fn compute_score

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> This proof resides in **"contrib"** because it has not completed the vetting process.

Proves soundness of `compute_score` in `mod.rs` at commit f5bb719 (outdated[1]). `compute_score` returns a score for each candidate passed in, where the score is the distance between the candidate and the ideal alpha-quantile.

Vetting History

- Pull Request #456

1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

- `TIA` (input atom type) is a type with trait `PartialOrd`.

- `x` is non-null

- `candidates` is strictly increasing

- `alpha_numer / alpha_denom` is in $[0, 1]$

- `size_limit * alpha_denom` does not overflow

Function

```
1  def compute_score(
2      x: list[TIA],
3      candidates: list[TIA],
4      alpha_num: usize,
5      alpha_den: usize,
6      size_limit: usize
7  ) -> list[usize]:
8
9      x = list(sorted(x))
10
11     num_lt = [0] * len(candidates)
12     num_eq = [0] * len(candidates)
13
14     count_lt_eq_recursive(
15         num_lt, # mutated in-place
16         num_eq, # mutated in-place
```

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[1]See new changes with `git diff f5bb719..d86cb8d rust/src/transformations/quantile_score_candidates/mod.rs`

```
17           edges = candidates ,
18           x=x ,
19           x_start_idx =0)
20
21     def score (lt , eq ):
22         return abs_diff (
23             alpha_den * min (lt , size_limit ),
24             alpha_num * min (len (x) - eq , size_limit ))
25
26     return [score (lt , eq) for lt , eq in zip (num_lt , num_eq )]
```

Postcondition

Each element in the return value corresponds to the score of the candidate at the same index in `candidates`:

$$\text{compute\_score}(X, c, \alpha_{num}, \alpha_{den}, l) = |\alpha_{den} \cdot \min(\#(X < c), l), \alpha_{num} \cdot \min(|X| - \#(X = c), l)| \quad (1)$$

2 Proof

By the preconditions on `compute_count`, and by sorting x, the preconditions on `count_lt_eq_recursive` are satisfied.

By the definition of `count_lt_eq_recursive`, `num_lt` contains the number of values in x less than c, for each candidate, and similarly for `num_eq`.

Then the score is evaluated for each candidate in a loop. The scoring function cannot overflow or return null because the risk of overflow is protected by the preconditions. The function is also completely non-negative due to the use of `abs_diff`.