) (*map g*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *monotone-on-bij-betw-nslexordp*:

assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*
and *asyp-on A orda*
and *totalp-on A orda*
and *asyp-on B ordb*
and *totalp-on B ordb*
and *bij-betw f A B*

shows $\exists g. \text{bij-betw } (\text{map } g) \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq B\} \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq A\} \wedge$
inverses-on (*map f*) (*map g*) $\{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq A\} \{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq B\} \wedge$
monotone-on $\{xs. \text{set } xs \subseteq B\}$ (*nslexordp ordb*) (*nslexordp orda*) (*map g*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *monotone-on-iff-nslexordp*:

assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f*
and *asyp-on A orda*
and *totalp-on A orda*
and *asyp-on B ordb*
and *totalp-on B ordb*
and *bij-betw f A B*
and *set xs \subseteq A*
and *set ys \subseteq A*

shows *nslexordp orda xs ys \longleftrightarrow nslexordp ordb (map f xs) (map f ys)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

18.6 Other

lemma *nslexordp-cons1-exE*:

assumes *nslexordp cmp xs (x # xs)*

shows $\exists a \text{ as } bs. x \# xs = \text{as} @ x \# a \# bs \wedge \text{cmp } a \ x \wedge (\forall b \in \text{set } \text{as}. b = x)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *nslexordp-cons2-exE*:

assumes *nslexordp cmp (x # xs) xs*

shows $(\forall k \in \text{set } xs. k = x) \vee (\exists a \text{ as } bs. x \# xs = \text{as} @ x \# a \# bs \wedge \text{cmp } x \ a$
 $\wedge (\forall b \in \text{set } \text{as}. b = x))$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

19 Order definitions on lists of linorder elements

definition *list-less-ns* :: $('a :: \text{linorder}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

list-less-ns xs ys =

$(\exists n. n \leq \text{length } xs \wedge n \leq \text{length } ys \wedge$
 $(\forall i < n. xs ! i = ys ! i) \wedge$
 $(\text{length } ys = n \longrightarrow n < \text{length } xs) \wedge$
 $(\text{length } ys \neq n \longrightarrow \text{length } xs \neq n \wedge xs ! n < ys ! n))$

definition *list-less-eq-ns* :: ('a :: linorder) list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool

where

list-less-eq-ns xs ys =
 (∃ n. n ≤ length xs ∧ n ≤ length ys ∧
 (∀ i < n. xs ! i = ys ! i) ∧
 (length ys ≠ n → length xs ≠ n ∧ xs ! n < ys ! n))

— Alternative definition

definition *list-less-ns-ex* :: ('a :: linorder) list ⇒ ('a :: linorder) list ⇒ bool

where

list-less-ns-ex xs ys ←→
 (∃ b c as bs cs. xs = as @ b # bs ∧ ys = as @ c # cs ∧ b < c) ∨
 (∃ c cs. xs = ys @ c # cs)

20 Helper list comparison theorems

lemma *list-less-ns-alt-def*:

list-less-ns xs ys = *list-less-ns-ex* xs ys

⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordp-eq-list-less-ns-ex*:

nslexordp (<) = *list-less-ns-ex*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordp-eq-list-less-ns-ex-apply*:

nslexordp (<) x y = *list-less-ns-ex* x y

⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordp-eq-list-less-ns*:

nslexordp (<) = *list-less-ns*

⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordp-eq-list-less-ns-app*:

nslexordp (<) x y = *list-less-ns* x y

⟨proof⟩

lemma *nslexordeqp-eq-list-less-eq-ns-apply*:

nslexordeqp (<) x y = *list-less-eq-ns* x y

⟨proof⟩

21 *list-less-ns* helpers

lemma *list-less-ns-cons-same*:

list-less-ns (a # xs) (a # ys) = *list-less-ns* xs ys

⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-less-ns-cons-diff*:

$$a < b \implies \text{list-less-ns } (a \# xs) (b \# ys)$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-cons*:

$$\text{list-less-ns } (a \# xs) (b \# ys) = (a \leq b \wedge (a = b \longrightarrow \text{list-less-ns } xs \ ys))$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-cons-same*:

$$\text{list-less-eq-ns } (a \# xs) (a \# ys) = \text{list-less-eq-ns } xs \ ys$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-cons*:

$$\text{list-less-eq-ns } (a \# xs) (b \# ys) = (a \leq b \wedge (a = b \longrightarrow \text{list-less-eq-ns } xs \ ys))$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-hd-same*:

$$\llbracket \text{hd } xs = \text{hd } ys; xs \neq []; ys \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{list-less-ns } xs \ ys = \text{list-less-ns } (\text{tl } xs) (\text{tl } ys)$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-recurse*:

$$\llbracket xs \neq []; ys \neq [] \rrbracket \implies$$

$$(\text{hd } xs = \text{hd } ys \longrightarrow \text{list-less-ns } xs \ ys = \text{list-less-ns } (\text{tl } xs) (\text{tl } ys)) \wedge$$

$$(\text{hd } xs \neq \text{hd } ys \longrightarrow \text{list-less-ns } xs \ ys = (\text{hd } xs < \text{hd } ys))$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-nil*:

$$xs \neq [] \implies \text{list-less-ns } xs \ []$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-app*:

$$bs \neq [] \implies \text{list-less-ns } (as @ bs) \ as$$

<proof>

22 Lists of linorder elements are linorders with a bottom element

lemma *list-less-ns-imp-less-eq-not-less-eq*:

$$\text{list-less-ns } x \ y \implies (\text{list-less-eq-ns } x \ y \wedge \neg \text{list-less-eq-ns } y \ x)$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-not-less-eq-imp-less*:

$$\text{list-less-eq-ns } x \ y \wedge \neg \text{list-less-eq-ns } y \ x \implies \text{list-less-ns } x \ y$$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-trans*:

$\llbracket \text{list-less-eq-ns } x \ y; \text{ list-less-eq-ns } y \ z \rrbracket \implies \text{list-less-eq-ns } x \ z$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-anti-sym*:

$\llbracket \text{list-less-eq-ns } x \ y; \text{ list-less-eq-ns } y \ x \rrbracket \implies x = y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-linear*:

$\text{list-less-eq-ns } x \ y \vee \text{list-less-eq-ns } y \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *ordlistns*: *linorder list-less-eq-ns list-less-ns*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

interpretation *ordlistns*: *order-top list-less-eq-ns list-less-ns []*

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

23 Recursive Definition

fun *lt-ns* :: ('a :: linorder) list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool

where

lt-ns [] [] = False |

lt-ns [] - = False |

lt-ns - [] = True |

lt-ns (a # as) (b # bs) =
 (if a < b then True
 else if a > b then False
 else *lt-ns* as bs)

lemma *list-less-ns-lt-ns*:

$\text{list-less-ns } xs \ ys = \text{lt-ns } xs \ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

24 list-less-ns-ex helpers

lemma *list-less-ns-exI1*:

$\exists b \ c \ as \ bs \ cs. \ xs = as \ @ \ b \ \# \ bs \wedge \ ys = as \ @ \ c \ \# \ cs \wedge \ b < c \implies \text{list-less-ns-ex } xs \ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-less-ns-exI2*:

$\exists c \ cs. \ xs = ys \ @ \ c \ \# \ cs \implies \text{list-less-ns-ex } xs \ ys$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-less-ns-exE*:

$\text{list-less-ns-ex } xs \ ys \implies$
 $(\exists b \ c \ as \ bs \ cs. \ xs = as \ @ \ b \ \# \ bs \wedge \ ys = as \ @ \ c \ \# \ cs \wedge \ b < c) \vee$
 $(\exists c \ cs. \ xs = ys \ @ \ c \ \# \ cs)$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-app-same*:

list-less-ns (as @ xs) (as @ ys) = list-less-ns xs ys

<proof>

lemma *list-less-eq-ns-app-same*:

list-less-eq-ns (as @ xs) (as @ ys) = list-less-eq-ns xs ys

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-cons1-exE*:

assumes *list-less-ns xs (x # xs)*

shows $\exists a \text{ as } bs. x \# xs = as @ x \# a \# bs \wedge x > a \wedge (\forall b \in \text{set as}. b = x)$

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-cons1-exI*:

assumes $\exists a \text{ as } bs. x \# xs = as @ x \# a \# bs \wedge x > a \wedge (\forall b \in \text{set as}. b = x)$

shows *list-less-ns-ex xs (x # xs)*

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-cons2-ex*:

assumes *list-less-ns (x # xs) xs*

shows $(\forall k \in \text{set xs}. k = x) \vee (\exists a \text{ as } bs. x \# xs = as @ x \# a \# bs \wedge x < a \wedge (\forall b \in \text{set as}. b = x))$

<proof>

end

theory *Valid-List*

imports *Main ../util/List-Util*

begin

25 Valid List

definition

valid-list :: $(\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

valid-list s = $(\text{length } s > 0 \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } s - 1. s ! i \neq \text{bot}) \wedge \text{last } s = \text{bot})$

lemma *valid-list-ex-def*:

fixes $s :: (\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$

shows $(\text{valid-list } s) =$

$(\exists xs. s = xs @ [\text{bot}] \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } xs. xs ! i \neq \text{bot}))$

<proof>

lemma *valid-list-iff-butlast-app-last*:

fixes $s :: (\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$

shows $\text{valid-list } s \longleftrightarrow$

$s \neq [] \wedge$

$(\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } s). x \neq \text{bot}) \wedge$
 $\text{last } s = \text{bot}$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-list-consI*:
fixes $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$
fixes $a :: 'a$
assumes *valid-list s*
and $a \neq \text{bot}$
shows *valid-list (a # s)*
 <proof>

lemma *valid-list-consD*:
fixes $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$
fixes $a :: 'a$
assumes *valid-list (a # s)*
assumes $s \neq []$
shows *valid-list s*
 <proof>

lemma *Min-valid-list*:
fixes $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$
assumes *valid-list s*
shows $\text{Min } (\text{set } s) = \text{bot}$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-list-length*:
fixes $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$
assumes *valid-list s*
shows $\text{length } s > 0$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-list-length-ex*:
fixes $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$
assumes *valid-list s*
shows $\exists n. \text{length } s = \text{Suc } n$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-list-not-nil*:
fixes $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$
assumes *valid-list s*
shows $s \neq []$
 <proof>

lemma *valid-list-Suc-mapping*:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
fixes $s :: 'a \text{ list}$
shows *valid-list ((map ($\lambda x. \text{Suc } (f x)$) s) @ [bot])*
 <proof>

```

lemma valid-list-app:
  assumes valid-list (xs @ y # ys)
  shows valid-list (y # ys)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma not-valid-list-app:
  assumes valid-list (xs @ y # ys)
  shows ¬valid-list xs
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-list-neqE:
  assumes valid-list xs valid-list ys xs ≠ ys
  shows ∃ x y as bs cs. xs = as @ x # bs ∧ ys = as @ y # cs ∧ x ≠ y
  ⟨proof⟩

end
theory Valid-List-Util
  imports List-Lexorder-Util List-Lexorder-NS Valid-List
begin

```

26 Order Equivalence

```

lemma valid-list-list-less-equiv-list-less-ns:
  assumes valid-list s1
  and valid-list s2
shows s1 < s2 = list-less-ns s1 s2
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma valid-list-list-less-eg-equiv-list-less-eg-ns:
  assumes valid-list s1
  and valid-list s2
shows s1 ≤ s2 = list-less-eg-ns s1 s2
  ⟨proof⟩

```

27 Classical Lexicographical Order

```

lemma valid-list-list-less-imp:
  assumes valid-list (xs @ [bot])
  and valid-list (ys @ [bot])
  and (xs @ [bot]) < (ys @ [bot])
shows xs < ys
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma strict-mono-on-list-less-map:
  fixes  $\alpha :: 'a :: preorder \Rightarrow 'b :: ord$ 
  assumes strict-mono-on A  $\alpha$ 
  and set xs ⊆ A

```



```

and    set  $ys \subseteq A$ 
and     $xs < ys$ 
shows  $(map\ \alpha\ xs) < (map\ \alpha\ ys)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma strict-mono-list-less-map:
  assumes strict-mono  $\alpha$ 
  and     $xs < ys$ 
shows  $map\ \alpha\ xs < map\ \alpha\ ys$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma strict-mono-on-map-list-less:
  fixes  $\alpha :: 'a :: linorder \Rightarrow 'b :: order$ 
  assumes strict-mono-on  $A\ \alpha$ 
  and    set  $xs \subseteq A$ 
  and    set  $ys \subseteq A$ 
  and     $(map\ \alpha\ xs) < (map\ \alpha\ ys)$ 
shows  $xs < ys$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma strict-mono-map-list-less:
  fixes  $\alpha :: 'a :: linorder \Rightarrow 'b :: order$ 
  assumes strict-mono  $\alpha$ 
  and     $(map\ \alpha\ xs) < (map\ \alpha\ ys)$ 
shows  $xs < ys$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

28 Non-standard Lexicographical Ordering

```

lemma sorted-list-less-ns:
  assumes sorted  $(a\ \# bs\ @ [c])$ 
  and     $c < d$ 
shows list-less-ns  $(a\ \# bs\ @ [c, d] @ xs)\ (bs\ @ [c, d] @ ys)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma rev-sorted-list-less-ns:
  assumes sorted  $(rev\ (a\ \# bs\ @ [c]))$ 
  and     $c > d$ 
shows list-less-ns  $(bs\ @ [c, d] @ xs)\ (a\ \# bs\ @ [c, d] @ ys)$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma sorted-cons-list-less-ns:
  assumes sorted  $(a\ \# bs)$ 
shows list-less-ns  $(a\ \# bs)\ bs$ 
   $\langle proof \rangle$ 

```

```

end
theory Suffix
  imports Main

```

begin

29 Suffix

abbreviation *suffix* :: 'a list ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a list

where

suffix xs i ≡ *drop i xs*

lemma *suffixes-neq*:

$\llbracket i < \text{length } s; j < \text{length } s; i \neq j \rrbracket \implies \text{suffix } s \ i \neq \text{suffix } s \ j$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-suffixes*:

$\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; \forall x \in \text{set } xs. x < \text{length } s \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } s) \ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-eq-index*:

$\llbracket i < \text{length } xs; j < \text{length } xs; \text{suffix } xs \ i = \text{suffix } xs \ j \rrbracket \implies i = j$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-neq-nil*:

$i < \text{length } s \implies \text{suffix } s \ i \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-map*:

$\text{suffix } (\text{map } f \ xs) \ i = \text{map } f \ (\text{suffix } xs \ i)$
<proof>

lemma *set-suffix-subset*:

$\text{set } (\text{suffix } s \ i) \subseteq \text{set } s$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-cons-suc*:

$\text{suffix } (a \# \ xs) \ (\text{Suc } i) = \text{suffix } xs \ i$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-app*:

$i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{suffix } (xs \ @ \ ys) \ i = \text{suffix } xs \ i \ @ \ ys$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-cons-ex*:

$i < \text{length } T \implies \exists x \ xs. \text{suffix } T \ i = x \# \ xs \wedge x = T \ ! \ i$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-cons-Suc*:

$i < \text{length } T \implies \text{suffix } T \ i = T \ ! \ i \# \ \text{suffix } T \ (\text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-cons-app*:

$\text{suffix } T \ i = as \ @ \ bs \implies \text{suffix } T \ (i + \text{length } as) = bs$

```

    <proof>

lemma suffix-0:
  suffix T 0 = T
  <proof>

end
theory Suffix-Util
  imports
    ../util/List-Slice
    Suffix
    Valid-List
    Valid-List-Util

begin

```

30 Valid Lists and Suffixes

```

lemma valid-suffix:
   $\llbracket \text{valid-list } s; i < \text{length } s \rrbracket \implies \text{valid-list } (\text{suffix } s \ i)$ 
  <proof>

```

```

lemma last-suffix-index:
  assumes valid-list s
  and  $i < \text{length } s$ 
  shows  $\text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ i) = \text{bot} \longleftrightarrow i = \text{length } s - 1$ 
  <proof>

```

31 Prefixes and Suffixes

```

lemma suffix-has-no-prefix-suffix:
  assumes valid-list: valid-list s
  and  $i\text{-less-len-}s: i < \text{length } s$ 
  and  $j\text{-less-len-}s: j < \text{length } s$ 
  and  $i\text{-neq-}j: i \neq j$ 
  shows  $\neg (\exists s'. \text{suffix } s \ i = (\text{suffix } s \ j) \ @ \ s')$ 
  <proof>

```

32 Suffix Comparisons

32.1 Lexicographical Ordering

```

lemma suffix-less-ex:
  fixes  $s :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list}$ 
  assumes valid-list s
  and  $i < \text{length } s$ 
  and  $j < \text{length } s$ 
  and  $\text{suffix } s \ i < \text{suffix } s \ j$ 

```

shows $\exists b\ c\ as\ bs\ cs.\ suffix\ s\ i = as\ @\ b\ \# \ bs \wedge$
 $suffix\ s\ j = as\ @\ c\ \# \ cs \wedge b < c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *suffix-less-nth*:
assumes *valid-list s*
and $i < length\ s$
and $j < length\ s$
and $suffix\ s\ i < suffix\ s\ j$
shows
 $\exists n.\ n < length\ (suffix\ s\ i) \wedge$
 $n < length\ (suffix\ s\ j) \wedge$
 $(\forall k < n.\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ !\ k = (suffix\ s\ j)\ !\ k) \wedge$
 $(suffix\ s\ i)\ !\ n < (suffix\ s\ j)\ !\ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *suffix-less-butlast*:
assumes *valid-list s*
and $i < length\ s$
and $j < length\ s$
and $suffix\ s\ i < suffix\ s\ j$
shows $butlast\ (suffix\ s\ i) < butlast\ (suffix\ s\ j)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

32.2 Non-standard List Ordering

lemma *suffix-less-ns-ex*:
assumes *valid-list s*
and $i < length\ s$
and $j < length\ s$
and $list-less-ns\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ (suffix\ s\ j)$
shows $\exists b\ c\ as\ bs\ cs.$
 $suffix\ s\ i = as\ @\ b\ \# \ bs \wedge$
 $suffix\ s\ j = as\ @\ c\ \# \ cs \wedge b < c$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *suffix-less-ns-nth*:
assumes *valid-list s*
and $i < length\ s$
and $j < length\ s$
and $list-less-ns\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ (suffix\ s\ j)$
shows
 $\exists n.\ n < length\ (suffix\ s\ i) \wedge$
 $n < length\ (suffix\ s\ j) \wedge$
 $(\forall k < n.\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ !\ k = (suffix\ s\ j)\ !\ k) \wedge$
 $(suffix\ s\ i)\ !\ n < (suffix\ s\ j)\ !\ n$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

33 List Slice

declare *list-slice.simps*[*simp del*]

lemma *list-slice-to-suffix*:

list-slice T i j = take (j - i) (suffix T i)
(*proof*)

lemma *suffix-eq-list-slice*:

suffix T i = list-slice T i (length T)
(*proof*)

lemma *list-slice-suffix*:

list-slice T i j = list-slice (suffix T i) 0 (j - i)
(*proof*)

lemma *suffix-to-list-slice-app*:

$i \leq j \implies \text{suffix } T \ i = (\text{list-slice } T \ i \ j) @ (\text{list-slice } T \ j \ (\text{length } T))$
(*proof*)

34 Sorting

lemma *ordlist-strict-mono-strict-sorted-1*:

assumes *strict-mono* α
and *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* (*map* α *s*)) *xs*)
shows *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *s*) *xs*)
(*proof*)

lemma *ordlist-strict-mono-on-strict-sorted-1*:

assumes *strict-mono-on* *A* α
and *set* $s \subseteq A$
and *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* (*map* α *s*)) *xs*)
shows *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *s*) *xs*)
(*proof*)

lemma *ordlist-strict-mono-strict-sorted-2*:

assumes *strict-mono* α
and *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *s*) *xs*)
shows *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* (*map* α *s*)) *xs*)
(*proof*)

lemma *ordlist-strict-mono-on-strict-sorted-2*:

assumes *strict-mono-on* *A* α
and *set* $s \subseteq A$
and *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *s*) *xs*)
shows *strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* (*map* α *s*)) *xs*)
(*proof*)

lemma *valid-list-ordlist-ordlistns-strict-sorted-eq*:

assumes *valid-list* *T*

and $set\ xs \subseteq \{0..<length\ T\}$
shows $ordlistns.strict\ sorted\ (map\ (suffix\ T)\ xs) \longleftrightarrow$
 $strict\ sorted\ (map\ (suffix\ T)\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *Min-valid-suffix*:
assumes *valid-list T*
and $length\ T = Suc\ n$
shows $ordlistns.Min\ \{suffix\ T\ i\ |\ i.\ i < length\ T\} = suffix\ T\ n$
<proof>

end
theory *Prefix*
imports *Main*
begin

35 Prefix Definition

abbreviation $prefix :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ list$
where
 $prefix\ xs\ i \equiv take\ i\ xs$

lemma *prefix-neq*:
assumes $i < length\ s$
and $j < length\ s$
and $i \neq j$
shows $prefix\ s\ i \neq prefix\ s\ j$
<proof>

lemma *not-prefix-app*:
 $(\forall k.\ s1 \neq prefix\ s2\ k) \longleftrightarrow (\forall xs.\ s2 \neq s1\ @\ xs)$
<proof>

lemma *not-prefix-imp-not-nil*:
 $\forall k.\ s1 \neq prefix\ s2\ k \implies s1 \neq []$
<proof>

end
theory *Prefix-Util*
imports *Prefix ../order/Suffix-Util*
begin

lemma *prefix-suffix-not-suffix*:
assumes *valid-list s*
and $i < length\ s$
and $j < length\ s$
and $i \neq j$
shows $\neg(\exists k.\ prefix\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ k = suffix\ s\ j)$
<proof>

```

end
theory Suffix-Array
  imports
    ../util/Sorting-Util
    ../order/List-Lexorder-Util
    ../order/Suffix
    ../order/Valid-List
    ../order/List-Permutation-Util
begin

```

36 Axiomatic Suffix Array Specification

```

locale Suffix-Array-General =
  fixes sa :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  assumes sa-g-permutation: sa s <~~~> [0..<length s]
    and sa-g-sorted: strict-sorted (map (suffix s) (sa s))

locale Suffix-Array-Restricted =
  fixes sa :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  assumes sa-r-permutation: valid-list s  $\Longrightarrow$  sa s <~~~> [0..<length s]
    and sa-r-sorted: valid-list s  $\Longrightarrow$  strict-sorted (map (suffix s) (sa s))

```

37 Wrapper for Natural Number String only Algorithm

```

definition sa-nat-wrapper ::
  ('a :: linorder list  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  (nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list)  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: linorder list  $\Rightarrow$ 
  nat list
where
  sa-nat-wrapper  $\alpha$  sa xs =
    tl (sa ((map ( $\lambda$ x. Suc ( $\alpha$  xs x)) xs) @ [bot]))

```

```

end
theory Suffix-Array-Properties
  imports
    ../util/Fun-Util
    ../order/Suffix-Util
    Suffix-Array
begin

```

38 General Suffix Array Properties

```

context Suffix-Array-General begin

lemma sa-length:

```

$length (sa\ s) = length\ s$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sa-distinct*:
 $distinct (sa\ s)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sa-set-upt*:
 $set (sa\ s) = \{0..<length\ s\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sa-nth-ex*:
 $i < length\ s \implies \exists k < length\ s. sa\ s!\ i = k$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ex-sa-nth*:
 $k < length\ s \implies \exists i < length\ s. sa\ s!\ i = k$
 ⟨proof⟩

end

lemma *Suffix-Array-General-determinism*:
 assumes *Suffix-Array-General* f
 and *Suffix-Array-General* g
 shows $f = g$
 ⟨proof⟩

39 Properties of Suffix Arrays on Valid Lists

lemma *valid-list-bot-min*:
 assumes *valid-list* $(s\ @\ [bot])$
 and $sa\ (s\ @\ [bot]) <^{~~}> [0..<length\ (s\ @\ [bot])]$
 and *strict-sorted* $(map\ (suffix\ (s\ @\ [bot]))\ (sa\ (s\ @\ [bot])))$
 shows $\exists xs. sa\ (s\ @\ [bot]) = length\ s\ \# xs$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-list-bot-perm*:
 assumes *valid-list* $(s\ @\ [bot])$
 and $sa\ (s\ @\ [bot]) <^{~~}> [0..<length\ (s\ @\ [bot])]$
 and *strict-sorted* $(map\ (suffix\ (s\ @\ [bot]))\ (sa\ (s\ @\ [bot])))$
 shows $\exists xs. sa\ (s\ @\ [bot]) = length\ s\ \# xs \wedge xs <^{~~}> [0..<length\ s]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *valid-list-bot-perm-sort*:
 assumes *valid-list* $(s\ @\ [bot])$
 and $sa\ (s\ @\ [bot]) <^{~~}> [0..<length\ (s\ @\ [bot])]$
 and *strict-sorted* $(map\ (suffix\ (s\ @\ [bot]))\ (sa\ (s\ @\ [bot])))$
 shows $\exists xs. sa\ (s\ @\ [bot]) = length\ s\ \# xs \wedge xs <^{~~}> [0..<length\ s] \wedge$
 $strict-sorted\ (map\ (suffix\ s)\ xs)$

<proof>

theorem *Suffix-Array-Restricted-valid-list-bot-perm-sort:*

assumes *valid-list (s @ [bot])*

and *Suffix-Array-Restricted sa*

shows $\exists xs. sa (s @ [bot]) = length\ s \# xs \wedge xs <\sim\sim> [0..<length\ s] \wedge$
strict-sorted (map (suffix s) xs)

<proof>

lemma *Suffix-Array-Restricted-wrapper-permutation:*

assumes *Linorder-to-Nat-List α s*

and *Suffix-Array-Restricted sa*

shows *sa-nat-wrapper α sa s <\sim\sim> [0..<length s]*

<proof>

lemma *Suffix-Array-Restricted-wrapper-sorted:*

assumes *Linorder-to-Nat-List α s*

and *Suffix-Array-Restricted sa*

shows *strict-sorted (map (suffix s) (sa-nat-wrapper α sa s))*

<proof>

40 Equivalence

lemma *Suffix-Array-General-imp-Restrict:*

Suffix-Array-General sa-nat \implies Suffix-Array-Restricted sa-nat

<proof>

interpretation *Linorder-to-Nat-List map-to-nat*

<proof>

lemma *Suffix-Array-Restricted-imp-General:*

Suffix-Array-Restricted sa \implies Suffix-Array-General (sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat sa)

<proof>

lemma *Suffix-Array-General-Restrict-determinism:*

assumes *Suffix-Array-Restricted f*

and *Suffix-Array-General g*

shows *sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat f = g*

<proof>

end

theory *Simple-SACA*

imports

../order/Suffix

../order/List-Lexorder-Util

begin

fun *gen-suffixes* :: (*'a* :: {*linorder, order-bot*}) *list* \Rightarrow *'a list list*

```

where
gen-suffixes s = map (suffix s) [0.. $\langle$ length s]

fun suffix-ids :: ('a :: {linorder,order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
where
suffix-ids s ss = map ( $\lambda$ x. length s - length x) ss

fun simple-saca :: ('a :: {linorder,order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
where
simple-saca s = suffix-ids s (sort (gen-suffixes s))

end
theory Simple-SACA-Verification
imports
  Simple-SACA
  ../spec/Suffix-Array
begin

lemma suf-length-app:
   $i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{length } (\text{suffix } (xs @ ys) i) = \text{length } (\text{suffix } xs i) + \text{length } ys$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma distinct-natlist-add:
   $\text{distinct } (xs :: \text{nat list}) \implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } ((+) n) xs)$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma nat-minus-cancel-right:
   $\llbracket (x :: \text{nat}) \leq n; y \leq n; n - x = n - y \rrbracket \implies x = y$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma distinct-natlist-sub:
   $\llbracket \text{distinct } (xs :: \text{nat list}); \forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \leq n \rrbracket \implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } ((-) n) xs)$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma map-suf-app:
   $n \leq \text{length } xs \implies$ 
   $\text{map } (\text{length } \circ \text{suffix } (xs @ ys)) [0.. $\langle$ n] = \text{map } ((+) (\text{length } ys)) (\text{map } (\text{length}$ 
   $\circ (\text{suffix } xs)) [0.. $\langle$ n])$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma distinct-map-length-gen-suffixes:
   $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{length } (\text{gen-suffixes } s))$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma different-length-different-list:
   $\text{length } a \notin \text{length } ' \text{set } xs \implies a \notin \text{set } xs$ 
   $\langle$ proof $\rangle$ 

lemma distinct-map-length-sort:

```

$distinct (map\ length\ xs) \implies distinct (map\ length\ (sort\ xs))$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-ids-def'*:
 $suffix\ ids\ s\ xs = map\ (((-)\ (length\ s)) \circ length)\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *distinct-simple-saca*:
 $distinct\ (simple\ saca\ s)$
<proof>

lemma *suf-suffix-id-suf*:
 $i < length\ s \implies suffix\ s\ (length\ s - length\ (suffix\ s\ i)) = suffix\ s\ i$
<proof>

lemma *in-set-ordlist-sort*:
 $(x \in set\ xs) = (x \in set\ (sort\ xs))$
<proof>

lemma *ordlist-sort-conv-nth*:
 $(\exists i < length\ xs. xs\ !\ i = x) = (\exists i < length\ xs. (sort\ xs)\ !\ i = x)$
<proof>

lemma *ordlist-sort-nth-before*:
 $\llbracket i < length\ xs; (sort\ xs)\ !\ i = x \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists j < length\ xs. xs\ !\ j = x$
<proof>

lemma *suf-sort-suf-nth*:
 $i < length\ s \implies$
 $suffix\ s\ (length\ s - length\ ((sort\ (gen\ suffixes\ s))\ !\ i)) =$
 $sort\ (gen\ suffixes\ s)\ !\ i$
<proof>

lemma *map-suf-simple-saca*:
 $map\ (suffix\ s)\ (simple\ saca\ s) = sort\ (gen\ suffixes\ s)$
<proof>

interpretation *simple-saca*: *Suffix-Array-General simple-saca*
<proof>

end

theory *List-Type*

imports

../util/Nat-Util
../util/Set-Util
../util/Fun-Util
../util/List-Util
../order/Suffix-Util

```

../.. /order/ Valid-List-Util
../.. /spec/Suffix-Array-Properties

```

begin

This theory file contains the background theory for the SAIS algorithm (Nong et al., DCC 2009), which is essentially an optimisation of the KA algorithm (Ko et al, JDA 2005).

41 Small and Large List Types

datatype *SL-types* = *S-type* | *L-type*

This section contains a generalisation of the suffix types to sequences of any type and any element comparison function that satisfies certain properties given the theorem. Typical constraints involve either one or a combination of *totalp-on*, *irreflp-on*, *transp-on* and *asympt-on*.

definition

list-type :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ *SL-types*

where

list-type cmp *xs* =
 (if *nslexordp cmp xs (suffix xs (Suc 0))*
 then *S-type*
 else *L-type*)

lemma *list-type-cons-same*:

$\llbracket \text{irreflp-on } A \text{ cmp}; x \in A \rrbracket \implies \text{list-type cmp } (x \# x \# xs) = \text{list-type cmp } (x \# xs)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list-type-nil*:

list-type cmp [] = *L-type*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list-type-singleton*:

list-type cmp [x] = *S-type*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list-type-s-type-eq*:

list-type cmp xs = *S-type* \longleftrightarrow *nslexordp cmp xs (suffix xs (Suc 0))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list-type-l-type-eq*:

list-type cmp xs = *L-type* \longleftrightarrow $\neg \text{nslexordp cmp xs (suffix xs (Suc 0))}$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list-type-cons-diff1*:

cmp x y $\implies \text{list-type cmp } (x \# y \# xs) = \text{list-type cmp } xs$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *list-type-cons-diff2*:

$\llbracket \neg \text{cmp } x \ y; \ x \neq y \rrbracket \implies \text{list-type cmp } (x \# y \# xs) = L\text{-type}$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-s-neq-nil*:

$\text{list-type cmp } xs = S\text{-type} \implies xs \neq []$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-s-hd-cmp*:

$\text{list-type cmp } (x \# y \# xs) = S\text{-type} \implies \text{cmp } x \ y \vee x = y$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-l-hd-cmp*:

$\text{list-type cmp } (x \# y \# xs) = L\text{-type} \implies \neg \text{cmp } x \ y \vee x = y$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-repl*:

$\llbracket \text{irreflp-on } A \ \text{cmp}; \ x \in A; \ \text{set } xs = \{x\} \rrbracket \implies \text{list-type cmp } (x \# xs) = S\text{-type}$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-s-ex*:

assumes $\text{list-type cmp } (x \# xs) = S\text{-type}$
shows $(\forall a \in \text{set } xs. a = x) \vee (\exists b \ \text{as } \ \text{bs}. x \# xs = \text{as} @ x \# b \# \text{bs} \wedge \text{cmp } x \ b$
 $\wedge (\forall k \in \text{set } \text{as}. k = x))$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-l-type-ex*:

assumes $\text{list-type cmp } (x \# xs) = L\text{-type}$
and $\text{totalp-on } A \ \text{cmp}$
and $x \in A$
and $\text{set } xs \subseteq A$
shows $\exists b \ \text{as } \ \text{bs}. x \# xs = \text{as} @ x \# b \# \text{bs} \wedge \text{cmp } b \ x \wedge (\forall k \in \text{set } \text{as}. k = x)$
<proof>

theorem *l-less-than-s-type-list-type*:

assumes $\text{list-type cmp } (a \# s1) = S\text{-type}$
and $\text{list-type cmp } (a \# s2) = L\text{-type}$
and $\text{totalp-on } A \ \text{cmp}$
and $\text{transp-on } A \ \text{cmp}$
and $a \in A$
and $\text{set } s1 \subseteq A$
and $\text{set } s2 \subseteq A$
shows $\text{nslexordp cmp } (a \# s2) (a \# s1)$
<proof>

lemma *list-type-cons-diff-type1*:

$\llbracket \text{list-type cmp } (a \# b \# xs) = S\text{-type}; \ \text{list-type cmp } (b \# xs) = L\text{-type} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{cmp } a \ b$

<proof>

lemma *list-type-cons-diff-type2*:

$\llbracket \text{list-type cmp } (a \# b \# xs) = L\text{-type}; \text{list-type cmp } (b \# xs) = S\text{-type} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\neg \text{cmp } a \ b \wedge a \neq b$
<proof>

42 Suffix Type

This section contains the suffix type definition.

definition *suffix-type* :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow SL-types

where

suffix-type s i \equiv

(if *list-less-ns* (*suffix* s i) (*suffix* s (Suc i)) then S-type
else L-type)

lemma *suffix-type-list-type-eq*:

suffix-type xs i = *list-type* (<) (*suffix* xs i)
<proof>

There are two types of suffixes (*SL-types*): *S-type* and *L-type*. An S-type suffix is a suffix that is strictly less than the suffix that occurs immediately after it, and an L-type suffix is a suffix that is strictly greater than the suffix that occurs immediately after it. The definition of less than used here is *list-less-ns*. Note that this definition of less than differs from lexicographical order (*list-less*, i.e. dictionary order, but it is equivalent when the both lists are valid (*valid-list*) as shown in $\llbracket \text{valid-list } ?s1.0; \text{valid-list } ?s2.0 \rrbracket \implies (?s1.0 < ?s2.0) = \text{list-less-ns } ?s1.0 \ ?s2.0$. There are three reasons for using the *list-less-ns* definition, and we explain in order of importance.

The first reason is that the original suffix types definition required a special case for the singleton suffix that only contains the sentinel symbol. While this special case makes sense in regards to the algorithms, i.e. it is necessary for the correctness of the algorithms, it does not naturally follow from the intuition of suffix types. In fact, it contradicts the intuitive definition that follows from the lexicographical order *list-less*. That is, a list that only consists of one element is always strictly greater than the empty list. With the alternate definition of less than *list-less-ns*, a proper prefix is always strictly greater, and so, a singleton list will always be strictly less than the empty list. Therefore, there is no need to have a special case for the singleton suffix that only contains the sentinel.

The second reason is that the SAIS algorithm uses a sublist order that depends on the suffix type definition (see Section [SAIS Sublist Order](#)). This definition is perfectly valid for the algorithm, since the ordering is only used for sublist of the same list. However, the ordering is not easily understandable when applied to arbitrary list, even though it is equivalent to *list-less-ns*,

which we prove in a later section. As an ordering, *list-less-ns* is much easier to understand. It is also used within the definition of *suffix-type*. Therefore, it makes more sense to reuse *list-less-ns*, rather than having multiple definitions of the same thing.

The third reason is that the original suffix types definition does not handle the case where the suffix is not terminated by sentinel symbol. The reason for this is that it is assumed that all lists are terminated by the sentinel. This assumption is very important to the SAIS algorithm as it is central to its correctness argument. That being said, in terms of elegance and consistency, using *list-less-ns* requires the least amount of special cases.

42.1 General Suffix Type Simplifications

This section contains theorems that simplify the use of the definition *suffix-type*.

lemma *suffix-type-cons-suc*:
 $suffix\text{-}type\ (a \# s)\ (Suc\ i) = suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-type-cons-same*:
 $suffix\text{-}type\ (x \# x \# xs)\ 0 = suffix\text{-}type\ (x \# xs)\ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-type-suffix*:
 $suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = suffix\text{-}type\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-type-suffix-gen*:
 $suffix\text{-}type\ (suffix\ s\ n)\ i = suffix\text{-}type\ s\ (i + n)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-type-eq-Suc*:
 $suffix\text{-}type\ xs\ n = suffix\text{-}type\ xs\ (Suc\ n) \implies$
 $suffix\text{-}type\ xs\ n = S\text{-}type \vee suffix\text{-}type\ xs\ (Suc\ n) = L\text{-}type$
 ⟨proof⟩

42.2 S-Type Simplifications

This subsection contains theorems about facts that can be derived S-type suffixes and vice versa.

lemma *suffix-is-bot*:
 $suffix\ s\ i = [bot] \implies suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = S\text{-}type$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-is-singleton*:
 $suffix\ s\ i = [x] \implies suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = S\text{-}type$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-type-last*:

$length\ xs = Suc\ n \implies suffix\text{-}type\ xs\ n = S\text{-}type$
<proof>

lemma *s-type-list-less-ns*:

$suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = S\text{-}type \iff list\text{-}less\text{-}ns\ (suffix\ s\ i)\ (suffix\ s\ (Suc\ i))$
<proof>

lemma *nth-less-imp-s-type*:

$\llbracket Suc\ i < length\ s; s!\ i < s!\ Suc\ i \rrbracket \implies suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = S\text{-}type$
<proof>

lemma *sl-type-hd-less*:

$\llbracket Suc\ i < length\ s; hd\ (suffix\ s\ i) < hd\ (suffix\ s\ (Suc\ i)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = S\text{-}type$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-type-cons-less*:

$x < y \implies suffix\text{-}type\ (x\ \#\ y\ \#\ xs)\ 0 = S\text{-}type$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-type-s-bound*:

$suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = S\text{-}type \implies i < length\ s$
<proof>

lemma *s-type-letter-le-Suc*:

$\llbracket Suc\ i < length\ T; suffix\text{-}type\ T\ i = S\text{-}type \rrbracket \implies$
 $T!\ i \leq T!\ (Suc\ i)$
<proof>

lemma *s-type-ex*:

assumes $suffix\text{-}type\ (x\ \#\ xs)\ 0 = S\text{-}type$
shows $(\forall a \in set\ xs. a = x) \vee (\exists b\ as\ bs. x\ \#\ xs = as\ @\ x\ \#\ b\ \#\ bs \wedge x < b \wedge$
 $(\forall k \in set\ as. k = x))$
<proof>

42.3 L-Type Simplifications

This subsection contains theorems about facts that can be derived from L-type suffixes and vice versa.

lemma *suffix-is-nil*:

$suffix\ s\ i = [] \implies suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = L\text{-}type$
<proof>

lemma *l-type-list-less-ns*:

$suffix\text{-}type\ s\ i = L\text{-}type \iff list\text{-}less\text{-}ns\ (suffix\ s\ (Suc\ i))\ (suffix\ s\ i) \vee suffix\ s\ i = []$
<proof>

lemma *nth-gr-imp-l-type*:

$\llbracket \text{Suc } i < \text{length } s; s ! i > s ! \text{Suc } i \rrbracket \implies \text{suffix-type } s \ i = L\text{-type}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *sl-type-hd-greater*:

$\llbracket \text{Suc } i < \text{length } s; \text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ i) > \text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ (\text{Suc } i)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{suffix-type } s \ i = L\text{-type}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *suffix-type-cons-greater*:

$x > y \implies \text{suffix-type } (x \# y \# xs) \ 0 = L\text{-type}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-type-letter-gre-Suc*:

$\llbracket i < \text{length } T; \text{suffix-type } T \ i = L\text{-type} \rrbracket \implies$
 $T ! (\text{Suc } i) \leq T ! i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-type-ex*:

assumes $\text{suffix-type } (x \# xs) \ 0 = L\text{-type}$
shows $\exists b \text{ as } bs. x \# xs = as \ @ \ x \# b \# bs \wedge x > b \wedge (\forall k \in \text{set } as. k = x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

An overlooked property, but one that is crucial for completeness of the SAIS algorithm

lemma *suffix-max-hd-is-l-type*:

assumes *valid-list* s
and $i < \text{length } s$
and $\text{length } s > \text{Suc } 0$
and $\text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ i) = \text{Max } (\text{set } s)$
shows $\text{suffix-type } s \ i = L\text{-type}$
 ⟨proof⟩

42.4 General Suffix Type Theories

This subsection contains the background theory needed to prove that computing the suffix types of a list can be achieved in linear time by starting from the end of the list (lemma 1, Ko et al., JDA 2005).

The main intuition is that the suffix type of the (i+1)th suffix is known and the ith suffix starts with same symbol of the (i+1)th suffix, then the ith suffix will have the same type.

theorem *sl-type-hd-equal*:

$\llbracket \text{Suc } i < \text{length } s; \text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ i) = \text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ (\text{Suc } i)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{suffix-type } s \ i = \text{suffix-type } s \ (\text{Suc } i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *sl-type-prefix-equal*:

$$\llbracket i + n \leq \text{length } s; \forall j < n. \text{hd} (\text{suffix } s (i + j)) = \text{hd} (\text{suffix } s i) \rrbracket \implies$$

$$\forall j < n. \text{suffix-type } s (i + j) = \text{suffix-type } s i$$
 <proof>

corollary *sl-type-prefix-equal-nth*:

$$\llbracket i + n \leq \text{length } s; \forall j < n. (\text{suffix } s i) ! j = (\text{suffix } s i) ! 0 \rrbracket \implies$$

$$\forall j < n. \text{suffix-type } s (i + j) = \text{suffix-type } s i$$
 <proof>

corollary *sl-type-prefix-replicate*:

$$\forall i < n. \text{suffix-type} (\text{replicate } n \ a \ @ \ as) \ i = \text{suffix-type} (\text{replicate } n \ a \ @ \ as) \ 0$$
 <proof>

lemma *suffix-type-neg*:

$$\llbracket \text{suffix-type } T \ j \neq \text{suffix-type } T \ (\text{Suc } j); \text{Suc } j < \text{length } T \rrbracket \implies T ! j \neq T ! \text{Suc } j$$
 <proof>

42.5 S/L-Type Ordering

This section contains the crucial theorem that L-type suffixes are always less than S-type suffixes if they start with the same symbol (lemma 2, Ko et al., JDA 2005).

theorem *l-less-than-s-type-general*:

assumes *suffix-type* (a # s1) 0 = *S-type*
 and *suffix-type* (a # s2) 0 = *L-type*
 shows *list-less-ns* (a # s2) (a # s1)
 <proof>

corollary *l-less-than-s-type-suffix*:

assumes $i < \text{length } s$
 and $j < \text{length } s$
 and $s ! i = s ! j$
 and *suffix-type* s i = *S-type*
 and *suffix-type* s j = *L-type*
 shows *list-less-ns* (suffix s j) (suffix s i)
 <proof>

theorem *l-less-than-s-type*:

assumes *valid-list* s
 and $i < \text{length } s$
 and $j < \text{length } s$
 and $\text{hd} (\text{suffix } s i) = \text{hd} (\text{suffix } s j)$
 and *suffix-type* s i = *S-type*
 and *suffix-type* s j = *L-type*
 shows *list-less-ns* (suffix s j) (suffix s i)
 <proof>

corollary (in *Suffix-Array-General*) *same-hd-s-after-l*:

assumes *valid-list*: *valid-list* s

```

and   i-less-len-s:  $i < \text{length } s$ 
and   j-less-len-s:  $j < \text{length } s$ 
and   i-neq-j:       $i \neq j$ 
and   suf-i-type:    $\text{suffix-type } s \ ((sa\ s)! i) = L\text{-type}$ 
and   suf-j-type:    $\text{suffix-type } s \ ((sa\ s)! j) = S\text{-type}$ 
and   hd-eq:        $\text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ ((sa\ s)! i)) = \text{hd } (\text{suffix } s \ ((sa\ s)! j))$ 
shows  $i < j$ 
<proof>

```

42.6 Implementation of Suffix Type Computation

This subsection contain a shallow embedding of a function that would compute the suffix types for a list.

```

fun abs-get-suffix-types :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  SL-types list
  where
abs-get-suffix-types [] = [] |
abs-get-suffix-types ([-]) = [S-type] |
abs-get-suffix-types (a # b # xs) =
  (let ys = abs-get-suffix-types (b # xs)
   in
   (if a < b then S-type # ys
    else if a > b then L-type # ys
    else hd (ys) # ys))

```

```

lemma length-abs-get-suffix-types:
  length (abs-get-suffix-types s) = length s
<proof>

```

```

lemma abs-get-suffix-types-correct-nth:
   $i < \text{length } s \Longrightarrow \text{abs-get-suffix-types } s ! i = \text{suffix-type } s\ i$ 
<proof>

```

```

lemma get-suffix-types-correct:
   $\forall i < \text{length } s. (\text{abs-get-suffix-types } s) ! i = \text{suffix-type } s\ i$ 
<proof>

```

43 SAIS Sublist Order

This section contains the sublist ordering used in SAIS (definition 2.3, Nong et al., DCC 2009). Note that this generalised so that it is not a ternary relation but a binary relation.

```

fun ss-order-less :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where
ss-order-less [] - = False |
ss-order-less - [] = True |
ss-order-less (a # as) (b # bs) =
  (if a < b then True

```

else if $a > b$ *then* *False*
else if *suffix-type* $(a \# as) 0 = \text{suffix-type } (b \# bs) 0$ *then* *ss-order-less* $as\ bs$
else if *suffix-type* $(a \# as) 0 = L\text{-type}$ *then* *True*
else *False*)

As described in section "Suffix Type", the SAIS sublist ordering (*ss-order-less*) is equivalent to *list-less-ns*.

lemma *ss-order-less-equiv-list-less-ns*:
 $ss\text{-order-less } s1\ s2 = list\text{-less-ns } s1\ s2$
<proof>

44 Sorting

lemma *sorted-letters-s-types*:
assumes $\forall k \geq i. k < j \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T\ k = S\text{-type}$
and $j \leq \text{length } T$
shows *sorted* $(list\text{-slice } T\ i\ j)$
<proof>

lemma *sorted-letters-l-types*:
assumes $\forall k \geq i. k < j \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T\ k = L\text{-type}$
and $j \leq \text{length } T$
shows *sorted* $((rev\ (list\text{-slice } T\ i\ j)))$
<proof>

45 LMS-Types

This section contains the definition of an LMS-type; standing for large, middle and small. It also contains lemmas pertaining to these types.

definition
 $abs\text{-is-lms} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-bot}\})\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $abs\text{-is-lms } s\ i \equiv$
 $(\text{suffix-type } s\ i = S\text{-type}) \wedge$
 $(\exists j. i = Suc\ j \wedge$
 $\text{suffix-type } s\ j = L\text{-type})$

LMS-types are subtypes of *S-type*. This is because these are *S-type*, but they are also immediately succeed *L-type*.

45.1 LMS-Type Simplifications

This subsection contains theorems about facts that can be derived from the *abs-is-lms* definition and vice versa.

lemma *lms-type-list-less-ns*:
 $abs\text{-is-lms } s\ i = (\exists j. i = Suc\ j \wedge list\text{-less-ns } (\text{suffix } s\ i) (\text{suffix } s\ j) \wedge$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$ $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{suffix } s \ i) \ (\text{suffix } s \ (\text{Suc } i))$

lemma *abs-is-lms-0*:

$\neg \text{abs-is-lms } s \ 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-cons-suc*:

$i > 0 \implies \text{abs-is-lms } (a \ \# \ s) \ (\text{Suc } i) = \text{abs-is-lms } s \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *i-s-type-imp-Suc-i-not-lms*:

$\text{suffix-type } s \ i = S\text{-type} \implies \neg \text{abs-is-lms } s \ (\text{Suc } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suffix-type-same-imp-not-lms*:

$\text{suffix-type } s \ i = \text{suffix-type } s \ (\text{Suc } i) \implies \neg \text{abs-is-lms } s \ (\text{Suc } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-consec*:

$\text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \implies \neg \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ (\text{Suc } i)$
 $\text{abs-is-lms } xs \ (\text{Suc } i) \implies \neg \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-gre-length*:

$n \geq \text{length } xs \implies \neg \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-suffix*:

$\text{abs-is-lms } (\text{suffix } s \ n) \ i \implies \text{abs-is-lms } s \ (i + n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-i-gr-0*:

$i > 0 \implies \text{abs-is-lms } (\text{suffix } s \ n) \ i = \text{abs-is-lms } s \ (i + n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-abs-is-lms-suffix*:

$\{i. \text{abs-is-lms } (\text{suffix } s \ n) \ (i - n)\} = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } s \ i \wedge i > n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-set-less-length*:

$n \geq \text{length } xs \implies \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i < n\} = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-suffix-Suc*:

$\text{abs-is-lms } (\text{suffix } s \ n) \ (\text{Suc } i) = \text{abs-is-lms } s \ (\text{Suc } (i + n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

45.2 LMS-Type Sets and Subsets

This subsection contains lemmas about sets and subsets of LMS-types.

lemma *set-lms-gr-0*:

$$\{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge 0 < i\} = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\}$$

<proof>

lemma *set-lms-n-subset*:

$$\{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i > n\} \subseteq \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\}$$

<proof>

lemma *set-lms-Suc-subset*:

$$\{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i > \text{Suc } n\} \subseteq \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i > n\}$$

<proof>

lemma *set-lms-Suc-insert*:

$$\text{abs-is-lms } xs \ (\text{Suc } n) \implies \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i > n\} = \text{insert } (\text{Suc } n) \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i > \text{Suc } n\}$$

<proof>

lemma *lms-finite*:

$$\text{finite } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\}$$

<proof>

lemma *lms-set-empty*:

$$\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{Suc } n; m \geq n \rrbracket \implies \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \wedge i > m\} = \{\}$$

<proof>

45.3 Implementation of LMS-Types Computation

This section contains a shallow embedding of a function that would compute all the LMS-types of an ordered list.

fun *get-lms* :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat list

where

$$\text{get-lms } xs \ 0 = []$$

$$\text{get-lms } xs \ (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{if } \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ n \text{ then } n \# \text{get-lms } xs \ n \text{ else } \text{get-lms } xs \ n)$$

lemma *get-lms-correct*:

$$\text{get-lms } xs \ n = \text{rev } (\text{filter } (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) [0..<n])$$

<proof>

45.3.1 Properties

This subsection contains miscellaneous lemmas about facts that can be derived from the shallow embedding and vice versa.

lemma *get-lms-element-bound*:

$$x \in \text{set } (\text{get-lms } xs \ n) \implies x < n \wedge x > 0$$

<proof>

lemma *distinct-get-lms*:

$distinct (get-lms\ xs\ n)$
<proof>

lemma *get-lms-abs-is-lms*:

$x \in set (get-lms\ xs\ n) \iff abs-is-lms\ xs\ x \wedge x < n$
<proof>

lemma *lms-le-length*:

$x \in set (get-lms\ xs\ n) \implies x < length\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *get-lms-set*:

$set (get-lms\ xs\ n) = \{i. abs-is-lms\ xs\ i \wedge i < n\}$
<proof>

lemma *get-lms-set-n-gre-length*:

$n \geq length\ xs \implies set (get-lms\ xs\ n) = \{i. abs-is-lms\ xs\ i\}$
<proof>

45.4 Cardinality LMS-Types

This section contains lemmas about how many LMS-types exist (lemma 2.1, Nong et al., DCC2009). These lemmas are particularly important when proving that the SAIS is $O(n)$ in space (bytes) and time complexity (lemma 3.1, Nong et al., DCC 2009).

lemma *num-lms-bound-1*:

$length (get-lms\ xs\ n) \leq n\ div\ 2$
<proof>

lemma *num-lms-bound-2*:

$length (get-lms\ xs\ n) \leq length\ xs\ div\ 2$
<proof>

lemma *card-abs-is-lms-bound*:

$xs \neq [] \implies card \{i. abs-is-lms\ xs\ i\} < length\ xs$
<proof>

lemma *card-abs-is-lms-bound-length-div-2*:

$card \{i. abs-is-lms\ xs\ i\} \leq length\ xs\ div\ 2$
<proof>

lemma *length-filter-lms*:

$T \neq [] \implies length (filter (abs-is-lms\ T) [0..<length\ T]) < length\ T$
<proof>

45.5 General Properties about LMS-types

lemma *abs-is-lms-imp-le-nth*:

$\llbracket \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i; \text{Suc } i < \text{length } T \rrbracket \implies T ! i \leq T ! \text{Suc } i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-neq*:

$\text{abs-is-lms } T \ (\text{Suc } i) \implies T ! \text{Suc } i < T ! i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-last*:

$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{length } T = \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } n) \rrbracket \implies \text{abs-is-lms } T \ (\text{Suc } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-is-lms-imp-less-length*:

$\text{abs-is-lms } T \ i \implies i < \text{length } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s-type-and-not-lms-Suc*:

$\llbracket \neg \text{abs-is-lms } T \ (\text{Suc } i); \text{suffix-type } T \ (\text{Suc } i) = S\text{-type} \rrbracket \implies \text{suffix-type } T \ i = S\text{-type}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *no-lms-imp-all-s-type*:

assumes $j < \text{length } T$
and $i \leq j$
and $\forall k > i. k \leq j \longrightarrow \neg \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $i \leq k$
and $k \leq j$
shows $\text{suffix-type } T \ k = S\text{-type}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *first-l-type-after-s-type*:

assumes $j < \text{length } T$
and $i \leq j$
and $\forall k > i. k \leq j \longrightarrow \neg \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ i = S\text{-type}$
shows $\exists l \geq i. l \leq j \wedge (\forall k < l. i \leq k \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T \ k = S\text{-type}) \wedge \text{suffix-type } T \ l = L\text{-type}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *no-lms-imp-and-s-imp-all-s-below*:

assumes $\forall k. i \leq k \wedge k < j \longrightarrow \neg \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ k = S\text{-type}$
and $i \leq k$
and $k < j$
shows $\llbracket i \leq k'; k' \leq k \rrbracket \implies \text{suffix-type } T \ k' = S\text{-type}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *no-lms-imp-and-l-imp-all-l-above*:
assumes $\forall k. i \leq k \wedge k < j \longrightarrow \neg \text{abs-is-lms } T k$
and $\text{suffix-type } T k = L\text{-type}$
and $i \leq k$
and $k < j$
shows $\llbracket k \leq k'; k' < j \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T k' = L\text{-type}$
<proof>

lemma *lms-sublist-helper*:
assumes $\forall k. \text{suffix-type } T k = S\text{-type} \longrightarrow \text{Suc } k < n \longrightarrow i \leq k \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type}$
 $T (\text{Suc } k) \neq L\text{-type}$
and $\text{suffix-type } T i = S\text{-type}$
shows $\llbracket i \leq k; k < n \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T k = S\text{-type}$
<proof>

end
theory *Buckets*
imports
 $\dots/.. / \text{util} / \text{Continuous-Interval}$
 List-Type
begin

46 Buckets

46.1 Entire Bucket

definition *bucket* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$
where
 $\text{bucket } \alpha T b \equiv \{k \mid k. k < \text{length } T \wedge \alpha (T ! k) = b\}$

definition *bucket-size* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{bucket-size } \alpha T b \equiv \text{card } (\text{bucket } \alpha T b)$

definition *bucket-upt* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$
where
 $\text{bucket-upt } \alpha T b = \{k \mid k. k < \text{length } T \wedge \alpha (T ! k) < b\}$

definition *bucket-start* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \equiv \text{card } (\text{bucket-upt } \alpha T b)$

definition *bucket-end* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b \equiv \text{card } (\text{bucket-upt } \alpha T (\text{Suc } b))$

lemma *bucket-upt-subset*:

$$\text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ b \subseteq \{0..<\text{length } T\}$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-upt-subset-Suc*:

$$\text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ b \subseteq \text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ (\text{Suc } b)$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-upt-un-bucket*:

$$\text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ b \cup \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b = \text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ (\text{Suc } b)$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-0*:

assumes *valid-list* $T \ \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0$ *strict-mono* $\alpha \ \text{length } T = \text{Suc } k$

shows $\text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ 0 = \{k\}$

<proof>

lemma *finite-bucket*:

$$\text{finite } (\text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ x)$$

<proof>

lemma *finite-bucket-upt*:

$$\text{finite } (\text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ b)$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-start-Suc*:

$$\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ (\text{Suc } b) = \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b + \text{bucket-size } \alpha \ T \ b$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-start-le*:

$$b \leq b' \implies \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b'$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-start-Suc-eq-bucket-end*:

$$\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ (\text{Suc } b) = \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-end-le-length*:

$$\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{length } T$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-start-le-end*:

$$\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b$$

<proof>

lemma *le-bucket-start-le-end*:

$$b \leq b' \implies \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b'$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-end-le*:

$$b \leq b' \implies \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b'$$

<proof>

lemma *less-bucket-end-le-start*:

$$b < b' \implies \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b'$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-end-def'*:

$$\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b = \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b + \text{bucket-size } \alpha \ T \ b$$

<proof>

lemma *valid-list-bucket-start-0*:

$$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{strict-mono } \alpha; \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0 \rrbracket \implies$$

$$\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ 0 = 0$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-upt-0*:

$$\text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ 0 = \{\}$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-start-0*:

$$\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ 0 = 0$$

<proof>

lemma *valid-list-bucket-upt-Suc-0*:

$$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{strict-mono } \alpha; \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0; \text{length } T = \text{Suc } n \rrbracket \implies$$

$$\text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ (\text{Suc } 0) = \{n\}$$

<proof>

lemma *valid-list-bucket-end-0*:

$$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{strict-mono } \alpha; \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0 \rrbracket \implies$$

$$\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ 0 = 1$$

<proof>

lemma *nth-Max*:

$$T \neq [] \implies \exists i < \text{length } T. T ! i = \text{Max } (\text{set } T)$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-upt-Suc-Max*:

$$\text{strict-mono } \alpha \implies \text{bucket-upt } \alpha \ T \ (\text{Suc } (\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)))) = \{0..<\text{length } T\}$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-end-Max*:

$$\text{strict-mono } \alpha \implies \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))) = \text{length } T$$

<proof>

lemma *bucket-end-eq-length*:

$$\llbracket \text{strict-mono } \alpha; b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)); T \neq []; \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b = \text{length } T \rrbracket \implies$$

$b = \alpha (Max (set T))$
 ⟨proof⟩

46.2 L-types

definition $l\text{-bucket} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat\ set$
where
 $l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ b = \{k \mid k. k \in bucket\ \alpha\ T\ b \wedge suffix\text{-type } T\ k = L\text{-type}\}$

definition $l\text{-bucket-size} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $l\text{-bucket-size } \alpha\ T\ b \equiv card (l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ b)$

definition $l\text{-bucket-end} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$
where
 $l\text{-bucket-end } \alpha\ T\ b = bucket\text{-start } \alpha\ T\ b + l\text{-bucket-size } \alpha\ T\ b$

lemma $l\text{-bucket-subset-bucket}$:
 $l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ b \subseteq bucket\ \alpha\ T\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $bucket\text{-upt-int-l-bucket}$:
 $strict\text{-mono } \alpha \implies bucket\text{-upt } \alpha\ T\ b \cap l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ b = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $subset\text{-l-bucket}$:
 $\llbracket \forall k < length\ ls. ls\ !\ k < length\ T \wedge suffix\text{-type } T\ (ls\ !\ k) = L\text{-type} \wedge \alpha\ (T\ !\ (ls\ !\ k)) = x;$
 $distinct\ ls \rrbracket \implies$
 $set\ ls \subseteq l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $finite\text{-l-bucket}$:
 $finite (l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ x)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $l\text{-bucket-list-eq}$:
 $\llbracket \forall k < length\ ls. ls\ !\ k < length\ T \wedge suffix\text{-type } T\ (ls\ !\ k) = L\text{-type} \wedge \alpha\ (T\ !\ (ls\ !\ k)) = x;$
 $distinct\ ls; length\ ls = l\text{-bucket-size } \alpha\ T\ x \rrbracket \implies$
 $set\ ls = l\text{-bucket } \alpha\ T\ x$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $l\text{-bucket-le-bucket-size}$:
 $l\text{-bucket-size } \alpha\ T\ b \leq bucket\text{-size } \alpha\ T\ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-bucket-not-empty*:
 $\llbracket i < \text{length } T; \text{suffix-type } T \ i = \text{L-type} \rrbracket \implies 0 < \text{l-bucket-size } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (T \ ! \ i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-bucket-end-le-bucket-end*:
 $\text{l-bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b \leq \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-bucket-Max*:
assumes *valid-list* T
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
and *strict-mono* α
shows $\text{l-bucket } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (\text{Max} \ (\text{set } T))) = \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (\text{Max} \ (\text{set } T)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

46.3 LMS-types

definition *lms-bucket* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
 set

where
 $\text{lms-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b = \{k \mid k. k \in \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \wedge \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k\}$

definition *lms-bucket-size* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where
 $\text{lms-bucket-size } \alpha \ T \ b \equiv \text{card} \ (\text{lms-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b)$

lemma *lms-bucket-subset-bucket*:
 $\text{lms-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \subseteq \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *finite-lms-bucket*:
 $\text{finite} \ (\text{lms-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *disjoint-l-lms-bucket*:
 $\text{l-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \cap \text{lms-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

46.4 S-types

definition *s-bucket* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
 set

where
 $\text{s-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b = \{k \mid k. k \in \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \wedge \text{suffix-type } T \ k = \text{S-type}\}$

definition *s-bucket-size* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where
 $\text{s-bucket-size } \alpha \ T \ b \equiv \text{card} \ (\text{s-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b)$

definition $s\text{-bucket-start} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where

$s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \equiv \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b + l\text{-bucket-size } \alpha \ T \ b$

lemma finite-s-bucket :

$\text{finite } (s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{disjoint-l-s-bucket}$:

$l\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \cap s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{lms-subset-s-bucket}$:

$\text{lms-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \subseteq s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma l-un-s-bucket :

$\text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b = l\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \cup s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma s-bucket-Max :

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\text{length } T > \text{Suc } 0$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
shows $s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))) = \{\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma s-bucket-0 :

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \ \text{bot} = 0$
and $\text{length } T = \text{Suc } n$
shows $s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ 0 = \{n\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{s-bucket-successor}$:

$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{strict-mono } \alpha; \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0; b \neq 0; x \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{Suc } x \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b \vee (\exists b'. b < b' \wedge \text{Suc } x \in \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{subset-s-bucket-successor}$:

$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{strict-mono } \alpha; \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0; b \neq 0; A \subseteq s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists x \in A. \text{Suc } x \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b - A \vee (\exists b'. b < b' \wedge \text{Suc } x \in \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{valid-list-s-bucket-start-0}$:

$\llbracket \text{valid-list } T; \text{strict-mono } \alpha; \alpha \ \text{bot} = 0 \rrbracket \implies$

$s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha T 0 = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

definition $\text{pure-s-bucket} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$

where
 $\text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b = \{k \mid k. k \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b \wedge k \notin \text{lms-bucket } \alpha T b\}$

definition $\text{pure-s-bucket-size} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where
 $\text{pure-s-bucket-size } \alpha T b \equiv \text{card } (\text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b)$

lemma $\text{finite-pure-s-bucket}$:
 $\text{finite } (\text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{pure-s-subset-s-bucket}$:
 $\text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b \subseteq s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{disjoint-lms-pure-s-bucket}$:
 $\text{lms-bucket } \alpha T b \cap \text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{disjoint-pure-s-lms-bucket}$:
 $\text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b \cap \text{lms-bucket } \alpha T b = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{s-eq-pure-s-un-lms-bucket}$:
 $s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b = \text{pure-s-bucket } \alpha T b \cup \text{lms-bucket } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{l-pl-pure-s-pl-lms-size}$:
 $\text{bucket-size } \alpha T b = \text{l-bucket-size } \alpha T b + \text{pure-s-bucket-size } \alpha T b + \text{lms-bucket-size } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{s-bucket-start-eq-l-bucket-end}$:
 $s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha T b = \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{s-eq-pure-pl-lms-size}$:
 $s\text{-bucket-size } \alpha T b = \text{pure-s-bucket-size } \alpha T b + \text{lms-bucket-size } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{bucket-end-eq-s-start-pl-size}$:
 $\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b = s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha T b + s\text{-bucket-size } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bucket-start-le-s-bucket-start*:
 $bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b \leq s\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bucket-0-size1*:
assumes *valid-list* T
and *strict-mono* α
and $\alpha\ bot = 0$
shows $bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ 0 = Suc\ 0 \wedge l\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bucket-0-size2*:
assumes *valid-list* T
and *strict-mono* α
and $\alpha\ bot = 0$
and $length\ T = Suc\ (Suc\ n)$
shows $bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ 0 = Suc\ 0 \wedge l\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ 0 = 0 \wedge lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ 0 = Suc\ 0 \wedge$
 $pure\text{-}s\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ 0 = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *lms-bucket-start* :: $(\text{'a} :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow \text{'a}\ list \Rightarrow nat$
 $\Rightarrow nat$
where
 $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b = bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b + l\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ b + pure\text{-}s\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ b$

lemma *l-bucket-end-le-lms-bucket-start*:
 $l\text{-}bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b \leq lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-bucket-start-le-bucket-end*:
 $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b \leq bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-bucket-pl-size-eq-end*:
 $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b + lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}size\ \alpha\ T\ b = bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

47 Continuous Buckets

lemma *continuous-buckets*:
 $continuous\text{-}list\ (map\ (\lambda b. (bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b, bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b)))\ [i..<j]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *index-in-bucket-interval-gen*:
 $\llbracket i < length\ T; strict\text{-}mono\ \alpha \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists b \leq \alpha\ (Max\ (set\ T)).\ bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b \leq i \wedge i < bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b$

<proof>

lemma *index-in-bucket-interval*:

$\llbracket i < \text{length } T; \text{valid-list } T; \alpha \text{ bot} = 0; \text{strict-mono } \alpha \rrbracket \implies$
 $\exists b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)). \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq i \wedge i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b$
<proof>

48 Bucket Initialisation

definition *lms-bucket-init* :: ('a :: {linorder,order-bot} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool

where

lms-bucket-init $\alpha \ T \ B =$
 $(\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \wedge$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)). B ! b = \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b))$

lemma *lms-bucket-init-length*:

lms-bucket-init $\alpha \ T \ B \implies \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
<proof>

lemma *lms-bucket-initD*:

$\llbracket \text{lms-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies B ! b = \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b$
<proof>

definition *l-bucket-init* :: ('a :: {linorder,order-bot} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool

where

l-bucket-init $\alpha \ T \ B =$
 $(\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \wedge$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)). B ! b = \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b))$

lemma *l-bucket-init-length*:

l-bucket-init $\alpha \ T \ B \implies \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
<proof>

lemma *l-bucket-initD*:

$\llbracket \text{l-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies B ! b = \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b$
<proof>

definition *s-bucket-init*

where

s-bucket-init $\alpha \ T \ B =$
 $(\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \wedge$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)).$
 $(b > 0 \longrightarrow B ! b = \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b) \wedge$
 $(b = 0 \longrightarrow B ! b = 0)$
 $)$
 $)$

lemma *s-bucket-init-length*:

s-bucket-init α $T B \implies \alpha$ ($\text{Max} (\text{set } T)$) $<$ $\text{length } B$

<proof>

lemma *s-bucket-initD*:

$\llbracket \text{s-bucket-init } \alpha T B; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)); b > 0 \rrbracket \implies B ! b = \text{bucket-end } \alpha T$
 b

$\llbracket \text{s-bucket-init } \alpha T B; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)); b = 0 \rrbracket \implies B ! b = 0$

<proof>

49 Bucket Range

definition *in-s-current-bucket*

where

in-s-current-bucket $\alpha T B b i \equiv (b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)) \wedge B ! b \leq i \wedge i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b)$

lemma *in-s-current-bucketD*:

in-s-current-bucket $\alpha T B b i \implies b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T))$

in-s-current-bucket $\alpha T B b i \implies B ! b \leq i$

in-s-current-bucket $\alpha T B b i \implies i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b$

<proof>

definition *in-s-current-buckets*

where

in-s-current-buckets $\alpha T B i \equiv (\exists b. \text{in-s-current-bucket } \alpha T B b i)$

lemma *in-s-current-bucket-list-slice*:

assumes $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$

and $\text{in-s-current-bucket } \alpha T B b i$

and $SA ! i = x$

shows $x \in \text{set} (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b))$

<proof>

definition *in-l-bucket*

where

in-l-bucket $\alpha T b i \equiv (b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)) \wedge \text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq i \wedge i < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b)$

end

theory *LMS-List-Slice-Util*

imports *List-Type*

begin

50 Helpers

lemma *filter-abs-is-lms-upt-0*:

$\text{filter} (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) [0..<n] = \text{filter} (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) [\text{Suc } 0..<n]$

<proof>

lemma *filter-abs-is-lms-upt-hd:*

$\llbracket \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i; \ i < n \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{filter } (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) \ [i..<n] = i \ \# \ \text{filter } (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) \ [\text{Suc } i..<n]$
<proof>

51 LMS Slice

51.1 Find the next LMS position

fun

abs-find-index' :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat

where

abs-find-index' P xs i =
(case xs of
 [] \Rightarrow i
 | x#xs' \Rightarrow
 (if P x
 then i
 else *abs-find-index'* P xs' (Suc i)))

definition

abs-find-next-lms :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat

where

abs-find-next-lms T i =
(case find ($\lambda j.$ *abs-is-lms* T j) [Suc i..length T] of
 Some j \Rightarrow j
 | - \Rightarrow length T)

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-le-length:*

abs-find-next-lms T i \leq length T
<proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-abs-is-lms:*

abs-is-lms T (Suc i) \implies *abs-find-next-lms* T i = Suc i
<proof>

lemma *Suc-not-lms-imp-abs-find-next-eq-Suc:*

\neg *abs-is-lms* T (Suc i) \implies *abs-find-next-lms* T i = *abs-find-next-lms* T (Suc i)
<proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-lower-bound-1:*

$i < \text{length } T \implies i < \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i$
<proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-lower-bound-2:*

$\text{length } T \leq i \implies \text{length } T \leq \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i$
<proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-le-Suc*:

$abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i \leq abs\text{-find-next-lms } T (Suc i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-lms-between-i-and-next*:

$\llbracket i < k; k < abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i \rrbracket \implies \neg abs\text{-is-lms } T k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-less-length-abs-is-lms*:

$abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i < length T \implies$
 $abs\text{-is-lms } T (abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-strict-upper-imp-lower-bound*:

$abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i < length T \implies$
 $i < abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-suffix*:

assumes $i \leq length T$
shows $abs\text{-find-next-lms } T i =$
 $i + abs\text{-find-next-lms } (suffix T i) 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-cons-Suc*:

assumes $i \leq length xs$
shows $abs\text{-find-next-lms } (x \# xs) (Suc i) =$
 $Suc (abs\text{-find-next-lms } xs i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-funpow-Suc*:

$((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}(Suc k)) i =$
 $abs\text{-find-next-lms } T (((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}k) i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-funpow-le*:

$i < length T \implies$
 $((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}k) i \leq$
 $((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}(Suc k)) i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *no-lms-between-i-and-next-funpow*:

$\llbracket ((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}k) i <$
 $((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}(Suc k)) i;$
 $((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}k) i < j;$
 $j < ((abs\text{-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^}(Suc k)) i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\neg abs\text{-is-lms } T j$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-eq-Suc*:
 $xs \neq [] \implies \exists k. \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ i = \text{Suc } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *filter-no-lms1*:
 $\llbracket \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i; \ i < k; \ k \leq \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{filter } (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) \ [\text{Suc } i..<k] = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *filter-no-lms2*:
 $\llbracket \neg \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i; \ i < k; \ k \leq \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{filter } (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) \ [i..<k] = []$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

51.2 LMS Prefix

fun
closest-lms ::
 $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
closest-lms $T \ i =$
 $(\text{if } \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i$
 $\text{then } i$
 $\text{else } \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i)$

definition
lms-prefix ::
 $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$
where
lms-prefix $T \ i =$
 $\text{list-slice } T \ i \ (\text{Suc } (\text{closest-lms } T \ i))$

lemma *lms-lms-prefix*:
 $\text{abs-is-lms } T \ i \implies \text{lms-prefix } T \ i = [T \ ! \ i]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *suffix-to-lms-prefix*:
 $i < \text{length } T \implies$
 $\text{suffix } T \ i =$
 $\text{lms-prefix } T \ i \ @$
 $(\text{list-slice } T \ (\text{Suc } (\text{closest-lms } T \ i)) \ (\text{length } T))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-funpow-all-lms*:
 $\llbracket \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ ((\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ \sim\sim \text{Suc } k) \ x);$
 $i \leq k \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{abs-is-lms } xs \ ((\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ \sim\sim \text{Suc } i) \ x)$

<proof>

51.3 LMS Slice

definition

$lms\text{-}slice :: ('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\}) list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list$

where

$lms\text{-}slice T i =$
 $list\text{-}slice T i (Suc (abs\text{-}find\text{-}next\text{-}lms T i))$

lemma *suffix-to-lms-slice*:

$i < length T \implies$
 $suffix T i =$
 $lms\text{-}slice T i @$
 $(list\text{-}slice T (Suc (abs\text{-}find\text{-}next\text{-}lms T i)) (length T))$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-to-lms-slice-app-suffix*:

$i < length T \implies$
 $suffix T i =$
 $lms\text{-}slice T i @$
 $(suffix T (Suc (abs\text{-}find\text{-}next\text{-}lms T i)))$
<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-cons*:

$\llbracket i < length T; suffix\text{-}type T i = S\text{-}type \rrbracket \implies$
 $lms\text{-}slice T i =$
 $T ! i \# lms\text{-}slice T (Suc i)$
<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-hd*:

$i < length T \implies$
 $\exists xs. lms\text{-}slice T i = T ! i \# xs$
<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-suffix*:

assumes $i \leq length T$
shows $lms\text{-}slice (suffix T i) 0 =$
 $lms\text{-}slice T i$
<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-suffix-gen*:

assumes $i \leq length T$
and $j \leq length T - i$
shows $lms\text{-}slice (suffix T i) j =$
 $lms\text{-}slice T (i + j)$
<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-cons-Suc*:

$i \leq \text{length } xs \implies \text{lms-slice } (x \# xs) (\text{Suc } i) = \text{lms-slice } xs \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

51.4 LMS Substring butlast

definition $\text{lms-slice-butlast} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$
where

$\text{lms-slice-butlast } T \ i = \text{list-slice } T \ i (\text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i)$

lemma $\text{lms-slice-to-butlast-app}$:

$\text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i < \text{length } T \implies$
 $\text{lms-slice } T \ i = \text{lms-slice-butlast } T \ i @ [T ! \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i]$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lms-slice-eq-butlast}$:

$\text{length } T \leq \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i \implies$
 $\text{lms-slice } T \ i = \text{lms-slice-butlast } T \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lms-slice-eq-suffix}$:

$\text{length } T \leq \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i \implies$
 $\text{lms-slice } T \ i = \text{suffix } T \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{suffix-abs-find-next-lms}$:

$\text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i < \text{length } T \implies$
 $\text{suffix } T \ i = \text{lms-slice-butlast } T \ i @ \text{suffix } T (\text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i)$
 ⟨proof⟩

51.5 Suffix Types

lemma $\text{suffix-type-lms-slice-l-s}$:

assumes $\text{suffix-type } T \ i = \text{L-type}$
and $\text{suffix-type } T (\text{Suc } i) = \text{S-type}$
shows $\text{suffix-type } (\text{lms-slice } T \ i) \ 0 = \text{suffix-type } T \ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{abs-find-next-lms-same-types}$:

assumes $\forall k. i \leq k \wedge k < \text{length } T \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T \ k = \text{suffix-type } T \ i$
and $i \leq j$

shows $\text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ j = \text{length } T$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{lms-slice-same-types}$:

assumes $\forall k. i \leq k \wedge k < \text{length } T \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T \ k = \text{suffix-type } T \ i$
and $i \leq j$

shows $\text{lms-slice } T \ j = \text{suffix } T \ j$

⟨proof⟩

lemma $\text{all-l-types-up-to-next-lms}$:

$\llbracket i \leq k; k < \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i; \text{suffix-type } T \ i = L\text{-type} \rrbracket \implies \text{suffix-type } T \ k = L\text{-type}$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-eq-length:*
 assumes *abs-find-next-lms* $T \ i = \text{length } T$
 and $i < \text{length } T$
 shows *suffix-type* $T \ i = S\text{-type}$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-eq-length-all-s-types:*
 assumes *abs-find-next-lms* $T \ i = \text{length } T$
 and $i \leq j$
 and $j < \text{length } T$
 shows *suffix-type* $T \ j = S\text{-type}$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-find-next-lms-first-l-after-s-type:*
 assumes *abs-find-next-lms* $T \ i < \text{length } T$
 and *suffix-type* $T \ i = S\text{-type}$
 shows $\exists j > i. j < \text{abs-find-next-lms } T \ i \wedge (\forall k < j. i \leq k \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T \ k = S\text{-type}) \wedge$
 $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-slice-type:*
 assumes $i < \text{length } T$
 shows *suffix-type* $(\text{lms-slice } T \ i) \ 0 = \text{suffix-type } T \ i$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-slice-l-less-than-s-type-gen:*
 assumes *suffix-type* $(a \ \# \ as) \ 0 = L\text{-type}$
 and *suffix-type* $(a \ \# \ bs) \ 0 = S\text{-type}$
 shows *list-less-ns* $(\text{lms-slice } (a \ \# \ as) \ 0) (\text{lms-slice } (a \ \# \ bs) \ 0)$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-slice-l-less-than-s-type:*
 assumes $i < \text{length } T$
 and $j < \text{length } T$
 and $T \ ! \ i = T \ ! \ j$
 and *suffix-type* $T \ i = L\text{-type}$
 and *suffix-type* $T \ j = S\text{-type}$
 shows *list-less-ns* $(\text{lms-slice } T \ i) (\text{lms-slice } T \ j)$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-prefix-type:*
 assumes $i < \text{length } T$
 shows *suffix-type* $(\text{lms-prefix } T \ i) \ 0 = \text{suffix-type } T \ i$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-prefix-l-less-than-s-type-gen*:
assumes *suffix-type* (a # as) 0 = *L-type*
and *suffix-type* (a # bs) 0 = *S-type*
shows *list-less-ns* (*lms-prefix* (a # as) 0) (*lms-prefix* (a # bs) 0)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lms-prefix-l-less-than-s-type*:
assumes $i < \text{length } T$
and $j < \text{length } T$
and $T ! i = T ! j$
and *suffix-type* $T i = L\text{-type}$
and *suffix-type* $T j = S\text{-type}$
shows *list-less-ns* (*lms-prefix* $T i$) (*lms-prefix* $T j$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *l-type-lms-prefix-cons*:
assumes *suffix-type* $T i = L\text{-type}$
and $i < \text{length } T$
shows *lms-prefix* $T i = T ! i \# \text{lms-prefix } T (\text{Suc } i)$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

52 Ordering LMS-substrings

This section contains theorems about how LMS-substrings and suffixes are ordered.

lemma *lms-slice-eq-suffix-less*:
assumes *lms-slice* $T i = \text{lms-slice } T j$
shows *list-less-ns* (*suffix* $T i$) (*suffix* $T j$) \longleftrightarrow
list-less-ns (*suffix* $T (\text{abs-find-next-lms } T i)$) (*suffix* $T (\text{abs-find-next-lms } T j)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lms-slice-eq-suffix-less-funpow'*:
assumes $\forall k < n. \text{lms-slice } T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} k) i) =$
lms-slice $T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} k) j)$
and $k < n$
shows *list-less-ns* (*suffix* $T i$) (*suffix* $T j$) \longleftrightarrow
list-less-ns (*suffix* $T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} k) i)$) (*suffix* $T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} k) j)$)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *lms-slice-eq-suffix-less-funpow*:
assumes $\forall k < n. \text{lms-slice } T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} k) i) =$
lms-slice $T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} k) j)$
shows *list-less-ns* (*suffix* $T i$) (*suffix* $T j$) \longleftrightarrow
list-less-ns (*suffix* $T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} n) i)$) (*suffix* $T (((\text{abs-find-next-lms } T) \text{^^} n) j)$)

<proof>

lemma *list-slice-single*:

$i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{list-slice } xs \ i \ (\text{Suc } i) = [xs \ ! \ i]$

<proof>

lemma *less-lms-slice-imp-suffix*:

assumes $i < \text{length } T$

and $j < \text{length } T$

and $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{lms-slice } T \ i) \ (\text{lms-slice } T \ j)$

shows $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{suffix } T \ i) \ (\text{suffix } T \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-list-less-ns-suffix*:

assumes $\text{abs-is-lms } T \ i$

and $\text{abs-is-lms } T \ j$

and $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{lms-slice } T \ i) \ (\text{lms-slice } T \ j)$

shows $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{suffix } T \ i) \ (\text{suffix } T \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *less-suffix-imp-lms-slice*:

assumes $i < \text{length } T$

and $j < \text{length } T$

and $\text{lms-slice } T \ i \neq \text{lms-slice } T \ j$

and $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{suffix } T \ i) \ (\text{suffix } T \ j)$

shows $\text{list-less-ns } (\text{lms-slice } T \ i) \ (\text{lms-slice } T \ j)$

<proof>

lemma *not-lms-imp-next-eq-lms-prefix*:

$\neg \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i \implies \text{lms-slice } T \ i = \text{lms-prefix } T \ i$

<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-last*:

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$

and $\text{length } T = \text{Suc } n$

shows $\text{lms-slice } T \ n = [\text{bot}]$

<proof>

lemma *Min-valid-lms-slice*:

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$

and $\text{length } T = \text{Suc } n$

shows $\text{ordlistns.Min } \{\text{lms-slice } T \ i \mid i < \text{length } T\} = \text{lms-slice } T \ n$

<proof>

lemma *unique-valid-lms-slice*:

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$

and $\text{length } T = \text{Suc } n$

shows $\forall i < n. \text{lms-slice } T \ i \neq \text{lms-slice } T \ n$

<proof>

lemma *strict-Min-valid-lms-slice*:
assumes *valid-list T*
and $\text{length } T = \text{Suc } n$
shows $\forall i < n. \text{list-less-ns } (\text{lms-slice } T n) (\text{lms-slice } T i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *ordlistns-lms-slice-imp-suffix-strict-sorted*:
assumes $\text{set } xs \subseteq \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T i\}$ *ordlistns.strict-sorted* ($\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) xs$)
shows *ordlistns.strict-sorted* ($\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) xs$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

53 Mapping from suffix to lists of LMS-Substrings

This section contains the mapping from LMS-type suffixes to suffixes of the reduced sequence. The mapping is constructed in 3 major steps. 1) From suffix ID to a sequence of LMS-type suffix IDs 2) From a sequence of LMS-type suffix IDs to a sequence of LMS-substrings 3) From a LMS-type suffix to a reduced suffix using the mappings 1, 2 and *ordlistns.elem-rank* The mapping is also shown to be monotonic.

abbreviation $\text{lms-substrs } xs \equiv \text{lms-slice } xs \text{ ' } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs i\}$

abbreviation $\text{lms-suffixes } xs \equiv \text{suffix } xs \text{ ' } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs i\}$

abbreviation $\text{nth-lms } xs i \equiv (\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \text{ } \sim \text{Suc } i) 0$

abbreviation $\text{lms0 } xs \equiv \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs 0$

abbreviation $\text{lms0-suffix } xs \equiv \text{suffix } xs (\text{lms0 } xs)$

abbreviation $\text{lms0-substr } xs \equiv \text{lms-slice } xs (\text{lms0 } xs)$

53.1 LMS Sequence

definition $\text{lms-seq} :: 'a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$

where

$\text{lms-seq } xs i = \text{filter } (\text{abs-is-lms } xs) [i..<\text{length } xs]$

lemma *lms-seq-distinct*:
 $\text{distinct } (\text{lms-seq } xs i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-sorted*:
 $\text{sorted } (\text{lms-seq } xs i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-strict-sorted*:
 $\text{strict-sorted } (\text{lms-seq } xs i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-abs-is-lms-hd*:

abs-is-lms xs i $\implies \exists ys. \text{lms-seq } xs \ i = i \ \# \ ys$

<proof>

lemma *length-lms-seq*:

assumes *abs-is-lms xs i*

shows $\text{length } (\text{lms-seq } xs \ i) = \text{card } \{j. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ j \wedge i \leq j\}$

<proof>

lemma *length-lms-seq-less*:

assumes *abs-is-lms xs i*

and *abs-is-lms xs j*

and $i < j$

shows $\text{length } (\text{lms-seq } xs \ j) < \text{length } (\text{lms-seq } xs \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-nth-0*:

$\text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } k) \neq [] \implies \text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } k) \ ! \ 0 = \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ k$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-eq-cons-lms*:

assumes *abs-is-lms xs i i < k k \leq abs-find-next-lms xs i*

shows $\text{lms-seq } xs \ i = i \ \# \ \text{lms-seq } xs \ k$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-not-lms*:

assumes $\neg \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i \ i < k \ k \leq \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ i$

shows $\text{lms-seq } xs \ i \neq \text{lms-seq } xs \ k$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-eq-cons*:

assumes $\text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } i) \neq []$

shows $\text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } i) = \text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ i \ \# \ \text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } (\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ i))$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-nth-abs-is-lms*:

$i < \text{length } (\text{lms-seq } xs \ k) \implies \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ ((\text{lms-seq } xs \ k) \ ! \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-0*:

$\text{lms-seq } xs \ 0 = \text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } 0)$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-nth*:

$i < \text{length } (\text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } k)) \implies \text{lms-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } k) \ ! \ i = ((\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs) \ \widetilde{\text{Suc } i}) \ k$

<proof>

lemma *inj-on-lms-seq*:

$inj\text{-}on\ (lms\text{-}seq\ xs)\ \{i.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ i\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *list-app-imp-suffix*:

$xs = ys\ @\ zs \implies suffix\ xs\ (length\ ys) = zs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

abbreviation $nth\text{-}lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i \equiv lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ (nth\text{-}lms\ xs\ i)$

abbreviation $lms0\text{-}seq\ xs \equiv lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ (lms0\ xs)$

lemma *lms-seq-0-zeroth-lms*:

$lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ 0 = lms0\text{-}seq\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-set*:

$set\ (lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i) = \{k.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ k \wedge i \leq k\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-last-eq-length*:

$length\ (lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i) = Suc\ n \implies$

$abs\text{-}find\text{-}next\text{-}lms\ xs\ ((lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i)\ !\ n) = length\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms0-seq-has-all-lms*:

$set\ (lms0\text{-}seq\ xs) = \{i.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ i\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms0-seq-length*:

$length\ (lms0\text{-}seq\ xs) = card\ \{i.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ i\}$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms0-seq-nth*:

$i < card\ \{i.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ i\} \implies lms0\text{-}seq\ xs\ !\ i = nth\text{-}lms\ xs\ i$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-Suc1*:

assumes $abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ i$

shows $lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i = i \# lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ (Suc\ i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-Suc2*:

assumes $\neg abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ xs\ i$

shows $lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i = lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ (Suc\ i)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-seq-suf*:

$i \leq j \implies \exists ys.\ lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ i = ys\ @\ lms\text{-}seq\ xs\ j$

<proof>

lemma *lms-lms-seq-is-suffix*:

assumes *abs-is-lms xs i*

shows $\exists k < \text{length } (\text{lms0-seq } xs)$.

suffix (lms0-seq xs) k = lms-seq xs i

<proof>

lemma *nth-lms*:

$i < \text{card } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\} \implies$

$\text{abs-is-lms } xs \ (\text{nth-lms } xs \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *card-abs-find-next-lms-funpow*:

$i < \text{card } \{k. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ k\} \implies$

$\text{card } \{k. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ k \wedge k < \text{nth-lms } xs \ i\} = i$

<proof>

lemma *lms-seq-nth-suffix*:

$i < \text{card } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\} \implies$

$\text{suffix } (\text{lms0-seq } xs) \ i = \text{nth-lms-seq } xs \ i$

<proof>

53.2 LMS-Substring Sequence

definition *lms-substr-seq* :: 'a :: {linorder, order-bot} list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list list

where

$\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ i = \text{map } (\text{lms-slice } xs) \ (\text{lms-seq } xs \ i)$

lemma *lms-substr-seq-length*:

$\text{length } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ i) = \text{length } (\text{lms-seq } xs \ i)$

<proof>

lemma *inj-on-map-lms-slice-lms-seq*:

$\text{inj-on } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } xs)) \ (\text{lms-seq } xs \ \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\})$

<proof>

lemma *inj-on-lms-substr-seq*:

$\text{inj-on } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs) \ \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\}$

<proof>

lemma *lms-substr-seq-nth*:

$i < \text{length } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } k)) \implies$

$\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ (\text{Suc } k) \ ! \ i = \text{lms-slice } xs \ ((\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ \sim\sim \text{Suc } i) \ k)$

<proof>

lemma *lms-substr-seq-nth-abs-is-lms*:

$i < \text{length } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ k) \implies$

$(\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ k) \ ! \ i \in \text{lms-substrs } xs$

<proof>

definition *suffix-to-id*

where

suffix-to-id xs ys = length xs - length ys

lemma *suffix-lengths-neq*:

$\llbracket i < j; j < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{length } (\text{suffix } xs \ i) > \text{length } (\text{suffix } xs \ j)$
<proof>

lemma *inj-on-suffix-to-id*:

inj-on (suffix-to-id xs) (suffix xs ‘ {i. abs-is-lms xs i})
<proof>

lemma *suffix-id-suffix*:

$i < \text{length } xs \implies \text{suffix-to-id } xs \ (\text{suffix } xs \ i) = i$
<proof>

lemma *suffix-to-id-image*:

suffix-to-id xs ‘ suffix xs ‘ {i. abs-is-lms xs i} = {i. abs-is-lms xs i}
<proof>

abbreviation *lms-substr-seq-id xs* \equiv (*lms-substr-seq xs*) \circ (*suffix-to-id xs*)

lemma *lms-substr-seq-id-suffix*:

lms-substr-seq-id xs (suffix xs i) = lms-substr-seq xs i
<proof>

lemma *lms-substr-seq-id-nth-abs-is-lms*:

$i < \text{length } (\text{lms-substr-seq-id } xs \ (\text{suffix } xs \ k)) \implies$
 $(\text{lms-substr-seq-id } xs \ (\text{suffix } xs \ k)) ! i \in \text{lms-substrs } xs$
<proof>

lemma *inj-on-lms-substr-seq-o-suffix-to-id*:

inj-on (lms-substr-seq-id xs) (lms-suffixes xs)
<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-lms-substr-seq-suffix*:

assumes *abs-is-lms xs i*

and *abs-is-lms xs j*

and *nslexordp list-less-ns (lms-substr-seq xs i) (lms-substr-seq xs j)*

shows *list-less-ns (suffix xs i) (suffix xs j)*

<proof>

lemma *monotone-on-lms-substr-seq-id*:

monotone-on (lms-suffixes xs) list-less-ns (nslexordp list-less-ns) (lms-substr-seq-id xs)

(is *monotone-on ?A ?orda ?ordb ?f)*

<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-suffix-lms-substr-seq*:
assumes *abs-is-lms xs i*
and *abs-is-lms xs j*
and *list-less-ns (suffix xs i) (suffix xs j)*
shows *nslexordp list-less-ns (lms-substr-seq xs i) (lms-substr-seq xs j)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-substr-seq-suf*:
 $i \leq j \implies \exists ys. \text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ i = ys \ @ \ \text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ j$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-lms-substr-seq-is-suffix*:
assumes *abs-is-lms xs i*
shows $\exists k < \text{length } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ (\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ 0)).$
 $\text{suffix } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ (\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ 0)) \ k = \text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ i$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-substr-seq-nth-suffix*:
 $i < \text{card } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\} \implies$
 $\text{suffix } (\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ (\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ 0)) \ i =$
 $\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \ ((\text{abs-find-next-lms } xs \ \overset{\sim}{\sim} \text{Suc } i) \ 0)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

53.3 LMS Map

lemma *finite-lms-substrs*:
 $\text{finite } (\text{lms-substrs } xs)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

definition *lms-map* :: $(\ 'a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \ 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$
where
 $\text{lms-map } xs \equiv (\text{map } (\text{ordlistns.elem-rank } (\text{lms-substrs } xs))) \circ (\text{lms-substr-seq-id } xs)$

lemma *lms-substr-seq-o-suffix-to-id-range*:
 $(\text{lms-substr-seq } xs \circ \text{suffix-to-id } xs) \ ' \ \text{lms-suffixes } xs \subseteq \{ys. \text{set } ys \subseteq \text{lms-substrs } xs\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-map-o-def*:
 $\text{lms-map } xs \ ys = \text{map } (\text{ordlistns.elem-rank } (\text{lms-substrs } xs)) \ (\text{lms-substr-seq-id } xs \ ys)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *inj-on-lms-map*:
 $\text{inj-on } (\text{lms-map } xs) \ (\text{lms-suffixes } xs)$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-map-length*:

$length (lms-map\ xs\ ys) = length (lms-substr-seq\ xs\ (suffix-to-id\ xs\ ys))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lms-map-nth-suffix*:

$i < card\ \{i.\ abs-is-lms\ xs\ i\} \implies$
 $suffix\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ (abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ 0)))\ i =$
 $lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ ((abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ \sim\ Suc\ i)\ 0))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lms-lms-map-is-suffix*:

assumes $abs-is-lms\ xs\ i$
shows $\exists k < length\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ (abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ 0))).$
 $suffix\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ (abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ 0)))\ k = lms-map\ xs$
 $(suffix\ xs\ i)$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *length-reduced-seq*:

$length\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ (abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ 0))) = card\ (lms-suffixes\ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

corollary *lms-lms-map-in-suffixes*:

$abs-is-lms\ xs\ i \implies$
 $lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ i) \in$
 $suffix\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ (abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ 0)))\ \{0..<card\ (lms-suffixes$
 $xs)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *card-lms-suffixes*:

$card\ (lms-suffixes\ xs) = card\ \{i.\ abs-is-lms\ xs\ i\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *lms-map-image*:

$lms-map\ xs\ \{lms-suffixes\ xs\} =$
 $suffix\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ (abs-find-next-lms\ xs\ 0)))\ \{0..<card\ (lms-suffixes$
 $xs)\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *monotone-on-lms-map*:

$monotone-on\ (lms-suffixes\ xs)\ list-less-ns\ list-less-ns\ (lms-map\ xs)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *list-less-ns-lms-map-suffix*:

assumes $abs-is-lms\ xs\ i$
and $abs-is-lms\ xs\ j$
and $list-less-ns\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ i))\ (lms-map\ xs\ (suffix\ xs\ j))$
shows $list-less-ns\ (suffix\ xs\ i)\ (suffix\ xs\ j)$
 ⟨proof⟩

abbreviation

lms0-map *xs* \equiv
lms-map *xs* (*lms0-suffix* *xs*)

lemma *sorted-reduced-seq-imp-lms*:

assumes *ordlistns.strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* (*lms0-map* *xs*)) *ys*)
and $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y < \text{card } \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } xs \ i\}$
shows *ordlistns.strict-sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *xs*) (*map* (!) (*lms0-seq* *xs*)) *ys*)
<proof>

lemma *sorted-distinct-lms-substr*:

assumes *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*lms-slice* *xs*) *ys*)
and *distinct* (*map* (*lms-slice* *xs*) *ys*)
and $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y < \text{length } xs$
shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *xs*) *ys*)
<proof>

lemma *distinct-lms0-map*:

assumes *distinct* (*lms0-map* *xs*)
shows *distinct* (*map* (*lms-slice* *xs*) (*lms0-seq* *xs*))
<proof>

lemma *sorted-distinct-lms-substr-perm*:

assumes *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*lms-slice* *xs*) *ys*)
and *distinct* (*lms0-map* *xs*)
and *ys* $< \sim \sim >$ *lms0-seq* *xs*
shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*suffix* *xs*) *ys*)
<proof>

lemma *list-less-ns-suffix-lms-map*:

assumes *abs-is-lms* *xs* *i*
and *abs-is-lms* *xs* *j*
and *list-less-ns* (*suffix* *xs* *i*) (*suffix* *xs* *j*)
shows *list-less-ns* (*lms-map* *xs* (*suffix* *xs* *i*)) (*lms-map* *xs* (*suffix* *xs* *j*))
<proof>

lemma *valid-list-lms-map*:

assumes *valid-list* (*a* # *b* # *xs*)
and *abs-is-lms* (*a* # *b* # *xs*) *i*
shows *valid-list* (*lms-map* (*a* # *b* # *xs*) (*suffix* (*a* # *b* # *xs*) *i*))
<proof>

end**theory** *Abs-SAIS*

imports *../prop/Buckets*
../prop/LMS-List-Slice-Util
../util/Repeat

begin

54 Induce Sorting

54.1 Bucket Insert

```
fun abs-bucket-insert ::  
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) ⇒  
  'a list ⇒  
  nat list ⇒  
  nat list ⇒  
  nat list ⇒  
  nat list  
where  
abs-bucket-insert α T - SA [] = SA |  
abs-bucket-insert α T B SA (x # xs) =  
  (let b = α (T ! x);  
      k = B ! b - Suc 0;  
      SA' = SA[k := x];  
      B' = B[b := k]  
      in abs-bucket-insert α T B' SA' xs)
```

54.2 Induce L-types

```
fun abs-induce-l-step ::  
  nat list × nat list × nat ⇒  
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) × 'a list ⇒  
  nat list × nat list × nat  
where  
abs-induce-l-step (B, SA, i) (α, T) =  
  (if i < length SA ∧ SA ! i < length T  
   then  
    (case SA ! i of  
      Suc j ⇒  
        (case suffix-type T j of  
          L-type ⇒  
            (let k = α (T ! j);  
                l = B ! k  
                in (B[k := Suc l], SA[l := j], Suc i))  
          | - ⇒ (B, SA, Suc i))  
        | - ⇒ (B, SA, Suc i))  
    else (B, SA, Suc i))
```

definition *abs-induce-l-base* ::

```
(('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) ⇒  
'a list ⇒  
nat list ⇒  
nat list ⇒  
nat list × nat list × nat  
where  
abs-induce-l-base α T B SA = repeat (length T) abs-induce-l-step (B, SA, 0) (α,  
T)
```

definition *abs-induce-l* ::
 ((*'a* :: {*linorder*, *order-bot*}) ⇒ *nat*) ⇒
 '*a list* ⇒
nat list ⇒
nat list ⇒
nat list
where
abs-induce-l α *T B SA* =
 (let (*B'*, *SA'*, *i*) = *abs-induce-l-base* α *T B SA*
 in *SA'*)

54.3 Induce S-types

fun *abs-induce-s-step* ::
nat list × *nat list* × *nat* ⇒
 ((*'a* :: {*linorder*, *order-bot*}) ⇒ *nat*) × '*a list* ⇒
nat list × *nat list* × *nat*
where
abs-induce-s-step (*B*, *SA*, *i*) (α, *T*) =
 (case *i* of
Suc n ⇒
 (if *Suc n* < *length SA* ∧ *SA ! Suc n* < *length T* then
 (case *SA ! Suc n* of
Suc j ⇒
 (case *suffix-type T j* of
S-type ⇒
 (let *b* = α (*T ! j*);
 k = *B ! b* - *Suc 0*
 in (*B[b := k]*, *SA[k := j]*, *n*)
)
 | - ⇒ (*B*, *SA*, *n*)
)
 | - ⇒ (*B*, *SA*, *n*)
)
 else
 (*B*, *SA*, *n*)
)
 | - ⇒ (*B*, *SA*, 0)
)

definition *abs-induce-s-base* ::
 ((*'a* :: {*linorder*, *order-bot*}) ⇒ *nat*) ⇒
 '*a list* ⇒
nat list ⇒
nat list ⇒
nat list × *nat list* × *nat*
where
abs-induce-s-base α *T B SA* = *repeat* (*length T*) *abs-induce-s-step* (*B*, *SA*, *length*

$T) (\alpha, T)$

definition *abs-induce-s* ::

$(('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 nat list

where

$\text{abs-induce-s } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA =$
 $(\text{let } (B', SA', i) = \text{abs-induce-s-base } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\text{in } SA')$

54.4 Induce Sorting

definition *abs-sa-induce* ::

$(('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 nat list

where

$\text{abs-sa-induce } \alpha \ T \ LMS =$
 $(\text{let}$
 $\quad B0 = \text{map } (\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T) [0..<\text{Suc } (\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)))];$
 $\quad B1 = \text{map } (\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T) [0..<\text{Suc } (\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)))];$

 $\quad \text{— Initialise SA}$
 $\quad SA = \text{replicate } (\text{length } T) (\text{length } T);$

 $\quad \text{— Insert the LMS types into the suffix array}$
 $\quad SA = \text{abs-bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B0 \ SA \ (\text{rev } LMS);$

 $\quad \text{— Insert the L types into the suffix array}$
 $\quad SA = \text{abs-induce-l } \alpha \ T \ B1 \ SA$

 $\quad \text{— Insert the S types into the suffix array}$
 $\quad \text{in } \text{abs-induce-s } \alpha \ T \ (B0[0 := 0]) \ SA)$

55 Rename Mapping

fun *abs-rename-mapping'* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 nat list

where

$\text{abs-rename-mapping}' - [] \ \text{names} - = \text{names} \ |$
 $\text{abs-rename-mapping}' - [x] \ \text{names } i = \text{names}[x := i] \ |$

$abs\text{-rename}\text{-mapping}'\ T\ (a\ \#\ b\ \#\ xs)\ names\ i =$
 (if $lms\text{-slice}\ T\ a = lms\text{-slice}\ T\ b$
 then $abs\text{-rename}\text{-mapping}'\ T\ (b\ \#\ xs)\ (names[a := i])\ i$
 else $abs\text{-rename}\text{-mapping}'\ T\ (b\ \#\ xs)\ (names[a := i])\ (Suc\ i)$)

definition $abs\text{-rename}\text{-mapping} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\})\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list$

where
 $abs\text{-rename}\text{-mapping}\ T\ LMS = abs\text{-rename}\text{-mapping}'\ T\ LMS\ (replicate\ (length\ T)\ 0)$

56 Rename String

fun $rename\text{-string} :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list$

where
 $rename\text{-string}\ []\ - = []\ |$
 $rename\text{-string}\ (x\ \#\ xs)\ names = (names\ !\ x)\ \#\ rename\text{-string}\ xs\ names$

57 Order LMS

fun $order\text{-lms} :: nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list$

where
 $order\text{-lms}\ LMS\ [] = []\ |$
 $order\text{-lms}\ LMS\ (x\ \#\ xs) = LMS\ !\ x\ \#\ order\text{-lms}\ LMS\ xs$

58 Extract LMS

abbreviation $abs\text{-extract}\text{-lms} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\})\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list$

where
 $abs\text{-extract}\text{-lms} \equiv filter\ \circ\ abs\text{-is}\text{-lms}$

59 SAIS Definition

function $abs\text{-sais} ::$

$nat\ list \Rightarrow$

$nat\ list$

where

$abs\text{-sais}\ [] = []\ |$

$abs\text{-sais}\ [x] = [0]\ |$

$abs\text{-sais}\ (a\ \#\ b\ \#\ xs) =$

(let

$T = a\ \#\ b\ \#\ xs;$

— Extract the LMS types

$LMS0 = abs\text{-extract}\text{-lms}\ T\ [0..<length\ T];$

— Induce the prefix ordering based on LMS
 $SA = \text{abs-sa-induce id } T \text{ LMS0};$

— Extract the LMS types
 $LMS = \text{abs-extract-lms } T \text{ SA};$

— Create a new alphabet
 $names = \text{abs-rename-mapping } T \text{ LMS};$

— Make a reduced string
 $T' = \text{rename-string LMS0 names};$

— Obtain the correct ordering of LMS-types
 $LMS = (\text{if distinct } T' \text{ then LMS else order-lms LMS0 (abs-sais } T'))$

— Induce the suffix ordering based of LMS
in abs-sa-induce id T LMS)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Abs-Bucket-Insert-Verification*

imports

../abs-def/Abs-SAIS

../util/List-Util

../util/List-Slice

begin

60 Bucket Insert with Ghost State

fun *bucket-insert-abs'* ::

$((a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$

$a \text{ list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \times \text{nat list} \times \text{nat list}$

where

$\text{bucket-insert-abs}' \alpha T B SA gs [] = (SA, B, gs) \mid$

$\text{bucket-insert-abs}' \alpha T B SA gs (x \# xs) =$

$(\text{let } b = \alpha (T ! x);$

$k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0;$

$SA' = SA[k := x];$

$B' = B[b := k];$

$gs' = gs @ [x]$

$\text{in bucket-insert-abs}' \alpha T B' SA' gs' xs)$

61 Simple Properties

lemma *abs-bucket-insert-length*:

$length (abs\text{-}bucket\text{-}insert \alpha T B SA xs) = length SA$
<proof>

lemma *abs-bucket-insert-equiv*:

$abs\text{-}bucket\text{-}insert \alpha T B SA xs = fst (bucket\text{-}insert\text{-}abs' \alpha T B SA gs xs)$
<proof>

62 Invariants

62.1 Defintions and Simple Helper Lemmas

62.1.1 Distinctness

definition *lms-distinct-inv* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\}) list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv T SA LMS =$
 $distinct ((filter (\lambda x. x < length T) SA) @ LMS)$

lemma *lms-inv-distinct-inv-helper*:

assumes *lms-distinct-inv* T SA LMS

shows $distinct (filter (\lambda x. x < length T) SA) \wedge$
 $distinct LMS \wedge$

$set (filter (\lambda x. x < length T) SA) \cap set LMS = \{\}$

<proof>

62.1.2 LMS Bucket Ptr

definition *cur-lms-types* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat set$

where

$cur\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b =$
 $\{i | i. i \in set SA \wedge$
 $i \in lms\text{-}bucket \alpha T b \}$

lemma *cur-lms-subset-SA*:

$cur\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b \subseteq set SA$
<proof>

lemma *cur-lms-subset-lms-bucket*:

$cur\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b \subseteq lms\text{-}bucket \alpha T b$
<proof>

definition *num-lms-types* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat$

where

$num\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b =$

$card (cur\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b)$

lemma *num-lms-types-upper-bound*:

$num\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b \leq lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}size \alpha T b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *lms-bucket-ptr-inv* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow$
 $'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv \alpha T B SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))).$
 $B ! b + num\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b = bucket\text{-}end \alpha T b)$

lemma *lms-bucket-ptr-invD*:

assumes $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $B ! b + num\text{-}lms\text{-}types \alpha T SA b = bucket\text{-}end \alpha T b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-bucket-ptr-lower-bound*:

assumes $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start \alpha T b \leq B ! b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-bucket-ptr-upper-bound*:

assumes $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $B ! b \leq bucket\text{-}end \alpha T b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.1.3 Unknowns

definition *lms-unknowns-inv* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow$
 $'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$lms\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv \alpha T B SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))).$
 $(\forall i. lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start \alpha T b \leq i \wedge$
 $i < B ! b \longrightarrow SA ! i = length T)$

lemma *lms-unknowns-invD*:

assumes $lms\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
and $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start \alpha T b \leq i$
and $i < B ! b$
shows $SA ! i = length T$

<proof>

62.1.4 Locations

definition *lms-locations-inv* ::

$(a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{lms-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $(\forall i. B ! b \leq i \wedge$
 $i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b \longrightarrow SA ! i \in \text{lms-bucket } \alpha T b))$

lemma *lms-locations-invD*:

assumes *lms-locations-inv* $\alpha T B SA$

and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$

and $B ! b \leq i$

and $i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b$

shows $SA ! i \in \text{lms-bucket } \alpha T b$

<proof>

62.1.5 Unchanged

definition *lms-unchanged-inv* ::

$(a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{lms-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $(\forall i. \text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq i \wedge$
 $i < B ! b \longrightarrow SA' ! i = SA ! i))$

lemma *lms-unchanged-invD*:

assumes *lms-unchanged-inv* $\alpha T B SA SA'$

and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$

and $\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq i$

and $i < B ! b$

shows $SA' ! i = SA ! i$

<proof>

62.1.6 Inserted

definition *lms-inserted-inv* ::

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{lms-inserted-inv } LMS SA LMSa LMSb \equiv$
 $LMS = LMSa @ LMSb \wedge$
 $\text{set } LMSa \subseteq \text{set } SA$

lemma *lms-inserted-invD*:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge LMS SA LMSa LMSb. \text{ lms-inserted-inv } LMS SA LMSa LMSb \implies LMS = \\ & LMSa @ LMSb \\ & \bigwedge LMS SA LMSa LMSb. \text{ lms-inserted-inv } LMS SA LMSa LMSb \implies \text{ set } LMSa \\ & \subseteq \text{ set } SA \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

62.1.7 Sorted

definition $\text{ lms-sorted-inv} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{ nat list} \Rightarrow \text{ nat list} \Rightarrow \text{ bool}$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ lms-sorted-inv } T LMS SA \equiv & \\ & (\forall j < \text{ length } SA. \\ & \quad \forall i < j. \\ & \quad SA ! i \in \text{ set } LMS \wedge SA ! j \in \text{ set } LMS \longrightarrow \\ & \quad (T ! (SA ! i) \neq T ! (SA ! j) \longrightarrow T ! (SA ! i) < T ! (SA ! j)) \wedge \\ & \quad (T ! (SA ! i) = T ! (SA ! j) \longrightarrow \\ & \quad (\exists j' < \text{ length } LMS. \exists i' < j'. LMS ! i' = SA ! j \wedge LMS ! j' = SA ! i)) \\ &) \end{aligned}$$

lemma lms-sorted-invD :

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{ lms-sorted-inv } T LMS SA; j < \text{ length } SA; i < j; SA ! i \in \text{ set } LMS; SA ! j \in \text{ set } \\ & LMS \rrbracket \implies \\ & (T ! (SA ! i) \neq T ! (SA ! j) \longrightarrow T ! (SA ! i) < T ! (SA ! j)) \wedge \\ & (T ! (SA ! i) = T ! (SA ! j) \longrightarrow \\ & (\exists j' < \text{ length } LMS. \exists i' < j'. LMS ! i' = SA ! j \wedge LMS ! j' = SA ! i)) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma lms-sorted-invD1 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{ lms-sorted-inv } T LMS SA; j < \text{ length } SA; i < j; \\ & SA ! i \in \text{ set } LMS; SA ! j \in \text{ set } LMS; \\ & T ! (SA ! i) \neq T ! (SA ! j) \rrbracket \implies \\ & T ! (SA ! i) < T ! (SA ! j) \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

lemma lms-sorted-invD2 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{ lms-sorted-inv } T LMS SA; j < \text{ length } SA; i < j; SA ! i \in \text{ set } LMS; SA ! j \in \text{ set } \\ & LMS; \\ & T ! (SA ! i) = T ! (SA ! j) \rrbracket \implies \\ & \exists j' < \text{ length } LMS. \exists i' < j'. LMS ! i' = SA ! j \wedge LMS ! j' = SA ! i \\ & \langle \text{proof} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

62.2 Combined Invariant

definition $\text{ lms-inv} ::$

$$\begin{aligned} & ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{ nat} \Rightarrow \\ & 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \\ & \text{ nat list} \Rightarrow \\ & \text{ nat list} \Rightarrow \\ & \text{ nat list} \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

$\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \equiv$
 $\text{lms-distinct-inv } T \ SA \ LMSb \ \wedge$
 $\text{lms-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ \wedge$
 $\text{lms-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ \wedge$
 $\text{lms-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ \wedge$
 $\text{lms-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ \wedge$
 $\text{lms-inserted-inv } LMS \ SA \ LMSa \ LMSb \ \wedge$
 $\text{lms-sorted-inv } T \ LMS \ SA \ \wedge$
 $\text{strict-mono } \alpha \ \wedge$
 $\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \ \wedge$
 $\text{set } LMS \subseteq \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\} \ \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T \ \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T \ \wedge$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } T. SA0 \ ! \ i = \text{length } T)$

lemma *lms-invD*:

$\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-distinct-inv } T \ SA \ LMSb$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-inserted-inv } LMS \ SA \ LMSa$
 $LMSb$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{lms-sorted-inv } T \ LMS \ SA$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{strict-mono } \alpha$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{set } LMS \subseteq \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \forall i < \text{length } T. SA0 \ ! \ i = \text{length}$
 T
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lms-inv-lms-helper*:

$\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \forall x \in \text{set } LMS. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ x$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \forall x \in \text{set } LMSa. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ x$
 $\text{lms-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ LMSb \ SA0 \ SA \Longrightarrow \forall x \in \text{set } LMSb. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

62.3 Helpers

lemma *lms-distinct-bucket-ptr-lower-bound*:

assumes $b = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ x)$
and $\text{lms-distinct-inv } T \ SA \ (x \ \# \ LMS)$

and $lms\text{-bucket}\text{-ptr}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $\forall i \in set \ (x \ \# \ LMS). \ abs\text{-is}\text{-lms } T \ i$
shows $lms\text{-bucket}\text{-start } \alpha \ T \ b < B \ ! \ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-next}\text{-insert}\text{-at}\text{-unknown}$:
assumes $b = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ x)$
and $k = (B \ ! \ b) - Suc \ 0$
and $lms\text{-distinct}\text{-inv } T \ SA \ (x \ \# \ LMS)$
and $lms\text{-bucket}\text{-ptr}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $lms\text{-unknowns}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $\forall i \in set \ (x \ \# \ LMS). \ abs\text{-is}\text{-lms } T \ i$
shows $k < length \ SA \wedge SA \ ! \ k = length \ T$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-distinct}\text{-slice}$:
assumes $lms\text{-distinct}\text{-inv } T \ SA \ LMS$
and $lms\text{-bucket}\text{-ptr}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $lms\text{-locations}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$
shows $distinct \ (list\text{-slice } SA \ (B \ ! \ b) \ (bucket\text{-end } \alpha \ T \ b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-slice}\text{-subset}\text{-lms}\text{-bucket}$:
assumes $lms\text{-locations}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$
shows $set \ (list\text{-slice } SA \ (B \ ! \ b) \ (bucket\text{-end } \alpha \ T \ b)) \subseteq lms\text{-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-val}\text{-location}$:
assumes $lms\text{-locations}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $lms\text{-unchanged}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $\forall i < length \ T. \ SA \ 0 \ ! \ i = length \ T$
and $i < length \ SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i < length \ T$
shows $\exists b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)). \ B \ ! \ b \leq i \wedge i < bucket\text{-end } \alpha \ T \ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-val}\text{-imp}\text{-abs}\text{-is}\text{-lms}$:
assumes $lms\text{-locations}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $lms\text{-unchanged}\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$

and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $\forall i < length\ T. SA0\ !\ i = length\ T$
and $i < length\ SA$
and $SA\ !\ i < length\ T$
shows $abs-is-lms\ T\ (SA\ !\ i)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-lms-prefix-sorted*:
assumes $lms-bucket-ptr-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms-locations-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms-unchanged-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA0\ SA$
and $strict-mono\ \alpha$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $\forall i < length\ T. SA0\ !\ i = length\ T$
and $set\ LMS = \{i. abs-is-lms\ T\ i\}$
shows $ordlistns.sorted\ (map\ (lms-prefix\ T)\ (filter\ (\lambda x. x < length\ T)\ SA))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-suffix-sorted*:
assumes $lms-bucket-ptr-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms-locations-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms-unchanged-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA0\ SA$
and $lms-sorted-inv\ T\ LMS\ SA$
and $strict-mono\ \alpha$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $\forall i < length\ T. SA0\ !\ i = length\ T$
and $set\ LMS = \{i. abs-is-lms\ T\ i\}$
and $ordlistns.sorted\ (map\ (suffix\ T)\ (rev\ LMS))$
shows $ordlistns.sorted\ (map\ (suffix\ T)\ (filter\ (\lambda x. x < length\ T)\ SA))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *next-index-outside*:
assumes $b = \alpha\ (T\ !\ x)$
and $k = B\ !\ b - Suc\ 0$
and $lms-distinct-inv\ T\ SA\ (x\ \#\ LMS)$
and $lms-bucket-ptr-inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $strict-mono\ \alpha$
and $\forall a \in set\ (x\ \#\ LMS). abs-is-lms\ T\ a$
and $b' \leq \alpha\ (Max\ (set\ T))$
and $b \neq b'$
shows $k < bucket-start\ \alpha\ T\ b' \vee bucket-end\ \alpha\ T\ b' \leq k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.4 Establishment and Maintenance Steps

62.4.1 Distinctness

lemma *lms-distinct-inv-established*:
assumes $distinct\ LMS$
and $\forall i < length\ SA. SA\ !\ i = length\ T$

shows $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ LMS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\text{-}maintained\text{-}step$:
assumes $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ (x \# LMS)$
shows $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ (SA[k := x])\ LMS$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\text{-}maintained$:
assumes $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ LMS$
shows $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ (abs\text{-}bucket\text{-}insert\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ LMS)$ \square
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $abs\text{-}bucket\text{-}insert\text{-}lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv$:
assumes $distinct\ LMS$
and $\forall i < length\ SA. SA ! i = length\ T$
shows $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ (abs\text{-}bucket\text{-}insert\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ LMS)$ \square
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.4.2 Bucket Ptr

lemma $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv\text{-}established$:
assumes $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ B$
and $\forall i < length\ SA. SA ! i = length\ T$
shows $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv\text{-}maintained\text{-}step$:
assumes $b = \alpha\ (T ! x)$
and $k = B ! b - Suc\ 0$
and $lms\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ (x \# LMS)$
and $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $strict\text{-}mono\ \alpha$
and $\alpha\ (Max\ (set\ T)) < length\ B$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $\forall a \in set\ (x \# LMS). abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ T\ a$
shows $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ (B[b := k])\ (SA[k := x])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.4.3 Unknowns

lemma $lms\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv\text{-}established$:
assumes $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ B$
and $\forall i < length\ SA. SA ! i = length\ T$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
shows $lms\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv\text{-}maintained\text{-}step$:

assumes $b = \alpha (T ! x)$
and $k = B ! b - Suc\ 0$
and $lms\text{-distinct-inv}\ T\ SA\ (x \# LMS)$
and $lms\text{-bucket-ptr-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms\text{-unknowns-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono}\ \alpha$
and $\alpha (Max (set\ T)) < length\ B$
and $\forall a \in set\ (x \# LMS). abs\text{-is-lms}\ T\ a$
shows $lms\text{-unknowns-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ (B[b := k])\ (SA[k := x])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.4.4 Locations

lemma $lms\text{-locations-inv-established}$:

assumes $lms\text{-bucket-init}\ \alpha\ T\ B$
shows $lms\text{-locations-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-locations-inv-maintained-step}$:

assumes $b = \alpha (T ! x)$
and $k = (B ! b) - Suc\ 0$
and $lms\text{-distinct-inv}\ T\ SA\ (x \# LMS)$
and $lms\text{-bucket-ptr-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms\text{-locations-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono}\ \alpha$
and $\alpha (Max (set\ T)) < length\ B$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $\forall a \in set\ (x \# LMS). abs\text{-is-lms}\ T\ a$
shows $lms\text{-locations-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ (B[b := k])\ (SA[k := x])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.4.5 Unchanged

lemma $lms\text{-unchanged-inv-established}$:

$lms\text{-unchanged-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-unchanged-inv-maintained-step}$:

assumes $b = \alpha (T ! x)$
and $k = (B ! b) - Suc\ 0$
and $lms\text{-distinct-inv}\ T\ SA\ (x \# LMS)$
and $lms\text{-bucket-ptr-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $lms\text{-unchanged-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ 0\ SA$
and $strict\text{-mono}\ \alpha$
and $\alpha (Max (set\ T)) < length\ B$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $\forall a \in set\ (x \# LMS). abs\text{-is-lms}\ T\ a$
shows $lms\text{-unchanged-inv}\ \alpha\ T\ (B[b := k])\ SA\ 0\ (SA[k := x])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

62.4.6 Inserted

lemma *lms-inserted-inv-established*:
 shows *lms-inserted-inv LMS SA [] LMS*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-inserted-inv-maintained-step*:
 assumes $b = \alpha (T ! x)$
 and $k = (B ! b) - \text{Suc } 0$
 and *lms-distinct-inv T SA (x # LMSb)*
 and *lms-bucket-ptr-inv α T B SA*
 and *lms-unknowns-inv α T B SA*
 and *lms-inserted-inv LMS SA LMSa (x # LMSb)*
 and *strict-mono α*
 and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
 and $\forall a \in \text{set } LMS. \text{abs-is-lms } T a$
shows *lms-inserted-inv LMS (SA[k := x]) (LMSa @ [x]) LMSb*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

62.4.7 Sorted

lemma *lms-sorted-inv-established*:
 assumes $\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA ! i = \text{length } T$
 and $\forall a \in \text{set } LMS. \text{abs-is-lms } T a$
shows *lms-sorted-inv T LMS SA*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *lms-sorted-inv-maintained-step*:
 assumes $b = \alpha (T ! x)$
 and $k = (B ! b) - \text{Suc } 0$
 and *lms-distinct-inv T SA (x # LMSb)*
 and *lms-bucket-ptr-inv α T B SA*
 and *lms-unknowns-inv α T B SA*
 and *lms-locations-inv α T B SA*
 and *lms-unchanged-inv α T B SA0 SA*
 and *lms-inserted-inv LMS SA LMSa (x # LMSb)*
 and *lms-sorted-inv T LMS SA*
 and *strict-mono α*
 and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
 and $\forall i < \text{length } T. SA0 ! i = \text{length } T$
 and $\forall a \in \text{set } LMS. \text{abs-is-lms } T a$
shows *lms-sorted-inv T LMS (SA[k := x])*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

62.5 Combined Establishment and Maintenance

lemma *lms-inv-established*:
 assumes $\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA ! i = \text{length } T$
 and $\forall x \in \text{set } LMS. \text{abs-is-lms } T x$
 and *distinct LMS*

and $lms\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
shows $lms\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ [] \ LMS \ SA \ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-inv-maintained-step}$:
assumes $lms\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ LMSa \ (x \ \# \ LMSb) \ SA0 \ SA$
and $b = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ x)$
and $k = (B \ ! \ b) - Suc \ 0$
shows $lms\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ LMS \ (LMSa \ @ \ [x]) \ LMSb \ SA0 \ (SA[k := x])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-inv-maintained}$:
assumes $bucket\text{-insert-abs}' \ \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ gs \ xs = (SA', B', gs')$
and $lms\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ LMS \ gs \ xs \ SA0 \ SA$
shows $lms\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B' \ LMS \ gs' \ [] \ SA0 \ SA'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-inv-holds}$:
assumes $\forall i < length \ SA. \ SA \ ! \ i = length \ T$
and $\forall x \in set \ LMS. \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ x$
and $distinct \ LMS$
and $lms\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $bucket\text{-insert-abs}' \ \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ [] \ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$
shows $lms\text{-inv } \alpha \ T \ B' \ LMS \ gs' \ [] \ SA \ SA'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

63 Exhaustiveness

definition $lms\text{-type-exhaustive} :: ('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\}) \ list \Rightarrow nat \ list \Rightarrow bool$
where
 $lms\text{-type-exhaustive} \ T \ SA = (\forall i < length \ T. \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ i \longrightarrow i \in set \ SA)$

lemma $lms\text{-type-exhaustiveD}$:
 $\llbracket lms\text{-type-exhaustive} \ T \ SA; \ i < length \ T; \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ i \rrbracket \Longrightarrow i \in set \ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-all-inserted-imp-exhaustive}$:
assumes $lms\text{-inserted-inv} \ LMS \ SA \ LMS \ []$
and $set \ LMS = \{i. \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ i\}$
shows $lms\text{-type-exhaustive} \ T \ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-type-exhaustive-imp-lms-bucket-subset}$:
assumes $lms\text{-type-exhaustive} \ T \ SA$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$

shows $lms\text{-}bucket\ \alpha\ T\ b \subseteq\ set\ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lms\text{-}B\text{-}val$:

assumes $\forall i < length\ SA.\ SA\ !\ i = length\ T$
and $distinct\ LMS$
and $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ B$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $strict\text{-}mono\ \alpha$
and $set\ LMS = \{i.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ T\ i\}$
and $bucket\text{-}insert\text{-}abs'\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ []\ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$
and $b \leq \alpha\ (Max\ (set\ T))$
shows $B'\ !\ b = lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

64 Postconditions

definition $lms\text{-}vals\text{-}post :: ('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$lms\text{-}vals\text{-}post\ \alpha\ T\ SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha\ (Max\ (set\ T))).$
 $lms\text{-}bucket\ \alpha\ T\ b = set\ (list\text{-}slice\ SA\ (lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b)\ (bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b))$
 $)$

lemma $lms\text{-}vals\text{-}postD$:

$\llbracket lms\text{-}vals\text{-}post\ \alpha\ T\ SA; b \leq \alpha\ (Max\ (set\ T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $lms\text{-}bucket\ \alpha\ T\ b = set\ (list\text{-}slice\ SA\ (lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}start\ \alpha\ T\ b)\ (bucket\text{-}end\ \alpha\ T\ b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition

$lms\text{-}pre :: ('a :: \{linorder, order\text{-}bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow nat\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$lms\text{-}pre\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ LMS \equiv$
 $(\forall i < length\ SA.\ SA\ !\ i = length\ T) \wedge$
 $length\ SA = length\ T \wedge$
 $lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ B \wedge$
 $strict\text{-}mono\ \alpha \wedge$
 $distinct\ LMS \wedge$
 $set\ LMS = \{i.\ abs\text{-}is\text{-}lms\ T\ i\}$

lemma $lms\text{-}pre\text{-}elims$:

$lms\text{-}pre\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ LMS \Longrightarrow \forall i < length\ SA.\ SA\ !\ i = length\ T$
 $lms\text{-}pre\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ LMS \Longrightarrow length\ SA = length\ T$
 $lms\text{-}pre\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ LMS \Longrightarrow lms\text{-}bucket\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ B$

$lms\text{-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS \implies \text{strict-mono } \alpha$
 $lms\text{-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS \implies \text{distinct } LMS$
 $lms\text{-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS \implies \text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-vals-post-holds*:
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA \ ! \ i = \text{length } T$
and *distinct* LMS
and *lms-bucket-init* $\alpha \ T \ B$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *strict-mono* α
and $\text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
and *bucket-insert-abs'* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ [] \ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$
shows *lms-vals-post* $\alpha \ T \ SA'$
 <proof>

corollary *abs-bucket-insert-vals*:
assumes *lms-pre* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS$
shows *lms-vals-post* $\alpha \ T \ (\text{abs-bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS)$
 <proof>

definition *lms-unknowns-post*
where
 $lms\text{-unknowns-post } \alpha \ T \ SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)).$
 $(\forall i. \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq i \wedge i < \text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \longrightarrow SA \ ! \ i = \text{length}$
 $T)$
 $)$

lemma *lms-unknowns-postD*:
 $\llbracket lms\text{-unknowns-post } \alpha \ T \ SA; b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)); \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq i;$
 $i < \text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \rrbracket \implies$
 $SA \ ! \ i = \text{length } T$
 <proof>

lemma *lms-unknowns-post-holds*:
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA \ ! \ i = \text{length } T$
and *distinct* LMS
and *lms-bucket-init* $\alpha \ T \ B$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *strict-mono* α
and $\text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
and *bucket-insert-abs'* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ [] \ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$
shows *lms-unknowns-post* $\alpha \ T \ SA'$
 <proof>

corollary *abs-bucket-insert-unknowns*:
assumes *lms-pre* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS$
shows *lms-unknowns-post* $\alpha \ T \ (\text{abs-bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS)$

<proof>

corollary *abs-bucket-insert-values:*

assumes $lms\text{-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS$

shows $\forall b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$.

$(\forall i. \ bucket\text{-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq i \wedge i < lms\text{-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \longrightarrow (abs\text{-bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS) \ ! \ i = length \ T) \wedge$

$(lms\text{-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b = set \ (list\text{-slice} \ (abs\text{-bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ LMS) \ (lms\text{-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (bucket\text{-end } \alpha \ T \ b)))$

<proof>

lemma *lms-lms-prefix-sorted-holds:*

assumes $\forall i < length \ SA. \ SA \ ! \ i = length \ T$

and $distinct \ LMS$

and $lms\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$

and $length \ SA = length \ T$

and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$

and $set \ LMS = \{i. \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ i\}$

and $bucket\text{-insert-abs}' \ \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ \sqcap \ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$

shows $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ (lms\text{-prefix} \ T) \ (filter \ (\lambda x. \ x < length \ T) \ SA'))$

<proof>

lemma *lms-suffix-sorted-holds:*

assumes $\forall i < length \ SA. \ SA \ ! \ i = length \ T$

and $distinct \ LMS$

and $lms\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$

and $length \ SA = length \ T$

and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$

and $set \ LMS = \{i. \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ i\}$

and $bucket\text{-insert-abs}' \ \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ \sqcap \ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$

and $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ (suffix \ T) \ (rev \ LMS))$

shows $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ (suffix \ T) \ (filter \ (\lambda x. \ x < length \ T) \ SA'))$

<proof>

lemma *lms-bot-is-first:*

assumes $\forall i < length \ SA. \ SA \ ! \ i = length \ T$

and $distinct \ LMS$

and $lms\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$

and $length \ SA = length \ T$

and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$

and $set \ LMS = \{i. \ abs\text{-is-lms} \ T \ i\}$

and $bucket\text{-insert-abs}' \ \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ \sqcap \ LMS = (SA', B', gs')$

and $valid\text{-list} \ T$

and $length \ T = Suc \ (Suc \ n)$

and $\alpha \ bot = 0$

shows $SA' \ ! \ 0 = Suc \ n$

<proof>

corollary *abs-bucket-insert-bot-first:*

```

assumes lms-pre  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS
and valid-list T
and length T = Suc (Suc n)
and  $\alpha$  bot = 0
shows (abs-bucket-insert  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS) ! 0 = Suc n
<proof>
theorem lms-prefix-sorted-bucket:
  assumes lms-pre  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS
  and  $b \leq \alpha$  (Max (set T))
shows ordlistns.sorted (map (lms-prefix T)
  (list-slice (abs-bucket-insert  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS) (lms-bucket-start  $\alpha$  T b)
  (bucket-end  $\alpha$  T b)))
  (is ordlistns.sorted (map ?f ?SA))
<proof>
theorem lms-suffix-sorted-bucket:
  assumes lms-pre  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS
  and ordlistns.sorted (map (suffix T) (rev LMS))
  and  $b \leq \alpha$  (Max (set T))
shows ordlistns.sorted (map (suffix T)
  (list-slice (abs-bucket-insert  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS) (lms-bucket-start  $\alpha$  T b)
  (bucket-end  $\alpha$  T b)))
  (is ordlistns.sorted (map ?f ?SA))
<proof>

end
theory Abs-Induce-L-Verification
  imports ../abs-def/Abs-SAIS
begin

```

65 Abstract Induce L-types Simple Properties

```

lemma abs-induce-l-step-ex:
   $\exists B' SA' i'. \text{abs-induce-l-step } a \ b = (B', SA', i')$ 
  <proof>

lemma abs-induce-l-step-B-length:
   $\text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies \text{length } B' = \text{length } B$ 
  <proof>

lemma abs-induce-l-step-SA-length:
   $\text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies \text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA$ 
  <proof>

lemma abs-induce-l-step-Suc:
   $\exists B' SA'. \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', \text{Suc } i)$ 
  <proof>

lemma abs-induce-l-step-B-val-1:
   $[\text{length } SA \leq i; \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i')] \implies$ 

```

$B' = B$
 $\llbracket i < \text{length } SA; \text{length } T \leq SA ! i; \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \rrbracket \implies$
 $B' = B$
 $\llbracket i < \text{length } SA; SA ! i < \text{length } T; SA ! i = 0; \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \rrbracket \implies$
 $B' = B$
 $\llbracket i < \text{length } SA; SA ! i < \text{length } T; SA ! i = \text{Suc } j; \text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type}; \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \rrbracket \implies$
 $B' = B$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-step-B-val-2*:

$\llbracket \text{strict-mono } \alpha;$
 $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B;$
 $i < \text{length } SA;$
 $SA ! i < \text{length } T;$
 $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j;$
 $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type};$
 $\text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \rrbracket \implies$
 $B' = B[\alpha (T ! j) := \text{Suc } (B ! \alpha (T ! j))]$
 <proof>

lemma *repeat-abs-induce-l-step-index*:

$\exists B' SA'. \text{repeat } n \text{ abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, m) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', n + m)$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-step-lengths*:

$\text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies$
 $\text{length } B' = \text{length } B \wedge \text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA$
 <proof>

lemma *repeat-abs-induce-l-step-lengths*:

$\text{repeat } n \text{ abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies$
 $\text{length } B' = \text{length } B \wedge \text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-index*:

$\exists B' SA'. \text{abs-induce-l-base } \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', \text{length } T)$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-length*:

$\text{length } (\text{abs-induce-l } \alpha T B SA) = \text{length } SA$
 <proof>

66 Precondition Definitions

definition *lms-init* :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool

where

$lms-init \alpha T SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))).$
 $lms-bucket \alpha T b =$
 $set (list-slice SA (lms-bucket-start \alpha T b) (bucket-end \alpha T b))$
 $)$

lemma *lms-init-D*:

$\llbracket lms-init \alpha T SA; b \leq \alpha (Max (set T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $lms-bucket \alpha T b = set (list-slice SA (lms-bucket-start \alpha T b) (bucket-end \alpha T b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-init-nth*:

$\llbracket lms-init \alpha T SA;$
 $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T));$
 $lms-bucket-start \alpha T b \leq i;$
 $i < bucket-end \alpha T b;$
 $length SA = length T \rrbracket \implies$
 $abs-is-lms T (SA ! i) \wedge \alpha (T ! (SA ! i)) = b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-init-imp-distinct-bucket*:

$\llbracket lms-init \alpha T SA;$
 $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T));$
 $length SA = length T \rrbracket \implies$
 $distinct (list-slice SA (lms-bucket-start \alpha T b) (bucket-end \alpha T b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *lms-init-imp-all-lms-in-SA*:

assumes $lms-init \alpha T SA$
and $strict-mono \alpha$
shows $\{k \mid k. abs-is-lms T k\} \subseteq set SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *s-init* :: $('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat list \Rightarrow bool$

where

$s-init \alpha T SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))).$
 $\forall i < length SA. l-bucket-end \alpha T b \leq i \wedge i < lms-bucket-start \alpha T b \longrightarrow SA$
 $! i = length T$
 $)$

lemma *s-init-D*:

$\llbracket s-init \alpha T SA;$
 $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T));$
 $i < length SA;$
 $l-bucket-end \alpha T b \leq i;$

$i < \text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \implies$
 $SA ! i = \text{length } T$
 <proof>

definition $l\text{-init} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\forall i < \text{length } SA. \text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq i \wedge i < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b \longrightarrow SA ! i =$
 $\text{length } T$
)

lemma $l\text{-init-D}$:
 $\llbracket l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA;$
 $b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T));$
 $i < \text{length } SA;$
 $\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq i;$
 $i < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b \rrbracket \implies$
 $SA ! i = \text{length } T$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{init-imp-lms-range}$:
assumes $\text{lms-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $s\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = j$
and $j < \text{length } T$
shows $\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (T ! j)) \leq i \wedge i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ (\alpha \ (T ! j))$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{init-imp-only-lms-types}$:
assumes $\text{lms-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $s\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
shows $\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA ! i < \text{length } T \longrightarrow \text{abs-is-lms } T \ (SA ! i)$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{init-imp-only-s-types}$:
assumes $\text{lms-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $s\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
shows $\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA ! i < \text{length } T \longrightarrow \text{suffix-type } T \ (SA ! i) = S\text{-type}$

<proof>

definition *lms-sorted-init* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$
 $('a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}) \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 bool

where

lms-sorted-init α f T $SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted} (\text{map} (f \ T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) (\text{bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
 $)$

lemma *lms-sorted-init-D*:

$\llbracket \text{lms-sorted-init } \alpha \ f \ T \ SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted} (\text{map} (f \ T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) (\text{bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
<proof>

definition *l-suffix-sorted-pre* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

l-suffix-sorted-pre α T $SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted} (\text{map} (\text{suffix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) (\text{bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
 $)$

lemma *l-suffix-sorted-preD*:

$\llbracket \text{l-suffix-sorted-pre } \alpha \ T \ SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted} (\text{map} (\text{suffix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) (\text{bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
<proof>

definition *l-prefix-sorted-pre* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

l-prefix-sorted-pre α T $SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted} (\text{map} (\text{lms-prefix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b)$
 $(\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b)))$
 $)$

lemma *l-prefix-sorted-preD*:

$\llbracket \text{l-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha \ T \ SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max} (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted} (\text{map} (\text{lms-prefix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{lms-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b)$
 $(\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b)))$

<proof>

definition *l-perm-pre* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$

$'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

$\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

bool

where

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA =$

$(lms\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA \wedge$

$l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA \wedge$

$s\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA \wedge$

$l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B \wedge$

$T \neq [] \wedge$

$strict\text{-mono } \alpha \wedge$

$length \ SA = length \ T \wedge$

$\alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) < length \ B)$

lemma *l-perm-pre-elim*s:

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow lms\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow s\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow T \neq []$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow strict\text{-mono } \alpha$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow length \ SA = length \ T$

$l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \Longrightarrow \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) < length \ B$

<proof>

67 Invariant Definitions

This section contains all the various invariants that we need for the *abs- induce-l* subroutine.

67.1 Distinctness

definition *l-distinct-inv* :: $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$l\text{-distinct-inv } T \ SA = distinct \ (filter \ (\lambda x. x < length \ T) \ SA)$

lemma *l-distinct-inv-D*:

assumes $l\text{-distinct-inv } T \ SA$

and $i < length \ SA$

and $j < length \ SA$

and $i \neq j$

and $SA ! i < length \ T$

and $SA ! j < length \ T$

shows $SA ! i \neq SA ! j$
 ⟨proof⟩

67.2 Predecessor

definition $l\text{-pred-inv} :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $l\text{-pred-inv } T \text{ SA } k =$
 $(\forall i < \text{length } SA. SA ! i < \text{length } T \wedge \text{suffix-type } T (SA ! i) = L\text{-type} \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists j < \text{length } SA. SA ! j = \text{Suc } (SA ! i) \wedge j < i \wedge j < k))$

lemma $l\text{-pred-inv-D}$:

$\llbracket l\text{-pred-inv } T \text{ SA } k; i < \text{length } SA; SA ! i < \text{length } T; \text{suffix-type } T (SA ! i) = L\text{-type} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists j < \text{length } SA. SA ! j = \text{Suc } (SA ! i) \wedge SA ! j < \text{length } T \wedge j < i \wedge j < k$
 ⟨proof⟩

67.3 L Bucket Ptr

We prove that the pointer for each bucket is related to the number of L-types currently in SA. That is, if we subtract the original pointer with the current, we should have the number of L-types currently in SA for each symbol.

definition $cur\text{-l-types} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$
where
 $cur\text{-l-types } \alpha \text{ T SA } b = \{i \mid i. i \in \text{set } SA \wedge i \in l\text{-bucket } \alpha \text{ T } b \}$

definition $num\text{-l-types} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where
 $num\text{-l-types } \alpha \text{ T SA } b = \text{card } (cur\text{-l-types } \alpha \text{ T SA } b)$

definition $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \text{ T B SA} \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)). B ! b = \text{bucket-start } \alpha \text{ T } b + \text{num-l-types } \alpha \text{ T SA } b)$

lemma $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv-D}$:

$\llbracket l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \text{ T B SA}; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $B ! b = \text{bucket-start } \alpha \text{ T } b + \text{num-l-types } \alpha \text{ T SA } b$
 ⟨proof⟩

67.4 Unknowns

definition $l\text{-unknowns-inv} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha \text{ T B SA} \equiv$

$(\forall a \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))). \forall k. B ! a \leq k \wedge k < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T a \longrightarrow SA ! k = \text{length } T$

lemma *l-unknowns-inv-D*:

$\llbracket \text{l-unknowns-inv } \alpha T B SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)); B ! b \leq k; k < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $SA ! k = \text{length } T$
 ⟨proof⟩

67.5 Indexes

definition *l-index-inv* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{l-index-inv } \alpha T B SA \equiv$

$(\forall i < \text{length } SA.$

$(\forall j. SA ! i = \text{Suc } j \wedge \text{Suc } j < \text{length } T \wedge \text{suffix-type } T j = \text{L-type} \longrightarrow$
 $i < B ! (\alpha (T ! j)))$

)
)

lemma *l-index-inv-D*:

$\llbracket \text{l-index-inv } \alpha T B SA; i < \text{length } SA; SA ! i = \text{Suc } j; \text{Suc } j < \text{length } T; \text{suffix-type } T j = \text{L-type} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $i < B ! (\alpha (T ! j))$
 ⟨proof⟩

67.6 Unchanged

definition *l-unchanged-inv* ::

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$\text{l-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA SA' \equiv$

$((\text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA) \wedge$

$(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$

$(\forall i < \text{length } SA. \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b \leq i \wedge i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b \longrightarrow SA ! i = SA' ! i)$

))

lemma *l-unchanged-inv-trans*:

$\llbracket \text{l-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA0 SA1; \text{l-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA1 SA2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$\text{l-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA0 SA2$

⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-unchanged-inv-D*:

$\llbracket \text{l-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA SA'; \text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T));$

$i < \text{length } SA; \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b \leq i; i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$SA ! i = SA' ! i$

⟨proof⟩

67.7 L Locations

definition *l-locations-inv* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\} \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow nat \text{ list} \Rightarrow nat \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$

where

l-locations-inv α T B $SA =$

$(\forall b \leq \alpha (Max (set T)).$

$(\forall i < length SA. bucket-start \alpha T b \leq i \wedge i < B ! b \longrightarrow$

$SA ! i < length T \wedge suffix-type T (SA ! i) = L-type \wedge \alpha (T ! (SA ! i)) = b$

$)$
 $)$

lemma *l-locations-inv-D*:

$\llbracket l-locations-inv \alpha T B SA;$

$b \leq \alpha (Max (set T));$

$i < length SA;$

$bucket-start \alpha T b \leq i;$

$i < B ! b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$SA ! i < length T \wedge suffix-type T (SA ! i) = L-type \wedge \alpha (T ! (SA ! i)) = b$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-locations-list-slice*:

assumes *l-locations-inv* α T B SA

and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$

shows $set (list-slice SA (bucket-start \alpha T b) (B ! b)) \subseteq l-bucket \alpha T b$

$(is \ set \ ?xs \subseteq l-bucket \ \alpha \ T \ b)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

67.8 Seen

In this section, we prove that the seen invariant is maintained. In English, this invariant states for all L-type suffixes, excluding the one that starts at position 0, in the suffix array (SA) and that are less than the current index, their left neighbour is also in SA.

definition *l-seen-inv* :: $('a :: \{linorder, order-bot\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow nat \text{ list} \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool$

where

l-seen-inv T SA $n \equiv \forall i < n. i < length SA \wedge SA ! i < length T \longrightarrow$

$(\forall j. SA ! i = Suc j \wedge suffix-type T j = L-type \longrightarrow$

$(\exists k < length SA. SA ! k = j))$

lemma *l-seen-inv-nth-ex*:

$\llbracket l-seen-inv T SA n; i < n; i < length SA; SA ! i < length T; SA ! i = Suc j;$

$suffix-type T j = L-type \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$\exists k < length SA. SA ! k = j$

$\langle proof \rangle$

67.9 Sortedness

definition *abs-induce-l-sorted* ::

$(('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{abs-induce-l-sorted } f \ T \ SA = \text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (f \ T) \ (\text{filter } (\lambda x. x < \text{length } T) \ SA))$

lemma *abs-induce-l-sorted-nth*:
assumes *abs-induce-l-sorted* $f \ T \ SA$
and $i < j$
and $j < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i < \text{length } T$
and $SA ! j < \text{length } T$
shows *list-less-eq-ns* $(f \ T \ (SA ! i)) \ (f \ T \ (SA ! j))$
<proof>

definition *l-suffix-sorted-inv* ::
 $(('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{l-suffix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) \ (\text{list-slice } SA \ (\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (B ! b)))$

lemma *l-suffix-sorted-invD*:
 $\llbracket \text{l-suffix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA; b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) \ (\text{list-slice } SA \ (\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (B ! b)))$
<proof>

definition *l-prefix-sorted-inv* ::
 $(('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{l-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA =$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-prefix } T) \ (\text{list-slice } SA \ (\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (B ! b)))$

lemma *l-prefix-sorted-invD*:
 $\llbracket \text{l-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA; b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-prefix } T) \ (\text{list-slice } SA \ (\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (B ! b)))$
<proof>

67.10 Permutation

definition *l-perm-inv* ::
 $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow$
 $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat list} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow$
 bool
where

$l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \equiv$
 $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA \wedge$
 $l\text{-distinct-inv } T SA' \wedge$
 $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha T B SA' \wedge$
 $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA' \wedge$
 $l\text{-index-inv } \alpha T B SA' \wedge$
 $l\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA SA' \wedge$
 $l\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA' \wedge$
 $l\text{-pred-inv } T SA' i \wedge$
 $l\text{-seen-inv } T SA' i \wedge$
 $\text{strict-mono } \alpha \wedge$
 $T \neq [] \wedge$
 $\text{lms-init } \alpha T SA \wedge$
 $s\text{-init } \alpha T SA$

lemma $l\text{-perm-inv-elim}$:

$l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies \text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies \text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-distinct-inv } T SA'$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha T B SA'$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA'$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-index-inv } \alpha T B SA'$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T SA SA'$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA'$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-pred-inv } T SA' i$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies l\text{-seen-inv } T SA' i$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies \text{strict-mono } \alpha$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies T \neq []$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies \text{lms-init } \alpha T SA$
 $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' i \implies s\text{-init } \alpha T SA$
<proof>

68 Invariant Helpers

68.1 Distinctness of New Insert

We prove that the next item to be inserted cannot already be in the suffix array.

lemma $l\text{-distinct-pred-inv-helper}$:

assumes $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}$
and $l\text{-distinct-inv } T SA$
and $l\text{-pred-inv } T SA i$

shows $j \notin \text{set } SA$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-distinct-slice*:

assumes *l-distinct-inv* $T SA$
and *l-locations-inv* $\alpha T B SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
shows *distinct* (*list-slice* SA (*bucket-start* $\alpha T b$) ($B ! b$))
 (**is** *distinct* $?xs$)
 ⟨proof⟩

68.2 Bucket Ranges

lemma *num-l-types-le-l-bucket-size*:

num-l-types $\alpha T SA b \leq \text{l-bucket-size } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *num-l-types-less-l-bucket-size*:

$[j \notin \text{set } SA; \text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}; \alpha (T ! j) = b; j < \text{length } T] \implies$
num-l-types $\alpha T SA b < \text{l-bucket-size } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-bucket-ptr-inv-imp-le-l-bucket-end*:

$[[\text{l-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))]] \implies$
 $B ! b \leq \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-bucket-ptr-inv-imp-less-l-bucket-end*:

$[[\text{l-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA; j < \text{length } T; \text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}; j \notin \text{set } SA;$
strict-mono $\alpha]] \implies$
 $B ! (\alpha (T ! j)) < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! j))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bucket-size-imp-less-length*:

$[[\text{l-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA; j < \text{length } T; \text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}; j \notin \text{set } SA;$
strict-mono $\alpha]] \implies$
 $B ! (\alpha (T ! j)) < \text{length } T$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-bucket-ptr-inv-imp-ge-bucket-start*:

$[[\text{l-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))]] \implies$
 $\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq B ! b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *l-bucket-ptr-inv-le-bucket-pointers*:

$[[\text{l-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA; a < b; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))]] \implies$
 $B ! a \leq B ! b$
 ⟨proof⟩

68.3 No Overwrite

We prove that the next location is set as unknown.

lemma *l-unknowns-l-bucket-ptr-inv-helper*:

[[*l-unknowns-inv* α *T B SA*;
l-bucket-ptr-inv α *T B SA*;
 $j < \text{length } T$;
suffix-type $T j = L\text{-type}$;
 $j \notin \text{set } SA$;
strict-mono α ;
 $k = \alpha (T ! j)$;
 $l = B ! k$] \implies
 $SA ! l = \text{length } T$
(*proof*)

lemma *unchanged-slice*:

assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } SA0$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and *l-bucket-end* α *T b* $\leq i$
and $j \leq \text{bucket-end } \alpha$ *T b*
shows *list-slice* *SA0 i j = list-slice SA i j*
(*proof*)

lemma *lms-init-unchanged*:

assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } SA0$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *lms-init* α *T SA0*
shows *lms-init* α *T SA*
(*proof*)

lemma *s-init-unchanged*:

assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } SA0$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *s-init* α *T SA0*
shows *s-init* α *T SA*
(*proof*)

lemma *l-suffix-sorted-pre-maintained*:

assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } SA0$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *l-suffix-sorted-pre* α *T SA0*
shows *l-suffix-sorted-pre* α *T SA*
(*proof*)

lemma *l-prefix-sorted-pre-maintained*:
assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and *length SA = length SA0*
and *length SA = length T*
and *l-prefix-sorted-pre* α *T SA0*
shows *l-prefix-sorted-pre* α *T SA*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *unknown-range-values*:
assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and *l-unknowns-inv* α *T B SA*
and *length SA = length SA0*
and *length SA = length T*
and *lms-init* α *T SA0*
and *s-init* α *T SA0*
and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max (set T)*)
and $B ! b \leq i$
and $i < \text{lms-bucket-start}$ α *T b*
shows $SA ! i = \text{length } T$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

68.4 Bucket Values

lemma *same-bucket-same-hd*:
assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and *l-locations-inv* α *T B SA*
and *l-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B SA*
and *l-unknowns-inv* α *T B SA*
and *length SA = length T*
and *length SA = length SA0*
and *lms-init* α *T SA0*
and *s-init* α *T SA0*
and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max (set T)*)
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i < \text{length } T$
and bucket-start α *T b $b \leq i$
and $i < \text{bucket-end}$ α *T b*
shows α (*T ! (SA ! i)*) = *b*
 \langle *proof* \rangle*

lemma *same-hd-same-bucket*:
assumes *l-unchanged-inv* α *T SA0 SA*
and *l-locations-inv* α *T B SA*
and *l-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B SA*
and *l-unknowns-inv* α *T B SA*
and *strict-mono* α
and *length SA = length T*
and *length SA = length SA0*

and $lms-init \alpha T SA0$
and $s-init \alpha T SA0$
and $i < length SA$
and $SA ! i < length T$
and $b = \alpha (T ! (SA ! i))$
shows $bucket-start \alpha T b \leq i \wedge i < bucket-end \alpha T b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *less-bucket-less-hd*:
assumes $l-unchanged-inv \alpha T SA0 SA$
and $l-locations-inv \alpha T B SA$
and $l-bucket-ptr-inv \alpha T B SA$
and $l-unknowns-inv \alpha T B SA$
and $strict-mono \alpha$
and $length SA = length T$
and $length SA = length SA0$
and $lms-init \alpha T SA0$
and $s-init \alpha T SA0$
and $i < length SA$
and $SA ! i < length T$
and $i < bucket-start \alpha T b$
shows $\alpha (T ! (SA ! i)) < b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *gr-bucket-gr-hd*:
assumes $l-unchanged-inv \alpha T SA0 SA$
and $l-locations-inv \alpha T B SA$
and $l-bucket-ptr-inv \alpha T B SA$
and $l-unknowns-inv \alpha T B SA$
and $strict-mono \alpha$
and $length SA = length T$
and $length SA = length SA0$
and $lms-init \alpha T SA0$
and $s-init \alpha T SA0$
and $i < length SA$
and $SA ! i < length T$
and $bucket-end \alpha T b \leq i$
shows $b < \alpha (T ! (SA ! i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

68.5 Seen

We have two helper lemmas in the case of updating the suffix array SA, and in the case when the current index is incremented. The two lemmas are used in conjunction in the case that the SA is updated and the current index is incremented.

lemma *l-seen-inv-upd*:
assumes $l-seen-inv T SA n n \leq k SA ! k = length T$

shows $l\text{-seen-inv } T (SA[k := x]) n$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $l\text{-seen-inv-Suc}$:

assumes $l\text{-seen-inv } T SA n SA ! n = \text{Suc } j k < \text{length } SA SA ! k = j$
shows $l\text{-seen-inv } T SA (\text{Suc } n)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

69 Distinctness

lemma $distinct\text{-app3}$:

$distinct (xs @ ys @ zs) \longleftrightarrow$
 $distinct xs \wedge distinct ys \wedge distinct zs \wedge$
 $set xs \cap set ys = \{\} \wedge set xs \cap set zs = \{\} \wedge set ys \cap set zs = \{\}$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

69.1 Establishment

lemma $abs\text{-is-lms-imp-in-lms-bucket}$:

$abs\text{-is-lms } T i \implies i \in \text{lms-bucket } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! i))$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $l\text{-distinct-inv-established}$:

assumes $\text{lms-init } \alpha T SA$
and $l\text{-init } \alpha T SA$
and $s\text{-init } \alpha T SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha T B$
shows $l\text{-distinct-inv } T SA$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

corollary $l\text{-distinct-inv-perm-established}$:

assumes $l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha T B SA$
shows $l\text{-distinct-inv } T SA$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

69.2 Maintenance

lemma $l\text{-distinct-inv-maintained}$:

assumes $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}$
and $l\text{-distinct-inv } T SA$
and $l\text{-pred-inv } T SA i$
shows $l\text{-distinct-inv } T (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

corollary *l-distinct-inv-perm-maintained:*
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
shows $l\text{-distinct-inv } T \ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

70 Unknowns

70.1 Establishment

lemma *l-unknowns-inv-established:*
assumes $l\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA$
 $l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$
 $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
shows $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *l-unknowns-inv-perm-established:*
assumes $l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
shows $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

70.2 Maintenance

lemma *l-unknowns-inv-maintained:*
assumes $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $\text{length } B > \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $l\text{-distinct-inv } T \ SA$
and $l\text{-pred-inv } T \ SA \ i$
and $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
shows $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[k := \text{Suc } (B \ ! \ k)]) \ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *l-unknowns-inv-perm-maintained:*
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$

and $k = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $l = B ! k$
shows $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha T (B[k := \text{Suc } (B ! k)]) (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

71 Number of L-types

71.1 Establishment

We first prove that this invariant is established from the precondition, i.e., that initially, there are only LMS-types, which are just a special type of S-types, and that the initial pointer is the start of the bucket.

lemma *l-bucket-ptr-inv-established:*

assumes $lms\text{-init } \alpha T SA$
and $l\text{-init } \alpha T SA$
and $s\text{-init } \alpha T SA$
and $length SA = length T$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha T B$
shows $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *l-bucket-ptr-inv-perm-established:*

assumes $l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha T B SA$
shows $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

71.2 Maintenance

We now prove that the invariant is maintained.

lemma *set-update-mem-neq1:*

$\llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; xs ! i \neq x \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{set } (xs[i := y])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cur-l-types-update-1:*

$\llbracket SA ! l = length T; l < length SA; j \notin \text{set } SA; \text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}; j < length T; \alpha (T ! j) = b \rrbracket \implies$
 $cur\text{-l-types } \alpha T (SA[l := j]) b = \text{insert } j (cur\text{-l-types } \alpha T SA b)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *cur-l-types-update-2:*

assumes $SA ! l = length T \alpha (T ! j) \neq b$
shows $cur\text{-l-types } \alpha T (SA[l := j]) b = cur\text{-l-types } \alpha T SA b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *num-l-types-update-1:*

$\llbracket SA ! l = \text{length } T; l < \text{length } SA; j \notin \text{set } SA; \text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}; j < \text{length } T;$
 $\alpha (T ! j) = b \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{num-}l\text{-types } \alpha T (SA[l := j]) b = \text{Suc } (\text{num-}l\text{-types } \alpha T SA b)$
 <proof>

lemma *num- l -types-update-2*:
 $\llbracket SA ! l = \text{length } T; \alpha (T ! j) \neq b \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{num-}l\text{-types } \alpha T (SA[l := j]) b = \text{num-}l\text{-types } \alpha T SA b$
 <proof>

lemma *l-bucket- ptr -inv-maintained*:
assumes *l-bucket- ptr -inv* $\alpha T B SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } B > \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $l = B ! k$
and *strict-mono* α
and *l-distinct- inv* $T SA$
and *l-pred- inv* $T SA i$
and *l-unknowns- inv* $\alpha T B SA$
shows *l-bucket- ptr -inv* $\alpha T (B[k := \text{Suc } (B ! k)]) (SA[l := j])$
 <proof>

corollary *l-bucket- ptr -inv-perm-maintained*:
assumes *l-perm- inv* $\alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $l = B ! k$
shows *l-bucket- ptr -inv* $\alpha T (B[k := \text{Suc } (B ! k)]) (SA[l := j])$
 <proof>

72 L Locations

72.1 Establishment

lemma *l-locations- inv -established*:
assumes *l-bucket- $init$* $\alpha T B$
shows *l-locations- inv* $\alpha T B SA$
 <proof>

corollary *l-locations- inv -perm-established*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
shows $l\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

72.2 Maintenance

lemma $l\text{-locations-inv-maintained}$:
assumes $l\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $length \ B > \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$
and $i < length \ SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < length \ T$
and $suffix\text{-type} \ T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
and $strict\text{-mono} \ \alpha$
and $l\text{-distinct-inv} \ T \ SA$
and $l\text{-pred-inv} \ T \ SA \ i$
and $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
shows $l\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[k := Suc \ (B \ ! \ k)]) \ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $l\text{-locations-inv-perm-maintained}$:
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $i < length \ SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < length \ T$
and $suffix\text{-type} \ T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
shows $l\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[k := Suc \ (B \ ! \ k)]) \ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

73 Unchanged

73.1 Establishment

lemma $l\text{-unchanged-inv-established}$:
 $l\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ SA \ SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

73.2 Maintenance

lemma $l\text{-unchanged-inv-maintained}$:
assumes $l\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ SA0 \ SA$
and $length \ B > \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$
and $i < length \ SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < length \ T$

and *suffix-type* $T\ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha\ (T\ !\ j)$
and $l = B\ !\ k$
and *strict-mono* α
and *l-distinct-inv* $T\ SA$
and *l-pred-inv* $T\ SA\ i$
and *l-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
shows *l-unchanged-inv* $\alpha\ T\ SA\ 0\ (SA[l := j])$
<proof>

corollary *l-unchanged-inv-perm-maintained:*
assumes *l-perm-inv* $\alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ 0\ SA\ i$
and $i < \text{length}\ SA$
and $SA\ !\ i = \text{Suc}\ j$
and $\text{Suc}\ j < \text{length}\ T$
and *suffix-type* $T\ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha\ (T\ !\ j)$
and $l = B\ !\ k$
shows *l-unchanged-inv* $\alpha\ T\ SA\ 0\ (SA[l := j])$
<proof>

74 Invariant about the Current Index

74.1 Establishment

The first invariant is that current index is always less than the index where the update will occur.

lemma *l-index-inv-established:*
assumes *lms-init* $\alpha\ T\ SA$
and *l-init* $\alpha\ T\ SA$
and *s-init* $\alpha\ T\ SA$
and $\text{length}\ SA = \text{length}\ T$
and *strict-mono* α
and *l-bucket-init* $\alpha\ T\ B$
shows *l-index-inv* $\alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
<proof>

corollary *l-index-inv-perm-established:*
assumes *l-perm-pre* $\alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
shows *l-index-inv* $\alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
<proof>

74.2 Maintenance

lemma *l-index-inv-maintained:*
assumes *l-index-inv* $\alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $\text{length}\ B > \alpha\ (\text{Max}\ (\text{set}\ T))$
and $i < \text{length}\ SA$
and $SA\ !\ i = \text{Suc}\ j$

and $Suc\ j < length\ T$
and $suffix\text{-}type\ T\ j = L\text{-}type$
and $k = \alpha\ (T\ !\ j)$
and $l = B\ !\ k$
and $strict\text{-}mono\ \alpha$
and $l\text{-}distinct\text{-}inv\ T\ SA$
and $l\text{-}pred\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ i$
and $l\text{-}bucket\text{-}ptr\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
and $l\text{-}unknowns\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
shows $l\text{-}index\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ (B[k := Suc\ (B\ !\ k)])\ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $l\text{-}index\text{-}inv\text{-}perm\text{-}maintained$:

assumes $l\text{-}perm\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA\ 0\ SA\ i$
and $i < length\ SA$
and $SA\ !\ i = Suc\ j$
and $Suc\ j < length\ T$
and $suffix\text{-}type\ T\ j = L\text{-}type$
and $k = \alpha\ (T\ !\ j)$
and $l = B\ !\ k$
shows $l\text{-}index\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ (B[k := Suc\ (B\ !\ k)])\ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

75 Predecessor Invariant

75.1 Establishment

The proof for the establishment is simple because initially, SA contains no L-types.

lemma $l\text{-}pred\text{-}inv\text{-}established$:

assumes $lms\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ SA$
and $l\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ SA$
and $s\text{-}init\ \alpha\ T\ SA$
and $length\ SA = length\ T$
and $strict\text{-}mono\ \alpha$
shows $l\text{-}pred\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $l\text{-}pred\text{-}inv\text{-}perm\text{-}established$:

assumes $l\text{-}perm\text{-}pre\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA$
shows $l\text{-}pred\text{-}inv\ T\ SA\ 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

75.2 Maintenance

In this section, we prove that the predecessor invariant $l\text{-}pred\text{-}inv\ ?T\ ?SA$ $?k = (\forall i < length\ ?SA. ?SA\ !\ i < length\ ?T \wedge suffix\text{-}type\ ?T\ (?SA\ !\ i) = L\text{-}type \longrightarrow (\exists j < length\ ?SA. ?SA\ !\ j = Suc\ (?SA\ !\ i) \wedge j < i \wedge j < ?k))$ is

maintained. In English, this invariant states that for all L-type suffixes in the suffix array (SA), their right neighbour is in SA and occurs before them.

We now prove that the invariant is maintained for each branch of the *abs- induce-l-step*

lemma *l-pred-inv-maintained-no-update:*
assumes *l-pred-inv T SA i*
shows *l-pred-inv T SA (Suc i)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *l-pred-inv-maintained:*
assumes *l-pred-inv T SA i*
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = \text{L-type}$
and $k = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $l = B ! k$
and *strict-mono* α
and *l-distinct-inv* $T SA$
and *l-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha T B SA$
and *l-unknowns-inv* $\alpha T B SA$
and *l-index-inv* $\alpha T B SA$
shows *l-pred-inv T (SA[l := j]) (Suc i)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

corollary *l-pred-inv-perm-maintained:*
assumes *l-perm-inv* $\alpha T B SA 0 SA i$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = \text{L-type}$
and $k = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $l = B ! k$
shows *l-pred-inv T (SA[l := j]) (Suc i)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

76 Seen Invariant

76.1 Establishment

We first show that the invariant is initially true, i.e. *l-seen-inv T SA 0*.

lemma *l-seen-inv-established:*
l-seen-inv T SA 0
 ⟨*proof*⟩

76.2 Maintenance

We now show that the invariant is maintained after each call of *abs- induce-l-step*.

lemma *l-seen-inv-maintained-no-update:*

$\llbracket l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ i; \text{ length } T \leq SA \ ! \ i \rrbracket \implies l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ (Suc \ i)$
 $\llbracket l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ i; \text{ length } SA \leq i \rrbracket \implies l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ (Suc \ i)$
 $\llbracket l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ i; SA \ ! \ i < \text{ length } T; SA \ ! \ i = 0 \rrbracket \implies l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ (Suc \ i)$
 $\llbracket l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ i; SA \ ! \ i < \text{ length } T; SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j; \text{ suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type} \rrbracket$
 \implies
 $l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ (Suc \ i)$
 <proof>

lemma *l-seen-inv-maintained:*

assumes $l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ i$
and $i < \text{ length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < \text{ length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{ length } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $l\text{-distinct-inv } T \ SA$
and $l\text{-pred-inv } T \ SA \ i$
and $l\text{-unknowns-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $l\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $l\text{-index-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
shows $l\text{-seen-inv } T \ (SA[l := j]) \ (Suc \ i)$
 <proof>

corollary *l-seen-inv-perm-maintained:*

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i < \text{ length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < \text{ length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
shows $l\text{-seen-inv } T \ (SA[l := j]) \ (Suc \ i)$
 <proof>

77 Permutation

77.1 Establishment

lemma *l-perm-inv-established:*

assumes $l\text{-perm-pre } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ SA \ 0$
 <proof>

77.2 Maintenance

lemma *l-perm-inv-maintained*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{Suc } j < \text{length } T$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T ! j)$
and $l = B ! k$

shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[k := \text{Suc } (B ! k)]) \ SA0 \ (SA[l := j]) \ (\text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-1*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $\text{length } SA \leq i$

shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ (\text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-2*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $\text{length } T \leq SA ! i$

shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ (\text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-3*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $SA ! i < \text{length } T$
and $SA ! i = 0$

shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ (\text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-4*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $SA ! i < \text{length } T$
and $SA ! i = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$

shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ (\text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemmas *l-perm-inv-maintained-no-update* =

l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-1 l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-2 l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-3
l-perm-inv-maintained-no-upd-4

lemma *abs-induce-l-perm-step*:

assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $\text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i')$

shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B' \ SA0 \ SA' \ i'$
<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-base-perm-inv-maintained*:
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ 0$
and $abs\text{-induce-l-base } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA = (B', SA', i)$
shows $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B' \ SA \ 0 \ SA' \ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

78 Sorted

lemma *l-suffix-sorted-inv-established*:
assumes $l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$
shows $l\text{-suffix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-prefix-sorted-inv-established*:
assumes $l\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$
shows $l\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-sorted-inv-maintained-step*:
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i < length \ SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < length \ T$
and $suffix\text{-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$
and $b \neq k$
and $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ f \ (list\text{-slice } SA \ (bucket\text{-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (B \ ! \ b)))$
shows $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ f \ (list\text{-slice } (SA[l := j]) \ (bucket\text{-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (B[k := Suc \ l] \ ! \ b)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-suffix-sorted-inv-maintained-step*:
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $l\text{-suffix-sorted-pre } \alpha \ T \ SA \ 0$
and $l\text{-suffix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $i < length \ SA$
and $SA \ ! \ i = Suc \ j$
and $Suc \ j < length \ T$
and $suffix\text{-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
and $k = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $l = B \ ! \ k$
shows $l\text{-suffix-sorted-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[k := Suc \ l]) \ (SA[l := j])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *l-prefix-sorted-inv-maintained-step*:
assumes $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$

```

and    l-prefix-sorted-pre  $\alpha$  T SA0
and    l-prefix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA
and    i < length SA
and    SA ! i = Suc j
and    Suc j < length T
and    suffix-type T j = L-type
and    k =  $\alpha$  (T ! j)
and    l = B ! k
shows l-prefix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T (B[k := Suc l]) (SA[l := j])
  <proof>

```

```

lemma abs-induce-l-suffix-sorted-step:
  assumes l-perm-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA0 SA i
  and    l-suffix-sorted-pre  $\alpha$  T SA0
  and    l-suffix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA
  and    abs-induce-l-step (B, SA, i) ( $\alpha$ , T) = (B', SA', i')
  shows l-suffix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B' SA'
  <proof>

```

```

lemma abs-induce-l-prefix-sorted-step:
  assumes l-perm-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA0 SA i
  and    l-prefix-sorted-pre  $\alpha$  T SA0
  and    l-prefix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA
  and    abs-induce-l-step (B, SA, i) ( $\alpha$ , T) = (B', SA', i')
  shows l-prefix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B' SA'
  <proof>

```

```

lemma abs-induce-l-base-suffix-sorted-inv-maintained:
  assumes l-perm-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA0 SA 0
  and    l-suffix-sorted-pre  $\alpha$  T SA0
  and    l-suffix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA
  and    abs-induce-l-base  $\alpha$  T B SA = (B', SA', i)
  shows l-suffix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B' SA'
  <proof>

```

```

lemma abs-induce-l-base-prefix-sorted-inv-maintained:
  assumes l-perm-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA0 SA 0
  and    l-prefix-sorted-pre  $\alpha$  T SA0
  and    l-prefix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B SA
  and    abs-induce-l-base  $\alpha$  T B SA = (B', SA', i)
  shows l-prefix-sorted-inv  $\alpha$  T B' SA'
  <proof>

```

79 L-type Exhaustiveness

The *abs-induce-l* function is exhaustive if it has inserted all the L-types

```

definition l-type-exhaustive :: ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where

```


$l\text{-type-exhaustive } T SA = (\forall i < \text{length } T. \text{suffix-type } T i = L\text{-type} \longrightarrow i \in \text{set } SA)$

There two cases when the *abs- induce-l* function is not exhaustive: when there is an L-type that is not in SA but its successor (right neighbour) is in SA, and the other is when there is an L-type that is not in SA and its successor is also not in SA. We will show that both cases will be False.

lemma *not-l-type-exhaustive-imp-ex:*

$\neg l\text{-type-exhaustive } T SA \implies$
 $(\exists i < \text{length } T. \text{suffix-type } T i = L\text{-type} \wedge i \notin \text{set } SA \wedge \text{Suc } i \in \text{set } SA) \vee$
 $((\exists i < \text{length } T. \text{suffix-type } T i = L\text{-type} \wedge i \notin \text{set } SA) \wedge$
 $\neg(\exists i. i < \text{length } T \wedge \text{suffix-type } T i = L\text{-type} \wedge i \notin \text{set } SA \wedge \text{Suc } i \in \text{set } SA))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-type-exhaustive-imp-l-bucket:*

$\llbracket \text{strict-mono } \alpha; l\text{-type-exhaustive } T SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\{i. i \in \text{set } SA \wedge i \in l\text{-bucket } \alpha T b\} = l\text{-bucket } \alpha T b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-type-exhaustive-imp-all-l-types:*

$l\text{-type-exhaustive } T SA \implies$
 $\{i. i \in \text{set } SA \wedge i \in l\text{-bucket } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! i))\} = \{i. i < \text{length } T \wedge \text{suffix-type}$
 $T i = L\text{-type}\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

79.1 Case 1

In the case 1, we have that $\exists k < \text{length } T. \text{suffix-type } T k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin \text{set } SA \wedge \text{Suc } k \in \text{set } SA$. From this, we know that $\exists j < \text{length } SA. SA ! j = \text{Suc } k$

lemma

$\text{Suc } k \in \text{set } SA \implies \exists j < \text{length } SA. SA ! j = \text{Suc } k$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

After executing the *abs- induce-l* function, we know that we have seen

79.2 Case 2

In the case 2, we have that $\exists k < \text{length } T. \text{suffix-type } T k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin \text{set } SA \wedge \text{Suc } k \notin \text{set } SA$.

lemma *finite-and-Suc-imp-False:*

assumes *finite-A:* $\text{finite } A$
and *not-empty:* $A \neq \{\}$
and *Suc-A:* $\forall a \in A. \text{Suc } a \in A$
shows *False*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *not-exhaustive-neighbour-is-l-type:*

assumes $A: A = \{k \mid k. \text{suffix-type } T \ k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin B \wedge \text{Suc } k \notin B \wedge k < \text{length } T\}$
and $\text{subset-}B: \{k \mid k. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k\} \subseteq B$
and $k \in A$
shows $\text{suffix-type } T \ (\text{Suc } k) = L\text{-type}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *no-exhausted-neighbour*:

assumes $A: A = \{k \mid k. \text{suffix-type } T \ k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin B \wedge \text{Suc } k \notin B \wedge k < \text{length } T\}$
and $B: \{k \mid k. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k\} \subseteq B$
and $C: \neg(\exists k. k < \text{length } T \wedge \text{suffix-type } T \ k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin B \wedge \text{Suc } k \in B)$
and $D: \text{suffix-type } T \ i = L\text{-type}$
and $E: i \notin B$
and $F: i < \text{length } T$
shows $i \in A$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-type-less-length-imp-neighbour-less-length*:

$\llbracket \text{suffix-type } T \ i = L\text{-type}; i < \text{length } T \rrbracket \implies \text{Suc } i < \text{length } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *no-exhausted-neighbour-imp-False*:

assumes $A: A = \{k \mid k. \text{suffix-type } T \ k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin B \wedge \text{Suc } k \notin B \wedge k < \text{length } T\}$
and $B: \{k \mid k. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ k\} \subseteq B$
and $C: \neg(\exists k. k < \text{length } T \wedge \text{suffix-type } T \ k = L\text{-type} \wedge k \notin B \wedge \text{Suc } k \in B)$
and $\text{nempty}: A \neq \{\}$
shows False
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

79.3 Exhaustiveness Proof

lemma *abs-induce-l-exhaustive*:

assumes $l\text{-seen-inv } T \ SA \ (\text{length } SA)$
and $lms\text{-init } \alpha \ T \ SA0$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } SA0$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $l\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ SA0 \ SA$
shows $l\text{-type-exhaustive } T \ SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

80 Correctness and Exhaustiveness

lemma *abs-induce-l-perm-inv-imp-exhaustiveness*:

assumes $\text{abs-induce-l-base } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA = (B', SA', i)$
and $l\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B' \ SA \ SA' \ i$
shows $l\text{-type-exhaustive } T \ SA'$

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-perm-inv-B-val:*

assumes *abs-induce-l-base* α T B $SA = (B', SA', i)$

and *l-perm-inv* α T B' SA SA' i

and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set* T))

shows $B' ! b = \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha$ T b

<proof>

theorem *abs-induce-l-distinct-l-bucket:*

assumes *l-perm-pre* α T B SA

and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set* T))

shows *distinct* (*list-slice* (*abs-induce-l* α T B SA) (*bucket-start* α T b) (*l-bucket-end* α T b))

<proof>

theorem *abs-induce-l-list-slice-l-bucket:*

assumes *l-perm-pre* α T B SA

and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set* T))

shows *set* (*list-slice* (*abs-induce-l* α T B SA) (*bucket-start* α T b) (*l-bucket-end* α T b)) = *l-bucket* α T b

(**is** *set* $?xs = \text{l-bucket } \alpha$ T b)

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-unchanged:*

assumes *l-perm-pre* α T B SA

and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set* T))

and *s-bucket-start* α T $b \leq i$

and $i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha$ T b

shows (*abs-induce-l* α T B SA) ! $i = SA$! i

<proof>

theorem *abs-induce-l-suffix-sorted-l-bucket:*

assumes *l-perm-pre* α T B SA

and *l-suffix-sorted-pre* α T SA

and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set* T))

shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*suffix* T)

(*list-slice* (*abs-induce-l* α T B SA) (*bucket-start* α T b) (*l-bucket-end* α T b)))

<proof>

theorem *abs-induce-l-prefix-sorted-l-bucket:*

assumes *l-perm-pre* α T B SA

and *l-prefix-sorted-pre* α T SA

and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set* T))

shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*lms-prefix* T)

(*list-slice* (*abs-induce-l* α T B SA) (*bucket-start* α T b) (*l-bucket-end* α T b)))

<proof>

end

```

theory Abs-Induce-S-Verification
  imports ../abs-def/Abs-SAIS
begin

```

81 Abstract Induce S Simple Properties

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-ex*:

$\exists B' SA' i'. \text{abs-induce-s-step } a \ b = (B', SA', i')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-B-length*:

$\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies \text{length } B' = \text{length } B$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-SA-length*:

$\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies \text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-Suc*:

$\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, \text{Suc } i) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i') \implies i' = i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-0*:

$\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, 0) \ (\alpha, T) = (B, SA, 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *abs-induce-s-step-0-alt*:

assumes $\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i')$
and $i = 0$

shows $B = B' \wedge SA = SA' \wedge i' = 0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *repeat-abs-induce-s-step-index*:

$\exists B' SA'. \text{repeat } n \ \text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, m) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', m - n) \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA' = \text{length } SA \wedge \text{length } B' = \text{length } B$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-s-base-index*:

$\exists B' SA'. \text{abs-induce-s-base } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA = (B', SA', 0)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-s-length*:

$\text{length } (\text{abs-induce-s } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA) = \text{length } SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

82 Preconditions

definition *l-types-init*

where

$l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{set } (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b) (\text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b)) = \text{l-bucket } \alpha T b \wedge$
 $\text{distinct } (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b) (\text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b))$
 $)$

lemma $l\text{-types-init}D$:

$\llbracket l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{set } (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b) (\text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b)) = \text{l-bucket } \alpha T b$
 $\llbracket l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{distinct } (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b) (\text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $l\text{-types-init-nth}$:

assumes $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq i$
and $i < \text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b$
shows $SA ! i \in \text{l-bucket } \alpha T b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $s\text{-type-init}$

where
 $s\text{-type-init } T SA \equiv (\exists n. \text{length } T = \text{Suc } n \wedge SA ! 0 = n)$

definition $s\text{-perm-pre}$

where
 $s\text{-perm-pre } \alpha T B SA n \equiv$
 $s\text{-bucket-init } \alpha T B \wedge$
 $s\text{-type-init } T SA \wedge$
 $\text{strict-mono } \alpha \wedge$
 $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T \wedge$
 $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA \wedge$
 $\text{valid-list } T \wedge$
 $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0 \wedge$
 $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T \wedge$
 $\text{length } T \leq n$

definition $s\text{-sorted-pre}$

where
 $s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (\text{bucket-start } \alpha T b) (\text{l-bucket-end } \alpha T b)))$
 $)$

lemma *s-sorted-preD*:

$\llbracket s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha \ T \ SA; \ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ (suffix \ T) \ (list\text{-slice} \ SA \ (bucket\text{-start} \ \alpha \ T \ b) \ (l\text{-bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *s-prefix-sorted-pre*

where

$s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha \ T \ SA \equiv$
 $(\forall \ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))).$
 $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ (lms\text{-slice} \ T) \ (list\text{-slice} \ SA \ (bucket\text{-start} \ \alpha \ T \ b) \ (l\text{-bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
 $)$

lemma *s-prefix-sorted-preD*:

$\llbracket s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha \ T \ SA; \ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $ordlistns.sorted \ (map \ (lms\text{-slice} \ T) \ (list\text{-slice} \ SA \ (bucket\text{-start} \ \alpha \ T \ b) \ (l\text{-bucket-end}$
 $\alpha \ T \ b)))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

83 Invariants

83.1 Definitions

83.1.1 Distinctness

definition *s-distinct-inv*

where

$s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \equiv$
 $(\forall \ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))). \ distinct \ (list\text{-slice} \ SA \ (B \ ! \ b) \ (bucket\text{-end} \ \alpha \ T \ b))$

lemma *s-distinct-invD*:

$\llbracket s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA; \ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\ distinct \ (list\text{-slice} \ SA \ (B \ ! \ b) \ (bucket\text{-end} \ \alpha \ T \ b))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

83.1.2 S Bucket Ptr

definition *s-bucket-ptr-inv* ::

$('a :: \{linorder, \ order\text{-bot}\} \Rightarrow \ nat) \Rightarrow 'a \ list \Rightarrow \ nat \ list \Rightarrow \ bool$

where

$s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \equiv$
 $(\forall \ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))).$
 $\ s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b \leq B \ ! \ b \wedge$
 $\ B \ ! \ b \leq \ bucket\text{-end } \alpha \ T \ b \wedge$
 $\ (b = 0 \longrightarrow B \ ! \ b = 0)$

lemma *s-bucket-ptr-lower-bound*:

assumes $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B$

and $\ b \leq \alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T))$

shows $s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq B ! b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-bucket-ptr-upper-bound}$:
assumes $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
shows $B ! b \leq \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-bucket-ptr-0}$:
assumes $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $b = 0$
shows $B ! b = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

83.1.3 Locations

definition $s\text{-locations-inv} ::$
 $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $(\forall i. B ! b \leq i \wedge i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b \longrightarrow SA ! i \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b)$

lemma $s\text{-locations-invD}$:
 $\llbracket s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)); B ! b \leq i; i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $SA ! i \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-locations-inv-in-list-slice}$:
assumes $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $x \in \text{set } (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b))$
shows $x \in s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-locations-inv-subset-s-bucket}$:
assumes $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
shows $\text{set } (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b)) \subseteq s\text{-bucket } \alpha T b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

83.1.4 Unchanged

definition $s\text{-unchanged-inv} ::$
 $('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' \equiv$

$(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))). (\forall i. \text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq i \wedge i < B ! b \longrightarrow SA' ! i = SA ! i)$

lemma *s-unchanged-invD*:

$\llbracket s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA SA'; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)); \text{bucket-start } \alpha T b \leq i; i < B ! b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $SA' ! i = SA ! i$
<proof>

83.1.5 Seen

definition *s-seen-inv* ::

$('a :: \{ \text{linorder}, \text{order-bot} \} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

$s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA n \equiv$

$\forall i < \text{length } SA. n \leq i \longrightarrow$

$(\text{suffix-type } T (SA ! i) = S\text{-type} \longrightarrow \text{in-s-current-bucket } \alpha T B (\alpha (T ! (SA ! i))) i) \wedge$

$(\text{suffix-type } T (SA ! i) = L\text{-type} \longrightarrow \text{in-l-bucket } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! (SA ! i))) i) \wedge$
 $SA ! i < \text{length } T$

lemma *s-seen-invD*:

$\llbracket s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA n; i < \text{length } SA; n \leq i \rrbracket \Longrightarrow SA ! i < \text{length } T$

$\llbracket s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA n; i < \text{length } SA; n \leq i; \text{suffix-type } T (SA ! i) = L\text{-type} \rrbracket$

\Longrightarrow

$\text{in-l-bucket } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! (SA ! i))) i$

$\llbracket s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA n; i < \text{length } SA; n \leq i; \text{suffix-type } T (SA ! i) = S\text{-type} \rrbracket$

\Longrightarrow

$\text{in-s-current-bucket } \alpha T B (\alpha (T ! (SA ! i))) i$

<proof>

83.1.6 Predecessor

definition *s-pred-inv* ::

$(('a :: \{ \text{linorder}, \text{order-bot} \}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T B SA n =$

$(\forall b i. \text{in-s-current-bucket } \alpha T B b i \wedge b \neq 0 \longrightarrow$

$(\exists j < \text{length } SA. SA ! j = \text{Suc } (SA ! i) \wedge i < j \wedge n < j)$

$)$

lemma *s-pred-invD*:

$\llbracket s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T B SA k; \text{in-s-current-bucket } \alpha T B b i; b \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$

$\exists j < \text{length } SA. SA ! j = \text{Suc } (SA ! i) \wedge i < j \wedge k < j$

<proof>

83.1.7 Successor

definition *s-suc-inv* ::

$(\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{'a list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

$s\text{-suc-inv} \alpha T B SA n \equiv$
 $\forall i < \text{length } SA. n < i \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall j. SA ! i = \text{Suc } j \wedge \text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type} \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists k. \text{in-s-current-bucket} \alpha T B (\alpha (T ! j)) k \wedge SA ! k = j \wedge k < i))$

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv}D$:

$\llbracket s\text{-suc-inv} \alpha T B SA n; i < \text{length } SA; n < i; SA ! i = \text{Suc } j; \text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow$
 $\exists k. \text{in-s-current-bucket} \alpha T B (\alpha (T ! j)) k \wedge SA ! k = j \wedge k < i$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

83.1.8 Combined Permutation Invariant

definition $s\text{-perm-inv} ::$

$(\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{'a list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \equiv$
 $s\text{-distinct-inv} \alpha T B SA' \wedge$
 $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv} \alpha T B \wedge$
 $s\text{-locations-inv} \alpha T B SA' \wedge$
 $s\text{-unchanged-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' \wedge$
 $s\text{-seen-inv} \alpha T B SA' n \wedge$
 $s\text{-pred-inv} \alpha T B SA' n \wedge$
 $s\text{-suc-inv} \alpha T B SA' n \wedge$
 $\text{strict-mono} \alpha \wedge$
 $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T \wedge$
 $\text{length } SA' = \text{length } T \wedge$
 $l\text{-types-init} \alpha T SA \wedge$
 $\text{valid-list } T \wedge$
 $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0 \wedge$
 $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-elims}$:

$s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-distinct-inv} \alpha T B SA'$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv} \alpha T B$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-locations-inv} \alpha T B SA'$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-unchanged-inv} \alpha T B SA SA'$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-seen-inv} \alpha T B SA' n$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-pred-inv} \alpha T B SA' n$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow s\text{-suc-inv} \alpha T B SA' n$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow \text{strict-mono} \alpha$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow \text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow \text{length } SA' = \text{length } T$
 $s\text{-perm-inv} \alpha T B SA SA' n \Longrightarrow l\text{-types-init} \alpha T SA$

$s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' n \implies \text{valid-list } T$
 $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' n \implies \alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
 $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' n \implies \text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun $s\text{-perm-inv-alt} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \times \text{nat list} \times$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$s\text{-perm-inv-alt } \alpha T SA (B, SA', n) = s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' n$

83.1.9 Sorted

definition $s\text{-sorted-inv}$

where

$s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b)))$
 $)$

lemma $s\text{-sorted-invD}$:

$\llbracket s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun $s\text{-sorted-inv-alt} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \times \text{nat list} \times$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$s\text{-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA (B, SA', n) =$
 $(s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' n \wedge s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA \wedge s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA')$

definition $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv}$

where

$s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA \equiv$
 $(\forall b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))).$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b)))$
 $)$

lemma $s\text{-prefix-sorted-invD}$:

$\llbracket s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA; b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) (\text{list-slice } SA (B ! b) (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T b)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-alt} ::$

$('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\} \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \times \text{nat list} \times$
 $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

$s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA (B, SA', n) =$

$(s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA' n \wedge s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA \wedge s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA')$

83.2 Helpers

lemma *s-current-bucket-pairwise-distinct:*

assumes *s-distinct-inv* $\alpha T B SA$
and *s-locations-inv* $\alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $b' \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $b \neq b'$

shows *distinct* (*list-slice* $SA (B ! b)$ (*bucket-end* $\alpha T b$) @ *list-slice* $SA (B ! b')$)
(*bucket-end* $\alpha T b'$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s-unchanged-list-slice:*

assumes *s-unchanged-inv* $\alpha T B SA0 SA$
and *length* $SA0 = \text{length } T$
and *length* $SA = \text{length } T$
and $b \leq \alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and *bucket-start* $\alpha T b \leq i$
and $j \leq B ! b$

shows *list-slice* $SA i j = \text{list-slice } SA0 i j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *l-types-init-maintained:*

assumes *s-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha T B$
and *s-unchanged-inv* $\alpha T B SA0 SA$
and *length* $SA0 = \text{length } T$
and *length* $SA = \text{length } T$
and *l-types-init* $\alpha T SA0$

shows *l-types-init* $\alpha T SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s-sorted-pre-maintained:*

assumes *s-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha T B$
and *s-unchanged-inv* $\alpha T B SA0 SA$
and *length* $SA0 = \text{length } T$
and *length* $SA = \text{length } T$
and *s-sorted-pre* $\alpha T SA0$

shows *s-sorted-pre* $\alpha T SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s-prefix-sorted-pre-maintained:*

assumes *s-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha T B$
and *s-unchanged-inv* $\alpha T B SA0 SA$
and *length* $SA0 = \text{length } T$
and *length* $SA = \text{length } T$
and *s-prefix-sorted-pre* $\alpha T SA0$

shows $s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA$
(*proof*)

lemma $s\text{-next-item-not-seen}$:

assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $length SA0 = length T$
and $length SA = length T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA0$
and $valid\text{-list } T$
and $\alpha bot = 0$
and $i = Suc n$
and $Suc n < length SA$
and $SA ! Suc n = Suc j$
and $suffix\text{-type } T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
shows $j \notin set (list\text{-slice } SA (B ! b) (bucket\text{-end } \alpha T b))$
(*proof*)

lemma $s\text{-bucket-ptr-strict-lower-bound}$:

assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $length SA0 = length T$
and $length SA = length T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA0$
and $valid\text{-list } T$
and $\alpha bot = 0$
and $i = Suc n$
and $Suc n < length SA$
and $SA ! Suc n = Suc j$
and $suffix\text{-type } T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
shows $s\text{-bucket-start } \alpha T b < B ! b$
(*proof*)

lemma $outside\text{-another-bucket}$:

assumes $b \neq b'$
and $bucket\text{-start } \alpha T b \leq i$
and $i < bucket\text{-end } \alpha T b$

shows $\neg(\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b' \leq i \wedge i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b')$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *s-B-val*:

assumes *s-distinct-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and *s-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B$
and *s-locations-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and *s-unchanged-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$
and *s-seen-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and *s-pred-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and *strict-mono* α
and $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *l-types-init* $\alpha \ T \ SA0$
and *valid-list* T
and $\text{length } T > \text{Suc } 0$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $i < B \ ! \ b$
shows $B \ ! \ b = \text{s-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *s-bucket-eq-list-slice*:

assumes *s-distinct-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and *s-locations-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $B \ ! \ b = \text{s-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b$
shows $\text{set } (\text{list-slice } SA \ (\text{s-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b)) = \text{s-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$
 (is $\text{set } ?xs = \text{s-bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *bucket-eq-list-slice*:

assumes *s-distinct-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and *s-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B$
and *s-locations-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and *s-unchanged-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$
and $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *l-types-init* $\alpha \ T \ SA0$
and $b \leq \alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T))$
and $B \ ! \ b = \text{s-bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b$
shows $\text{set } (\text{list-slice } SA \ (\text{bucket-start } \alpha \ T \ b) \ (\text{bucket-end } \alpha \ T \ b)) = \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$
 (is $\text{set } ?xs = \text{bucket } \alpha \ T \ b$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *s-index-lower-bound*:

assumes *s-bucket-ptr-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B$
and *s-seen-inv* $\alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ n$

and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $n \leq i$
shows $\text{bucket-start } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! (SA ! i))) \leq i$
(is $\text{bucket-start } \alpha T ?b \leq i$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s-index-upper-bound*:
assumes $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
and $i < \text{length } SA$
and $n \leq i$
shows $i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T (\alpha (T ! (SA ! i)))$
(is $i < \text{bucket-end } \alpha T ?b$)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

83.3 Establishment and Maintenance Steps

83.3.1 Distinctness

lemma *s-distinct-inv-established*:
assumes $s\text{-bucket-init } \alpha T B$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
shows $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha T B SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *s-distinct-inv-maintained-step*:
assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA 0 SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{length } SA 0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA 0$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *s-distinct-inv-maintained-perm-step*:
assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and *suffix-type* $T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows *s-distinct-inv* α *T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j])*
<proof>

83.3.2 Bucket Pointer

lemma *s-bucket-ptr-inv-established*:
assumes *s-bucket-init* α *T B*
and *valid-list* *T*
and *strict-mono* α
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
shows *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B*
<proof>

lemma *s-bucket-ptr-inv-maintained-step*:
assumes *s-distinct-inv* α *T B SA*
and *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B*
and *s-locations-inv* α *T B SA*
and *s-unchanged-inv* α *T B SA0 SA*
and *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA i*
and *s-pred-inv* α *T B SA i*
and *strict-mono* α
and $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and *l-types-init* α *T SA0*
and *valid-list* *T*
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and *suffix-type* $T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T (B[b := k])*
<proof>

corollary *s-bucket-ptr-inv-maintained-perm-step*:
assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$

and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T \ ! \ j)$
and $k = B \ ! \ b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

83.3.3 Locations

lemma $s\text{-locations-inv-established}$:
assumes $s\text{-bucket-init } \alpha \ T \ B$
and $s\text{-type-init } T \ SA$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \ \text{bot} = 0$
shows $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-locations-inv-maintained-step}$:
assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha \ T \ SA0$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\alpha \ \text{bot} = 0$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T \ ! \ j)$
and $k = B \ ! \ b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ (SA[k := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $s\text{-locations-inv-maintained-perm-step}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T \ ! \ j)$
and $k = B \ ! \ b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ (SA[k := j])$

<proof>

83.3.4 Unchanged

lemma *s-unchanged-inv-established:*

shows $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ SA$

<proof>

lemma *s-unchanged-inv-maintained-step:*

assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$

and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B$

and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$

and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$

and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$

and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$

and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$

and $\alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) < length \ B$

and $length \ SA0 = length \ T$

and $length \ SA = length \ T$

and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha \ T \ SA0$

and $valid\text{-list } T$

and $\alpha \ bot = 0$

and $i = Suc \ n$

and $Suc \ n < length \ SA$

and $SA \ ! \ Suc \ n = Suc \ j$

and $suffix\text{-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$

and $b = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$

and $k = B \ ! \ b - Suc \ 0$

shows $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ SA0 \ (SA[k := j])$

<proof>

corollary *s-unchanged-inv-maintained-perm-step:*

assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$

and $i = Suc \ n$

and $Suc \ n < length \ SA$

and $SA \ ! \ Suc \ n = Suc \ j$

and $suffix\text{-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$

and $b = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$

and $k = B \ ! \ b - Suc \ 0$

shows $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ SA0 \ (SA[k := j])$

<proof>

83.3.5 Seen

lemma *s-seen-inv-established:*

assumes $length \ SA = length \ T$

and $length \ T \leq n$

shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ n$

<proof>

lemma *s-seen-inv-maintained-step-c1*:
assumes *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B*
and *s-unchanged-inv* α *T B SA0 SA*
and *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA i*
and *strict-mono* α
and *length SA0 = length T*
and *length SA = length T*
and *l-types-init* α *T SA0*
and *valid-list T*
and *Suc 0 < length T*
and *i = Suc n*
and *length SA \leq Suc n*
shows *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA n*
<proof>

corollary *s-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c1*:
assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
and *i = Suc n*
and *length SA \leq Suc n*
shows *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA n*
<proof>

lemma *s-seen-inv-maintained-step-c1-alt*:
assumes *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B*
and *s-unchanged-inv* α *T B SA0 SA*
and *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA i*
and *strict-mono* α
and *length SA0 = length T*
and *length SA = length T*
and *l-types-init* α *T SA0*
and *valid-list T*
and *Suc 0 < length T*
and *i = Suc n*
and *length T \leq SA ! Suc n*
shows *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA n*
<proof>

corollary *s-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c1-alt*:
assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
and *i = Suc n*
and *length T \leq SA ! Suc n*
shows *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA n*
<proof>

lemma *s-seen-inv-maintained-step-c2*:
assumes *s-distinct-inv* α *T B SA*
and *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B*
and *s-locations-inv* α *T B SA*
and *s-unchanged-inv* α *T B SA0 SA*

and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) < length \ B$
and $length \ SA0 = length \ T$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha \ T \ SA0$
and $valid\text{-list } T$
and $\alpha \ bot = 0$
and $Suc \ 0 < length \ T$
and $i = Suc \ n$
and $Suc \ n < length \ SA$
and $SA ! Suc \ n = 0$
shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ n$
<proof>

corollary $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c2}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = Suc \ n$
and $Suc \ n < length \ SA$
and $SA ! Suc \ n = 0$
shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ n$
<proof>

lemma $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-step-c3}$:
assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $strict\text{-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \ (Max \ (set \ T)) < length \ B$
and $length \ SA0 = length \ T$
and $length \ SA = length \ T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha \ T \ SA0$
and $valid\text{-list } T$
and $\alpha \ bot = 0$
and $Suc \ 0 < length \ T$
and $i = Suc \ n$
and $Suc \ n < length \ SA$
and $SA ! Suc \ n = Suc \ j$
and $suffix\text{-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ n$
<proof>

corollary $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c3}$:

assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-step-c4}$:

assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha \ T \ B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ i$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha \ (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha \ T \ SA0$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\alpha \ \text{bot} = 0$
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha \ (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ (SA[k := j]) \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c4}$:

assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha \ (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ (SA[k := j]) \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step} =$

$s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c1}$
 $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c2}$
 $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c3}$
 $s\text{-seen-inv-maintained-perm-step-c4}$

83.3.6 Predecessor

lemma *s-pred-inv-established*:
 assumes *s-bucket-init* α *T B*
shows *s-pred-inv* α *T B SA n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *s-pred-inv-maintained-step-alt*:
 assumes *s-pred-inv* α *T B SA i*
 and $i = \text{Suc } n$
shows *s-pred-inv* α *T B SA n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *s-pred-inv-maintained-perm-step-alt*:
 assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
 and $i = \text{Suc } n$
shows *s-pred-inv* α *T B SA n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *s-pred-inv-maintained-step*:
 assumes *s-distinct-inv* α *T B SA*
 and *s-bucket-ptr-inv* α *T B*
 and *s-locations-inv* α *T B SA*
 and *s-unchanged-inv* α *T B SA0 SA*
 and *s-seen-inv* α *T B SA i*
 and *s-pred-inv* α *T B SA i*
 and *s-suc-inv* α *T B SA i*
 and *strict-mono* α
 and α (*Max* (*set T*)) $<$ *length B*
 and *length SA0* = *length T*
 and *length SA* = *length T*
 and *l-types-init* α *T SA0*
 and *valid-list T*
 and α *bot* = 0
 and *Suc 0* $<$ *length T*
 and $i = \text{Suc } n$
 and *Suc n* $<$ *length SA*
 and *SA ! Suc n* = *Suc j*
 and *suffix-type T j* = *S-type*
 and $b = \alpha$ (*T ! j*)
 and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows *s-pred-inv* α *T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j]) n*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

corollary *s-pred-inv-maintained-perm-step*:
 assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
 and $i = \text{Suc } n$
 and *Suc n* $<$ *length SA*
 and *SA ! Suc n* = *Suc j*
 and *suffix-type T j* = *S-type*

and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j]) n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

83.3.7 Successor

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv-established}$:
assumes $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } T \leq n$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-step-c1}$:
assumes $\text{length } SA \leq \text{Suc } n$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c1}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{length } SA \leq \text{Suc } n$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-step-c1-alt}$:
assumes $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{length } T \leq SA ! \text{Suc } n$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c1-alt}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{length } T \leq SA ! \text{Suc } n$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-step-c2}$:
assumes $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$

and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = 0$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
<proof>

corollary $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c2}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = 0$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
<proof>

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-step-c3}$:
assumes $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
<proof>

corollary $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c3}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = L\text{-type}$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA n$
<proof>

lemma $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-step-c4}$:
assumes $s\text{-distinct-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-bucket-ptr-inv } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-locations-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $s\text{-unchanged-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA$
and $s\text{-seen-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $s\text{-pred-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T B SA i$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{length } SA0 = \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA0$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\alpha \text{bot} = 0$
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$

and $\text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j]) n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c4}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-suc-inv } \alpha T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j]) n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step} =$
 $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-step-c1}$
 $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c2}$
 $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c3}$
 $s\text{-suc-inv-maintained-perm-step-c4}$

83.3.8 Combined Permutation Invariant

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-established}$:
assumes $s\text{-bucket-init } \alpha T B$
and $s\text{-type-init } T SA$
and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$
and $\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)) < \text{length } B$
and $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$
and $l\text{-types-init } \alpha T SA$
and $\text{valid-list } T$
and $\alpha \text{bot} = 0$
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } T \leq n$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-maintained-step-c1}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{length } SA \leq \text{Suc } n$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-maintained-step-c1-alt}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$

and $\text{length } T \leq SA \ ! \ Suc \ n$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-maintained-step-c2}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = Suc \ n$
and $Suc \ n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ Suc \ n = 0$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-maintained-step-c3}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = Suc \ n$
and $Suc \ n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ Suc \ n = Suc \ j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = L\text{-type}$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-perm-inv-maintained-step-c4}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $i = Suc \ n$
and $Suc \ n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA \ ! \ Suc \ n = Suc \ j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T \ j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha \ (T \ ! \ j)$
and $k = B \ ! \ b - Suc \ 0$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ SA \ 0 \ (SA[k := j]) \ n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $abs\text{-induce-s-perm-step}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ 0 \ SA \ i$
and $abs\text{-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i')$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha \ T \ B' \ SA \ 0 \ SA' \ i'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $abs\text{-induce-s-perm-step-alt}$:
 $\bigwedge a. s\text{-perm-inv-alt } \alpha \ T \ SA \ 0 \ a \implies s\text{-perm-inv-alt } \alpha \ T \ SA \ 0 \ (abs\text{-induce-s-step } a \ (\alpha, T))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $abs\text{-induce-s-perm-alt-maintained}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv-alt } \alpha \ T \ SA \ 0 \ (B, SA, \text{length } T)$
shows $s\text{-perm-inv-alt } \alpha \ T \ SA \ 0 \ (abs\text{-induce-s-base } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $abs\text{-induce-s-perm-maintained}$:

assumes $abs-induce-s-base \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s-perm-inv \alpha T B SA 0 SA (length T)$
shows $s-perm-inv \alpha T B' SA 0 SA' n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $s-perm-inv-0-B-val$:
assumes $s-perm-inv \alpha T B SA SA' 0$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $B ! b = s-bucket-start \alpha T b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $s-perm-inv-0-list-slice-bucket$:
assumes $s-perm-inv \alpha T B SA SA' 0$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $set (list-slice SA' (bucket-start \alpha T b) (bucket-end \alpha T b)) = bucket \alpha T b$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $s-perm-inv-0-distinct-list-slice$:
assumes $s-perm-inv \alpha T B SA SA' 0$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $distinct (list-slice SA' (bucket-start \alpha T b) (bucket-end \alpha T b))$
 $(is\ distinct\ ?xs)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $abs-induce-s-base-distinct$:
assumes $abs-induce-s-base \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s-perm-inv \alpha T B' SA SA' n$
shows $distinct SA'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $abs-induce-s-base-subset-upt$:
assumes $abs-induce-s-base \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s-perm-inv \alpha T B' SA SA' n$
shows $set SA' \subseteq \{0..<length T\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

corollary $abs-induce-s-base-eq-upt$:
assumes $abs-induce-s-base \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s-perm-inv \alpha T B' SA SA' n$
shows $set SA' = \{0..<length T\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $abs-induce-s-base-perm$:
assumes $abs-induce-s-base \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s-perm-inv \alpha T B' SA SA' n$
shows $SA' <\sim\sim> [0..<length T]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

83.3.9 Sorted

lemma *s-sorted-established*:

assumes *s-bucket-init* α *T B*
and *strict-mono* α
and *valid-list* *T*
and α *bot* = 0
and $b \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set T*))

shows *sorted-wrt R* (*list-slice SA* (*B ! b*) (*bucket-end* α *T b*))
(**is** *sorted-wrt R* *?xs*)

<proof>

lemma *s-sorted-inv-established*:

assumes *s-bucket-init* α *T B*
and *strict-mono* α
and *valid-list* *T*
and α *bot* = 0

shows *s-sorted-inv* α *T B SA*

<proof>

lemma *s-prefix-sorted-inv-established*:

assumes *s-bucket-init* α *T B*
and *strict-mono* α
and *valid-list* *T*
and α *bot* = 0

shows *s-prefix-sorted-inv* α *T B SA*

<proof>

lemma *s-sorted-maintained-unchanged-step*:

assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and *suffix-type* *T j* = *S-type*
and $b = \alpha$ (*T ! j*)
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
and $b' \leq \alpha$ (*Max* (*set T*))
and *sorted-wrt R* (*list-slice SA* (*B ! b'*) (*bucket-end* α *T b'*))
and $b \neq b'$

shows *sorted-wrt R* (*list-slice* (*SA[k := j]*) (*(B[b := k] ! b')*) (*bucket-end* α *T b'*))

<proof>

lemma *s-sorted-inv-maintained-step*:

assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*
and *s-sorted-pre* α *T SA0*
and *s-sorted-inv* α *T B SA*
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and *suffix-type* *T j* = *S-type*

and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-maintained-step}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $i = \text{Suc } n$
and $\text{Suc } n < \text{length } SA$
and $SA ! \text{Suc } n = \text{Suc } j$
and $\text{suffix-type } T j = S\text{-type}$
and $b = \alpha (T ! j)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T (B[b := k]) (SA[k := j])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{abs-induce-s-sorted-step}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i')$
shows $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B' SA'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{abs-induce-s-sorted-step-alt}$:
 $\bigwedge a. s\text{-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 a \implies s\text{-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 (\text{abs-induce-s-step } a (\alpha, T))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{abs-induce-s-sorted-alt-maintained}$:
assumes $s\text{-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 (B, SA, \text{length } T)$
shows $s\text{-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 (\text{abs-induce-s-base } \alpha T B SA)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary $\text{abs-induce-s-sorted-maintained}$:
assumes $\text{abs-induce-s-base } \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA (\text{length } T)$
and $s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
shows $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B' SA'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem $\text{abs-induce-s-prefix-sorted-step}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA i$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $\text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T) = (B', SA', i')$

shows $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B' SA'$
(proof)

corollary $abs\text{-induce-s-prefix-sorted-step-alt}$:
 $\wedge a. s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 a \implies$
 $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 (abs\text{-induce-s-step } a (\alpha, T))$
(proof)

theorem $abs\text{-induce-s-prefix-sorted-alt-maintained}$:
assumes $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 (B, SA, length T)$
shows $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv-alt } \alpha T SA0 (abs\text{-induce-s-base } \alpha T B SA)$
(proof)

corollary $abs\text{-induce-s-prefix-sorted-maintained}$:
assumes $abs\text{-induce-s-base } \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA (length T)$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
shows $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B' SA'$
(proof)

theorem $s\text{-sorted-bucket}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA 0$
and $s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $ordlistns.sorted (map (suffix T) (list\text{-slice } SA (bucket\text{-start } \alpha T b) (bucket\text{-end } \alpha T b)))$
 $(is ordlistns.sorted (map (suffix T) ?xs))$
(proof)

theorem $abs\text{-induce-s-base-sorted}$:
assumes $abs\text{-induce-s-base } \alpha T B SA = (B', SA', n)$
and $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA (length T)$
and $s\text{-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
shows $ordlistns.sorted (map (suffix T) SA')$
(proof)

theorem $s\text{-prefix-sorted-bucket}$:
assumes $s\text{-perm-inv } \alpha T B SA0 SA 0$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-pre } \alpha T SA0$
and $s\text{-prefix-sorted-inv } \alpha T B SA$
and $b \leq \alpha (Max (set T))$
shows $ordlistns.sorted (map (lms\text{-slice } T) (list\text{-slice } SA (bucket\text{-start } \alpha T b) (bucket\text{-end } \alpha T b)))$
 $(is ordlistns.sorted (map (lms\text{-slice } T) ?xs))$
(proof)

theorem *abs-induce-s-base-prefix-sorted*:
assumes *abs-induce-s-base* α *T B SA* = (*B'*, *SA'*, *n*)
and *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA* (*length T*)
and *s-prefix-sorted-pre* α *T SA0*
and *s-prefix-sorted-inv* α *T B SA*
shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*lms-slice T*) *SA'*)
<proof>

84 Induce S Correctness Theorems

theorem *abs-induce-s-perm*:
assumes *s-perm-pre* α *T B SA* (*length T*)
shows *abs-induce-s* α *T B SA* $\langle \sim \rangle$ [*0..< length T*]
<proof>

theorem *abs-induce-s-sorted*:
assumes *s-perm-pre* α *T B SA* (*length T*)
and *s-sorted-pre* α *T SA*
shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*suffix T*) (*abs-induce-s* α *T B SA*))
<proof>

theorem *abs-induce-s-prefix-sorted*:
assumes *s-perm-pre* α *T B SA* (*length T*)
and *s-prefix-sorted-pre* α *T SA*
shows *ordlistns.sorted* (*map* (*lms-slice T*) (*abs-induce-s* α *T B SA*))
<proof>

end

theory *Abs-Induce-Verification*

imports

Abs-Induce-L-Verification

Abs-Induce-S-Verification

Abs-Bucket-Insert-Verification

begin

85 Bucket Initialisation Properties

lemma *l-bucket-init-map-bucket-start*:
l-bucket-init α *T* (*map* (*bucket-start* α *T*) [*0..<Suc* (α (*Max* (*set T*))))])
<proof>

lemma *lms-bucket-init-map-bucket-end*:
lms-bucket-init α *T* (*map* (*bucket-end* α *T*) [*0..<Suc* (α (*Max* (*set T*))))])
<proof>

lemma *s-bucket-init-map-bucket-end*:
s-bucket-init α *T* ((*map* (*bucket-end* α *T*) [*0..<Suc* (α (*Max* (*set T*))))])[*0 := 0*])
<proof>

abbreviation *bucket-starts* α *T* \equiv *map* (*bucket-start* α *T*) [*0..<Suc* (α (*Max* (*set*

$T)))]$

abbreviation $\text{bucket-ends } \alpha T \equiv \text{map } (\text{bucket-end } \alpha T) [0..<\text{Suc } (\alpha (\text{Max } (\text{set } T)))]$

86 Bucket Insert Precondition

lemma *lms-pre-established:*

assumes $\text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T i\}$

and $\text{distinct } LMS$

and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$

shows $\text{lms-pre } \alpha T (\text{bucket-ends } \alpha T) (\text{replicate } (\text{length } T) (\text{length } T)) (\text{rev } LMS)$
(**is** $\text{lms-pre } \alpha T ?B ?SA (\text{rev } LMS)$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

87 Induce L Precondition

lemma *l-perm-pre-established:*

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$

and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$

and $\text{lms-pre } \alpha T B SA (\text{rev } LMS)$

shows $\text{l-perm-pre } \alpha T (\text{bucket-starts } \alpha T) (\text{abs-bucket-insert } \alpha T B SA (\text{rev } LMS))$
(**is** $\text{l-perm-pre } \alpha T ?B ?SA$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

88 Induce S Precondition

lemma *s-perm-pre-established:*

assumes $\text{valid-list } T$

and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$

and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$

and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$

and $\text{lms-pre } \alpha T B0 SA0 (\text{rev } LMS)$

and $SA1 = \text{abs-bucket-insert } \alpha T B0 SA0 (\text{rev } LMS)$

and $\text{l-perm-pre } \alpha T B1 SA1$

shows $\text{s-perm-pre } \alpha T ((\text{bucket-ends } \alpha T)[0 := 0]) (\text{abs-induce-l } \alpha T B1 SA1)$
($\text{length } T$)

(**is** $\text{s-perm-pre } \alpha T ?B ?SA ?n$)

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

89 Permutation

lemma *abs-sa-induce-permutation:*

assumes $\text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T i\}$

and $\text{distinct } LMS$

and $\text{valid-list } T$

and $\text{strict-mono } \alpha$

and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
shows $\text{abs-sa-induce } \alpha \ T \ LMS \ \langle \sim \rangle \ [0..< \text{length } T]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

90 Sorting

lemma *abs-sa-induce-suffix-sorted*:
assumes $\text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
and *distinct* LMS
and *valid-list* T
and *strict-mono* α
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
and $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) \ LMS)$
shows $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) \ (\text{abs-sa-induce } \alpha \ T \ LMS))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *abs-sa-induce-prefix-sorted*:
assumes $\text{set } LMS = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
and *distinct* LMS
and *valid-list* T
and *strict-mono* α
and $\alpha \text{ bot} = 0$
and $\text{Suc } 0 < \text{length } T$
shows $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) \ (\text{abs-sa-induce } \alpha \ T \ LMS))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
theory *Abs-Extract-LMS-Verification*
imports $\dots / \text{abs-def} / \text{Abs-SAIS} \ \text{Abs-Induce-Verification}$
begin

91 Extract LMS types Proofs

lemma *abs-extract-lms-correct*:
 $xs \ \langle \sim \rangle \ [0..< \text{length } T] \implies$
 $\text{distinct } (\text{abs-extract-lms } T \ xs) \wedge \text{set } (\text{abs-extract-lms } T \ xs) = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *set-abs-extract-lms-eq-all-lms*:
 $\text{set } (\text{abs-extract-lms } T \ [0..< \text{length } T]) = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct-abs-extract-lms*:

distinct (abs-extract-lms T [0..<length T])
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *filter-abs-sa-induce-eq-all-lms:*

[[set LMS = {i. abs-is-lms T i}; distinct LMS; valid-list T; strict-mono α; α bot = 0;
 Suc 0 < length T]] ⇒
 set (abs-extract-lms T (abs-sa-induce α T LMS)) = {i. abs-is-lms T i}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *distinct-filter-abs-sa-induce:*

[[set LMS = {i. abs-is-lms T i}; distinct LMS; valid-list T; strict-mono α; α bot = 0;
 Suc 0 < length T]] ⇒
 distinct (abs-extract-lms T (abs-sa-induce α T LMS))
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Abs-Order-LMS-Verification*

imports ../abs-def/Abs-SAIS

begin

92 Order LMS-types Proofs

lemma *abs-order-lms-eq-map-nth:*

order-lms LMS xs = map (nth LMS) xs
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *distinct-abs-order-lms:*

[[xs <~~> [0..<length LMS]; distinct LMS]] ⇒
 distinct (order-lms LMS xs)
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *abs-order-lms-eq-all-lms:*

[[xs <~~> [0..<length LMS]; set LMS = S]] ⇒
 set (order-lms LMS xs) = S
 ⟨proof⟩

end

theory *Abs-Rename-LMS-Verification*

imports ../abs-def/Abs-SAIS

begin

93 Rename Mapping Proofs

lemma *abs-rename-mapping'-length:*

$\text{length } (\text{abs-rename-mapping}' T LMS \text{ names } i) = \text{length names}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-rename-mapping-length:*

$\text{length } (\text{abs-rename-mapping } T LMS) = \text{length } T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rename-mapping'-unchanged:*

$\llbracket x \notin \text{set } LMS; x < \text{length names} \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\text{abs-rename-mapping}' T LMS \text{ names } i) ! x = \text{names } ! x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *rename-mapping'-lms:*

assumes *distinct LMS*
and $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) LMS)$
and $i \in \text{set } LMS$
and $i < \text{length names}$
shows $(\text{abs-rename-mapping}' T LMS \text{ names } j) ! i =$
 $j + (\text{ordlistns.elem-rank } ((\text{lms-slice } T) \text{ ' set } LMS) (\text{lms-slice } T i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-rename-mapping-lms:*

assumes *distinct LMS*
and $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) LMS)$
and $i \in \text{set } LMS$
and $i < \text{length } T$
shows $(\text{abs-rename-mapping } T LMS) ! i =$
 $\text{ordlistns.elem-rank } ((\text{lms-slice } T) \text{ ' set } LMS) (\text{lms-slice } T i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-rename-mapping-lms-all:*

assumes *distinct LMS*
and $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) LMS)$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } LMS. x < \text{length } T$
shows $\forall x \in \text{set } LMS. (!) (\text{abs-rename-mapping } T LMS) x =$
 $\text{ordlistns.elem-rank } (\text{lms-slice } T \text{ ' set } LMS) (\text{lms-slice } T x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *map-abs-rename-mapping:*

assumes *distinct LMS*
and $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) LMS)$
and $\forall x \in \text{set } LMS. x < \text{length } T$
and $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } LMS$

shows $\text{map } (!) (\text{abs-rename-mapping } T \text{ LMS}) \text{ } xs =$
 $\text{map } (\text{ordlistns.elem-rank } (\text{lms-slice } T \text{ ' set LMS})) (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) \text{ } xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

94 Rename String Proofs

lemma *rename-list-length*:
 $\text{length } (\text{rename-string } xs \text{ names}) = \text{length } xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *rename-list-correct*:
 $\text{rename-string } T \text{ names} = \text{map } (\lambda x. \text{names } ! x) T$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *rename-list-nth*:
 $i < \text{length } T \implies (\text{rename-string } T \text{ names}) ! i = \text{names } ! (T ! i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

theory *Abs-SAIS-Verification-With-Valid-Precondition*

imports

Abs-Induce-Verification
Abs-Rename-LMS-Verification
Abs-Extract-LMS-Verification
Abs-Order-LMS-Verification

begin

95 SAIS General Helpers

termination *abs-sais*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-sais-reduced-string*:
assumes $LMS1 = \text{lms0-seq } T$
and $\text{distinct } LMS2$
and $\text{set } LMS2 = \{i. \text{abs-is-lms } T \ i\}$
and $\text{ordlistns.sorted } (\text{map } (\text{lms-slice } T) \text{ } LMS2)$
and $\text{names} = \text{abs-rename-mapping } T \text{ } LMS2$
and $T' = \text{rename-string } LMS1 \text{ names}$
shows $T' = \text{lms-map } T (\text{lms0-suffix } T)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

96 SAIS cases simplifications

lemma *abs-sais-distinct-simp*:

assumes $T = a \# b \# xs$
and $LMS0 = \text{abs-extract-lms } T [0..<\text{length } T]$
and $SA = \text{abs-sa-induce id } T LMS0$
and $LMS = \text{abs-extract-lms } T SA$
and $names = \text{abs-rename-mapping } T LMS$
and $T' = \text{rename-string } LMS0 names$
and $\text{distinct } T'$
shows $\text{abs-sais } T = \text{abs-sa-induce id } T LMS$
 <proof>

lemma *abs-sais-not-distinct-simp*:
assumes $T = a \# b \# xs$
and $LMS0 = \text{abs-extract-lms } T [0..<\text{length } T]$
and $SA = \text{abs-sa-induce id } T LMS0$
and $LMS = \text{abs-extract-lms } T SA$
and $names = \text{abs-rename-mapping } T LMS$
and $T' = \text{rename-string } LMS0 names$
and $LMS1 = \text{order-lms } LMS0 (\text{abs-sais } T')$
and $\neg \text{distinct } T'$
shows $\text{abs-sais } T = \text{abs-sa-induce id } T LMS1$
 <proof>

97 SAIS returns a permutation

theorem *abs-sais-permutation*:
 $\text{valid-list } T \implies \text{abs-sais } T <\sim\sim> [0..<\text{length } T]$
 <proof>

98 SAIS Sorted Helpers

lemma *abs-sais-subset-idx*:
assumes $\text{valid-list } T$
shows $\text{set } (\text{abs-sais } T) \subseteq \{0..<\text{length } T\}$
 <proof>

99 SAIS sorts suffixes

theorem *abs-sais-sorted-alt*:
 $\text{valid-list } T \implies$
 $\text{ordlistns.strict-sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) (\text{abs-sais } T))$
 <proof>

theorem *abs-sais-sorted*:
 $\text{valid-list } T \implies$
 $\text{strict-sorted } (\text{map } (\text{suffix } T) (\text{abs-sais } T))$
 <proof>

100 Verification of a SAIS construction algorithm

interpretation *abs-sais*: *Suffix-Array-Restricted abs-sais*
⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Abs-SAIS-Verification*

imports *Abs-SAIS-Verification-With-Valid-Precondition*

begin

101 Final Theorem: Verification of a generalised SAIS construction algorithm

The @term *abs-sais* implementation produces an output that is equivalent to that of a suffix array construction algorithm for lists of any type that can be linearly ordered. This lifts the restriction that the algorithm only operates on natural numbers terminated by a bottom element.

interpretation *abs-sais-gen*: *Suffix-Array-General sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat abs-sais*
⟨*proof*⟩

theorem *abs-sais-gen-is-Suffix-Array-General*:

Suffix-Array-General sa \longleftrightarrow *sa = sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat abs-sais*

⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Bucket-Insert*

imports

../util/Repeat

begin

102 Bucket Insert

fun *bucket-insert-step* ::

nat list \times *nat list* \times *nat* \Rightarrow

$((\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \times \text{'a list} \times \text{nat list} \Rightarrow$

nat list \times *nat list* \times *nat*

where

bucket-insert-step (*B*, *SA*, *i*) (α , *T*, *LMS*) =

(*let* *b* = α (*T* ! (*LMS* ! *i*));

k = *B* ! *b* - *Suc* 0

in (*B*[*b* := *k*], *SA*[*k* := *LMS* ! *i*], *Suc* *i*))

definition *bucket-insert-base* ::

$((\text{'a} :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{order-bot}\}) \Rightarrow \text{nat}) \Rightarrow \text{'a list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list} \Rightarrow \text{nat list}$

\Rightarrow

nat list \times *nat list* \times *nat*

```

where
bucket-insert-base  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS = repeat (length LMS) bucket-insert-step (B,
SA, 0) ( $\alpha$ , T, LMS)

definition bucket-insert ::
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot})  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
 $\Rightarrow$ 
  nat list
where
bucket-insert  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS =
  (let (B', SA', i) = bucket-insert-base  $\alpha$  T B SA LMS
  in SA')

end
theory Get-Types
imports
  ../prop/List-Type
  ../prop/LMS-List-Slice-Util
  ../util/Repeat
begin

```

103 Suffix Types

```

fun
  get-suffix-types-step-r0 ::
    SL-types list  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {linorder, order-bot} list  $\Rightarrow$  SL-types list  $\times$  nat
where
  get-suffix-types-step-r0 (xs, i) ys =
    (case i of
      0  $\Rightarrow$  (xs, 0)
    | Suc j  $\Rightarrow$ 
      (if Suc j < length xs  $\wedge$  Suc j < length ys then
        (if ys ! j < ys ! Suc j then
          (xs[j := S-type], j)
        else if ys ! j > ys ! Suc j then
          (xs[j := L-type], j)
        else
          (xs[j := xs ! Suc j], j))
      else
        (xs, j)))

definition get-suffix-types-base
where
get-suffix-types-base xs  $\equiv$ 
  repeat (length xs - Suc 0) get-suffix-types-step-r0
  (replicate (length xs) S-type, length xs - Suc 0) xs

definition get-suffix-types
where

```

get-suffix-types xs \equiv *fst (get-suffix-types-base xs)*

104 LMS types

```
fun is-lms-ref
  where
is-lms-ref ST 0 = False |
is-lms-ref ST (Suc i) =
  (if Suc i < length ST then ST ! i = L-type  $\wedge$  ST ! (Suc i) = S-type else False)
```

105 Extracting LMS types

abbreviation *extract-lms ST xs* \equiv *filter* ($\lambda i.$ *is-lms-ref ST i*) *xs*

106 LMS Substrings

```
definition find-next-lms :: SL-types list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
find-next-lms ST i =
  (case find ( $\lambda j.$  is-lms-ref ST j) [Suc i..<length ST] of
    Some j  $\Rightarrow$  j
    | -  $\Rightarrow$  length ST)
```

```
definition
  lms-slice-ref ::
    (a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  SL-types list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where
    lms-slice-ref T ST i =
      list-slice T i (Suc (find-next-lms ST i))
```

107 Rename Mapping

```
fun rename-mapping' ::
  (a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list  $\Rightarrow$  SL-types list  $\Rightarrow$ 
  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  where
    rename-mapping' - - [] names - = names |
    rename-mapping' - - [x] names i = names[x := i] |
    rename-mapping' T ST (a # b # xs) names i =
      (if lms-slice-ref T ST a = lms-slice-ref T ST b
        then
          rename-mapping' T ST (b # xs) (names[a := i]) i
        else
          rename-mapping' T ST (b # xs) (names[a := i]) (Suc i))
```

```
definition
  rename-mapping ::
```

```

    ('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) list ⇒ SL-types list ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat list
  where
    rename-mapping T ST LMS =
      rename-mapping' T ST LMS (replicate (length T) (length T)) 0

  end
  theory Induce-L
    imports
      ../util/Repeat
      ../prop/Buckets
  begin

```

108 Induce L Refinement

```

fun induce-l-step-r0 ::
  nat list × nat list × nat ⇒
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) × 'a list ⇒
  nat list × nat list × nat
  where
    induce-l-step-r0 (B, SA, i) (α, T) =
      (if SA ! i < length T
       then
         (case SA ! i of
          Suc j ⇒
            (case suffix-type T j of
             L-type ⇒
               (let k = α (T ! j);
                  l = B ! k
                  in (B[k := Suc l], SA[l := j], Suc i)
                | - ⇒ (B, SA, Suc i)
                | - ⇒ (B, SA, Suc i)
             else (B, SA, Suc i))
          )
       )

fun induce-l-step ::
  nat list × nat list × nat ⇒
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) × 'a list × SL-types list ⇒
  nat list × nat list × nat
  where
    induce-l-step (B, SA, i) (α, T, ST) =
      (if SA ! i < length T
       then
         (case SA ! i of
          Suc j ⇒
            (case ST ! j of
             L-type ⇒
               (let k = α (T ! j);
                  l = B ! k
                  in (B[k := Suc (B ! k)], SA[l := j], Suc i)
                | - ⇒ (B, SA, Suc i)
             )
          )
       )

```



```

    | - => (B, SA, Suc i)
  else (B, SA, Suc i)

```

definition *induce-l-base* ::

```

((('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) => nat) =>
 'a list =>
 SL-types list =>
 nat list =>
 nat list =>
 nat list × nat list × nat

```

where

induce-l-base α *T ST B SA* = *repeat* (*length T*) *induce-l-step* (*B, SA, 0*) (α , *T, ST*)

definition *induce-l* ::

```

((('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) => nat) =>
 'a list =>
 SL-types list =>
 nat list =>
 nat list =>
 nat list

```

where

induce-l α *T ST B SA* = (*let* (*B', SA', i*) = *induce-l-base* α *T ST B SA* *in SA'*)

end

theory *Induce-S*

imports *../abs-proof/Abs-Induce-S-Verification*

begin

109 Induce S Refinement

fun *induce-s-step-r0* ::

```

nat list × nat list × nat =>
 (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) => nat) × 'a list =>
 nat list × nat list × nat

```

where

induce-s-step-r0 (*B, SA, i*) (α , *T*) =

```

(case i of
  Suc n =>
    (if Suc n < length SA ∧ SA ! Suc n < length T then
      (case SA ! Suc n of
        Suc j =>
          (case suffix-type T j of
            S-type =>
              (let b =  $\alpha$  (T ! j);
                 k = B ! b - Suc 0
                 in (B[b := k], SA[k := j], n)
              )
            | - => (B, SA, n)
          )
        )
    )

```

```

    )
  | - ⇒ (B, SA, n)
)
else
  (B, SA, n)
)
| - ⇒ (B, SA, 0)
)

```

fun *induce-s-step-r1* ::

```

nat list × nat list × nat ⇒
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) × 'a list × SL-types list ⇒
  nat list × nat list × nat

```

where

```

induce-s-step-r1 (B, SA, i) (α, T, ST) =
  (case i of
    Suc n ⇒
      (if Suc n < length SA ∧ SA ! Suc n < length T then
        (case SA ! Suc n of
          Suc j ⇒
            (case ST ! j of
              S-type ⇒
                (let b = α (T ! j);
                  k = B ! b - Suc 0
                 in (B[b := k], SA[k := j], n)
                )
            )
          | - ⇒ (B, SA, n)
        )
      )
    | - ⇒ (B, SA, n)
  )
else
  (B, SA, n)
)
| - ⇒ (B, SA, 0)
)

```

fun *induce-s-step-r2* ::

```

nat list × nat list × nat ⇒
  (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) ⇒ nat) × 'a list × SL-types list ⇒
  nat list × nat list × nat

```

where

```

induce-s-step-r2 (B, SA, i) (α, T, ST) =
  (case i of
    Suc n ⇒
      (if Suc n < length SA then
        (case SA ! Suc n of
          Suc j ⇒
            (case ST ! j of
              S-type ⇒

```

```

      (let b =  $\alpha$  (T ! j);
        k = B ! b - Suc 0
        in (B[b := k], SA[k := j], n)
      )
    | -  $\Rightarrow$  (B, SA, n)
  )
| -  $\Rightarrow$  (B, SA, n)
)
else
  (B, SA, n)
)
| -  $\Rightarrow$  (B, SA, 0)
)

```

fun *induce-s-step* ::

```

nat list  $\times$  nat list  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$ 
('a :: {linorder, order-bot})  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\times$  'a list  $\times$  SL-types list  $\Rightarrow$ 
nat list  $\times$  nat list  $\times$  nat

```

where

induce-s-step (B, SA, i) (α , T, ST) =

```

(case i of
  Suc n  $\Rightarrow$ 
    (case SA ! Suc n of
      Suc j  $\Rightarrow$ 
        (case ST ! j of
          S-type  $\Rightarrow$ 
            (let b =  $\alpha$  (T ! j);
              k = B ! b - Suc 0
              in (B[b := k], SA[k := j], n)
            )
          | -  $\Rightarrow$  (B, SA, n)
        )
      | -  $\Rightarrow$  (B, SA, n)
    )
  | -  $\Rightarrow$  (B, SA, 0)
)

```

definition *induce-s-base* ::

```

('a :: {linorder, order-bot})  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$ 
'a list  $\Rightarrow$ 
SL-types list  $\Rightarrow$ 
nat list  $\Rightarrow$ 
nat list  $\Rightarrow$ 
nat list  $\times$  nat list  $\times$  nat

```

where

induce-s-base α T ST B SA = repeat (length T - Suc 0) *induce-s-step* (B, SA, length T - Suc 0) (α , T, ST)

definition *induce-s* ::

```

((('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) => nat) =>
 'a list =>
  SL-types list =>
  nat list =>
  nat list =>
  nat list
where
induce-s α T ST B SA = (let (B', SA', i) = induce-s-base α T ST B SA in SA')

end
theory Induce
  imports Induce-S Induce-L Bucket-Insert
begin

```

110 Induce

```

definition sa-induce-r0 ::
  ((('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) => nat) =>
   'a list =>
    nat list =>
    nat list
  where
sa-induce-r0 α T LMS =
  (let
    B0 = map (bucket-end α T) [0..Suc (α (Max (set T)))]);
    B1 = map (bucket-start α T) [0..Suc (α (Max (set T)))]);

    — Initialise SA
    SA = replicate (length T) (length T);

    — Get the suffix types
    ST = abs-get-suffix-types T;

    — Insert the LMS types into the suffix array
    SA = abs-bucket-insert α T B0 SA (rev LMS);

    — Insert the L types into the suffix array
    SA = induce-l α T ST B1 SA

    — Insert the S types into the suffix array
    in induce-s α T ST (B0[0 := 0]) SA)

```

```

definition sa-induce-r1 ::
  ((('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) => nat) =>
   'a list =>
    SL-types list =>
    nat list =>
    nat list
  where

```

```

sa-induce-r1  $\alpha$  T ST LMS =
  (let
    B0 = map (bucket-end  $\alpha$  T) [0.. $\text{Suc } (\alpha \text{ (Max (set T))})$ ];
    B1 = map (bucket-start  $\alpha$  T) [0.. $\text{Suc } (\alpha \text{ (Max (set T))})$ ];

    — Initialise SA
    SA = replicate (length T) (length T);

    — Insert the LMS types into the suffix array
    SA = abs-bucket-insert  $\alpha$  T B0 SA (rev LMS);

    — Insert the L types into the suffix array
    SA = induce-l  $\alpha$  T ST B1 SA

    — Insert the S types into the suffix array
    in induce-s  $\alpha$  T ST (B0[0 := 0]) SA)

```

definition *sa-induce-r2* ::
 (('a :: {linorder, order-bot}) \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow
 'a list \Rightarrow
 SL-types list \Rightarrow
 nat list \Rightarrow
 nat list

where
sa-induce-r2 α T ST LMS =
 (let
 B0 = map (bucket-end α T) [0.. $\text{Suc } (\alpha \text{ (Max (set T))})$];
 B1 = map (bucket-start α T) [0.. $\text{Suc } (\alpha \text{ (Max (set T))})$];

 — Initialise SA
 SA = replicate (length T) (length T);

 — Insert the LMS types into the suffix array
 SA = bucket-insert α T B0 SA (rev LMS);

 — Insert the L types into the suffix array
 SA = induce-l α T ST B1 SA

 — Insert the S types into the suffix array
 in induce-s α T ST (B0[0 := 0]) SA)

abbreviation *sa-induce* \equiv *sa-induce-r2*

end
theory SAIS
imports Induce Get-Types
begin

111 SAIS

function *sais-r0* ::

nat list ⇒
nat list

where

sais-r0 [] = [] |
sais-r0 [x] = [0] |
sais-r0 (a # b # xs) =
(let

T = a # b # xs;

— Compute the suffix types
ST = *abs-get-suffix-types* *T*;

— Extract the LMS types
LMS0 = *extract-lms* *ST* [0..*length* *T*];

— Induce the prefix ordering based on LMS
SA = *sa-induce id* *T* *ST* *LMS0*;

— Extract the LMS types
LMS1 = *extract-lms* *ST* *SA*;

— Create a new alphabet
names = *rename-mapping* *T* *ST* *LMS1*;

— Make a reduced string (2 lines)
T' = *rename-string* *LMS0* *names*;

— Obtain the correct ordering of LMS-types
LMS2 = (*if distinct* *T'* *then* *LMS1* *else* *order-lms* *LMS0* (*sais-r0* *T'*))

— Induce the suffix ordering based of LMS
in sa-induce id *T* *ST* *LMS2*)
{*proof*}

function *sais-r1* ::

nat list ⇒
nat list

where

sais-r1 [] = [] |
sais-r1 [x] = [0] |
sais-r1 (a # b # xs) =
(let

T = a # b # xs;

— Compute the suffix types
ST = *get-suffix-types* *T*;

— Extract the LMS types
 $LMS0 = \text{extract-lms } ST [0..<\text{length } T];$

— Induce the prefix ordering based on LMS
 $SA = \text{sa-induce id } T ST LMS0;$

— Extract the LMS types
 $LMS1 = \text{extract-lms } ST SA;$

— Create a new alphabet
 $\text{names} = \text{rename-mapping } T ST LMS1;$

— Make a reduced string
 $T' = \text{rename-string } LMS0 \text{ names};$

— Obtain the correct ordering of LMS-types
 $LMS2 = (\text{if distinct } T' \text{ then } LMS1 \text{ else } \text{order-lms } LMS0 (\text{sais-r1 } T'))$

— Induce the suffix ordering based of LMS
in $\text{sa-induce id } T ST LMS2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

abbreviation $\text{sais} \equiv \text{sais-r1}$

end

theory *Bucket-Insert-Verification*

imports

$\dots/\text{abs-proof}/\text{Abs-Bucket-Insert-Verification}$

$\dots/\text{def}/\text{Bucket-Insert}$

begin

112 Bucket Insert

lemma *abs-bucket-insert-step-cons:*

assumes $\text{bucket-insert-step } (B, SA, \text{Suc } i) (\alpha, T, a \# xs) = (B1, SA1, j1)$

and $\text{bucket-insert-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T, xs) = (B2, SA2, j2)$

shows $B1 = B2 \wedge SA1 = SA2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-bucket-insert-base-cons':*

assumes $\text{repeat } n \text{ bucket-insert-step } (B, SA, \text{Suc } i) (\alpha, T, x \# xs) = (B1, SA1, j1)$

and $\text{repeat } n \text{ bucket-insert-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T, xs) = (B2, SA2, j2)$

shows $B1 = B2 \wedge SA1 = SA2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bucket-insert-base-cons:*

assumes $b = \alpha (T ! a)$

and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
and $\text{bucket-insert-base } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ (a \ \# \ xs) = (B1, SA1, j1)$
and $\text{bucket-insert-base } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ (SA[k := a]) \ xs = (B2, SA2, j2)$
shows $B1 = B2 \wedge SA1 = SA2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *bucket-insert-cons*:
assumes $b = \alpha \ (T ! a)$
and $k = B ! b - \text{Suc } 0$
shows $\text{bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ (a \ \# \ xs) = \text{bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ (B[b := k]) \ (SA[k := a]) \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-bucket-insert-eq*:
 $\text{abs-bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ xs = \text{bucket-insert } \alpha \ T \ B \ SA \ xs$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end
theory *Induce-L-Verification*
imports
 $\dots / \text{abs-proof} / \text{Abs-Induce-L-Verification}$
 $\dots / \text{def} / \text{Induce-L}$
begin

113 Induce L Refinement

lemma *abs-induce-l-step-to-r0*:
 $i < \text{length } SA \implies \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = \text{induce-l-step-r0 } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *induce-l-step-r0-to*:
 $\llbracket \text{length } ST = \text{length } T; \forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T \ k \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{induce-l-step-r0 } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = \text{induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T, ST)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *abs-induce-l-step-to*:
assumes $i < \text{length } SA$
and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$
and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T \ k$
shows $\text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T) = \text{induce-l-step } (B, SA, i) \ (\alpha, T, ST)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *repeat-abs-induce-l-step-to*:
assumes $n \leq \text{length } SA$
and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$
and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T \ k$
shows $\text{repeat } n \ \text{abs-induce-l-step } (B, SA, 0) \ (\alpha, T) = \text{repeat } n \ \text{induce-l-step } (B, SA, 0) \ (\alpha, T, ST)$

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-base-to*:
 assumes $length\ SA = length\ T$
 and $length\ ST = length\ T$
 and $\forall i < length\ ST. ST\ !\ i = suffix\text{-}type\ T\ i$
shows $abs\text{-}induce\text{-}l\text{-}base\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA = induce\text{-}l\text{-}base\ \alpha\ T\ ST\ B\ SA$
<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-l-eq*:
 assumes $length\ SA = length\ T$
 and $length\ ST = length\ T$
 and $\forall i < length\ ST. ST\ !\ i = suffix\text{-}type\ T\ i$
shows $abs\text{-}induce\text{-}l\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA = induce\text{-}l\ \alpha\ T\ ST\ B\ SA$
<proof>

end
theory *Induce-S-Verification*
 imports
 ../abs-proof/Abs-Induce-S-Verification
 ../def/Induce-S
begin

114 Induce S Refinement

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-to-r0*:
 shows $induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\text{-}r0\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T) = abs\text{-}induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T)$
<proof>

lemma *induce-s-step-r0-to-r1*:
 assumes $length\ ST = length\ T$
 and $\forall k < length\ ST. ST\ !\ k = suffix\text{-}type\ T\ k$
shows $induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\text{-}r1\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T, ST) = induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\text{-}r0\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T)$
<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-to-r1*:
 assumes $length\ ST = length\ T$
 and $\forall k < length\ ST. ST\ !\ k = suffix\text{-}type\ T\ k$
shows $induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\text{-}r1\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T, ST) = abs\text{-}induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T)$
<proof>

lemma *induce-s-step-r1-to-r2*:
 assumes $s\text{-}perm\text{-}inv\ \alpha\ T\ B\ SA0\ SA\ i$
 shows $induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\text{-}r2\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T, ST) = induce\text{-}s\text{-}step\text{-}r1\ (B, SA, i)\ (\alpha, T, ST)$
<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-to-r2*:

assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*

and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$

and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T k$

shows $\text{induce-s-step-r2 } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T, ST) = \text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T)$

<proof>

lemma *induce-s-step-r2-to*:

$i < \text{length } SA \implies \text{induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T, ST) = \text{induce-s-step-r2 } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T, ST)$

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-s-step-to*:

assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA i*

and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$

and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T k$

and $i < \text{length } SA$

shows $\text{induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T, ST) = \text{abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, i) (\alpha, T)$

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-s-base-to'*:

assumes *s-perm-inv* α *T B SA0 SA n*

and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$

and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T k$

and $n < \text{length } SA$

shows $\text{repeat } m \text{ induce-s-step } (B, SA, n) (\alpha, T, ST) = \text{repeat } m \text{ abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, n) (\alpha, T)$

<proof>

lemma *repeat-abs-induce-step-gre-length*:

assumes $\text{length } SA = \text{length } T$

shows

$\text{length } T \leq \text{Suc } n \implies$

$\text{repeat } (\text{Suc } m) \text{ abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, \text{Suc } n) (\alpha, T)$

$= \text{repeat } m \text{ abs-induce-s-step } (B, SA, n) (\alpha, T)$

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-s-base-to*:

assumes *s-perm-pre* α *T B SA (length T)*

and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$

and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T k$

shows $\text{induce-s-base } \alpha$ *T ST B SA* = $\text{abs-induce-s-base } \alpha$ *T B SA*

<proof>

lemma *abs-induce-s-eq*:

assumes *s-perm-pre* α *T B SA (length T)*

and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$

and $\forall k < \text{length } ST. ST ! k = \text{suffix-type } T k$

shows $abs-induce-s \alpha T B SA = induce-s \alpha T ST B SA$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

end

theory *Induce-Verification*

imports

../abs-proof/Abs-Induce-Verification

../def/Induce

Induce-S-Verification Induce-L-Verification Bucket-Insert-Verification

begin

115 Induce

lemma *sa-induce-to-r0*:

assumes $set LMS = \{i. abs-is-lms T i\}$

and *distinct LMS*

and *valid-list T*

and *strict-mono α*

and $\alpha bot = 0$

and $Suc\ 0 < length\ T$

shows $abs-sa-induce \alpha T LMS = sa-induce-r0 \alpha T LMS$

⟨*proof*⟩

definition *sa-induce-r1* ::

$((\prime a :: \{linorder, order-bot\}) \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow$

$\prime a\ list \Rightarrow$

SL-types list \Rightarrow

nat list \Rightarrow

nat list

where

sa-induce-r1 $\alpha T ST LMS =$

(*let*

B0 = map (bucket-end αT) [0.. $Suc (\alpha (Max (set T)))$];

B1 = map (bucket-start αT) [0.. $Suc (\alpha (Max (set T)))$];

— Initialise SA

SA = replicate (length T) (length T);

— Insert the LMS types into the suffix array

SA = abs-bucket-insert $\alpha T B0 SA (rev LMS)$;

— Insert the L types into the suffix array

SA = induce-l $\alpha T ST B1 SA$

— Insert the S types into the suffix array

in induce-s $\alpha T ST (B0[0 := 0]) SA$

lemma *sa-induce-r0-to-r1*:

assumes $length\ ST = length\ T$

and $\forall i < \text{length } ST. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i$
shows $sa\text{-induce-r0 } \alpha T LMS = sa\text{-induce-r1 } \alpha T ST LMS$
<proof>

lemma *sa-induce-to-r1*:
assumes $set LMS = \{i. abs\text{-is-lms } T i\}$
and *distinct LMS*
and *valid-list T*
and *strict-mono α*
and $\alpha bot = 0$
and $Suc\ 0 < \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$
and $\forall i < \text{length } ST. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i$
shows $abs\text{-sa-induce } \alpha T LMS = sa\text{-induce-r1 } \alpha T ST LMS$
<proof>

lemma *sa-induce-r1-to-r2*:
 $sa\text{-induce-r1 } \alpha T ST LMS = sa\text{-induce-r2 } \alpha T ST LMS$
<proof>

lemma *abs-sa-induce-to-r2*:
assumes $set LMS = \{i. abs\text{-is-lms } T i\}$
and *distinct LMS*
and *valid-list T*
and *strict-mono α*
and $\alpha bot = 0$
and $Suc\ 0 < \text{length } T$
and $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$
and $\forall i < \text{length } ST. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i$
shows $abs\text{-sa-induce } \alpha T LMS = sa\text{-induce-r2 } \alpha T ST LMS$
<proof>

end

theory *Get-Types-Verification*

imports

../abs-def/Abs-SAIS

../def/Get-Types

begin

116 Suffix Types

lemma *get-suffix-types-step-r0-ret*:
 $\exists xs' i'. \text{get-suffix-types-step-r0 } (xs, i) ys = (xs', i') \wedge$
 $\text{length } xs' = \text{length } xs \wedge (i = 0 \longrightarrow i' = 0) \wedge (\exists j. i = Suc\ j \longrightarrow i' = j)$
<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-step-r0-0*:
 $\text{get-suffix-types-step-r0 } (xs, 0) ys = (xs, 0)$
<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-step-r0-Suc*:

$\llbracket \text{Suc } i < \text{length } xs; \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \forall k < \text{length } xs. i < k \longrightarrow xs ! k = \text{suffix-type } ys k \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{get-suffix-types-step-r0 } (xs, \text{Suc } i) ys = (xs[i := \text{suffix-type } ys i], i)$
<proof>

fun *get-suffix-types-inv*

where

$\text{get-suffix-types-inv } ys (xs, i) =$
 $(\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \wedge i < \text{length } xs \wedge (\forall k < \text{length } xs. i \leq k \longrightarrow xs ! k = \text{suffix-type } ys k))$

lemma *get-suffix-types-inv-maintained*:

assumes *get-suffix-types-inv* $ys (xs, i)$

shows *get-suffix-types-inv* $ys (\text{get-suffix-types-step-r0 } (xs, i) ys)$
<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-inv-established*:

$xs \neq [] \implies \text{get-suffix-types-inv } xs (\text{replicate } (\text{length } xs) \text{ S-type, length } xs - \text{Suc } 0)$
<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-base-prod'*:

$\exists xs'. \text{repeat } n \text{ get-suffix-types-step-r0 } (xs, m) ys = (xs', m - n)$
<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-inv-holds*:

assumes $xs \neq []$

shows *get-suffix-types-inv* $xs (\text{get-suffix-types-base } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-base-prod*:

$\exists xs'. \text{get-suffix-types-base } xs = (xs', 0)$

<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-base-ref*:

$\text{get-suffix-types-base } xs = (\text{abs-get-suffix-types } xs, 0)$

<proof>

lemma *get-suffix-types-eq*:

$\text{get-suffix-types } xs = \text{abs-get-suffix-types } xs$

<proof>

lemmas *length-get-suffix-types =*

length-abs-get-suffix-types[simplified get-suffix-types-eq]

117 LMS types

lemma *is-lms-refinement*:

assumes $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T \ \forall i < \text{length } T. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i$
shows $\text{is-lms-ref } ST = \text{abs-is-lms } T$

<proof>

118 Extracting LMS types

lemma *extract-lms-eq*:

$\llbracket \text{length } ST = \text{length } T; \forall i < \text{length } T. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{extract-lms } ST = \text{abs-extract-lms } T$

<proof>

119 LMS Substrings

lemma *find-next-lms-refinement*:

$\llbracket \text{length } ST = \text{length } T; \forall i < \text{length } T. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{find-next-lms } ST = \text{abs-find-next-lms } T$

<proof>

lemma *lms-slice-refinement*:

$\llbracket \text{length } ST = \text{length } T; \forall i < \text{length } T. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{lms-slice-ref } T ST = \text{lms-slice } T$

<proof>

120 Rename Mapping

lemma *rename-mapping'-refinement*:

assumes $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T \ \forall i < \text{length } T. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i$
shows $\text{rename-mapping}' T ST = \text{abs-rename-mapping}' T$

<proof>

lemma *rename-mapping-refinement*:

assumes $\text{length } ST = \text{length } T$
assumes $\forall i < \text{length } T. ST ! i = \text{suffix-type } T i$
shows $\text{rename-mapping } T ST = \text{abs-rename-mapping } T$

<proof>

end

theory *SAIS-Verification*

imports

Get-Types-Verification

Induce-Verification

../abs-proof/Abs-SAIS-Verification-With-Valid-Precondition

../def/SAIS

begin

121 SAIS

termination *sais-r0*

<proof>

lemma *abs-sais-r0-distinct-simp*:

assumes $T = a \# b \# xs$
and $ST = \text{abs-get-suffix-types } T$
and $LMS0 = \text{extract-lms } ST [0..<\text{length } T]$
and $SA = \text{sa-induce id } T ST LMS0$
and $LMS = \text{extract-lms } ST SA$
and $\text{names} = \text{rename-mapping } T ST LMS$
and $T' = \text{rename-string } LMS0 \text{ names}$
and $\text{distinct } T'$
shows $\text{sais-r0 } T = \text{sa-induce id } T ST LMS$

<proof>

lemma *abs-sais-r0-not-distinct-simp*:

assumes $T = a \# b \# xs$
and $ST = \text{abs-get-suffix-types } T$
and $LMS0 = \text{extract-lms } ST [0..<\text{length } T]$
and $SA = \text{sa-induce id } T ST LMS0$
and $LMS = \text{extract-lms } ST SA$
and $\text{names} = \text{rename-mapping } T ST LMS$
and $T' = \text{rename-string } LMS0 \text{ names}$
and $LMS1 = \text{order-lms } LMS0 (\text{sais-r0 } T')$
and $\neg \text{distinct } T'$
shows $\text{sais-r0 } T = \text{sa-induce id } T ST LMS1$

<proof>

lemma *abs-sais-to-r0*:

$\text{valid-list } T \implies \text{abs-sais } T = \text{sais-r0 } T$

<proof>

termination *sais-r1*

<proof>

lemma *abs-sais-r0-to-r1*:

$\text{sais-r1 } T = \text{sais-r0 } T$

<proof>

lemma *abs-sais-to-r1*:

$\text{valid-list } T \implies \text{sais-r1 } T = \text{abs-sais } T$

<proof>

122 Correctness

interpretation *sais*: *Suffix-Array-Restricted sais*

<proof>

interpretation *abs-sais-ref-gen: Suffix-Array-General sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat sais*
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem *sais-gen-is-Suffix-Array-General:*
Suffix-Array-General sa \longleftrightarrow *sa = sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat sais*
 ⟨proof⟩

end
theory *Code-Extraction*
imports *../abs-proof/Abs-SAIS-Verification*
../proof/SAIS-Verification
begin

lemma [*code*]:
abs-is-lms T i =
 (if *i > 0* then
 if *suffix-type T i = S-type* \wedge *suffix-type T (i - 1) = L-type*
 then *True*
 else *False*
 else *False*)
 ⟨proof⟩

definition
bucket-upt-code :: (*a* :: {*linorder, order-bot*} \Rightarrow *nat*) \Rightarrow *a list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat set*
where
bucket-upt-code α *T b* \equiv
*set (filter ($\lambda x. \alpha (T ! x) < b$) [0..*length T*])*

lemma [*code*]:
bucket-upt α *T b = bucket-upt-code* α *T b*
 ⟨proof⟩

export-code *abs-sais* **in** *Haskell*
module-name *SAIS* **file-prefix** *abs-sais*

export-code *sais* **in** *Haskell*
module-name *SAIS-REF* **file-prefix** *sais*

end
theory *SACA-Equiv*
imports *sais/abs-proof/Abs-SAIS-Verification*
simple/Simple-SACA-Verification
sais/proof/SAIS-Verification
begin

lemma *Suffix-Array-General-imp-suffix-array:*

Suffix-Array-General sa \implies
sa s = simple-saca s
(proof)

theorem *Suffix-Array-General-equiv-spec:*
Suffix-Array-General sa \longleftrightarrow
sa = simple-saca
(proof)

corollary *abs-sais-equiv-simple-saca:*
sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat abs-sais = simple-saca
(proof)

corollary *sais-equiv-simple-saca:*
sa-nat-wrapper map-to-nat sais = simple-saca
(proof)

end

References

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