

218 (local minimum) You are given a list L of at least 3 numbers such that $L_0 \geq L_1$ and $L_{\#L-2} \leq L_{\#L-1}$. A local minimum is an interior index $i: 1, \dots, \#L-1$ such that

$$L_{i-1} \geq L_i \leq L_{i+1}$$

Write a program to find a local minimum of L .

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

§ Specification P is defined as

$$P = i': 1..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1)$$

Here is a linear search solution. Let i be a natural variable.

$$P \Leftarrow i:=1. Q$$

$$Q \Leftarrow \mathbf{if} L i \leq L(i+1) \mathbf{then} ok \mathbf{else} i:=i+1. Q \mathbf{fi}$$

Now we need to define specification Q . Here is the first attempt: make it just like P except change the 1 to i .

$$Q = i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1)$$

Proof of P refinement:

$$\begin{aligned} & i:=1. Q && \text{expand } Q \\ = & i:=1. i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) && \text{substitution law} \\ = & i': 1..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) \\ = & P \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Q refinement, first case:

$$\begin{aligned} & L i \leq L(i+1) \wedge ok && \text{expand } ok \\ = & L i \leq L(i+1) \wedge i'=i && \text{portation} \end{aligned}$$

This is not quite enough to imply Q . We also need $i < \#L-1$ and $L(i-1) \geq L i$. So weaken Q .

$$Q = i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq L i \Rightarrow i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1)$$

Now I have to redo the previous proof.

Proof of P refinement:

$$\begin{aligned} & i:=1. Q && \text{expand } Q \\ = & i:=1. i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq L i \Rightarrow i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) && \text{substitution law} \\ = & 1 < \#L-1 \wedge L 0 \geq L 1 \Rightarrow i': 1..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) && \text{given } \#L \geq 3 \text{ and given } L 0 \geq L 1 \\ = & \top \Rightarrow i': 1..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) && \text{identity} \\ = & i': 1..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) \\ = & P \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Q refinement, first case:

$$\begin{aligned} & Q \Leftarrow L i \leq L(i+1) \wedge ok && \text{expand } Q \text{ and } ok \\ = & (i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq L i \Rightarrow i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1)) && \\ \Leftarrow & L i \leq L(i+1) \wedge i'=i && \text{portation} \\ = & L i \leq L(i+1) \wedge i'=i \wedge i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq L i && \\ \Rightarrow & i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) && \text{context} \\ = & \top \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Q refinement, last case:

$$\begin{aligned} & Q \Leftarrow L i > L(i+1) \wedge (i:=i+1. Q) && \text{expand first } Q \text{ and portation} \\ = & i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq L i \wedge L i > L(i+1) \wedge (i:=i+1. Q) && \\ \Rightarrow & i': i..#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq L i' \leq L(i'+1) && \text{expand remaining } Q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \quad i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \wedge (i := i+1. i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \quad \text{substitution law} \\
&= \quad i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)
\end{aligned}$$

Here's my informal thinking. I see that the consequent of the inner implication

$$i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)$$

implies the main consequent

$$i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)$$

So I need to get rid of the antecedent of the inner implication. I can discharge it if I can show

$$i < \#L-1 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \Rightarrow i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1)$$

which is the same as

$$(i < \#L-2 \vee i = \#L-2) \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \Rightarrow i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1)$$

which is the same as

$$\begin{aligned}
&(i < \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \Rightarrow i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1)) \\
&\wedge (i = \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \Rightarrow i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1))
\end{aligned}$$

The top line is \top . So let's work on the bottom line.

$$\begin{aligned}
&i = \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \Rightarrow i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \quad \text{context} \\
&= \quad i = \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge L(\#L-2) > L(\#L-1) \Rightarrow i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1)
\end{aligned}$$

But we are given $L(\#L-2) \leq L(\#L-1)$. So the antecedent is \perp . So the bottom line is \top .

So that's the plan. Now write it formally. Resuming from where I left off,

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \quad \underline{i < \#L-1} \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \quad \text{rewrite underlined bit} \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \\
&= \quad (i < \#L-2 \vee i = \#L-2) \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \quad \text{distribution this line} \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \\
&= \quad (\quad i < \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \vee i = \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \quad) \quad \text{context this line} \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \\
&= \quad (\quad i < \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \vee i = \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge L(\#L-2) > L(\#L-1) \quad) \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \quad \text{We are given } L(\#L-2) \leq L(\#L-1) \\
&= \quad (\quad i < \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \vee i = \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge \perp \quad) \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \quad \text{base, identity} \\
&= \quad i < \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \wedge (i < \#L-2 \wedge Li \geq L(i+1) \Rightarrow i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1)) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \quad \text{discharge} \\
&= \quad i < \#L-2 \wedge L(i-1) \geq Li \wedge Li > L(i+1) \\
&\quad \wedge i': i+1, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \\
&\Rightarrow i': i, \dots, \#L-1 \wedge L(i'-1) \geq Li' \leq L(i'+1) \quad \text{specialization} \\
&= \quad \top
\end{aligned}$$

There may be a better solution than linear search.