

fn make_int_to_bigint

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

Proves soundness of the implementation of `make_int_to_bigint` in `mod.rs` at commit `f5bb719` (outdated¹).

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

Compiler-Verified

- Generic T implements trait `SaturatingCast<IBig>`

User-Verified

None

Pseudocode

```
1 def make_int_to_bigint(
2     input_space: tuple[VectorDomain[AtomDomain[T]], LpDistance[P, QI]],
3 ) -> Transformation[
4     VectorDomain[AtomDomain[T]],
5     VectorDomain[AtomDomain[IBig]],
6     LpDistance[P, QI],
7     LpDistance[P, RBig],
8 ]:
9     input_domain, input_metric = input_space
10
11    def stability_map(d_in):
12        try:
13            return RBig.try_from(d_in)
14        except Exception:
15            raise f"d_in ({d_in}) must be finite"
16
17    return Transformation.new(
18        input_domain,
19        VectorDomain(
20            element_domain=AtomDomain.default(IBig),
21            size=input_domain.size,
22        ),
23        Function.new(lambda x: [IBig.from_(x_i) for x_i in x]),
24        input_metric,
25        LpDistance.default(),
26        StabilityMap.new_fallible(stability_map),
27    )
```

¹See new changes with git diff f5bb719..f969979 rust/src/measurements/noise/nature/integer/mod.rs

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 1.2. For every setting of the input parameters (T) to `make_int_to_bigint` such that the given preconditions hold, `make_int_to_bigint` raises an error (at compile time or run time) or returns a valid transformation. A valid transformation has the following properties:

1. (Data-independent runtime errors). For every pair of members x and x' in `input_domain`, `invoke(x)` and `invoke(x')` either both return the same error or neither return an error.
2. (Appropriate output domain). For every member x in `input_domain`, `function(x)` is in `output_domain` or raises a data-independent runtime error.
3. (Stability guarantee). For every pair of members x and x' in `input_domain` and for every pair (d_{in}, d_{out}) , where d_{in} has the associated type for `input_metric` and d_{out} has the associated type for `output_metric`, if x, x' are d_{in} -close under `input_metric`, `stability_map(d_{in})` does not raise an error, and `stability_map(d_{in}) = d_{out}`, then `function(x), function(x')` are d_{out} -close under `output_metric`.

Proof. By the definition of the function on line ??, and since `IBig.from` is infallible, the function is infallible, meaning that the function cannot raise data-dependent errors. The function also always returns a vector of `IBigs`, of the same length as the input, meaning the output of the function is always a member of the output domain, as defined on line ???. Finally, the function is 1-stable, because the real values of the numbers remain un-changed, meaning the distance between adjacent inputs always remains the same, satisfying the stability property. \square