

Walking through infinite trees with mixed induction and coinduction

Keiko Nakata and Tarmo Uustalu with Marc Bezem
Institute of Cybernetics, Tallinn
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Constructive reasoning

Sensitive to the use of axioms, in particular to the principle of the Excluded Middle

$$\forall P. P \vee \neg P$$

giving us a universal method of obtaining, for any P , either a proof of P or a proof of $\neg P$.

E.g., Either my program terminates or diverges.

We shall look at the word through refined eyes with the glasses of constructive type theory.

Modal properties about computations

A program will print “hello” **infinitely often**.

A program will **eventually** terminate.

A server is responsive, ie. any interactive query is eventually replied.

A server is **almost always** busy.

Infinite binary trees

$$\overline{R : color} \quad \overline{B : color}$$

$$\frac{c : color \quad t_0 : tree \quad t_1 : tree}{\underline{\underline{t_0 \ c \ t_1 : tree}}}$$

Extensional equality, aka bisimilarity, on trees defined by coinduction:

$$\frac{t_0 \approx t'_0 \quad t_1 \approx t'_1}{\underline{\underline{t_0 \ c \ t_1 \approx t'_0 \ c \ t'_1}}}$$

\approx is an equivalence.

(NB: double horizontal line – coinduction, single – induction)

Paths and sequences

A *path* $p : path$ is an infinite sequence of *directions*, l (for left) and r (for right).

$$\frac{}{l : dir} \quad \frac{}{r : dir} \quad \frac{d : dir \quad p : path}{d p : path}$$

with bisimilarity defined coinductively

$$\frac{p \approx p'}{d p \approx d p'}$$

We define infinite sequences $s : seq$ of colors and bisimilarity on them.

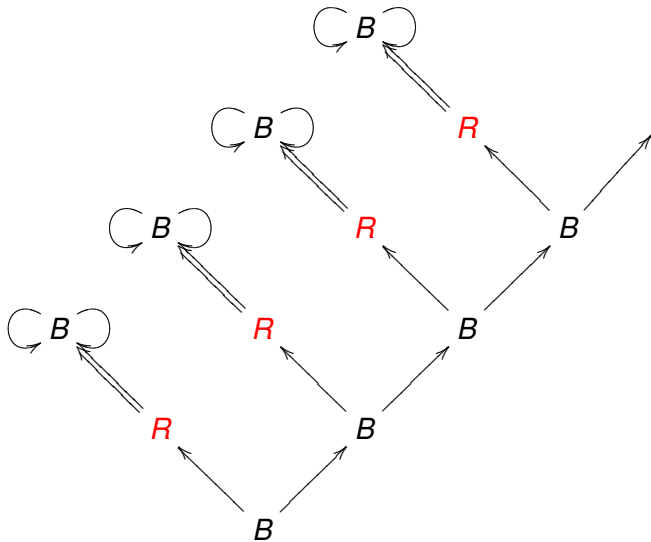
$$\frac{c : color \quad s : seq}{c s : seq} \quad \frac{s \approx s'}{c s \approx c s'}$$

Walking into a tree along a path

The function $[[t]]_p$ walks into the tree t : *tree* along the path p : *path*, building a sequence. It is defined by corecursion

$$\begin{aligned} [[(t_0 \ c \ t_1)]](l \ p) &= c \ [[t_0]]_p \\ [[(t_0 \ c \ t_1)]](r \ p) &= c \ [[t_1]]_p \end{aligned}$$

Almost always black tree



Properties on trees

1. A tree is always black.
Every path (of a tree) is always black
2. A tree is eventually red.
Every path is eventually red.
3. A tree is infinitely often red.
Every path is infinitely often red.
4. A tree is eventually always black.
Every path is eventually always black.
5. A tree is almost always black.
Every path of a tree is almost always black.

Every path/tree is always black

A sequence $s : seq$ is always black, $\mathbf{G}_{black} s$, where

$$\frac{\mathbf{G}_{black} s}{\mathbf{G}_{black} (B s)}$$

Every path of a tree $t : tree$ is always black, i.e.,

$$\forall p : path. \mathbf{G}_{black} [|t|]_p$$

A tree $t : tree$ is always black, $\mathbf{G}_{black} t$

$$\frac{\mathbf{G}_{black} t_0 \quad \mathbf{G}_{black} t_1}{\mathbf{G}_{black} (t_0 B t_1)}$$

Always black

A tree $t : tree$ is always black, $\mathbf{G}_{black} t$,
if and only if
every path of a tree $t : tree$ is always black,
 $\forall p : path. \mathbf{G}_{black} [t]_p$.

Every path/tree is eventually red

A sequence $s : seq$ is eventually red, $\mathbf{F}_{red} s$, where

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{F}_{red} (R s)} \quad \frac{\mathbf{F}_{red} s}{\mathbf{F}_{red} (c s)}$$

Every path of a tree $t : tree$ is eventually red, i.e.,

$$\forall p : path. \mathbf{F}_{red} [|t|]_p$$

A tree $t : tree$ is eventually red, $\mathbf{F}_{red} t$

$$\frac{}{\mathbf{F}_{red} (t_0 R t_1)} \quad \frac{\mathbf{F}_{red} t_0 \quad \mathbf{F}_{red} t_1}{\mathbf{F}_{red} (t_0 c t_1)}$$

Eventually red

A tree t : *tree* is eventually red
implies
every path of t is eventually red constructively.

Every path of t is eventually red
implies with FAN
 t is eventually red.

FAN says that a tree with only finite paths is finite.

Every path/tree is eventually always black

A sequence $s : seq$ is eventually always black, $\mathbf{FG}_{black} s$, where

$$\frac{\mathbf{G}_{black} s}{\mathbf{FG}_{black} s} \quad \frac{\mathbf{FG}_{black} s}{\mathbf{FG}_{black} (c s)}$$

Every path of a tree $t : tree$ is eventually always black,

$$\forall p : path. \mathbf{FG}_{black} [|t|]_p$$

A tree $t : tree$ is eventually always black, $\mathbf{FG}_{black} t$, where

$$\frac{\mathbf{G}_{black} t}{\mathbf{FG}_{black} t} \quad \frac{\mathbf{FG}_{black} t_0 \quad \mathbf{FG}_{black} t_1}{\mathbf{FG}_{black} (t_0 c t_1)}$$

Eventually always black

A tree $t : tree$ is eventually always black
implies
every path of t is eventually always black.

Every path of $t : tree$ is eventually always black
implies with weak continuity and a variation of FAN
 t is eventually always black.

Weak continuity says functions can only depend on finite
information.

Every path/tree is almost always black

A sequence $s : seq$ is almost always black, $pre\ s$, where

$$\frac{on_X\ s}{on_X\ (B\ s)} \quad \frac{X\ s}{on_X\ (R\ s)} \quad \frac{pre\ s}{pre\ (R\ s)} \quad \frac{on_{pre}\ s}{pre\ (B\ s)}$$

Every path of a tree $t : tree$ is almost always black,

$$\forall p : path. pre\ [|t|]_p$$

A tree $t : tree$ is almost always black, $\mathbf{FG}_{black}\ t$, where

$$\frac{on_X\ t_0 \quad on_X\ t_1}{on_X\ (t_0\ B\ t_1)} \quad \frac{X\ t_0 \quad X\ t_1}{on_X\ (t_0\ R\ t_1)}$$
$$\frac{on_{pre}\ t_0 \quad on_{pre}\ t_1}{pre\ (t_0\ B\ t_1)} \quad \frac{pre\ t_0 \quad pre\ t_1}{pre\ (t_0\ R\ t_1)}$$

Almost always black

A tree t : *tree* is almost always black
implies
every path of t is almost always black.

Every path of t is almost always black
implies with Bar induction
 t is almost always black.

Almost always black tree

