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SS 2021
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Functional Data Structures

Exercise Sheet 1

Before beginning to solve the exercises, open a new theory file named `Ex01.thy` and write the the following three lines at the top of this file.

theory *Ex01*
imports *Main*
begin

Exercise 1.1 Calculating with natural numbers

Use the **value** command to turn Isabelle into a fancy calculator and evaluate the following natural number expressions:

"2 + (2::nat)" *"(2::nat) * (5 + 3)"* *"(3::nat) * 4 − 2 * (7 + 1)"*

Can you explain the last result?

Exercise 1.2 Natural number laws

Formulate and prove the well-known laws of commutativity and associativity for addition of natural numbers.

Exercise 1.3 Counting elements of a list

Define a function which counts the number of occurrences of a particular element in a list.

fun *count* :: *"'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat"*

Test your definition of *count* on some examples and prove that the results are indeed correct.

Prove the following inequality (and additional lemmas, if necessary) about the relation between *count* and *length*, the function returning the length of a list.

theorem *"count xs x ≤ length xs"*

Exercise 1.4 Adding elements to the end of a list

Recall the definition of lists from the lecture. Define a function *snoc* that appends an element at the right end of a list. Do not use the existing append operator @ for lists.

fun *snoc* :: *"'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list"*

Convince yourself on some test cases that your definition of *snoc* behaves as expected, for example run:

value *"snoc [] c"*

Also prove that your test cases are indeed correct, for instance show:

lemma *"snoc [] c = [c]"*

Next define a function *reverse* that reverses the order of elements in a list. (Do not use the existing function *rev* from the library.) Hint: Define the reverse of $x \# xs$ using the *snoc* function.

fun *reverse* :: *"'a list ⇒ 'a list"*

Demonstrate that your definition is correct by running some test cases, and proving that those test cases are correct. For example:

value *"reverse [a, b, c]"*

lemma *"reverse [a, b, c] = [c, b, a]"*

Prove the following theorem. Hint: You need to find an additional lemma relating *reverse* and *snoc* to prove it.

theorem *"reverse (reverse xs) = xs"*

Homework Submission Instructions

Submissions are handled via https://do.proof.in.tum.de. Submit a theory file that runs in Isabelle-2021 **without errors**.

- Register an account in the system and send the tutor an e-mail of the following format:
  - subject: `[FDS 2021] homework registration`
  - content: `<username>,<student id>,<first name>,<last name>`
- Select the competition "FDS 2021" and submit your solution following the instructions on the website.
- The system will check that your solution can be loaded in Isabelle-2021 without any errors.
- You can upload multiple times; the last upload before the deadline is the one that will be graded.
- Only submissions with status "Passed" will be graded. If you have any problems uploading, or if the submission seems to be rejected for reasons you cannot understand, please contact the tutor. Make sure that the submission (and check file) runs through locally without errors.
- Partial credits may be given for:
  - finished intermediate lemmas
  - incomplete proofs, if they do not contain sorry and missing steps are extracted into succinct lemmas (which are assumed by using sorry).

  Mark all such incomplete proofs and sorried lemmas with `(*incomplete*)`, to help grading.
- We will be using a clone detection tool to compare solutions so please do not add any personal or identifying information to your homework solution theory files.

General hints:

- Define the functions as simply as possible. In particular, do not try to make them tail recursive by introducing extra accumulator parameters – this will complicate the proofs!
- All proofs should be straightforward, and take only a few lines.

Homework 1 Maximum Value in List

Submission until Thursday, April 22, 23:59pm.

Specify a function to sum up all elements in a list of integers. The empty list has sum 0.

Note that *int* is the type of (mathematical) integer numbers.

fun *listsum* :: *"int list ⇒ int"*

Test cases:

value *"listsum [1,2,3] = 6"*
value *"listsum [] = 0"*
value *"listsum [1,−2,3] = 2"*

Prove that filtering out zeroes does not affect the sum (using the existing filter function).

lemma *listsum_filter_z*: *"listsum (filter (λx. x≠0) l) = listsum l"*

Show that reversing a list does not affect the sum.
HINT: You'll need an auxiliary lemma relating *listsum* and append (*xs* @ *ys*).
Note that we use the *rev* function from the HOL list library here, which is the same as *reverse* specified in the tutorial, but comes with more lemmas etc..

lemma *listsum_rev*: *"listsum (rev xs) = listsum xs"*

Write a function to flatten a list of lists, i.e., concatenate all lists in the given list

fun *flatten* :: *"'a list list ⇒ 'a list"*

Test cases:

value *"flatten [[1,2,3],[2]] = [1,2,3,2::int]"*
value *"flatten [[1,2,3],[],[2]] = [1,2,3,2::int]"*

Show that the sum of the flattened list equals the sum of the sums of all element lists.
Hint: Auxiliary lemma!

lemma *sum_flatten*: *"listsum (flatten xs) = listsum (map listsum xs)"*