ISOMORPHIC DATA TRANSFORMATION

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Assumptions

given isomorphic domains (see separate 'Isomorphism' notes):

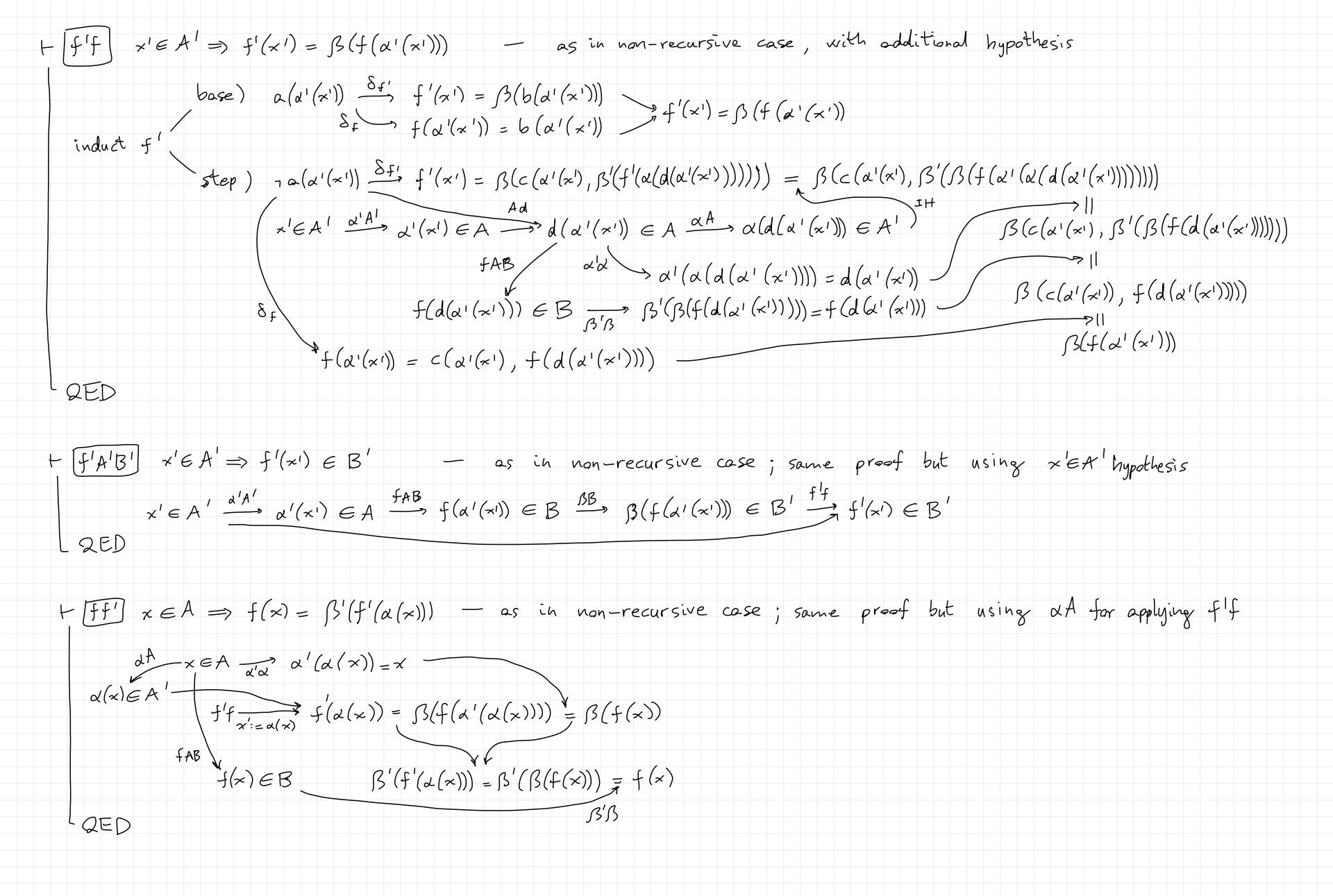
 $A \stackrel{\alpha}{\rightleftharpoons} A'$ and optionally $G[A \stackrel{\alpha}{\rightleftharpoons} A']$

B & B' and optionally G[B & B']

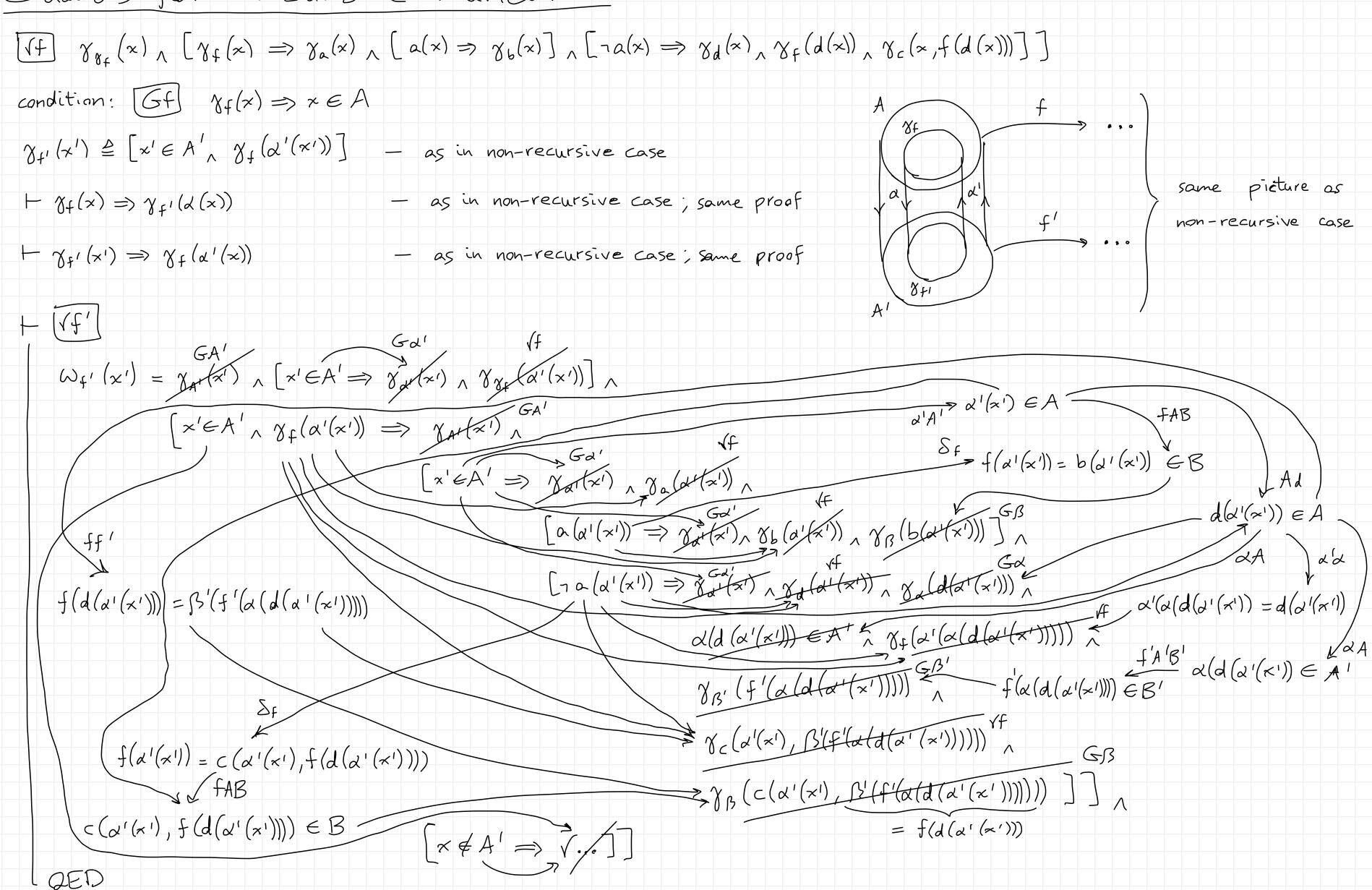
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Non-Recursive Function
 old function: f(x) \triangleq e(x) f: U \rightarrow U
 condition: [fAB] \times EA \Rightarrow f(x) \in B - f(A) \in B - f: A \rightarrow B
 new function: f'(x') \triangleq if x' \in A' then \beta(e(a'(x'))) = else ... (irrelevant)
                                              this wrapping test is not strictly necessary, but it uniforms recursive and non-recursive case
   + [f'f] \times' \in A' \Longrightarrow f'(x') = \beta(f(\alpha'(x')))
          x' \in A' f'(x') = \beta(e(a'(x'))) = \beta(f(a'(x')))
   LQED
  +\left[f'A'B'\right] \times \in A' \Rightarrow f'(x') \in B' - f'(A') \in B' - f' \in A' \rightarrow B'
   x' \in A' \xrightarrow{\alpha'A'} \alpha'(x') \in A \xrightarrow{fAB} f(\alpha'(x')) \in B \xrightarrow{BB} \beta(f(\alpha'(x'))) \in B' \xrightarrow{f'f} f'(x') \in B'
   + (ff') ~ E A => f(x) = B'(f'(d(x)))
          x \in A \xrightarrow{\alpha'\alpha'} \alpha'(\alpha(x)) = x
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Guards for Non-Recursive Function $[f] \quad \chi_{\chi_f}(x) \wedge [\chi_f(x) \Rightarrow \chi_e(x)]$ condition: Gf $\chi_f(x) \Rightarrow x \in A$ $\gamma_{+}(x') \triangleq \left[x' \in A', \gamma_{+}(\alpha'(x')) \right]$ $\vdash \chi_f(x) \Rightarrow \chi_{f'}(\chi(x))$ $\chi_f(x) \xrightarrow{Gf} \chi \in A \xrightarrow{\alpha'\alpha} \chi'(\alpha(\chi)) = \chi - \chi$ $\left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}'}} \right) = \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}'} \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}'} \right) \right) = \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}} \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}'} \right) \right) = \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}'} \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf{f}'} \right) \right) = \left(\mathcal{S}_{\mathsf$ L QED $\vdash \gamma_{f'}(x') \Rightarrow \gamma_{f}(\alpha'(x))$ $\gamma_{f'}(x') \xrightarrow{\delta_{\delta f'}} x' \in A' \wedge \gamma_{f}(\alpha'(x'))$ L ZED $(x') = \chi_{A'}(x') = \chi_{A'}(x') \wedge (x' \in A') \Rightarrow \chi_{A'}(x') \wedge \chi_{A}(x'(x')) \rangle \wedge (x' \in A') \wedge \chi_{A}(x'(x')) \wedge \chi_{A}(x'(x')) \rangle \wedge (x' \in A') \wedge \chi_{A}(x'(x')) \wedge \chi_{A}(x'(x')) \rangle \wedge (x' \in A') \wedge \chi_{A}(x'(x')) \rangle \wedge (x' \in A') \wedge \chi_{A$ LQED

Recursive Function same pièture as non-recursive case old function: $f(x) \triangleq if a(x)$ then b(x) else c(x, f(d(x)))f: U-> U $\boxed{T_f} \quad \neg \alpha(x) \Rightarrow \mu_f(d(x)) \ \forall_f \ \mu_f(x)$ conditions $\{fAB\} \times EA \Rightarrow f(x) \in B$ — as in non-recursive case $\{fAB\} \times EA \Rightarrow f(x) \in B$ — recursive call preserves $\{Ad\} \times EA \Rightarrow f(x) \in A$ new function: $f'(x') \triangleq if x' \in A'$ then $\left[if a(\alpha'(x')) + hen \beta(b(\alpha'(x')))\right] = lse \beta(c(\alpha'(x'), \beta'(f'(\alpha(d(\alpha'(x')))))))$ else ... (irrelevant) $Mf(x') \triangleq Mf(x'(x')) < f' \triangleq < f$ $+ [\tau_{f'}] \times (\in A'_{\Lambda} \cap a(\alpha'(x')) \Rightarrow \mu_{f'}(\alpha(\alpha'(\alpha')))) \times_{f'} \mu_{f'}(x') - f' \text{ terminates}$

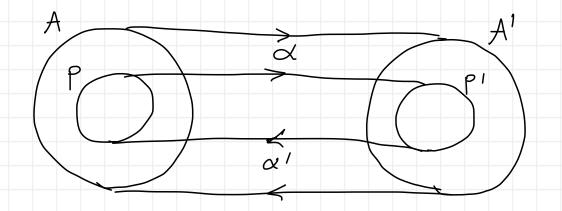


Guards for Recursive Function



Non-Recursive Predicate

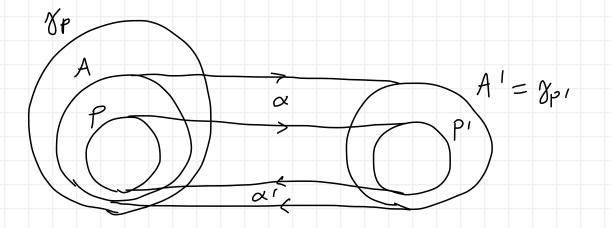
old predicate: $P(x) \triangleq e(x)$ $P \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ condition: PA $P(x) \Rightarrow x \in A$ $P \subseteq A$ new predicate: $p'(x') \triangleq [x' \in A' \land e(\alpha'(x'))]$ $F(p'p) \times (A' \Rightarrow) p'(x') = p(a'(x'))$ $x' \in A'$ $\rho'(x') \stackrel{Sp'}{=} \left[x' \notin A' \right] = \left(\alpha'(x') \right)$ $||S_p||$ $|\rho(\alpha'(x'))|$ L QED $+ p'A' + p'(x') \Rightarrow x' \in A' - p' \in A'$ $| p'(x') \stackrel{\delta p'}{=} x' \in A' \quad A \dots \rightarrow x' \in A'$ $- Q \in D$ $\vdash [pp'] \times \in A \Rightarrow p(x) = p'(\alpha(x))$ $\chi \in A \qquad p'p \xrightarrow{\chi':=d(x)} p'(\chi(x)) = p(\chi'(\chi(x))) = p(\chi)$ $\chi \in A \qquad \chi':=\chi(x) \qquad$



Guards for Non-Recursive Predicate

condition: $GP \times GA \Rightarrow \gamma_P(x)$

$$\gamma_{p'}(x') \triangleq x' \in A'$$



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Recursive Predicate
                                                                                                                                   p \subseteq \mathcal{U}
 old predicate: p(x) \triangleq if a(x) then b(x) else c(x, p(d(x)))
  T_{P} \rightarrow a(x) \Rightarrow \mu_{P}(d(x)) \prec_{P} \mu_{P}(x)
                                                                                                                                                                                         some picture as
 conditions \{PA\} p(x) \Rightarrow x \in A

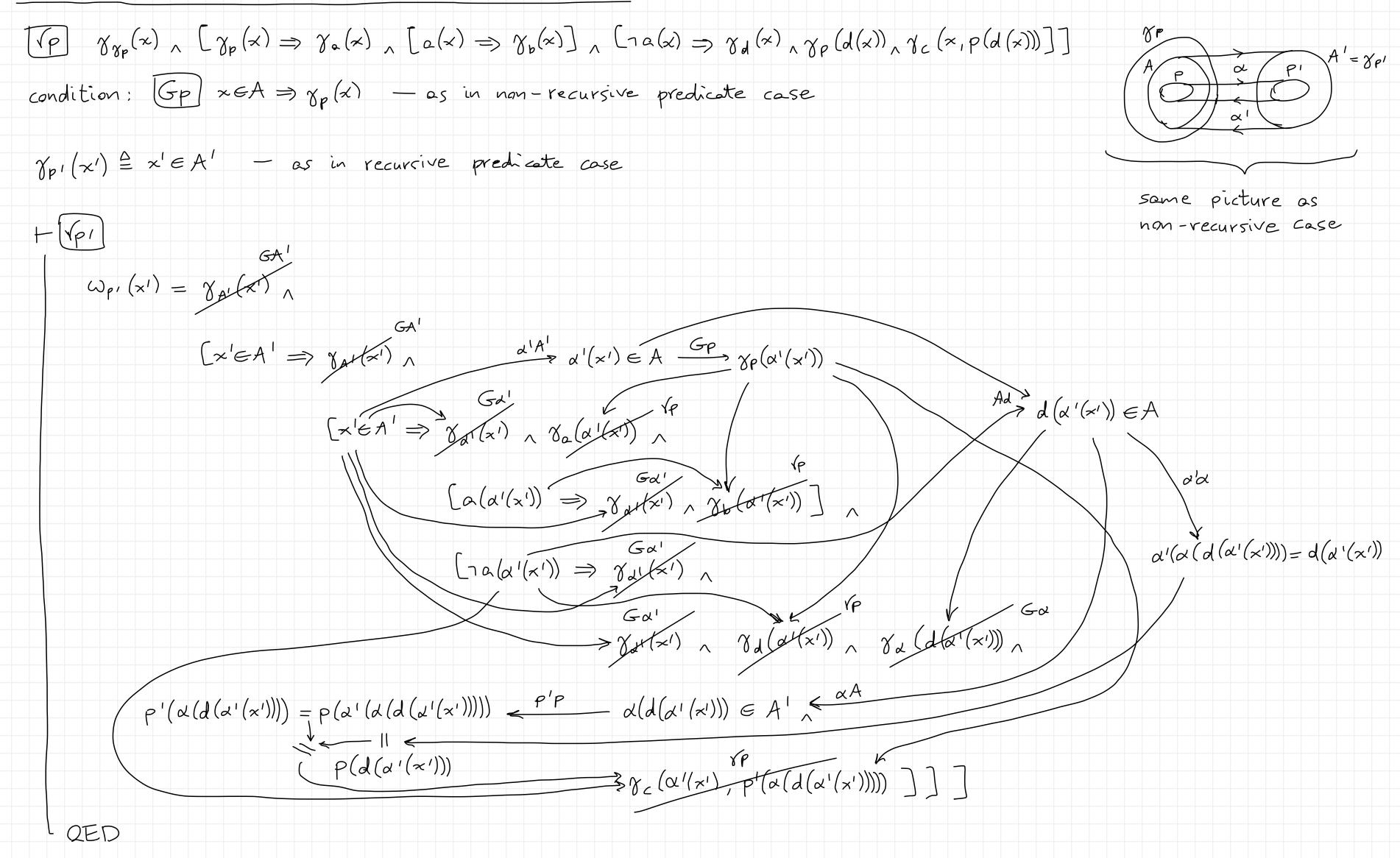
Ad x \in A \neg a(x) \Rightarrow d(x) \in A
                                                                                        - as in non-recursive predicate case
                                                                                                                                                                                         non-recursive case
                                                                                         - as in recursive function case
 new predicate: p'(x') \triangleq x' \in A' \setminus [if a(\alpha'(x'))] + then b(\alpha'(x'))] = lse c(\alpha'(\alpha'), p'(\alpha(d(\alpha'(x')))))
M_{p'}(x') \triangleq M_{p}(\alpha'(x')) \quad \forall p' \triangleq \forall p
 + [τρ] x' \in A'_{\Lambda} \neg a(\alpha'(x')) = \gamma \mu_{P'}(\alpha(d(\alpha'(x')))) <_{P'} \mu_{P'}(x') - P' terminates — same proof as recursive function case
  t[p'p] \times (eA' =) p'(x') = p(a'(x')) — as in non-recursive predicate case
    induct p'

base) o(\alpha'(x')) \xrightarrow{S_{p'}} p'(x') = b(\alpha'(x'))

o(\alpha'(x')) = b(\alpha'(x')) = b(\alpha'(x'))

induct o(\alpha'(x')) = o(\alpha'(x'))
                   step) \rightarrow \alpha(\alpha'(x')) \xrightarrow{\delta p'} \rho'(x') = c(\alpha'(x'), \rho'(\alpha(d(\alpha'(x'))))) = c(\alpha'(\alpha'), \rho(\alpha'(\alpha(d(\alpha'(x'))))))
x = \mu
x' \in A' \xrightarrow{\alpha'A'} \alpha'(x') \in A \xrightarrow{A} d(\alpha'(x')) \in A \xrightarrow{A} \alpha(d(\alpha'(x'))) \in A'
\alpha'(\alpha'(\alpha'(\alpha'(x')))) = c(\alpha'(x'), \rho(d(\alpha'(x'))))
p(\alpha'(x')) = c(\alpha'(x'), \rho(d(\alpha'(x'))))
p(\alpha'(x')) = c(\alpha'(x'), \rho(\alpha'(x')))
     LQED
   + p'A' p'(x') \Rightarrow x' \in A' - p' \subseteq A'
                                                                             - as in non-recursive predicate case
     p'(x') \chi' \notin A' \xrightarrow{\delta p'} \gamma p'(x') \xrightarrow{3} impossible \longrightarrow \chi' \in A
   +[pp'] \times \in A \implies p(x) = p'(a(x))
                                                                  - as in non-recursive predicate case; same proof
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Guards for Recursive Predicate



Generalization to Tuples

 $f: \mathcal{U}^{n} \to \mathcal{U}^{m}$ $p \in \mathcal{U}^{n}$ $A \in \mathcal{U}^{n}$ $B \in \mathcal{U}^{m}$ $\alpha: \mathcal{U}^{n} \to \mathcal{U}^{n'}$ $\beta: \mathcal{U}^{m} \to \mathcal{U}^{m'}$ $f': \mathcal{U}^{n'} \to \mathcal{U}^{m'}$ $p' \in \mathcal{U}^{n'}$ $A' \in \mathcal{U}^{n'}$ $B' \in \mathcal{U}^{m'}$ $\alpha': \mathcal{U}^{n'} \to \mathcal{U}^{n'}$ $\beta': \mathcal{U}^{m'} \to \mathcal{U}^{n'}$

AEUn Beum

straightforward, similar to 'Isomorphisms' notes

Compositional Establishment of Isomorphic Mappings on Tuples partition old and new inputs into equal numbers of disjoint non-empty subsets: establish isomorphic mappings between each pair of partitions: $A_1 \stackrel{\alpha_1}{\longleftrightarrow} A_1$, ..., $A_k \stackrel{\alpha_k}{\longleftrightarrow} A_k$, $A_1 \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{n_1}$, ..., $A_k \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{n_k}$, $A_1' \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{n_k'}$, ..., $A_k' \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{n_k'}$ combine the isomorphic mappings: $A \triangleq \left\{ \left\langle x_{1}, \dots, x_{n} \right\rangle \in \mathcal{U}^{n} \mid \left\langle x_{i_{1,1}}, \dots, x_{i_{n,n_{k}}} \right\rangle \in A_{1} \right\}$ $A' \triangleq \left\{ \left\langle \times_{1}^{i}, \dots, \times_{n}^{i} \right\rangle \in \mathcal{U}^{n'} \middle| \left\langle \times_{i_{1,1}}^{i}, \dots, \times_{i_{j_{n}}^{i}}^{i} \right\rangle \in A_{1}^{i} \right\}$ do analogously for old and new outputs: $B_1 \stackrel{S_1}{\leftarrow} B_1$, ..., $B_h \stackrel{S_h}{\leftarrow} B_h'$, $B_1 \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{m_1}$, $B_h \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{m_h}$, $B_2 \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{m_h'}$, ..., $B_h \subseteq \mathcal{U}^{m_h'}$ $B \triangleq \{\langle y_{1}, ..., y_{m} \rangle \in \mathcal{U}^{m} \mid \langle y_{j_{1,1}}, ..., y_{j_{2,m_{k}}} \rangle \in B_{1} , ... , \langle y_{j_{h,1}}, ..., y_{j_{h,m_{h}}} \rangle \in B_{h} \}$ $B' \triangleq \{\langle y_{1}, ..., y_{m'} \rangle \in \mathcal{U}^{m'} \mid \langle y_{j_{1,1}}, ..., y_{j_{1,m_{k'}}} \rangle \in B_{1} , ... , \langle y_{j_{h,1}}, ..., y_{j_{h,m_{h'}}} \rangle \in B_{h} \}$ flatten nested tuples