

fn make_vec

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

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

This transformation simply wraps an input scalar in a singleton vec. The output metric then becomes an Lp distance.

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

Compiler-Verified

- Generic T implements trait `Number`
- Generic Q implements trait `Number`

User-Verified

None

Pseudocode

```
1 def make_vec(  
2     input_space: tuple[AtomDomain[T], AbsoluteDistance[Q]],  
3 ) -> Transformation[  
4     AtomDomain[T], VectorDomain[AtomDomain[T]], AbsoluteDistance[Q], LpDistance[P, Q]  
5 ]:  
6     input_domain, input_metric = input_space  
7     return Transformation.new(  
8         input_domain,  
9         VectorDomain.new(input_domain).with_size(1),  
10        lambda arg: [arg],  
11        input_metric,  
12        LpDistance.default()  
13        lambda d_in: d_in  
14    )
```

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1.

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

¹See new changes with `git diff f5bb719..be04bf3f rust/src/transformations/scalar_to_vector/mod.rs`

1. (Appropriate output domain). For every element x in `input_domain`, `function(x)` is in `output_domain` or raises a data-independent runtime exception.
2. (Stability guarantee). For every pair of elements x, 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 exception, and `stability_map(d_in) ≤ d_out`, then `function(x), function(x')` are d_out -close under `output_metric`.

Proof. The function is infallible, and the output domain trivially follows, since all output vectors are length-one. The function is 1-stable because:

$$\max_{x \sim x'} d_{Lp}(f(x), f(x')) \tag{1}$$

$$= \max_{x \sim x'} \left(\sum_i (x_i - x'_i)^p \right)^{1/p} \tag{2}$$

$$= \max_{x \sim x'} ((x_1 - x'_1)^p)^{1/p} \tag{3}$$

$$= \max_{x \sim x'} |x_1 - x'_1| \tag{4}$$

$$= \max_{x \sim x'} d_{Abs}(x_1, x'_1) \tag{5}$$

$$= 1 \cdot d_in \tag{6}$$

□