fn peel_permute_and_flip

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

This document proves soundness of $peel_permute_and_flip$ in mod.rs at commit e62b0aa2 (outdated¹). $peel_permute_and_flip$ noisily selects the index of the greatest score from a vector of input scores k times without replacement.

1 Hoare Triple

Preconditions

Types consistent with pseudocode.

Pseudocode

```
def peel_permute_and_flip(
      x: list[RBig],
      scale: RBig,
      k: usize,
      replacement: bool,
6):
      natural_order = []
      sorted_order = BTreeSet.new()
10
      for _ in range(min(k, x.len())):
           index = permute_and_flip(x, scale, replacement) #
11
12
           x.remove(index) #
13
14
           # map index on modified x back to original x (postprocessing)
           for del_ in sorted_order: # |
15
16
               if del_ <= index:</pre>
                   index += 1
17
               else:
18
                   break
19
20
           sorted_order.insert(index)
           natural_order.push(index)
22
      return natural_order
```

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1. • If replacement is set, returns a sample from \mathcal{M}_{EM} (as defined in MS2023 Definition 4), otherwise returns a sample from \mathcal{M}_{PF} (as defined in MS2023 Lemma 1), k times by peeling, where $\mathtt{scale} = \frac{2 \cdot \Delta}{2}$.

¹See new changes with git diff e62b0aa2..95bfc7b3 rust/src/measurements/noisy_top_k/mod.rs

• Errors are data-independent, except for exhaustion of entropy.

Proof. The pseudocode applies $permute_and_flip$ on line 11 up to k times (no greater than the number of scores), each time removing the selected score on line 12.

Since the index in subsequent selections may be offset by an earlier removal, a data-independent post-processing of the index is performed on line 15.

The only source of error is due to entropy exhaustion.