

# fn find\_min\_covering

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This proof resides in “**contrib**” because it has not completed the vetting process.

Proves soundness of `find_min_covering` in `mod.rs` at commit `f5bb719` (outdated<sup>1</sup>).  
`find_min_covering` attempts to return the smallest covering from `sets` that spans `must_cover`.

## 1 Hoare Triple

### Precondition

#### Compiler-verified

- Argument `must_cover` is of type `BTreeSet<T>`
- Argument `sets` is of type `HashMap<BTreeSet<T>, u32>`
- Generic `T` is some type that implements Hash and has total Ord, so that it can be used in a B-tree set.

#### Human-verified

None

### Pseudocode

```
1 def find_min_covering(
2     must_cover: set[T], sets: list[set[T], u32]
3 ) -> list[tuple[set[T], u32]] | None:
4
5     covered = list() #
6
7     while must_cover: #
8
8         def score(pair):
9             by, weight = pair
10            return len(by & must_cover), -len(by), -weight
11
12     best_match = max(sets.items(), key=score)
13
14     if best_match is None or best_match[0].isdisjoint(must_cover):
15         return None
16     best_set, weight = best_match
17
18     must_cover -= best_set #
19     covered[best_set] = weight
20
21
22 return covered
```

<sup>1</sup>See new changes with git diff f5bb719..6dfba72 rust/src/domains/polars/frame/mod.rs

## Postcondition

Return a subset of `sets` whose intersection contains `must_cover`, or `None`.

## 2 Proofs

*Proof.* All that needs to be proven is that the return set covers `must_cover`. While the algorithm makes a best effort to minimize the cardinality of the cover, nothing about optimality of the algorithm has been proven.

The algorithm initializes with an empty cover on 5 and continues to run until all elements have been added to the cover (see 7). If there are no remaining sets that intersect with `must_cover`, then the algorithm terminates without a cover, which is a valid output.

Otherwise, on `state`, a new set is added to the cover and those elements in `must_cover` are removed. The algorithm only terminates once all members of `must_cover` have had sets that include them added to `covered`.

Therefore `covered` returns a subset of `sets` whose intersection contains `must_cover`, or `None`.

□