

Analysis of List Update Algorithms

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Abstract

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

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

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1 List Inversion

theory *Inversion*

imports *List-Index.List_Index*

begin

abbreviation $\text{dist_perm } xs \ ys \equiv \text{distinct } xs \wedge \text{distinct } ys \wedge \text{set } xs = \text{set } ys$

definition $\text{before_in} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{not_before_in}:$

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

lemma $\text{before_in_irefl}: x < x \text{ in } xs = \text{False}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Inv_tri_ineq}:$

$\text{dist_perm } xs \ ys \Longrightarrow \text{dist_perm } ys \ zs \Longrightarrow$

$\text{Inv } xs \ zs \subseteq \text{Inv } xs \ ys \cup \text{Inv } ys \ zs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *card_Inv_tri_ineq*:

$\text{dist_perm } xs \ ys \implies \text{dist_perm } ys \ zs \implies$

$\text{card } (\text{Inv } xs \ zs) \leq \text{card}(\text{Inv } xs \ ys) + \text{card } (\text{Inv } ys \ zs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

2 Swapping Adjacent Elements in a List

theory *Swaps*

imports *Inversion*

begin

Swap elements at index n and $\text{Suc } n$:

definition *swap* $n \ xs =$

$(\text{if } \text{Suc } n < \text{size } xs \text{ then } xs[n := xs!\text{Suc } n, \text{Suc } n := xs!n] \text{ else } xs)$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *distinct_swap[simp]*:

$\text{distinct}(\text{swap } i \ xs) = \text{distinct } xs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index_swap_distinct*:

$\text{distinct } xs \implies \text{Suc } n < \text{length } xs \implies$

$\text{index } (\text{swap } n \ xs) \ x =$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *before_in_swap*:
 $dist_perm\ xs\ ys \implies Suc\ n < size\ xs \implies$
 $x < y\ in\ (swap\ n\ xs) \longleftrightarrow$
 $x < y\ in\ xs \wedge \neg (x = xs!n \wedge y = xs!Suc\ n) \vee x = xs!Suc\ n \wedge y = xs!n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Inv_swap*: **assumes** *dist_perm xs ys*
shows *Inv xs (swap n ys) =*
(if Suc n < size xs
then if ys!n < ys!Suc n in xs
then Inv xs ys $\cup \{(ys!n, ys!Suc\ n)\}$
else Inv xs ys $-\{(ys!Suc\ n, ys!n)\}$
else Inv xs ys)
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Perform a list of swaps, from right to left:

abbreviation *swaps where swaps == foldr swap*

lemma *swaps_inv[simp]*:
 $set\ (swaps\ sws\ xs) = set\ xs \wedge$
 $size(swaps\ sws\ xs) = size\ xs \wedge$
 $distinct(swaps\ sws\ xs) = distinct\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *before_swaps*:

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

lemma *card_Inv_swaps*:

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

lemma *swaps_eq_nth_take_drop*: $i < \text{length } xs \implies$

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

lemma *index_swaps_size*: $\text{distinct } s \implies$

$\text{index } s \text{ } q \leq \text{index } (\text{swaps } s \text{ } s) \text{ } q + \text{length } s$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *index_swaps_last_size*: $\text{distinct } s \implies$

$\text{size } s \leq \text{index } (\text{swaps } s \text{ } s) \text{ } (\text{last } s) + \text{length } s + 1$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

3 Deterministic Online and Offline Algorithms

theory *On_Off*

imports *Complex_Main*

begin

type_synonym (s, r, a) *alg_off* = $s \Rightarrow r \text{ list} \Rightarrow a \text{ list}$

type_synonym (s, is, r, a) *alg_on* = $(s \Rightarrow is) * (s * is \Rightarrow r \Rightarrow a * is)$

locale *On_Off* =

fixes *step* :: $s \Rightarrow r \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow s$

fixes *t* :: $s \Rightarrow r \Rightarrow a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

fixes *wf* :: $s \Rightarrow r \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

begin

fun *T* :: $s \Rightarrow r \text{ list} \Rightarrow a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**

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

definition *Step* ::

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

where

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

abbreviation *config where*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$r) \text{ } rs$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

end

end

4 Probability Theory

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

begin

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

4.1 function E

definition $E :: real\ pmf \Rightarrow real$ **where**
 $E\ M = (\int x. x\ \partial\ \text{measure_pmf } M)$

translations

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *E_nonneg*:
 shows $(\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. 0 \leq x) \Longrightarrow 0 \leq E\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

lemma *E_mono3*:

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

lemma E_mono2 :
fixes $f::'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$
shows $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } X) \Longrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set_pmf } X. (f x) \leq (u x)) \Longrightarrow E (\text{map_pmf } f X) \leq E (\text{map_pmf } u X)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 function bv

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

```

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

```

lemma *bv_finite*: *finite (bv n)*
 <proof>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 function *flip*

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *flip_twice*: $\text{flip } i (\text{flip } i b) = b$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

4.4 Example for pmf

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

}

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

4.5 Sum Distribution

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

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

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

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

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

definition *Proj1_pmf* *D* = *map_pmf* (%*a*. case *a* of *Inl e* $\Rightarrow$ *e*) (*cond_pmf* *D* {*f*. ($\exists e$. *Inl e* = *f*)})

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

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

lemma *none*: $p > 0 \Rightarrow p < 1 \Rightarrow$ (*set_pmf* (*bernoulli_pmf p* $\gg$ (λb . if *b* then *map_pmf Inl Da* else *map_pmf Inr Db*)) $\cap$ {*f*. ($\exists e$. *Inl e* = *f*)}) $\neq$ {}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *none2*: $p > 0 \Rightarrow p < 1 \Rightarrow$ (*set_pmf* (*bernoulli_pmf p* $\gg$ (λb . if *b* then *map_pmf Inl Da* else *map_pmf Inr Db*)) $\cap$ {*f*. ($\exists e$. *Inr e* = *f*)}) $\neq$ {}
 ⟨proof⟩

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

thm *integral_measure_pmf*

thm *pmf_cond pmf_cond[OF none]*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

term *bind_pmf*

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

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

<proof>

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


```

lemma Sum_map_pmf: assumes a: map_pmf fa Da = Da' and b: map_pmf
fb Db = Db'
  shows map_pmf (sum_map_pmf fa fb) (Sum_pmf p Da Db)
    = Sum_pmf p Da' Db'
<proof>

```

end

5 Randomized Online and Offline Algorithms

```

theory Competitive_Analysis
imports
  Prob_Theory
  On_Off
begin

```

5.1 Competitive Analysis Formalized

```

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

```

5.1.1 classes of algorithms

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

5.1.2 Randomized Online and Offline Algorithms

```

context On_Off
begin

```

```

fun steps where

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 embedding of deterministic into randomized algorithms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

end

end

6 Deterministic List Update

theory *Move_to_Front*

imports

Swaps

On_Off

Competitive_Analysis

begin

declare *Let_def[simp]*

6.1 Function *mtf*

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

mtf *x* *xs* =

(if $x \in \text{set } xs$ then $x \# (\text{take } (\text{index } xs \ x) \ xs) @ \text{drop } (\text{index } xs \ x + 1) \ xs$
else *xs*)

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *before_in_mtf*: **assumes** $z \in \text{set } xs$

shows $x < y \text{ in } \text{mtf } z \ xs \iff$

$(y \neq z \wedge (\text{if } x=z \text{ then } y \in \text{set } xs \text{ else } x < y \text{ in } xs))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Inv_mtf*: $\text{set } xs = \text{set } ys \implies z : \text{set } ys \implies \text{Inv } xs \ (\text{mtf } z \ ys) =$

$\text{Inv } xs \ ys \cup \{(x,z) \mid x < z \text{ in } xs \wedge x < z \text{ in } ys\}$

$- \{(z,x) \mid x < z \text{ in } xs \wedge x < z \text{ in } ys\}$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

6.2 Function *mtf2*

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *card_Inv_mtf2*: $xs!j = ys!0 \implies j < \text{length } xs \implies \text{dist_perm } xs \text{ } ys$
 $\implies$
 $\text{card } (\text{Inv } (\text{swaps } [i..
 ⟨proof⟩$

6.3 Function *Lxy*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.4 List Update as Online/Offline Algorithm

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

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

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

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

definition *static where static s rs = (set rs $\subseteq$ set s)*

interpretation *On_Off step t static <proof>*

type_synonym *'a alg_off = 'a state $\Rightarrow$ 'a list $\Rightarrow$ answer list*

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

lemma *T_ge_len: length as = length rs $\implies$ T s rs as $\geq$ length rs*
<proof>

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

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

lemma *step_Nil_iff[simp]: step xs r act = [] $\longleftrightarrow$ xs = []*
<proof>

lemma *set_step2: set(step s r (mf,sws)) = set s*
<proof>

lemma *set_step: set(step s r act) = set s*
<proof>

lemma *distinct_step: distinct(step s r as) = distinct s*
<proof>

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

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

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

lemma *potential:*

fixes *t :: nat $\Rightarrow$ 'a::linordered_ab_group_add and p :: nat $\Rightarrow$ 'a*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *before_Cons[simp]*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_config_distinct*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_config_set*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_config*:

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_dist_perm*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_rand_distinct*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_rand_set*:

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *config_rand*:

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

lemma *config_rand_dist_perm*:

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

locale *MTF_Off* =

fixes $as :: \text{answer list}$

fixes $rs :: 'a \text{ list}$

fixes $s0 :: 'a \text{ list}$

assumes $\text{dist_s0}[simp]: \text{distinct } s0$

assumes $\text{len_as}: \text{length } as = \text{length } rs$

begin

definition $\text{mtf_A} :: \text{nat list where}$

$\text{mtf_A} = \text{map fst } as$

definition $\text{sw_A} :: \text{nat list list where}$

$\text{sw_A} = \text{map snd } as$

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

$s_A \ 0 = s0 \mid$

$s_A(\text{Suc } n) = \text{step } (s_A \ n) \ (rs!n) \ (\text{mtf_A}!n, \text{sw_A}!n)$

lemma $\text{length_s_A}[simp]: \text{length}(s_A \ n) = \text{length } s0$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $set_s_A[simp]$: $set(s_A\ n) = set\ s0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma $length_s_mtf[simp]$: $length(s_mtf\ n) = length\ s0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dist_s_mtf[simp]$: $distinct(s_mtf\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $set_s_mtf[simp]$: $set\ (s_mtf\ n) = set\ s0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $dperm_inv$: $dist_perm\ (s_A\ n)\ (s_mtf\ n)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *nth_off_MTF*: $n < \text{length } rs \implies \text{off2_MTF } s\ rs\ !\ n = (\text{size}(\text{fst } s) - 1, [])$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *t_mtf_MTF*: $n < \text{length } rs \implies t_mtf\ n = \text{int } (t\ (s_mtf\ n)\ (rs\ !\ n)\ (\text{off_MTF } s\ rs\ !\ n))$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

end

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

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

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

6.6 Lower Bound for Competitiveness

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

lemma *rat_fun_lem*:
fixes $l c :: \text{real}$
assumes $[simp]: F \neq \text{bot}$
assumes $0 < l$
assumes *ev*:
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda n. l \leq f n / g n) F$

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

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

Sorting

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cruel adversary:

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

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

lemma *set_cruel*: *s* $\neq$ [] $\implies$ set(*cruel* *A* (*s*,*is*) *n*) $\subseteq$ set *s*
 <proof>

lemma *static_cruel*: *s* $\neq$ [] $\implies$ static *s* (*cruel* *A* (*s*,*is*) *n*)
 <proof>

lemma *T_cruel*:
s $\neq$ [] $\implies$ distinct *s* $\implies$
T *s* (*cruel* *A* (*s*,*is*) *n*) (*off2* *A* (*s*,*is*) (*cruel* *A* (*s*,*is*) *n*)) $\geq$ *n**(length *s*)
 <proof>

lemma *length_cruel[simp]*: length (*cruel* *A* *s* *n*) = *n*
 <proof>

lemma *t_sort_sws*: *t* *s* *r* (*mf*, sort_sws *k* *s*) $\leq$ size *s* ^ 2 + size *s* + 1
 <proof>

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

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

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

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

The main theorem:

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

end

theory *Bit_Strings*
imports *Complex_Main*
begin

7 Lemmas about BitStrings and sets thereof

7.1 the set of bitstring of length m is finite

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 Average out the second sum for free-absch

lemma *Expactation2or1*: $\text{finite } S \implies \text{finite } Tr \implies \text{finite } Fa \implies \text{card } Tr + \text{card } Fa + \text{card } S \leq l \implies$
 $S \cap (Tr \cup Fa) = \{\} \implies Tr \cap Fa = \{\} \implies S \cup Tr \cup Fa \subseteq \{0..<l\} \implies$
 $(\sum x \in \{xs. (\forall i \in Tr. xs ! i) \wedge (\forall i \in Fa. \neg xs ! i) \wedge \text{length } xs = l\}. \sum j \in S. \text{if } x ! j \text{ then } 2 \text{ else } 1)$
 $= 3 / 2 * \text{real } (\text{card } S) * 2^{l - \text{card } Tr - \text{card } Fa}$
 <proof>

end

8 Effect of mtf2

theory *MTF2_Effects*
imports *Move_to_Front*
begin

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

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

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

lemma *mtf2_effect*:

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

lemma *mtf2_forward_effect1*:

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *mtf2_forward_effect1'*:

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

lemma

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

lemma

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

lemma

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *x_stays_before_y_if_y_not_moved_to_front*:

assumes $q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs \ x \in \text{set } xs \ y \in \text{set } xs \ y \neq q$
and $x < y \text{ in } xs$
shows $x < y \text{ in } (mtf2 \ n \ q \ xs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect1*:
assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$
 $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i)$
 $< \text{length } xs$
 $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{index } xs \ q < i \wedge i < \text{length } xs$
 <proof>

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect2*:
assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs \ \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs)$
 $(xs \ ! \ i) = \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{index } xs \ q = i$
 <proof>

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect3*:
assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$
 $\text{index } xs \ q - n < \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \wedge \text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) \leq \text{index } xs \ q$
 $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $\text{index } xs \ q - n \leq i \wedge i < \text{index } xs \ q$
 <proof>

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect4*:
assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$
 $\text{index } (\text{mtf2 } n \ q \ xs) \ (xs \ ! \ i) < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 $i < \text{length } xs$
shows $i < \text{index } xs \ q - n$
 <proof>

lemma *mtf2_backwards_effect4'*:
assumes $\text{index } xs \ q < \text{length } xs \ q \in \text{set } xs \ \text{distinct } xs$

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

lemma

assumes $distA$: $distinct\ A$ **and**

asm : $q \in set\ A$

shows

$mtf2_mono$: $q < x\ in\ A \implies q < x\ in\ (mtf2\ n\ q\ A)$ **and**

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

8.1 effect of mtf2 on index

lemma $swapsthrough$: $distinct\ xs \implies q \in set\ xs \implies index\ (swaps\ [index\ xs\ q - entf..<index\ xs\ q]\ xs)\ q = index\ xs\ q - entf$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

term $mtf2$

lemma $mtf2_moves_to_front$: $distinct\ xs \implies q \in set\ xs \implies index\ (mtf2\ (length\ xs)\ q\ xs)\ q = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $xy_relativorder_mtf2$:

assumes

$q \neq x\ q \neq y\ distinct\ xs\ x \in set\ xs\ y \in set\ xs\ q \in set\ xs$

shows $x < y\ in\ mtf2\ n\ q\ xs$

$= x < y\ in\ xs$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mtf2_moves_to_frontm1$: $distinct\ xs \implies q \in set\ xs \implies index\ (mtf2\ (length\ xs - 1)\ q\ xs)\ q = 0$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $mtf2_moves_to_front'$: $distinct\ xs \implies y \in set\ xs \implies x \in set\ xs \implies x \neq y \implies x < y\ in\ mtf2\ (length\ xs - 1)\ x\ xs = True$

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

end

9 BIT: an Online Algorithm for the List Update Problem

theory *BIT*
imports
Bit_Strings
MTF2_Effects
begin

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

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

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

9.1 Definition of BIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.2 Properties of BIT's state distribution

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

9.2.1 About the Internal State

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

lemma *config'_n_init*: **fixes** $qs\ init\ n$
shows $map_pmf\ (snd \circ snd)\ (config'_rand\ (BIT_init, BIT_step)\ init\ qs) = map_pmf\ (snd \circ snd)\ init$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.3 BIT is 1.75-competitive (a combinatorial proof)

9.3.1 Definition of the Locale and Helper Functions

locale *BIT_Off* =

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

fun s_A :: nat ⇒ 'a list where

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.3.2 The Potential Function

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.3.3 Helper lemmas

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

9.3.4 InvOf

term *Inv*

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

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

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

lemma *numberofIsbeschr*: **assumes**

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

9.3.5 Upper Bound on the Cost of BIT

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

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

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

9.3.6 Main Lemma

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

9.3.7 Lift the Result to the Whole Request List

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

end

9.3.8 Generalize Competitiveness of BIT

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

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

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

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

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

end

10 Partial cost model

theory *Partial_Cost_Model*
imports *Move_to_Front*
begin

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

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

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

interpretation *On_Off_step* $t_p\ static\ \langle proof \rangle$

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

end

11 Equivalence of Regular Expression with Variables

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

begin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *L_mono*: $S1 \subseteq S2 \implies L S1 \subseteq L S2$
 <proof>

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

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

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

lemma $L(M1 \cup M2) = (L M1) \cup (L M2)$
 <proof>

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

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

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

lemma *lang_verund4*: $L \text{ (set } rs) = \text{lang (verund } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lang_verund1*: $r \in L \text{ (set } rs) \implies r \in \text{lang (verund } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lang_verund2*: $r \in \text{lang (verund } rs) \implies r \in L \text{ (set } rs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

lemma $\square \in L \text{ (starS } S)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *power_mono*: $L1 \subseteq L2 \implies (L1 :: 'a \text{ lang}) \rightsquigarrow n \subseteq L2 \rightsquigarrow n$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *star_mono*: $L1 \subseteq L2 \implies \text{star } L1 \subseteq \text{star } L2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lstar*: $L(\text{starS } M) = \text{star (L(M))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substL_star*: $L \text{ (substL (star } L1) \sigma) = L \text{ (starS (substL } L1 \sigma))}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *substitutionslemma*:
fixes $E :: \text{nat rexp}$
shows $L \text{ (substL (lang(E)) } \sigma) = \text{lang (subst } E \sigma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *lift*: $\text{lang } e1 = \text{lang } e2 \implies \text{lang (subst } e1 \sigma) = \text{lang (subst } e2 \sigma)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

11.1 Examples

lemma $\text{lang (Plus (Atom (x::nat)) (Atom x))} = \text{lang (Atom } x)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun *seq* :: $'a \text{ rexp list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ rexp}$ **where**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

definition *mycasexy* *x y* = *Plus* (*seq*[*Star* (*Plus* (*Atom* *x*) (*Atom* *y*)), *Atom*
x, *Atom* *x*, *Atom* *y*])

 (*seq*[*Star* (*Plus* (*Atom* *x*) (*Atom* *y*)), *Atom* *y*, *Atom* *y*, *Atom* *x*])

definition *mycaseyx* *x y* = *Plus* (*seq*[*Star* (*Plus* (*Atom* *x*) (*Atom* *y*)), *Atom*
x, *Atom* *y*, *Atom* *x*])

 (*seq*[*Star* (*Plus* (*Atom* *x*) (*Atom* *y*)), *Atom* *y*, *Atom* *x*, *Atom* *y*])

definition *mycasexx* *x y* = *Plus* (*seq*[*Star* (*Plus* (*Atom* *x*) (*Atom* *y*)), *Atom*
x, *Atom* *x*])

 (*seq*[*Star* (*Plus* (*Atom* *x*) (*Atom* *y*)), *Atom* *y*, *Atom* *y*])

definition *mycasexy* *x y* = *Plus* (*seq*[*Atom* *x*, *Atom* *y*]) (*seq*[*Atom* *y*, *Atom*
x])

definition *mycasex* *x y* = *Plus* (*Atom* *y*) (*Atom* *x*)

definition *mycases* *x y* = *Plus*
 (*mycasexy* *x y*)
 (*Plus* (*mycaseyx* *x y*)
 (*Plus* (*mycasexx* *x y*)
 (*Plus* (*mycasexy* *x y*) (*Plus* (*mycasex* *x y*) (*One*))))))

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

end

12 OPT2

```

theory OPT2
imports
  Partial_Cost_Model
  RExp_Var
begin

```

12.1 Definition

```

fun OPT2 :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  (nat * nat list) list where
  OPT2 [] [x,y] = []
| OPT2 [a] [x,y] = [(0,[])]
| OPT2 (a#b# $\sigma'$ ) [x,y] = (if a=x then (0,[]) # (OPT2 (b# $\sigma'$ ) [x,y])
                             else (if b=x then (0,[]) # (OPT2 (b# $\sigma'$ ) [x,y])
                             else (1,[]) # (OPT2 (b# $\sigma'$ ) [y,x])))

```

lemma OPT2_length: length (OPT2 σ [x, y]) = length σ
 <proof>

lemma OPT2x: OPT2 (x# σ') [x,y] = (0,[])#(OPT2 σ' [x,y])
 <proof>

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

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

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

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

$in\ T_p\ L\ (rest1)\ (OPT2\ (rest1)\ L))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *yup*: $T_p\ [x,\ y]\ (x\ \# \ rest1)\ (OPT2\ (x\ \# \ rest1)\ [x,\ y])$
 $= (let\ L=step\ [x,y]\ x\ (hd\ (OPT2\ (x\ \# \ rest1)\ [x,\ y])))$
 $in\ T_p\ L\ (rest1)\ (OPT2\ (rest1)\ L))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

12.2 Proof of Optimality

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

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

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

12.3 Performance on the four phase forms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

qs
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

12.4 The function steps

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

end

13 Phase Partitioning

theory *Phase_Partitioning*
imports *OPT2*
begin

13.1 Definition of Phases

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

definition *Lxx* **where**
 $Lxx (x::nat) \ y = \text{lang } (L_lasthasxx \ x \ y)$

lemma *Lxx_not_nullable*: $\square \notin Lxx \ x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

thm *UnE*

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

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

thm *UnE LxxE*

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

13.2 OPT2 Splitting

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

13.3 Phase Partitioning lemma

theorem *Phase_partitioning_general*:

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

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

theorem *Phase_partitioning_general_det*:

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

end

14 List factoring technique

theory *List_Factoring*

imports

Partial_Cost_Model

MTF2_Effects

begin

hide__const *config compet*

14.1 Helper functions

14.1.1 Helper lemmas

lemma *befaf*: **assumes** $q \in \text{set } s$ *distinct s*
shows $\text{before } q \ s \cup \{q\} \cup \text{after } q \ s = \text{set } s$
<proof>

lemma *index_sum*: **assumes** *distinct s* $q \in \text{set } s$
shows $\text{index } s \ q = (\sum e \in \text{set } s. \text{if } e < q \text{ in } s \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
<proof>

14.1.2 ALG

fun *ALG* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list} * 'is) \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{ALG } x \ qs \ i \ s = (\text{if } x < (qs!i) \text{ in } fst \ s \text{ then } 1::\text{nat} \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *t_p_sumofALG*: *distinct (fst s)* $\implies \text{snd } a = [] \implies (qs!i) \in \text{set } (fst \ s)$
 $\implies t_p \ (fst \ s) \ (qs!i) \ a = (\sum e \in \text{set } (fst \ s). \text{ALG } e \ qs \ i \ s)$
<proof>

lemma *t_p_sumofALGreal*: **assumes** *distinct (fst s)* $\text{snd } a = []$ $qs!i \in \text{set } (fst \ s)$
shows $\text{real}(t_p \ (fst \ s) \ (qs!i) \ a) = (\sum e \in \text{set } (fst \ s). \text{real}(\text{ALG } e \ qs \ i \ s))$
<proof>

14.1.3 The function steps'

fun *steps'* **where**
 $\text{steps}' \ s \ _\ _\ 0 = s$
 $\mid \text{steps}' \ s \ [] \ [] \ (\text{Suc } n) = s$
 $\mid \text{steps}' \ s \ (q\#qs) \ (a\#as) \ (\text{Suc } n) = \text{steps}' \ (\text{step } s \ q \ a) \ qs \ as \ n$

lemma *steps'_steps*: $\text{length } as = \text{length } qs \implies \text{steps}' \ s \ as \ qs \ (\text{length } as) = \text{steps } s \ as \ qs$
<proof>

lemma *steps'_length*: $\text{length } qs = \text{length } as \implies n \leq \text{length } as$

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

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

lemma $\text{steps}'_distinct2$: $\text{length } qs = \text{length } as \implies n \leq \text{length } as$
 $\implies \text{distinct } s \implies \text{distinct } (\text{steps}' s \text{ } qs \text{ } as \text{ } n)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

14.1.4 ALG'_det

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

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

14.1.5 ALG'

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

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

lemma *ALG'_refl*: $qs!i = x \implies ALG' A \text{ qs init } i \ x = 0$
 ⟨proof⟩

14.1.6 *ALGxy_det*

definition *ALGxy_det* **where**

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

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

14.1.7 *ALGxy*

definition *ALGxy* **where**

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

lemma *ALGxy_def2*:

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

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

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

lemma *ALGxy_wholerange*: $ALGxy \ A \ \text{qs init } x \ y$

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

⟨proof⟩

14.2 Transformation to Blocking Cost

lemma *umformung*:

fixes $A :: (('a::linorder) \ list, 'is, 'a, (nat * nat \ list)) \ alg_on_rand$

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

assumes *inlist*: $set \ qs \subseteq set \ init$

assumes *dist*: *distinct init*

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

shows $T_{p_on_rand} A \text{ init } qs =$
 $(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set init} \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x < y\}. ALGxy A qs \text{ init } x$
 $y)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *before_in_index1*:
fixes l
assumes $\text{set } l = \{x,y\}$ **and** $\text{length } l = 2$ **and** $x \neq y$
shows $(\text{if } (x < y \text{ in } l) \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1) = \text{index } l \ x$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *before_in_index2*:
fixes l
assumes $\text{set } l = \{x,y\}$ **and** $\text{length } l = 2$ **and** $x \neq y$
shows $(\text{if } (x < y \text{ in } l) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0) = \text{index } l \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

14.3 The pairwise property

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

definition $P\text{before_in } x \ y \ A \ qs \ \text{init} = \text{map_pmf } (\lambda p. x < y \text{ in } \text{fst } p) (\text{config_rand } A \ \text{init } qs)$

lemma *T_on_n_no_paid*:
assumes
 $\text{nopaid: } \bigwedge s \ n. \text{map_pmf } (\lambda x. \text{snd } (\text{fst } x)) (\text{snd } A \ s \ n) = \text{return_pmf } \square$
shows $T_{on_rand_n} A \ \text{init } qs \ i = E (\text{config'' } A \ qs \ \text{init } i \gg (\lambda p. \text{return_pmf } (\text{real}(\text{index } (\text{fst } p) (qs ! i))))))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *pairwise_property_lemma*:

assumes

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

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

$\implies x \neq y$

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

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

$\rangle)$

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

shows *pairwise A*

<proof>

lemma *umf_pair*: **assumes**

0: *pairwise A*

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

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

assumes *3*: *distinct init*

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

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

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

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

<proof>

14.4 List Factoring for OPT

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

ALG_P [] *x y xs* = $(0 :: \text{ nat})$

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

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

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

$\text{ then } 1$

$\text{ else } 0)$

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

lemma *ALG_P_erwischt_alle*:

assumes *dinit*: *distinct init*

shows

$\forall l < \text{ length } sws. \text{ Suc } (sws!l) < \text{ length init} \implies \text{ length } sws$

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

$x < y\}. \text{ ALG_P } sws \text{ } x \text{ } y \text{ init})$

<proof>

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

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

lemma $ALG_P'_rest$: $n < length\ qs \implies n < length\ Strat \implies$
 $ALG_P'\ Strat\ (take\ n\ qs\ @\ [qs\ !\ n])\ init\ n\ x\ y =$
 $ALG_P'\ (take\ n\ Strat\ @\ [Strat\ !\ n])\ (take\ n\ qs\ @\ [qs\ !\ n])\ init\ n\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ALG_P'_rest2$: $n < length\ qs \implies n < length\ Strat \implies$
 $ALG_P'\ Strat\ qs\ init\ n\ x\ y =$
 $ALG_P'\ (Strat@r1)\ (qs@r2)\ init\ n\ x\ y$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

lemma ALG_P_split : $length\ qs < length\ Strat \implies ALG_Pxy\ Strat\ (qs@[q])$
 $init\ x\ y = ALG_Pxy\ Strat\ qs\ init\ x\ y$
 $+ ALG_P'\ Strat\ (qs@[q])\ init\ (length\ qs)\ x\ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

lemma *T1_7'*: $T_p \ \text{init } qs \ \text{Strat} = T_{p_opt} \ \text{init } qs \implies \text{length } \text{Strat} = \text{length } qs$
 $\implies n \leq \text{length } qs \implies$
 $x \neq (y :: ('a :: \text{linorder})) \implies$
 $x \in \text{set } \text{init} \implies y \in \text{set } \text{init} \implies \text{distinct } \text{init} \implies$
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init} \implies$
 $(\exists \text{Strat2 } \text{sws}.$
 $T_{p_opt} \ (\text{Lxy } \text{init } \{x, y\}) \ (\text{Lxy } (\text{take } n \ qs) \ \{x, y\}) \preceq T_p \ (\text{Lxy } \text{init } \{x, y\})$
 $(\text{Lxy } (\text{take } n \ qs) \ \{x, y\}) \ \text{Strat2} \ \text{length } \text{Strat2} = \text{length } (\text{Lxy } (\text{take } n \ qs) \ \{x, y\}))$

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

lemma *T1_7*:

assumes $T_p \text{ init } qs \text{ Strat} = T_{p_opt} \text{ init } qs \text{ length Strat} = \text{length } qs$
 $x \neq (y :: ('a :: \text{linorder})) \ x \in \text{set init } y \in \text{set init distinct init}$
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set init}$
shows $T_{p_opt} (Lxy \text{ init } \{x,y\}) (Lxy \text{ qs } \{x,y\})$
 $\leq \text{ALGxy_det Strat } qs \text{ init } x \ y + \text{ALG_Pxy Strat } qs \text{ init } x \ y$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *T_snoc*: $\text{length } rs = \text{length } as$

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

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

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

lemma *steps'_take*:

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

lemma *Tp_darstellung*: $\text{length } qs = \text{length } Strat$

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

lemma *umformung_OPT'*:

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

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

lemma $nn_contains_Inf:$
fixes $S :: nat\ set$
assumes $nn: S \neq \{\}$
shows $Inf\ S \in S$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $steps_length: length\ qs = length\ as \implies length\ (steps\ s\ qs\ as) =$
 $length\ s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

corollary *OPT_zerlegen:*

assumes

dist: distinct init

and *c: init* $\neq \square$

and *setqsinit: set qs* $\subseteq$ *set init*

shows $(\sum (x,y) \in \{(x,y) :: ('a :: \text{linorder})\}. x \in \text{set init} \wedge y \in \text{set init} \wedge x < y).$
 $(T_{p_opt} (Lxy \text{ init } \{x,y\}) (Lxy \text{ qs } \{x,y\})))$
 $\leq T_{p_opt} \text{ init } \text{qs}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

14.5 Factoring Lemma

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

lemma *factoringlemma_withconstant:*

fixes *A*

and *b::real*

and *c::real*

assumes *c: c* ≥ 1

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

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

assumes *pw: pairwise A*

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *factoringlemma_withconstant':*

fixes *A*

```

    and  $b::real$ 
    and  $c::real$ 
    assumes  $c: c \geq 1$ 
    assumes  $dist: \forall e \in S0. \text{distinct } e$ 
    assumes  $notempty: \forall e \in S0. \text{length } e > 0$ 

    assumes  $pw: \text{pairwise } A$ 

    assumes  $on2: \forall s0 \in S0. \exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } s0\}. \forall (x,y) \in \{(x,y). \\ x \in \text{set } s0 \wedge y \in \text{set } s0 \wedge x < y\}. T_{p\_on\_rand} A (Lxy \ s0 \ \{x,y\}) (Lxy \ qs \ \{x,y\}) \\ \leq c * (T_{p\_opt} (Lxy \ s0 \ \{x,y\}) (Lxy \ qs \ \{x,y\})) + b$ 
    assumes  $nopaid: \bigwedge is \ s \ q. \forall ((free,paid), \_) \in (snd \ A \ (s, is) \ q). \text{paid} = []$ 
    assumes  $4: \bigwedge init \ qs. \text{distinct } init \implies \text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } init \implies (\bigwedge x. \\ x < \text{length } qs \implies \text{finite } (\text{set\_pmf } (\text{config}'' A \ qs \ \text{init } x)))$ 

    shows  $\text{compet\_rand } A \ c \ S0$ 
  <proof>

end

```

15 TS: another 2-competitive Algorithm

```

theory TS
imports
  OPT2
  Phase_Partitioning
  Move_to_Front
  List_Factoring
  RExp_Var
begin

```

15.1 Definition of TS

definition TS_step_d where

```

 $TS\_step\_d \ s \ q = (($ 
  (
    let  $li = \text{index } (snd \ s) \ q$  in
    (if  $li = \text{length } (snd \ s)$  then 0 — requested for first time
    else (let  $\text{since\_last} = \text{take } li \ (snd \ s)$ 
    in (let  $S = \{x. x < q \text{ in } (fst \ s) \wedge \text{count\_list } \text{since\_last } x \leq 1\}$ 
    in
      (if  $S = \{\}$  then 0
      else

```



```

      (index (fst s) q) - Min ( (index (fst s)) ‘ S)))
    )
  )
),[]), q#(snd s))

```

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

fun $TSstep$ **where**

```

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

```

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

abbreviation $TSdet$ **where**

```

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

```

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

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

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

$n \text{ xs} \rangle @ \text{init}H$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

15.2 Behaviour of TS on lists of length 2

lemma

fixes $hs \ x \ y$
assumes $x \neq y$
shows $\text{oneTS_step} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], x \# y \# hs) \quad y = ((1, []), y \# x \# y \# hs)$
and $\text{oneTS_stepyyy} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], y \# x \# hs) \quad y = ((\text{Suc } 0, []), y \# y \# x \# hs)$
and $\text{oneTS_stepx} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], x \# x \# hs) \quad y = ((0, []), y \# x \# x \# hs)$
and $\text{oneTS_stepy} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], []) \quad y = ((0, []), [y])$
and $\text{oneTS_stepxy} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], [x]) \quad y = ((0, []), [y, x])$
and $\text{oneTS_stepyy} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], [y]) \quad y = ((\text{Suc } 0, []), [y, y])$
and $\text{oneTS_stepyx} : \quad \text{TS_step_d} ([x, y], hs) \quad x = ((0, []), x \# hs)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{oneTS_steps} = \text{oneTS_stepx} \text{ oneTS_stepxy} \text{ oneTS_stepyx} \text{ oneTS_stepy}$
 $\text{oneTS_stepyyy} \text{ oneTS_stepyyyy} \text{ oneTS_step}$

15.3 Analysis of the Phases

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.1 (yx)*?

lemma TS_yx' : **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang$ ($Star(Times(Atom\ y)(Atom\ x))$)

$\exists hs. h = [x, y] @ hs$

shows $T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ (qs @ r) = length\ qs + T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], ((rev\ qs)\ @h))\ r$

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.2 ?x

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.3 ?yy

lemma TS_yy' : **assumes** $x \neq y$ $\exists hs. h = [x, y] @ hs$

shows $T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ [y, y] = 1\ config'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ [y, y] = ([y, x], rev\ [y, y] @ h)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.4 yx(yx)*?

lemma TS_yxyx' : **assumes** $[simp]: x \neq y$ **and** $qs \in lang$ ($seq[Times(Atom\ y)(Atom\ x), Star(Times(Atom\ y)(Atom\ x))]$)

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

shows $T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ (qs @ r) = length\ qs - 1 + T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], rev\ qs @ h)\ r$

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_xr' : **assumes** $x \neq y$ $qs \in lang$ ($Plus(Atom\ x)\ One$)

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

shows $T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], h)\ (qs @ r) = T_on'(rTS\ h0)\ ([x, y], rev\ qs @ h)\ r$

$((\exists hs. (rev\ qs\ @\ h) = [x, x] @\ hs) \vee (rev\ qs\ @\ h) = [x] \vee (rev\ qs\ @\ h) = [])$
 $config' (rTS\ h0) ([x, y], h) (qs @ r) = config' (rTS\ h0) ([x, y], rev\ qs\ @\ h) r$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $TS_b'1$: **assumes** $x \neq y\ h = [] \vee (\exists hs. h = [x, x] @\ hs)$

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_b1'' : **assumes**

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_b2'' : **assumes**

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

15.3.6 (x+1)yy

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma TS_a'' : **assumes**

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

$set \ qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \ qs \in lang \ (seq \ [Plus \ (Atom \ x) \ One, Atom \ y, Atom \ y])$

shows

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

$\wedge \ T_p_on_rand' \ (embed \ (rTS \ h0)) \ s \ qs = 2$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_c1'' : **assumes**

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_c2'' : **assumes**

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

15.3.8 xx

lemma $\text{request_first}: x \neq y \implies \text{Step } (rTS \ h) ([x, y], is) \ x = ([x, y], x \# is)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $ts_d': qs \in Lxx \ x \ y \implies$
 $x \neq y \implies$
 $h = [] \vee (\exists \ hs. \ h = [x, x] @ \ hs) \implies$
 $qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } x]) \implies$
 $T_on' (rTS \ h0) ([x, y], h) \ qs = 0 \wedge$
 $TS_inv' (\text{config}' (rTS \ h0) ([x, y], h) \ qs) \ x \ [x, y]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $TS_d': \text{assumes } xny: x \neq y \text{ and } h = [] \vee (\exists \ hs. \ h = [x, x] @ \ hs)$
and $qsis: qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } x])$
shows $T_on' (rTS \ h0) ([x, y], h) \ qs \leq 2 * T_p [x, y] \ qs \ (OPT2 \ qs \ [x, y])$

and $TS_inv' (\text{config}' (rTS \ h0) ([x, y], h) \ qs) \ (\text{last } qs) \ [x, y]$
and $T_on' (rTS \ h0) ([x, y], h) \ qs = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $TS_d'': \text{assumes}$
 $x \neq y \ \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \ TS_inv \ s \ x \ [x0, y0]$
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in \text{lang } (\text{seq } [\text{Atom } x, \text{Atom } x])$
shows $TS_inv (\text{config}'_rand (\text{embed } (rTS \ h0)) \ s \ qs) \ (\text{last } qs) \ [x0, y0]$
 $\wedge T_on_rand' (\text{embed } (rTS \ h0)) \ s \ qs = 0$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

15.4 Phase Partitioning

lemma $D': \text{assumes } \sigma' \in Lxx \ x \ y \text{ and } x \neq y \text{ and } TS_inv' ([x, y], h) \ x$
 $[x, y]$
shows $T_on' (rTS \ h0) ([x, y], h) \ \sigma' \leq 2 * T_p [x, y] \ \sigma' \ (OPT2 \ \sigma' \ [x,$

$y]$)
 $\wedge TS_inv (config'_rand (embed (rTS h0)) (return_pmf ([x, y], h))$
 $\sigma') (last \sigma') [x, y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem TS_OPT2' : $(x::nat) \neq y \implies set \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $\implies T_{p_on} (rTS []) [x, y] \sigma \leq 2 * real (T_{p_opt} [x, y] \sigma) + 2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

15.5 TS is pairwise

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

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

lemma s_TS_append : $i \leq length as \implies s_TS init h (as@bs) i = s_TS init$
 $h as i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $s_TS_distinct$: $distinct init \implies i < length qs \implies distinct (fst (TSdet$
 $init h qs i))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

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

lemma *step_no_action*: *step s q (0,[]) = s*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *s_TS_set*: *i ≤ length qs ⇒ set (s_TS init h qs i) = set init*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *count_notin2*: *count_list xs x = 0 ⇒ x ∉ set xs*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *mtf2_q_passes*: **assumes** *q ∈ set xs distinct xs*
and *index xs q - n ≤ index xs x index xs x < index xs q*
shows *q < x in (mtf2 n q xs)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *twotox*:
assumes *count_list bs y ≤ 1*
and *distinct init*
and *x ∈ set init*
and *y : set init*
and *x ∉ set bs*
and *x ≠ y*
shows *x < y in s_TS init h (as@[x]@bs@[x]) (length (as@[x]@bs@[x]))*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *count_drop*: *count_list (drop n cs) x ≤ count_list cs x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *count_take_less*: **assumes** *n ≤ m*
shows *count_list (take n cs) x ≤ count_list (take m cs) x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *count_take*: *count_list (take n cs) x ≤ count_list cs x*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *casexy*: **assumes** *σ = as@[x]@bs@[x]@cs*
and *x ∉ set cs*
and *set cs ⊆ set init*
and *x ∈ set init*
and *distinct init*
and *x ∉ set bs*
and *set as ⊆ set init*
and *set bs ⊆ set init*
shows *(%i. i < length cs → (∀ j < i. cs!j ≠ cs!i) → cs!i ≠ x*
→ (cs!i) ∉ set bs

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

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

lemma *staysuntouched*:

assumes $d[simp]$: $distinct \ (fst \ S)$

and x : $x \in set \ (fst \ S)$

and y : $y \in set \ (fst \ S)$

shows $set \ qs \subseteq set \ (fst \ S) \implies x \notin set \ qs \implies y \notin set \ qs$

$\implies x < y \text{ in } fst \ (config' \ (rTS \ []) \ S \ qs) = x < y \text{ in } fst \ S$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *staysuntouched'*:

assumes $d[simp]$: $distinct \ init$

and x : $x \in set \ init$

and y : $y \in set \ init$

and $set \ qs \subseteq set \ init$

and $x \notin set \ qs$ **and** $y \notin set \ qs$

shows $x < y \text{ in } fst \ (config \ (rTS \ []) \ init \ qs) = x < y \text{ in } init$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *projEmpty*: $Lxy \ qs \ S = [] \implies x \in S \implies x \notin set \ qs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_index_mono*:

assumes $x \in S \ y \in S$

and $index \ xs \ x < index \ xs \ y$

and $index \ xs \ y < length \ xs$

and $x \neq y$

shows $index \ (Lxy \ xs \ S) \ x < index \ (Lxy \ xs \ S) \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *proj_Cons*:

assumes *filtered_cons*: $Lxy \ qs \ S = a \# as$

and a_filter : $a \in S$

obtains $pre \ suf$ **where** $qs = pre \ @ \ [a] \ @ \ suf$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \notin set \ pre$

and $Lxy \ suf \ S = as$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Lxy_rev*: $rev \ (Lxy \ qs \ S) = Lxy \ (rev \ qs) \ S$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *proj_Snoc*:
assumes *filterd_cons*: $Lxy\ qs\ S = as @ [a]$
and *a_filter*: $a \in S$
obtains *pre suf* **where** $qs = pre @ [a] @ suf$ **and** $\bigwedge x. x \in S \implies x \notin set\ suf$
and $Lxy\ pre\ S = as$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sndTSconfig'*: $snd\ (config'\ (rTS\ initH)\ (init, [])\ qs) = rev\ qs @ []$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *projxx*:
fixes $e\ a\ bs$
assumes *axy*: $a \in \{x, y\}$
assumes *ane*: $a \neq e$
assumes *exy*: $e \in \{x, y\}$
assumes *add*: $f \in \{[], [e]\}$
assumes *bsaxy*: $set\ (bs @ [a] @ f) \subseteq \{x, y\}$
assumes *Lxyinitxy*: $Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\} \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$
shows $a < e\ in\ fst\ (config_p\ (rTS\ [])\ (Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\})\ ((bs @ [a] @ f) @ [a]))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

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

lemma *twoposs*:
assumes *set xs* = $\{x, y\}$
assumes $x \neq y$
assumes *distinct xs*
shows $xs \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *TS_pairwise'*: **assumes** $qs \in \{xs.\ set\ xs \subseteq set\ init\}$
 $(x, y) \in \{(x, y). x \in set\ init \wedge y \in set\ init \wedge x \neq y\}$
 $x \neq y\ distinct\ init$
shows $Pbefore_in\ x\ y\ (embed\ (rTS\ []))\ qs\ init =$
 $Pbefore_in\ x\ y\ (embed\ (rTS\ []))\ (Lxy\ qs\ \{x, y\})\ (Lxy\ init\ \{x, y\})$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *TS_pairwise*: pairwise (embed (rTS []))
 ⟨proof⟩

15.6 TS is 2-compet

lemma *TS_compet'*: pairwise (embed (rTS [])) $\implies$
 $\forall s0 \in \{\text{init} :: (\text{nat list}). \text{distinct init} \wedge \text{init} \neq []\}. \exists b \geq 0. \forall qs \in \{x. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{set } s0\}. T_{p_on_rand} (\text{embed } (rTS [])) s0 qs \leq (2 :: \text{real}) * T_{p_opt} s0 qs + b$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *TS_compet*: compet_rand (embed (rTS [])) 2 {init. distinct init $\wedge$ init $\neq []$ }
 ⟨proof⟩

end

16 BIT is pairwise

theory *BIT_pairwise*
imports *List_Factoring BIT*
begin

lemma *L_nth*s: $S \subseteq \{.. < \text{length init}\}$
 $\implies \text{map_pmf } (\lambda l. \text{nths } l S) (\text{Prob_Theory.bv } (\text{length init}))$
 $= (\text{Prob_Theory.bv } (\text{length } (\text{nths init } S)))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *L_nth*s *Lxy*:
assumes $x \in \text{set init } y \in \text{set init } x \neq y \text{ distinct init}$
shows $\text{map_pmf } (\lambda l. \text{nths } l \{\text{index init } x, \text{index init } y\}) (\text{Prob_Theory.bv } (\text{length init}))$
 $= (\text{Prob_Theory.bv } (\text{length } (\text{Lxy init } \{x, y\})))$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nths_map*: $\text{map } f (\text{nths } xs S) = \text{nths } (\text{map } f xs) S$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nths_empty*: $(\forall i \in S. i \geq \text{length } xs) \implies \text{nths } xs S = []$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *nths_project'*: $i < \text{length } xs \implies j < \text{length } xs \implies i < j$
 $\implies \text{nths } xs \{i,j\} = [xs!i, xs!j]$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *nths_project*:
assumes $i < \text{length } xs \ j < \text{length } xs \ i < j$
shows $\text{nths } xs \{i,j\} ! 0 = xs ! i \wedge \text{nths } xs \{i,j\} ! 1 = xs ! j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *BIT_pairwise'*:
assumes $\text{set } qs \subseteq \text{set } \text{init}$
 $(x,y) \in \{(x,y). x \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge y \in \text{set } \text{init} \wedge x \neq y\}$
and $\text{xy: } x \neq y$ **and** $\text{dinit: distinct init}$
shows $P_{\text{before_in } x \ y \ \text{BIT } qs \ \text{init}} = P_{\text{before_in } x \ y \ \text{BIT } (Lxy \ qs \ \{x,y\})}$
 $(Lxy \ \text{init } \{x,y\})$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

theorem *BIT_pairwise*: *pairwise BIT*
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

end

17 BIT is 1.75 competitive on lists of length 2

theory *BIT_2comp_on2*
imports *BIT Phase_Partitioning*
begin

17.1 auxliary lemmas

17.1.1 *E_bernoulli3*

lemma *E_bernoulli3*: **assumes** $0 < p$
and $p < 1$
and *finite* $(\text{set_pmf } (\text{bind_pmf } (\text{bernoulli_pmf } p) f))$
shows $E(\text{bind_pmf } (\text{bernoulli_pmf } p) f) = E(f \ \text{True}) * p + E(f \ \text{False}) * (1 - p)$
(is ?L = ?R)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

17.1.2 types of configurations

definition *type0 init* $x \ y = \text{do } \{$

```

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

```

definition *type1* init x y = do {
 (a::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
 (b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
 return_pmf (if $\sim[a,b]!(index\ init\ x) \wedge [a,b]!(index\ init\ y)$ then
 ([y,x], ([a,b],init))
 else ([x,y], ([a,b],init)))
 }

definition *type3* init x y = do {
 (a::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
 (b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
 return_pmf (if $[a,b]!(index\ init\ x) \wedge \sim[a,b]!(index\ init\ y)$ then
 ([x,y], ([a,b],init))
 else ([y,x], ([a,b],init)))
 }

definition *type4* init x y = do {
 (a::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
 (b::bool) ← (bernoulli_pmf 0.5);
 return_pmf (if $\sim[a,b]!(index\ init\ y)$ then ([x,y], ([a,b],init))
 else ([y,x], ([a,b],init)))
 }

definition *BIT_inv* s x i == (s = (type0 i x (hd (filter ($\lambda y. y \neq x$) i))))

lemma *BIT_inv2*: $x \neq y \implies z \in \{x,y\} \implies BIT_inv\ s\ z\ [x,y] = (s = type0\ [x,y]\ z\ (other\ z\ x\ y))$
 <proof>

17.1.3 cost of BIT

lemma *costBIT_0x*:

assumes $x \neq y\ x : \{x0,y0\}\ y \in \{x0,y0\}$

shows

$E\ (type0\ [x0,\ y0]\ x\ y \gg=$

$(\lambda s. BIT_step\ s\ x \gg=$

$(\lambda(a,\ is'). return_pmf\ (real\ (t_p\ (fst\ s)\ x\ a)))) = 0$

 <proof>

lemma *costBIT_0y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E \ (type0 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. BIT_step \ s \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf \ (real \ (t_p \ (fst \ s) \ y \ a)))) = 1$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *costBIT_1x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E \ (type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. BIT_step \ s \ x \gg= \\ (\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf \ (real \ (t_p \ (fst \ s) \ x \ a)))) = 1/4$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *costBIT_1y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E \ (type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. BIT_step \ s \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf \ (real \ (t_p \ (fst \ s) \ y \ a)))) = 3/4$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *costBIT_3x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E \ (type3 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. BIT_step \ s \ x \gg= \\ (\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf \ (real \ (t_p \ (fst \ s) \ x \ a)))) = 3/4$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *costBIT_3y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E \ (type3 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda s. BIT_step \ s \ y \gg= \\ (\lambda(a, is'). return_pmf \ (real \ (t_p \ (fst \ s) \ y \ a)))) = 1/4$$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *costBIT_4x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$$E \ (type4 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg=$$

$(\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ x \gg=$
 $(\lambda(a, is'). \text{return_pmf } (\text{real } (t_p \ (\text{fst } s) \ x \ a)))) = 0.5$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *costBIT_4y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows

$E \ (\text{type4 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y \gg=$

$(\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ y \gg=$

$(\lambda(a, is'). \text{return_pmf } (\text{real } (t_p \ (\text{fst } s) \ y \ a)))) = 0.5$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *costBIT = costBIT_0x costBIT_0y costBIT_1x costBIT_1y cost-*
BIT_3x costBIT_3y costBIT_4x costBIT_4y

17.1.4 state transformation of BIT

abbreviation *BIT_Step* $s \ x == (s \gg= (\lambda s. \text{BIT_step } s \ x \gg= (\lambda(a, is').$
 $\text{return_pmf } (\text{step } (\text{fst } s) \ x \ a, is'))))$

lemma *oneBIT_step0x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* $(\text{type0 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = \text{type0 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step0y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* $(\text{type0 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = \text{type4 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step1x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* $(\text{type1 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = \text{type0 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step1y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* $(\text{type1 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = \text{type3 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step3x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y : \{x0, y0\}$

shows *BIT_Step* $(\text{type3 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = \text{type1 } [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step3y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows $BIT_Step \ (type3 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = type0 \ [x0, y0] \ y \ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step4x*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows $BIT_Step \ (type4 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ x = type1 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *oneBIT_step4y*:

assumes $x \neq y \ x : \{x0, y0\} \ y \in \{x0, y0\}$

shows $BIT_Step \ (type4 \ [x0, y0] \ x \ y) \ y = type0 \ [x0, y0] \ y \ x$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $oneBIT_step = oneBIT_step0x \ oneBIT_step0y \ oneBIT_step1x$
 $oneBIT_step1y \ oneBIT_step3x \ oneBIT_step3y \ oneBIT_step4x \ oneBIT_step4y$

17.2 Analysis of the four phase forms

17.2.1 yx

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

and $kas: init \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$

and $qs \in lang \ (Star \ (Times \ (Atom \ y) \ (Atom \ x)))$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ (qs@r) = 0.75 * length \ qs +$
 $T_{p_on_rand'} \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ r$

$\wedge \ config'_rand \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ qs = (type1 \ init \ x \ y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.2 $(yx)*yx$

lemma *bit_yxyx*: **assumes** $x \neq y$ **and** $kas: init \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$ **and**

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

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \ BIT \ (type0 \ init \ x \ y) \ (qs@r) = 0.75 * length \ qs +$
 $T_{p_on_rand'} \ BIT \ (type1 \ init \ x \ y) \ r$

$\wedge \ config'_rand \ BIT \ (type0 \ init \ x \ y) \ qs = (type1 \ init \ x \ y)$

$\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.3 $x^{\wedge}+..$

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

$init \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\} \ qs \in lang \ (Plus \ (Atom \ x) \ One)$

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

17.2.4 Phase Form A

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

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

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

17.2.5 Phase Form B

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

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

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

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

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

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

$T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT } s \ qs = 0.75 * \text{length } qs - 0.5$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

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

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

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

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

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

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

shows

$T_{p_on_rand'} BIT\ s\ qs \leq 1.75 * T_p\ [x,y]\ qs\ (OPT2\ qs\ [x,y])$
 $\wedge\ BIT_inv\ (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs)\ (last\ qs)\ [x0,\ y0]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *bit_b'''*: $a \neq b \implies$

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

17.2.6 Phase Form C

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

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

lemma *bit_c''1*: **assumes**

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

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

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

lemma *bit_c''*: **assumes**

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

lemma BIT_c2: assumes $A: x \neq y$
 $init \in \{[x, y], [y, x]\}$
 $v \in lang \ (seq \ [Atom \ x, \ Times \ (Atom \ y) \ (Atom \ x), \ Star \ (Times \ (Atom \ y) \ (Atom \ x)), \ Atom \ x])$
shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{ BIT } (type0 \ init \ x \ y) \ v = 0.75 * (length \ v - 1) - 0.5 \ (\text{is } ?T)$
and $config'_rand \text{ BIT } (type0 \ init \ x \ y) \ v = (type0 \ init \ x \ y) \ (\text{is } ?C)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma bit_c''2: assumes
 $x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \text{ BIT_inv } s \ x \ [x0, y0]$
 $set \ qs \subseteq \{x, y\}$
 $qs \in lang \ (seq[Atom \ x, \ Atom \ y, \ Atom \ x, \ Star(Times \ (Atom \ y) \ (Atom \ x)), \ Atom \ x])$
shows $\text{BIT_inv } (config'_rand \text{ BIT } s \ qs) \ (last \ qs) \ [x0, y0] \wedge$
 $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{ BIT } s \ qs = 0.75 * (length \ qs - 1) - 0.5$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.2.7 Phase Form D

lemma bit_d: assumes
 $x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \text{ BIT_inv } s \ x \ [x0, y0]$
 $set \ qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \ qs \in lang \ (seq \ [Atom \ x, \ Atom \ x])$
shows $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{ BIT } s \ qs \leq 175 / 10^2 * real \ (T_p \ [x, y] \ qs \ (OPT2 \ qs \ [x, y])) \wedge$
 $\text{BIT_inv } (config'_rand \text{ BIT } s \ qs) \ (last \ qs) \ [x0, y0] \wedge$
 $T_{p_on_rand'} \text{ BIT } s \ qs = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma bit_d': assumes
 $x \neq y \{x, y\} = \{x0, y0\} \text{ BIT_inv } s \ x \ [x0, y0]$
 $set \ qs \subseteq \{x, y\} \ qs \in lang \ (seq \ [Atom \ x, \ Atom \ x])$

shows $BIT_inv (config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x0, y0] \wedge$
 $T_{p_on_rand'}\ BIT\ s\ qs = 0$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

17.3 Phase Partitioning

lemma $BIT_inv_initial$: **assumes** $(x::nat) \neq y$
shows $BIT_inv (map_pmf (Pair\ [x, y]) (fst\ BIT\ [x, y]))\ x\ [x, y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma D'' : **assumes** $qs \in Lxx\ a\ b$
 $a \neq b\ \{a, b\} = \{x, y\}\ BIT_inv\ s\ a\ [x, y]$
 $set\ qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$
shows $T_{p_on_rand'}\ BIT\ s\ qs \leq 175 / 10^2 * real\ (T_p\ [a, b]\ qs\ (OPT2\ qs\ [a, b])) \wedge$
 $BIT_inv (Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand\ BIT\ s\ qs) (last\ qs) [x, y]$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $BIT_175comp_on_2$:
assumes $(x::nat) \neq y\ set\ \sigma \subseteq \{x, y\}$
shows $T_{p_on_rand}\ BIT\ [x, y]\ \sigma \leq 1.75 * real\ (T_{p_opt}\ [x, y]\ \sigma) + 1.75$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

18 COMB

theory $Comb$
imports $TS\ BIT_2comp_on2\ BIT_pairwise$
begin

18.1 Definition of COMB

type_synonym $CombState = (bool\ list * nat\ list) + (nat\ list)$

definition $COMB_init :: nat\ list \Rightarrow (nat\ state, CombState)\ alg_on_init$
where

$COMB_init\ h\ init =$
 $Sum_pmf\ 0.8\ (fst\ BIT\ init)\ (fst\ (embed\ (rTS\ h))\ init)$

lemma $COMB_init[simp]$: $COMB_init\ h\ init =$
 $do\ \{$
 $(b::bool) \leftarrow (bernoulli_pmf\ 0.8);$

```

(xs::bool list) ← Prob_Theory.bv (length init);
return_pmf (if b then Inl (xs, init) else Inr h)
}
⟨proof⟩

```

definition *COMB_step* :: (nat state, CombState, nat, answer) alg_on_step
where

```

COMB_step s q = (case snd s of Inl b ⇒ map_pmf (λ((a,b),c). ((a,b),Inl
c)) (BIT_step (fst s, b) q)
| Inr b ⇒ map_pmf (λ((a,b),c). ((a,b),Inr c))
(return_pmf (TS_step_d (fst s, b) q)))

```

definition *COMB* h = (*COMB_init* h, *COMB_step*)

18.2 Comb 1.6-competitive on 2 elements

abbreviation *noc* == (%x. case x of Inl (s,is) ⇒ (s,Inl is) | Inr (s,is) ⇒ (s,Inr is))

abbreviation *con* == (%(s,is). case is of Inl is ⇒ Inl (s,is) | Inr is ⇒ Inr (s,is))

definition *inv_COMB* s x i == (∃ Da Db. finite (set_pmf Da) ∧ finite (set_pmf Db) ∧
(map_pmf con s) = Sum_pmf 0.8 Da Db ∧ BIT_inv Da x i ∧ TS_inv Db x i)

lemma *noccon*: *noc o con* = *id*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *connoc*: *con o noc* = *id*
⟨proof⟩

lemma *obligation1'*: **assumes** *map_pmf con s* = *Sum_pmf (8 / 10) Da Db*

shows *config'_rand (COMB h) s qs* =
map_pmf noc (Sum_pmf (8 / 10) (config'_rand BIT Da qs)
(config'_rand (embed (rTS h)) Db qs))

⟨proof⟩

lemma *obligation1''*:

shows *config_rand (COMB h) init qs* =
map_pmf noc (Sum_pmf (8 / 10) (config_rand BIT init qs)
(config_rand (embed (rTS h)) init qs))

⟨proof⟩

lemma obligation1: **assumes** $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } s = \text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) \text{ Da}$
 Db

shows $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } (\text{config'_rand } (\text{COMB } []) \text{ } s \text{ } qs) =$
 $\text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) (\text{config'_rand } \text{BIT } \text{Da } qs)$
 $(\text{config'_rand } (\text{embed } (\text{rTS } [])) \text{ Db } qs)$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma BIT_config'_fin: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } s) \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config'_rand } \text{BIT } s \text{ } qs))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma TS_config'_fin: $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } s) \implies \text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } (\text{config'_rand } (\text{embed } (\text{rTS } h)) \text{ } s \text{ } qs))$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma obligation2: **assumes** $\text{map_pmf } \text{con } s = \text{Sum_pmf } (8 / 10) \text{ Da}$
 Db

and $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } \text{Da})$
and $\text{finite } (\text{set_pmf } \text{Db})$
shows $T_{p_on_rand'} (\text{COMB } []) \text{ } s \text{ } qs =$
 $2 / 10 * T_{p_on_rand'} (\text{embed } (\text{rTS } [])) \text{ Db } qs +$
 $8 / 10 * T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT } \text{Da } qs$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Combination:

fixes bit

assumes $qs \in \text{pattern } a \neq b \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \text{ set } qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$

and $\text{inv_COMB } s \text{ } a \text{ } [x, y]$

and $\text{TS: } \bigwedge s \text{ } h. a \neq b \implies \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies \text{TS_inv } s \text{ } a \text{ } [x, y] \implies$
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$

$\implies qs \in \text{pattern} \implies$

$\text{TS_inv } (\text{config'_rand } (\text{embed } (\text{rTS } h)) \text{ } s \text{ } qs) (\text{last } qs) [x, y]$

$\wedge T_{p_on_rand'} (\text{embed } (\text{rTS } h)) \text{ } s \text{ } qs = \text{ts}$

and $\text{BIT: } \bigwedge s. a \neq b \implies \{a, b\} = \{x, y\} \implies \text{BIT_inv } s \text{ } a \text{ } [x, y] \implies$
 $\text{set } qs \subseteq \{a, b\}$

$\implies qs \in \text{pattern} \implies$

$\text{BIT_inv } (\text{config'_rand } \text{BIT } s \text{ } qs) (\text{last } qs) [x, y]$

$\wedge T_{p_on_rand'} \text{BIT } s \text{ } qs = \text{bit}$

and $\text{OPT_cost: } a \neq b \implies qs \in \text{pattern} \implies \text{real } (T_p [a, b] \text{ } qs (\text{OPT2}$
 $qs [a, b])) = \text{opt}$

and $\text{absch: } qs \in \text{pattern} \implies 0.2 * \text{ts} + 0.8 * \text{bit} \leq 1.6 * \text{opt}$

shows $T_{p_on_rand'} (\text{COMB } []) \text{ } s \text{ } qs \leq 16 / 10 * \text{real } (T_p [a, b] \text{ } qs$
 $(\text{OPT2 } qs [a, b])) \wedge$

inv_COMB (*Partial_Cost_Model.config'_rand* (*COMB* []) *s qs*) (*last qs*) [*x, y*]
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

18.3 COMB pairwise

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

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

lemma *COMB_pairwise*: *pairwise* (*COMB* [])
 ⟨*proof*⟩

18.4 COMB 1.6-competitive

lemma *finite_config_TS*: *finite* (*set_pmf* (*config'' (embed (rTS h)) qs init n*)) (**is** *finite ?D*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

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

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

theorem *COMB_competitive_nice*: *compet_rand* (*COMB* []) ((8::nat)/(5::nat))
 {*x::nat list. distinct x* $\wedge$ *x* $\neq$ []}
<proof>

end

References

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