

# Verification in Isabelle/HOL of Hopcroft's algorithm for minimizing DFAs including runtime analysis

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# Outline

1. Living in Munich
  - 1.1 The city
  - 1.2 Technical University of Munich
2. The Isabelle Refinement Framework
3. Hopcroft's algorithm
  - 3.1 DFA minimization by example
  - 3.2 To be named
  - 3.3 Application to Hopcroft's algorithm



Figure: Location of Munich

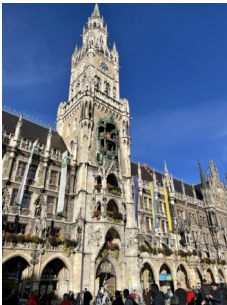


Figure: Some photos of Munich



Figure: Technical University of Munich (TUM), Garching campus



Figure: Technical University of Munich (TUM), Garching campus



















## 1. Living in Munich

1.1 The city

1.2 Technical University of Munich

## 2. The Isabelle Refinement Framework

## 3. Hopcroft's algorithm

3.1 DFA minimization by example

3.2 To be named

3.3 Application to Hopcroft's algorithm

# Understanding Refinement

## Definition 1

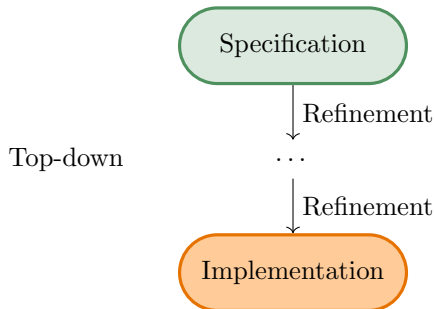
Refinement is a systematic process of refining a high-level abstract specification into a concrete implementation.



# Understanding Refinement

## Definition 1

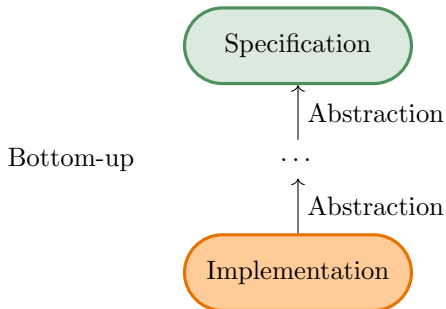
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# Understanding Refinement

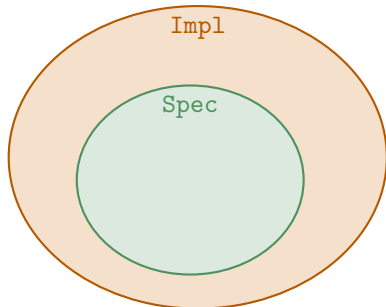
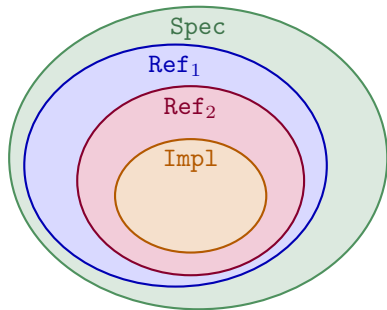
## Definition 1

Refinement is a systematic process of refining a high-level abstract specification into a concrete implementation.



Each refinement step preserves the intended behavior.

$$\text{Spec} \rightarrow \text{Ref}_1 \rightarrow \text{Ref}_2 \rightarrow \text{Impl}$$



# The Isabelle Refinement Framework

## Isabelle Refinement Framework

- Stepwise refinement approach to verified program development
- Formal and mathematical
- Ensures correctness at each step

Comes with the Isabelle Collection Framework, which provides an extensive library of reusable verified functional data structures.

# 1. Living in Munich

## 1.1 The city

## 1.2 Technical University of Munich

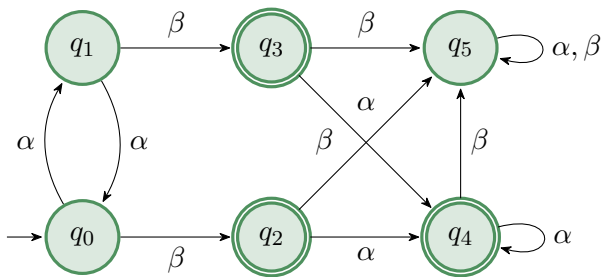
# 2. The Isabelle Refinement Framework

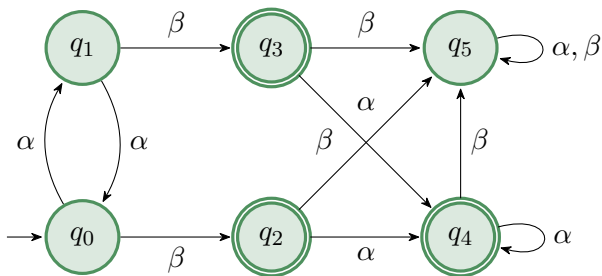
# 3. Hopcroft's algorithm

## 3.1 DFA minimization by example

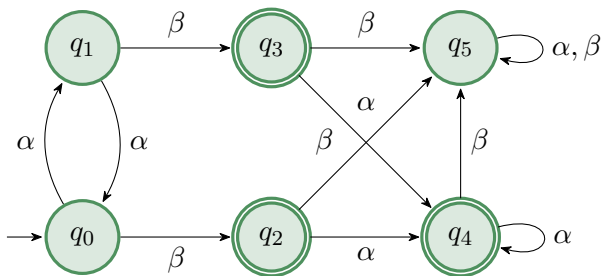
## 3.2 To be named

## 3.3 Application to Hopcroft's algorithm



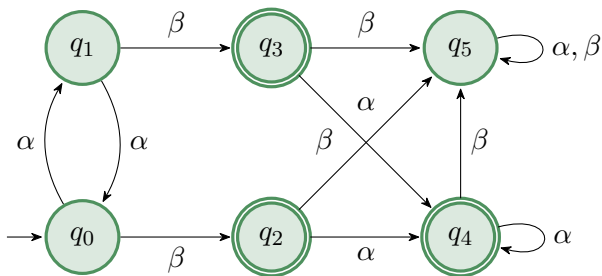


- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes

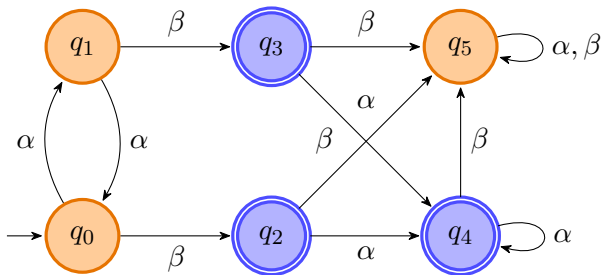


- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes
- Initial partition: accepting and non-accepting states

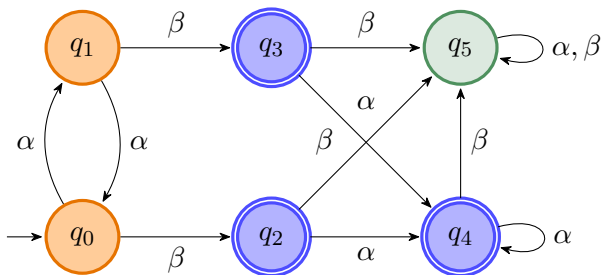




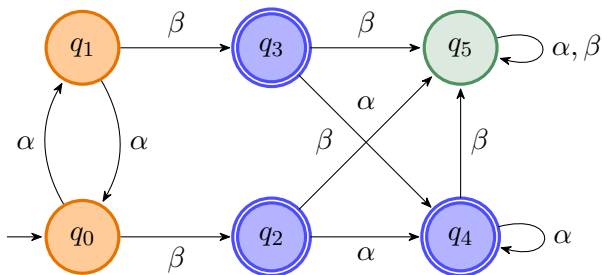
- Successively partitions the set of states into equivalence classes
- Initial partition: accepting and non-accepting states
- Each iteration: pick a splitter and split all blocks of the current partition



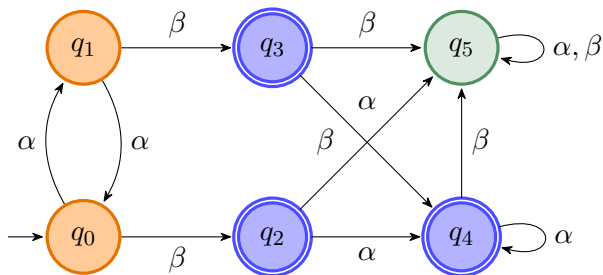
Splitter	Partition	Workset
—	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\}) (\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$



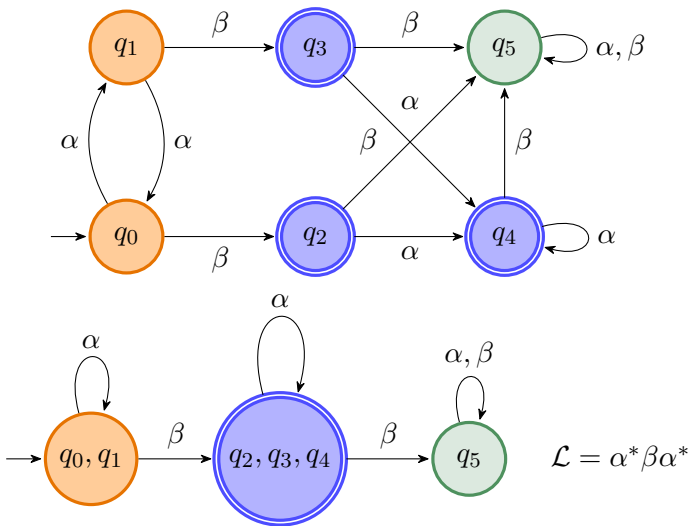
Splitter	Partition	Workset
—	$\{q_0, q_1, q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\}) (\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$
$(\beta, \{q_0, q_1, q_5\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$(\alpha, \{q_0, q_1\}) (\alpha, \{q_5\})$



Splitter	Partition	Workset
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$(\alpha, \{q_5\})$	$\{q_0, q_1\} \{q_5\} \{q_2, q_3, q_4\}$	$\emptyset$



## Formalization

Coming soon