Maximum Segment Sum

Nils Cremer

September 26, 2022

Abstract

The maximum segment sum problem is to compute, given a list of numbers, the largest of the sums of the contiguous segments of that list. It is also known as the maximum sum subarray problem and has been considered many times in the literature; the Wikipedia article "Maximum subarray problem"[1] is a good starting point.

We assume that the elements of the list are not necessarily numbers but just elements of some linearly ordered additive Abelian group.

Contents

1	Max	ximum Segment Sum	1
	1.1	Naive Solution	2
	1.2	Kadane's Algorithms	4

1 Maximum Segment Sum

theory Maximum-Segment-Sum imports Main begin

The maximum segment sum problem is to compute, given a list of numbers, the largest of the sums of the contiguous segments of that list. It is also known as the maximum sum subarray problem and has been considered many times in the literature; the Wikipedia article "Maximum subarray problem" https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_subarray_problem is a good starting point.

We assume that the elements of the list are not necessarily numbers but just elements of some linearly ordered additive Abelian group.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{context} \ \textit{linordered-ab-group-add} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}$

1.1 Naive Solution

```
fun mss-rec-naive-aux :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a where
 mss-rec-naive-aux [] = 0
| mss-rec-naive-aux (x\#xs) = max \theta (x + mss-rec-naive-aux xs) |
fun mss-rec-naive :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a where
 mss-rec-naive [] = 0
| mss-rec-naive (x\#xs) = max (mss-rec-naive-aux (x\#xs)) (mss-rec-naive xs)
definition fronts :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list set where
 fronts xs = \{as. \exists bs. xs = as @ bs\}
definition front-sums xs \equiv sum-list 'fronts xs
lemma fronts-cons: fronts (x\#xs) = ((\#) x) 'fronts xs \cup \{[]\} (is ?l = ?r)
proof
 show ?l \subseteq ?r
 proof
   fix as assume as \in ?l
   then show as \in ?r by (cases as) (auto simp: fronts-def)
 show ?r \subseteq ?l unfolding fronts-def by auto
qed
lemma front-sums-cons: front-sums (x\#xs) = (+) x 'front-sums xs \cup \{0\}
 have sum-list '((#) x) 'fronts xs = (+) x 'front-sums xs unfolding front-sums-def
by force
 then show ?thesis by (simp add: front-sums-def fronts-cons)
qed
lemma finite-fronts: finite (fronts xs)
 by (induction xs) (simp add: fronts-def, simp add: fronts-cons)
lemma finite-front-sums: finite (front-sums xs)
 using front-sums-def finite-fronts by simp
lemma front-sums-not-empty: front-sums xs \neq \{\}
 unfolding front-sums-def fronts-def using image-iff by fastforce
lemma max-front-sum: Max (front-sums (x\#x)) = max \theta (x + Max (front-sums
xs))
using finite-front-sums front-sums-not-empty
by (auto simp add: front-sums-cons hom-Max-commute max-add-distrib-right)
lemma mss-rec-naive-aux-front-sums: mss-rec-naive-aux xs = Max (front-sums xs)
by (induction xs) (simp add: front-sums-def fronts-def, auto simp: max-front-sum)
lemma front-sums: front-sums xs = \{s. \exists as bs. xs = as @ bs \land s = sum\text{-}list as \}
```

```
unfolding front-sums-def fronts-def by auto
lemma mss-rec-naive-aux: mss-rec-naive-aux xs = Max \{s. \exists as \ bs. \ xs = as @ bs \}
\land s = sum\text{-}list \ as
using front-sums mss-rec-naive-aux-front-sums by simp
definition mids :: 'a \ list \Rightarrow 'a \ list \ set \ where
  mids \ xs \equiv \{bs. \ \exists \ as \ cs. \ xs = \ as \ @ \ bs \ @ \ cs\}
definition mid-sums xs \equiv sum-list ' mids xs
lemma fronts-mids: bs \in fronts \ xs \implies bs \in mids \ xs
unfolding fronts-def mids-def by auto
lemma mids-mids-cons: bs \in mids xs \implies bs \in mids (x\#xs)
proof-
 fix bs assume bs \in mids xs
 then obtain as cs where xs = as @ bs @ cs unfolding mids-def by blast
 then have x \# xs = (x\#as) @ bs @ cs by simp
  then show bs \in mids (x\#xs) unfolding mids-def by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma mids-cons: mids (x\#xs) = fronts (x\#xs) \cup mids xs (is ?l = ?r)
proof
 \mathbf{show} \ ?l \subseteq ?r
 proof
   fix bs assume bs \in ?l
  then obtain as cs where as-bs-cs: (x\#xs) = as @ bs @ cs unfolding mids-def
by blast
   then show bs \in ?r
   proof (cases as)
     \mathbf{case}\ \mathit{Nil}
     then have bs \in fronts \ (x\#xs) by (simp \ add: fronts-def \ as-bs-cs)
     then show ?thesis by simp
     case (Cons a as')
     then have xs = as' @ bs @ cs using as-bs-cs by simp
     then show ?thesis unfolding mids-def by auto
   qed
 \mathbf{qed}
 show ?r \subseteq ?l using fronts-mids mids-mids-cons by auto
lemma mid-sums-cons: mid-sums (x\#xs) = front-sums (x\#xs) \cup mid-sums xs
 unfolding mid-sums-def by (auto simp: mids-cons front-sums-def)
lemma finite-mids: finite (mids xs)
 by (induction xs) (simp add: mids-def, simp add: mids-cons finite-fronts)
```

```
lemma finite-mid-sums: finite (mid-sums xs)
 by (simp add: mid-sums-def finite-mids)
lemma mid-sums-not-empty: mid-sums xs \neq \{\}
 unfolding mid-sums-def mids-def by blast
lemma max-mid-sums-cons: Max (mid-sums (x\#xs)) = max (Max (front-sums
(x\#xs)) (Max (mid-sums xs))
 by (auto simp: mid-sums-cons Max-Un finite-front-sums finite-mid-sums front-sums-not-empty
mid-sums-not-empty)
lemma mss-rec-naive-max-mid-sum: mss-rec-naive xs = Max \ (mid-sums xs)
 by (induction xs) (simp add: mid-sums-def mids-def, auto simp: max-mid-sums-cons
mss-rec-naive-aux front-sums)
lemma mid-sums: mid-sums xs = \{s. \exists as bs cs. xs = as @ bs @ cs \land s = sum-list
bs
 by (auto simp: mid-sums-def mids-def)
theorem mss-rec-naive: mss-rec-naive xs = Max \{s. \exists as \ bs \ cs. \ xs = as \ @ \ bs \ @ \ cs \}
\land s = sum\text{-}list\ bs\}
 unfolding mss-rec-naive-max-mid-sum mid-sums by simp
       Kadane's Algorithms
1.2
fun kadane :: 'a \ list \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ \mathbf{where}
 kadane \mid cur \mid m = m
\mid kadane \ (x\#xs) \ cur \ m =
   (let \ cur' = max \ (cur + x) \ x \ in
     kadane \ xs \ cur' \ (max \ m \ cur'))
definition mss-kadane \ xs \equiv kadane \ xs \ 0 \ 0
lemma Max-front-sums-geq-0: Max (front-sums xs) \geq 0
proof-
 have [] \in fronts \ xs \ unfolding \ fronts-def \ by \ blast
 then have 0 \in front-sums as unfolding front-sums-def by force
 then show ?thesis using finite-front-sums Max-ge by simp
qed
lemma Max-mid-sums-geq-\theta: Max (mid-sums xs) <math>\geq \theta
proof-
 have 0 \in mid-sums xs unfolding mid-sums-def mids-def by force
 then show ?thesis using finite-mid-sums Max-ge by simp
qed
lemma kadane: m \ge cur \implies m \ge 0 \implies kadane \ xs \ cur \ m = max \ m \ (max \ (cur
```

+ Max (front-sums xs)) (Max (mid-sums xs)))

```
proof (induction xs cur m rule: kadane.induct)
 case (1 cur m)
 then show ?case unfolding front-sums-def fronts-def mid-sums-def mids-def by
auto
next
 case (2 x xs cur m)
 then show ?case
   apply (auto simp: max-front-sum max-mid-sums-cons Let-def)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Max-front-sums-geq-0 add-assoc add-0-right
max.assoc\ max.cobounded I1\ max.left-commute\ max.order E\ max-add-distrib-left\ max-add-distrib-right)
qed
lemma Max-front-sums-leq-Max-mid-sums: Max (front-sums xs) \leq Max (mid-sums
xs)
proof-
 have front-sums xs \subseteq mid-sums xs unfolding front-sums-def mid-sums-def us-
ing fronts-mids subset-iff by blast
 then show ?thesis using front-sums-not-empty finite-mid-sums Max-mono by
blast
qed
lemma mss-kadane-mid-sums: mss-kadane xs = Max (mid-sums xs)
 unfolding mss-kadane-def using kadane Max-mid-sums-geq-0 Max-front-sums-leq-Max-mid-sums
by auto
theorem mss-kadane: mss-kadane: xs = Max \{s. \exists as bs cs. xs = as @ bs @ cs <math>\land
s = sum\text{-}list\ bs
 using mss-kadane-mid-sums mid-sums by auto
end
end
```

References

[1] Wikipedia. Maximum subarray problem, 2022. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maximum_subarray_problem; accessed 25-September-2022].