DIVIDE & CONQUER TRANSFORMATION

Alessandro Coglio

Kestrel Institute

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Problem Specification

$$S(f) \triangleq \left[\forall x. R(x, f(x)) \right]$$

example:
$$R(x,y) \triangleq (\varphi(x) \Rightarrow \psi(x,y)) - \varphi$$
 pre-condition, ψ post-condition

generalizes to n inputs and m outputs:

$$S(f) \triangleq [\forall \forall x. R(x, f(x))]$$
 $S \subseteq U^n \rightarrow U^n$ $R \subseteq U^n \times U^n$

this is more general than divide & conquer; it could be moved to separate notes

Representative Schema

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DC(a,b,c,d)(x) \stackrel{d}{=} if a(x) then b(x) else let (x_1,x_2) = d(x) in c(DC(a,b,c,d)(x_1), DC(a,b,c,d)(x_2))
                                                                     - atomic (i.e. non-decomposable) problems
             a \subseteq U
                                                                     - base case, i.e. direct solution for atomic problems
              b; U-1
             c: U×U → U
                                                                     - compose solutions to sub-problems
             d: U > U × U
                                                                     - decompose problems into sub-problems
            DC (a,b, c,d) : U→U
                                                                     - solve all problems via divide & conquer
           M: U J U
                                                                      - measure of DC (variable, schematic)
                                                                     - well-founded relation of DC (variable, schematic)
             \angle \in \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{U}
                                                                      - input/output relation (i.e. definition of solutions to problems)
             p \in \mathcal{U} \times \mathcal{U}
    WF) & CUEU => = Ineu. Yueu-{m}. u/m
                                                                                                                                                                                       - 2 well-founded
       T) 70(x) 1 d(x)=(x1,x2) => M(x1) < M(x) 1 M(x2) < M(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                       - DC terminates
   BASE a(x) \Rightarrow p(x,b(x))
                                                                                                                                                                                                 b solves atomic case
                                                                                                                                                                                       - c composes sub-solutions into solutions

\begin{array}{ll}
\left(57\overline{CP}\right) & 7\alpha(x) \wedge d(x) = (x_1, x_2) \wedge \rho(x_1, y_1) \wedge \rho(x_2, y_2) = \right) \rho(x, c(y_1, y_2))
\end{array}

    (ALL) p(x, DC(a,b,c,d)(x))
COR H BASE , TSTEP = JALL
                                                                                       - correctness theorem
                  induct DC = b(x) 
                                                    \gamma_{a(x)} \xrightarrow{\text{Spc}} D((a,b,c,d)(x) = c(D((a,b,c,d)(x_1),D((a,b,c,d)(x_2)) - c(D((a,b,c,d)(x_2),D((a,b,c,d)(x_2))))
                                                                 (x_1, x_2) \triangleq d(x)
(x_1, x_2) \triangleq d(x)
(x_1, D(a,b,c,d)(x_1))
(x_2, D(a,b,c,d)(x_2))
(x_2, D(a,b,c,d)(x_2))
(x_2, D(a,b,c,d)(x_2))
(x_2, D(a,b,c,d)(x_2))
                - QED
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List Fold Schema and Its Application
                         fold (g,h)(x) \triangleq if atom(x) then g(x) else h(car(x), fold(g,h)(cdr(x)))
                                                                      M_{fold}(x) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} len(x) [T_{fold}] \vdash \neg atom(x) \Longrightarrow len(cdr(x)) < len(x)
                [BASE] atom (x) => p(x,q(x))
             (STEP) consp(x), p(cdr(x), y) \Rightarrow p(x, h(car(x), y))
                      [ALL] p(x, fold(g,h)(x))
              COR H BASE , STEP => [ALL]
                                                                                                  induct \times atom(\times) \xrightarrow{\text{Sfold}} fold(g,h)(\times) = g(\times) \Rightarrow p(\times,\text{fold}(g,h)(\times))

consp(\times) \xrightarrow{\text{Sfold}} fold(f,g)(\times) = h(\text{car}(\times),\text{fold}(g,h)(\text{cdr}(\times)))

consp(\times) \xrightarrow{\text{Stold}} fold(f,g)(\times) = h(\text{car}(\times),\text{fold}(g,h)(\text{cdr}(\times)))

\Rightarrow p(\times,\text{fold}(g,h)(\text{cdr}(\times)))

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\Rightarrow p(\times,\text{fold}(g,h)(\text{cdr}(\times)))
                        S(f) \triangleq [+\times, R(\times, f(\times))] - old specification
                          S'(f,g,h) \triangleq [f=fold(g,h), S_g(g), S_h(h)]
                            \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{L}(Y,g,h) = \mathcal{L}T = \mathcal{L}(g,h) \wedge \mathcal{L}(g,h) \wedge \mathcal{L}(g) \wedge \mathcal{L}(h) \\ \mathcal{L}(g) \triangleq \mathcal{L}(g) \triangleq \mathcal{L}(g) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \\ \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \\ \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \\ \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \\ \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \\ \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \otimes \mathcal{L}(g) \\ \mathcal{L
               |55'| + 5'(f,8,h) = 5(f)
                                                                                            S'(f,g,h) \stackrel{\delta s'}{\longrightarrow} f = fold(g,h)
S_{\sigma}(g) \stackrel{cor}{\longleftarrow} f = fold(g,h) \stackrel{s}{\longleftarrow} f = fold
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More General List Fold Schema and Its Application

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S(f) \triangleq [+\infty, \overline{\infty}, R(\infty, \overline{\infty}, f(\infty, \overline{\alpha}(\overline{\infty})))] — more general form of problem specification — \alpha: \mathcal{U}^n \to \mathcal{U}^m
       fold (g,h)(x,z) \stackrel{d}{=} if atom(x) then g(x,\overline{z}) \stackrel{e}{=} lee h(car(x),\overline{z},fold(g,h)(cdr(x),\overline{z}))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       - same as before, plus Z
                      M_{fold}(x) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} len(x) [T_{fold}] \vdash \neg atom(x) \Longrightarrow len(cdr(x)) < len(x)
       [BASE] atom (x) => p(x, \overline{x}, q(x, \overline{x}(\overline{x})))
      (STEP) consp(x), p(cdr(x), x, y) \Rightarrow p(x, x, h(car(x), Z(x), y))
           ALL p(x, \overline{x}, fold(g,h)(x, \overline{x}(\overline{x})))
COR H BASE , STEP => ALL
                                              induct \times atom (x) \underset{\overline{z}:=\overline{a}(\overline{z})}{\underbrace{Sfold}} fold(g,h)(x,\overline{a}(\overline{z})) = g(\overline{z},\overline{a}(\overline{z}))
p(x,\overline{z}, fold(g,h)(x,\overline{a}(\overline{z})))
consp(x) \underset{\overline{z}:=\overline{a}(\overline{z})}{\underbrace{Sfold}} fold(g,h)(\overline{z},a(\overline{z})) = h(cor(x),\overline{a}(\overline{z}),fold(g,h)(adr(x),\overline{a}(\overline{z})))
                                                                                                                                                                  S'(f,g,h) \triangleq [f=fold(g,h), S_g(g), S_h(h)]
      > (4,g,h) \stackrel{=}{=} L + = told(g,h) \wedge Sg(g) \wedge Sh(h) 

Sg(g) \stackrel{=}{=} (X \times , X \cdot atom(x) \Rightarrow R(x, X, g(x, \overline{a}(\overline{x}))) - new specifications

Sh(h) \stackrel{=}{=} (X \times , X, y \cdot consp(x) \wedge R(colr(x), \overline{x}, y) \Rightarrow R(x, \overline{x}, h(cor(x), \overline{a}(\overline{x}), y)))
   |\overline{SS'}| + S'(f, g, h) \Rightarrow S(f)
                                                     S'(f,g,h) \stackrel{\delta s'}{>} f = fold(g,h)
S_{\sigma}(g) \stackrel{\partial g}{=} f_{\sigma}(g) \stackrel{\partial
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