

Randomised Binary Search Trees

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Abstract

This work is a formalisation of the Randomised Binary Search Trees introduced by Martínez and Roura [1], including definitions and correctness proofs. Like randomised treaps, they are a probabilistic data structure that behaves exactly as if elements were inserted into a non-balancing BST in random order. However, unlike treaps, they only use discrete probability distributions, but their use of randomness is more complicated.

Contents

1	Randomised Binary Search Trees	2
1.1	Auxiliary facts	2
1.2	Partitioning a BST	7
1.3	Joining	11
1.4	Pushdown	16
1.5	Intersection and Difference	21
1.6	Union	29
1.7	Insertion and Deletion	39

1 Randomised Binary Search Trees

```
theory Randomised-BSTs
  imports Random-BSTs.Random-BSTs Monad-Normalisation.Monad-Normalisation
begin
```

1.1 Auxiliary facts

First of all, we need some fairly simple auxiliary lemmas.

```
lemma return-pmf-if: return-pmf (if P then a else b) = (if P then return-pmf a
else return-pmf b)
  by simp
```

```
context
begin
```

```
interpretation pmf-as-function .
```

```
lemma True-in-set-bernoulli-pmf-iff [simp]:
  True ∈ set-pmf (bernoulli-pmf p) ⟷ p > 0
  by transfer auto
```

```
lemma False-in-set-bernoulli-pmf-iff [simp]:
  False ∈ set-pmf (bernoulli-pmf p) ⟷ p < 1
  by transfer auto
```

```
end
```

```
lemma in-set-pmf-of-setD: x ∈ set-pmf (pmf-of-set A) ⟹ finite A ⟹ A ≠ {}
  ⟹ x ∈ A
  by (subst (asm) set-pmf-of-set) auto
```

```
lemma random-bst-reduce:
  finite A ⟹ A ≠ {} ⟹
    random-bst A = do {x ← pmf-of-set A; l ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x};
      r ← random-bst {y∈A. y > x}; return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩}
  by (subst random-bst.simps) auto
```

```
lemma pmf-bind-bernoulli:
  assumes x ∈ {0..1}
  shows pmf (bernoulli-pmf x ≫ f) y = x * pmf (f True) y + (1 - x) * pmf
(f False) y
  using assms by (simp add: pmf-bind)
```

```
lemma vimage-bool-pair:
  f -' A = (⋃ x∈{True, False}. ⋃ y∈{True, False}. if f (x, y) ∈ A then {(x, y)}
else {})
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs) unfolding set-eq-iff
proof
```

```

fix x :: bool × bool
obtain a b where [simp]: x = (a, b) by (cases x)
show x ∈ ?lhs ↔ x ∈ ?rhs
  by (cases a; cases b) auto
qed

lemma Leaf-in-set-random-bst-iff [simp]:
  Leaf ∈ set-pmf (random-bst A) ↔ A = {} ∨ ¬finite A
  by (subst random-bst.simps) auto

lemma bst-insert [intro]: bst t ⇒ bst (Tree-Set.insert x t)
  by (simp add: bst-iff-sorted-wrt-less inorder-insert sorted-ins-list)

lemma bst-bst-of-list [intro]: bst (bst-of-list xs)
proof –
  have bst (fold Tree-Set.insert xs t) if bst t for t
    using that
  proof (induction xs arbitrary: t)
    case (Cons y xs)
    show ?case by (auto intro!: Cons bst-insert)
  qed auto
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: bst-of-list-altdef)
qed

lemma bst-random-bst:
  assumes t ∈ set-pmf (random-bst A)
  shows bst t
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
  have random-bst A = map-pmf bst-of-list (pmf-of-set (permutations-of-set A))
    by (rule random-bst-altdef) fact+
  also have set-pmf ... = bst-of-list ‘ permutations-of-set A
    using True by auto
  finally show ?thesis using assms by auto
next
  case False
  hence random-bst A = return-pmf ⟨⟩
    by (simp add: random-bst.simps)
  with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma set-random-bst:
  assumes t ∈ set-pmf (random-bst A) finite A
  shows set-tree t = A
proof –
  have random-bst A = map-pmf bst-of-list (pmf-of-set (permutations-of-set A))
    by (rule random-bst-altdef) fact+
  also have set-pmf ... = bst-of-list ‘ permutations-of-set A
    using assms by auto

```

finally show *?thesis* **using** *assms*
by (*auto simp: permutations-of-setD*)
qed

lemma *isin-bst*:
assumes *bst t*
shows $isin\ t\ x \longleftrightarrow x \in set-tree\ t$
using *assms*
by (*subst isin-set*) (*auto simp: bst-iff-sorted-wrt-less*)

lemma *isin-random-bst*:
assumes *finite A t ∈ set-pmf (random-bst A)*
shows $isin\ t\ x \longleftrightarrow x \in A$
proof –
from *assms* **have** *bst t* **by** (*auto dest: bst-random-bst*)
with *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: isin-bst set-random-bst*)
qed

lemma *card-3way-split*:
assumes $x \in (A :: 'a :: linorder\ set)\ finite\ A$
shows $card\ A = card\ \{y \in A.\ y < x\} + card\ \{y \in A.\ y > x\} + 1$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $A = insert\ x\ (\{y \in A.\ y < x\} \cup \{y \in A.\ y > x\})$
by *auto*
also **have** $card\ \dots = card\ \{y \in A.\ y < x\} + card\ \{y \in A.\ y > x\} + 1$
using *assms* **by** (*subst card-insert-disjoint*) (*auto intro: card-Un-disjoint*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

The following theorem allows splitting a uniformly random choice from a union of two disjoint sets to first tossing a coin to decide on one of the constituent sets and then choosing an element from it uniformly at random.

lemma *pmf-of-set-union-split*:
assumes *finite A finite B A ∩ B = {} A ∪ B ≠ {}*
assumes $p = card\ A / (card\ A + card\ B)$
shows $do\ \{b \leftarrow bernoulli-pmf\ p;\ if\ b\ then\ pmf-of-set\ A\ else\ pmf-of-set\ B\} = pmf-of-set\ (A \cup B)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (*rule pmf-eqI*)
fix $x :: 'a$
from *assms* **have** $p: p \in \{0..1\}$
by (*auto simp: divide-simps assms(5) split: if-splits*)

have $pmf\ ?lhs\ x = pmf\ (pmf-of-set\ A)\ x * p + pmf\ (pmf-of-set\ B)\ x * (1 - p)$
unfolding *pmf-bind* **using** p **by** (*subst integral-bernoulli-pmf*) *auto*
also consider $x \in A\ B \neq \{\} \mid x \in B\ A \neq \{\} \mid x \in A\ B = \{\} \mid x \in B\ A = \{\} \mid x \notin A\ x \notin B$
using *assms* **by** *auto*
hence $pmf\ (pmf-of-set\ A)\ x * p + pmf\ (pmf-of-set\ B)\ x * (1 - p) = pmf\ ?rhs\ x$

```

proof cases
  assume  $x \notin A \ x \notin B$ 
  thus ?thesis using assms by (cases  $A = \{\}$ ; cases  $B = \{\}$ ) auto
next
  assume  $x \in A$  and [simp]:  $B \neq \{\}$ 
  have  $\text{pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } A) \ x * p + \text{pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } B) \ x * (1 - p) = p / \text{real}$ 
  (card  $A$ )
  using  $\langle x \in A \rangle$  assms(1-4) by (subst (1 2) pmf-of-set) (auto simp: indica-
tor-def)
  also have  $\dots = \text{pmf } ?rhs \ x$ 
  using assms  $\langle x \in A \rangle$  by (subst pmf-of-set) (auto simp: card-Un-disjoint)
  finally show ?thesis .
next
  assume  $x \in B$  and [simp]:  $A \neq \{\}$ 
  from assms have *:  $\text{card } (A \cup B) > 0$  by (subst card-gt-0-iff) auto
  have  $\text{pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } A) \ x * p + \text{pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } B) \ x * (1 - p) = (1 - p)$ 
  / real (card  $B$ )
  using  $\langle x \in B \rangle$  assms(1-4) by (subst (1 2) pmf-of-set) (auto simp: indica-
tor-def)
  also have  $\dots = \text{pmf } ?rhs \ x$ 
  using assms  $\langle x \in B \rangle$  *
  by (subst pmf-of-set) (auto simp: card-Un-disjoint assms(5) divide-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed (insert assms(1-4), auto simp: assms(5))
finally show  $\text{pmf } ?lhs \ x = \text{pmf } ?rhs \ x$  .
qed

```

```

lemma pmf-of-set-split-inter-diff:
  assumes finite  $A$  finite  $B$   $A \neq \{\}$   $B \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes  $p = \text{card } (A \cap B) / \text{card } B$ 
  shows  $\text{do } \{b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } p; \text{ if } b \text{ then } \text{pmf-of-set } (A \cap B) \text{ else } \text{pmf-of-set}$ 
  ( $B - A$ ) $\} =$ 
   $\text{pmf-of-set } B$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have eq:  $B = (A \cap B) \cup (B - A)$  by auto
  have card-eq:  $\text{card } B = \text{card } (A \cap B) + \text{card } (B - A)$ 
  using assms by (subst eq, subst card-Un-disjoint) auto
  have ?lhs = pmf-of-set ( $(A \cap B) \cup (B - A)$ )
  using assms by (intro pmf-of-set-union-split) (auto simp: card-eq)
  with eq show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

Similarly to the above rule, we can split up a uniformly random choice from the disjoint union of three sets. This could be done with two coin flips, but it is more convenient to choose a natural number uniformly at random instead and then do a case distinction on it.

```

lemma pmf-of-set-3way-split:
  fixes  $f \ g \ h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \ \text{pmf}$ 
  assumes finite  $A$   $A \neq \{\}$   $A1 \cap A2 = \{\}$   $A1 \cap A3 = \{\}$   $A2 \cap A3 = \{\}$   $A1 \cup$ 

```

```

A2 ∪ A3 = A
shows do {x ← pmf-of-set A; if x ∈ A1 then f x else if x ∈ A2 then g x else h
x} =
  do {i ← pmf-of-set {.. $\text{card } A$ };
    if i < card A1 then pmf-of-set A1  $\ggg$  f
    else if i < card A1 + card A2 then pmf-of-set A2  $\ggg$  g
    else pmf-of-set A3  $\ggg$  h} (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (intro pmf-eqI)
  fix x :: 'b
  define m n l where m = card A1 and n = card A2 and l = card A3
  have [simp]: finite A1 finite A2 finite A3
    by (rule finite-subset[of - A]; use assms in force)+
  from assms have card-pos: card A > 0 by auto
  have A-eq: A = A1 ∪ A2 ∪ A3 using assms by simp
  have card-A-eq: card A = card A1 + card A2 + card A3
    using assms unfolding A-eq by (subst card-Un-disjoint, simp, simp, force)+
  auto
  have card-A-eq': {.. $\text{card } A$ } = {.. $m$ } ∪ {m.. $m + n$ } ∪ {m + n.. $\text{card } A$ }
    by (auto simp: m-def n-def card-A-eq)
  let ?M =  $\lambda i$ . if i < m then pmf-of-set A1  $\ggg$  f else if i < m + n then
    pmf-of-set A2  $\ggg$  g else pmf-of-set A3  $\ggg$  h

  have card-times-pmf-of-set-bind:
    card X * pmf (pmf-of-set X  $\ggg$  f) x = ( $\sum y \in X$ . pmf (f y) x)
    if finite X for X :: 'a set and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b pmf
    using that by (cases X = {}) (auto simp: pmf-bind-pmf-of-set)

  have pmf ?rhs x = ( $\sum i < \text{card } A$ . pmf (?M i) x) / card A
    (is - = ?S / -) using assms card-pos unfolding m-def n-def
    by (subst pmf-bind-pmf-of-set) auto
  also have ?S = (real m * pmf (pmf-of-set A1  $\ggg$  f) x +
    real n * pmf (pmf-of-set A2  $\ggg$  g) x +
    real l * pmf (pmf-of-set A3  $\ggg$  h) x) unfolding card-A-eq'
    by (subst sum.union-disjoint, simp, simp, force)+ (auto simp: card-A-eq m-def
  n-def l-def)
  also have ... = ( $\sum y \in A1$ . pmf (f y) x) + ( $\sum y \in A2$ . pmf (g y) x) + ( $\sum y \in A3$ .
  pmf (h y) x)
    unfolding m-def n-def l-def by (subst (1 2 3) card-times-pmf-of-set-bind) auto
  also have ... = ( $\sum y \in A1 \cup A2 \cup A3$ .
    pmf (if y ∈ A1 then f y else if y ∈ A2 then g y else h y) x)
    using assms(1-5)
    by (subst sum.union-disjoint, simp, simp, force)+
    (intro arg-cong2[of - - - (+)] sum.cong, auto)
  also have ... / card A = pmf ?lhs x
    using assms by (simp add: pmf-bind-pmf-of-set)
  finally show pmf ?lhs x = pmf ?rhs x
    unfolding m-def n-def l-def card-A-eq ..
qed

```

1.2 Partitioning a BST

The split operation takes a search parameter x and partitions a BST into two BSTs containing all the values that are smaller than x and those that are greater than x , respectively. Note that x need not be an element of the tree.

```
fun split-bst :: 'a :: linorder  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\times$  'a tree where
  split-bst -  $\langle \rangle$  = ( $\langle \rangle$ ,  $\langle \rangle$ )
| split-bst x  $\langle l, y, r \rangle$  =
  (if y < x then
    case split-bst x r of (t1, t2)  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\langle l, y, t1 \rangle$ , t2)
  else if y > x then
    case split-bst x l of (t1, t2)  $\Rightarrow$  (t1,  $\langle t2, y, r \rangle$ )
  else
    (l, r))
```

```
fun split-bst' :: 'a :: linorder  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\times$  'a tree  $\times$  'a tree where
  split-bst' -  $\langle \rangle$  = (False,  $\langle \rangle$ ,  $\langle \rangle$ )
| split-bst' x  $\langle l, y, r \rangle$  =
  (if y < x then
    case split-bst' x r of (b, t1, t2)  $\Rightarrow$  (b,  $\langle l, y, t1 \rangle$ , t2)
  else if y > x then
    case split-bst' x l of (b, t1, t2)  $\Rightarrow$  (b, t1,  $\langle t2, y, r \rangle$ )
  else
    (True, l, r))
```

```
lemma split-bst'-altdef: split-bst' x t = (isin t x, split-bst x t)
by (induction x t rule: split-bst.induct) (auto simp: case-prod-unfold)
```

```
lemma fst-split-bst' [simp]: fst (split-bst' x t) = isin t x
and snd-split-bst' [simp]: snd (split-bst' x t) = split-bst x t
by (simp-all add: split-bst'-altdef)
```

```
lemma size-fst-split-bst [termination-simp]: size (fst (split-bst x t))  $\leq$  size t
by (induction t) (auto simp: case-prod-unfold)
```

```
lemma size-snd-split-bst [termination-simp]: size (snd (split-bst x t))  $\leq$  size t
by (induction t) (auto simp: case-prod-unfold)
```

```
lemmas size-split-bst = size-fst-split-bst size-snd-split-bst
```

```
lemma set-split-bst1: bst t  $\Longrightarrow$  set-tree (fst (split-bst x t)) = {y  $\in$  set-tree t. y < x}
by (induction t) (auto split: prod.splits)
```

```
lemma set-split-bst2: bst t  $\Longrightarrow$  set-tree (snd (split-bst x t)) = {y  $\in$  set-tree t. y > x}
by (induction t) (auto split: prod.splits)
```

lemma *bst-split-bst1* [intro]: $bst\ t \implies bst\ (fst\ (split\text{-}bst\ x\ t))$
by (*induction t*) (*auto simp: case-prod-unfold set-split-bst1*)

lemma *bst-split-bst2* [intro]: $bst\ t \implies bst\ (snd\ (split\text{-}bst\ x\ t))$
by (*induction t*) (*auto simp: case-prod-unfold set-split-bst2*)

Splitting a random BST produces two random BSTs:

theorem *split-random-bst*:

assumes *finite A*

shows $map\text{-}pmf\ (split\text{-}bst\ x)\ (random\text{-}bst\ A) =$
 $pair\text{-}pmf\ (random\text{-}bst\ \{y \in A.\ y < x\})\ (random\text{-}bst\ \{y \in A.\ y > x\})$

using *assms*

proof (*induction A rule: random-bst.induct*)

case (*1 A*)

define $A_1\ A_2$ **where** $A_1 = \{y \in A.\ y < x\}$ **and** $A_2 = \{y \in A.\ y > x\}$

have [*simp*]: $\neg x \in A_2$ **if** $x \in A_1$ **for** x **using** *that* **by** (*auto simp: A₁-def A₂-def*)

from $\langle finite\ A \rangle$ **have** [*simp*]: *finite A₁ finite A₂* **by** (*auto simp: A₁-def A₂-def*)

include *monad-normalisation*

show *?case*

proof (*cases A = {}*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: pair-return-pmf1*)

next

case *False*

have $map\text{-}pmf\ (split\text{-}bst\ x)\ (random\text{-}bst\ A) =$

$do\ \{y \leftarrow pmf\text{-}of\text{-}set\ A;$

$\text{if } y < x \text{ then}$

$do\ \{$

$l \leftarrow random\text{-}bst\ \{z \in A.\ z < y\};$

$(t1, t2) \leftarrow map\text{-}pmf\ (split\text{-}bst\ x)\ (random\text{-}bst\ \{z \in A.\ z > y\});$

$return\text{-}pmf\ (\langle l, y, t1 \rangle, t2)$

$\}$

$\text{else if } y > x \text{ then}$

$do\ \{$

$(t1, t2) \leftarrow map\text{-}pmf\ (split\text{-}bst\ x)\ (random\text{-}bst\ \{z \in A.\ z < y\});$

$r \leftarrow random\text{-}bst\ \{z \in A.\ z > y\};$

$return\text{-}pmf\ (t1, (\langle t2, y, r \rangle))$

$\}$

else

$do\ \{$

$l \leftarrow random\text{-}bst\ \{z \in A.\ z < y\};$

$r \leftarrow random\text{-}bst\ \{z \in A.\ z > y\};$

$return\text{-}pmf\ (l, r)$

$\}$

$\}$

using *1.premis False*

```

by (subst random-bst.simps)
  (simp add: map-bind-pmf bind-map-pmf return-pmf-if case-prod-unfold cong:
if-cong)
also have ... = do {y ← pmf-of-set A;
  if y < x then
    do {
      l ← random-bst {z∈A. z < y};
      (t1, t2) ← pair-pmf (random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z > y}. z < x})
        (random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z > y}. z > x});
      return-pmf ((l, y, t1), t2)
    }
  else if y > x then
    do {
      (t1, t2) ← pair-pmf (random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z < y}. z < x})
        (random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z < y}. z > x});
      r ← random-bst {z∈A. z > y};
      return-pmf (t1, ((t2, y, r)))
    }
  else
    do {
      l ← random-bst {z∈A. z < y};
      r ← random-bst {z∈A. z > y};
      return-pmf (l, r)
    }
}
using ⟨finite A⟩ and ⟨A ≠ {}⟩ thm 1.IH
by (intro bind-pmf-cong if-cong refl 1.IH) auto
also have ... = do {y ← pmf-of-set A;
  if y < x then
    do {
      l ← random-bst {z∈A. z < y};
      t1 ← random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z > y}. z < x};
      t2 ← random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z > y}. z > x};
      return-pmf ((l, y, t1), t2)
    }
  else if y > x then
    do {
      t1 ← random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z < y}. z < x};
      t2 ← random-bst {z∈{z∈A. z < y}. z > x};
      r ← random-bst {z∈A. z > y};
      return-pmf (t1, ((t2, y, r)))
    }
  else
    do {
      l ← random-bst {z∈A. z < y};
      r ← random-bst {z∈A. z > y};
      return-pmf (l, r)
    }
}

```

```

    by (simp add: pair-pmf-def cong: if-cong)
  also have ... = do {y ← pmf-of-set A;
    if y ∈ A1 then
      do {
        l ← random-bst {z ∈ A1. z < y};
        t1 ← random-bst {z ∈ A1. z > y};
        t2 ← random-bst A2;
        return-pmf ((l, y, t1), t2)
      }
    else if y ∈ A2 then
      do {
        t1 ← random-bst A1;
        t2 ← random-bst {z ∈ A2. z < y};
        r ← random-bst {z ∈ A2. z > y};
        return-pmf (t1, ((t2, y, r)))
      }
    else
      pair-pmf (random-bst A1) (random-bst A2)
  }
  using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨A ≠ {}⟩
  by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong arg-cong[of - - random-bst])
    (auto simp: A1-def A2-def pair-pmf-def)
  also have ... = do {i ← pmf-of-set {..card A};
    if i < card A1 then
      do {
        y ← pmf-of-set A1;
        l ← random-bst {z ∈ A1. z < y};
        t1 ← random-bst {z ∈ A1. z > y};
        t2 ← random-bst A2;
        return-pmf ((l, y, t1), t2)
      }
    else if i < card A1 + card A2 then
      do {
        y ← pmf-of-set A2;
        t1 ← random-bst A1;
        t2 ← random-bst {z ∈ A2. z < y};
        r ← random-bst {z ∈ A2. z > y};
        return-pmf (t1, ((t2, y, r)))
      }
    else do {
      y ← pmf-of-set (if x ∈ A then {x} else {});
      pair-pmf (random-bst A1) (random-bst A2)
    }
  }
  using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨A ≠ {}⟩
  by (intro pmf-of-set-3way-split) (auto simp: A1-def A2-def not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
  also have ... = do {i ← pmf-of-set {..card A};
    if i < card A1 then
      pair-pmf (random-bst A1) (random-bst A2)
    else if i < card A1 + card A2 then

```

```

      pair-pmf (random-bst A1) (random-bst A2)
    else
      pair-pmf (random-bst A1) (random-bst A2)
  }
  using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨A ≠ {}⟩
proof (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong, goal-cases)
  case (1 i)
  hence A1 ≠ {} by auto
  thus ?case using ⟨finite A⟩ by (simp add: pair-pmf-def random-bst-reduce)
next
  case (2 i)
  hence A2 ≠ {} by auto
  thus ?case using ⟨finite A⟩ by (simp add: pair-pmf-def random-bst-reduce)
qed auto
also have ... = pair-pmf (random-bst A1) (random-bst A2)
  by (simp cong: if-cong)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: A1-def A2-def)
qed
qed

```

1.3 Joining

The “join” operation computes the union of two BSTs l and r where all the values in l are strictly smaller than those in r .

```

fun mrbst-join :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree pmf where
  mrbst-join t1 t2 =
    (if t1 = ⟨⟩ then return-pmf t2
     else if t2 = ⟨⟩ then return-pmf t1
     else do {
       b ← bernoulli-pmf (size t1 / (size t1 + size t2));
       if b then
         (case t1 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨l, x, r^⟩) (mrbst-join r t2))
       else
         (case t2 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', x, r⟩) (mrbst-join t1 l))
     })

```

lemma *mrbst-join-Leaf-left* [simp]: $\text{mrbst-join } \langle \rangle = \text{return-pmf}$
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma *mrbst-join-Leaf-right* [simp]: $\text{mrbst-join } t \langle \rangle = \text{return-pmf } t$
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma *mrbst-join-reduce*:
 $t1 \neq \langle \rangle \implies t2 \neq \langle \rangle \implies \text{mrbst-join } t1 \ t2 =$
 do {
 b ← bernoulli-pmf (size t1 / (size t1 + size t2));
 if b then
 (case t1 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨l, x, r^⟩) (mrbst-join r t2))
 else

```

      (case t2 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', x, r⟩) (mrbst-join t1 l))
    }
  by (subst mrbst-join.simps) auto

lemmas [simp del] = mrbst-join.simps

lemma
  assumes t' ∈ set-pmf (mrbst-join t1 t2) bst t1 bst t2
  assumes ∧x y. x ∈ set-tree t1 ⇒ y ∈ set-tree t2 ⇒ x < y
  shows bst-mrbst-join: bst t'
    and set-mrbst-join: set-tree t' = set-tree t1 ∪ set-tree t2
proof -
  have bst t' ∧ set-tree t' = set-tree t1 ∪ set-tree t2
  using assms
proof (induction size t1 + size t2 arbitrary: t1 t2 t' rule: less-induct)
  case (less t1 t2 t')
  show ?case
  proof (cases t1 = ⟨⟩ ∨ t2 = ⟨⟩)
    case False
    hence t' ∈ set-pmf (case t1 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (Node l x) (mrbst-join r
t2)) ∨
      t' ∈ set-pmf (case t2 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', x, r⟩) (mrbst-join
t1 l))
    using less.prem1 by (subst (asm) mrbst-join-reduce) (auto split: if-splits)
    thus ?thesis
  proof
    assume t' ∈ set-pmf (case t1 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (Node l x) (mrbst-join
r t2))
    then obtain l x r r'
      where *: t1 = ⟨l, x, r⟩ r' ∈ set-pmf (mrbst-join r t2) t' = ⟨l, x, r'⟩
    using False by (auto split: tree.splits)
    from * and less.prem1 have bst r' ∧ set-tree r' = set-tree r ∪ set-tree t2
    by (intro less) auto
    with * and less.prem1 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    assume t' ∈ set-pmf (case t2 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', x, r⟩)
(mrbst-join t1 l))
    then obtain l x r l'
      where *: t2 = ⟨l, x, r⟩ l' ∈ set-pmf (mrbst-join t1 l) t' = ⟨l', x, r⟩
    using False by (auto split: tree.splits)
    from * and less.prem2 have bst l' ∧ set-tree l' = set-tree t1 ∪ set-tree l
    by (intro less) auto
    with * and less.prem2 show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed (insert less.prem1, auto)
qed
  thus bst t' set-tree t' = set-tree t1 ∪ set-tree t2 by auto
qed

```

Joining two random BSTs that satisfy the necessary preconditions again

yields a random BST.

theorem *mrbst-join-correct*:

fixes $A B :: 'a :: \text{linorder set}$

assumes $\text{finite } A \text{ finite } B \wedge x y. x \in A \implies y \in B \implies x < y$

shows $\text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A; t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B; \text{mrbst-join } t1 \ t2\} = \text{random-bst } (A \cup B)$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\text{finite } (A \cup B)$ **by** *simp*

from *this* **and** *assms* **show** *?thesis*

proof (*induction* $A \cup B$ *arbitrary*: $A B$ *rule*: *finite-psubset-induct*)

case (*psubset* $A B$)

define $m \ n$ **where** $m = \text{card } A$ **and** $n = \text{card } B$

define p **where** $p = m / (m + n)$

include *monad-normalisation*

show *?case*

proof (*cases* $A = \{\}$ $\vee B = \{\}$)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

next

case *False*

have $AB: A \neq \{\} \ B \neq \{\}$ *finite* A *finite* B

using *False psubset.prem*s **by** *auto*

have *p-pos*: $A \neq \{\}$ **if** $p > 0$ **using** $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$ *that*

using AB **by** (*auto simp*: *p-def m-def n-def*)

have *p-lt1*: $B \neq \{\}$ **if** $p < 1$

using AB **by** (*auto simp*: *p-def m-def n-def*)

have $\text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A; t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B; \text{mrbst-join } t1 \ t2\} =$

$\text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A;$

$t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B;$

$b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } (\text{size } t1 / (\text{size } t1 + \text{size } t2));$

if b *then*

$\text{case } t1 \text{ of } \langle l, x, r \rangle \Rightarrow \text{map-pmf } (\lambda r'. \langle l, x, r' \rangle) (\text{mrbst-join } r \ t2)$

else

$\text{case } t2 \text{ of } \langle l, x, r \rangle \Rightarrow \text{map-pmf } (\lambda l'. \langle l', x, r \rangle) (\text{mrbst-join } t1 \ l)$

$\}$

using AB

by (*intro bind-pmf-cong refl, subst mrbst-join-reduce*) *auto*

also have $\dots = \text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A;$

$t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B;$

$b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } p;$

if b *then*

$\text{case } t1 \text{ of } \langle l, x, r \rangle \Rightarrow \text{map-pmf } (\lambda r'. \langle l, x, r' \rangle) (\text{mrbst-join}$

$r \ t2)$

else

$\text{case } t2 \text{ of } \langle l, x, r \rangle \Rightarrow \text{map-pmf } (\lambda l'. \langle l', x, r \rangle) (\text{mrbst-join}$

$t1 \ l)$

$\}$

```

using AB by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl arg-cong[of - - bernoulli-pmf])
  (auto simp: p-def m-def n-def size-random-bst)
also have ... = do {
  b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
  if b then do {
    t1 ← random-bst A;
    t2 ← random-bst B;
    case t1 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨l, x, r'⟩) (mrbst-join r
t2)
  } else do {
    t1 ← random-bst A;
    t2 ← random-bst B;
    case t2 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', x, r⟩) (mrbst-join t1 l)
  }
}
by simp
also have ... = do {
  b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
  if b then do {
    x ← pmf-of-set A;
    l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
    r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    x ← pmf-of-set B;
    l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
    r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
}
proof (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong, goal-cases)
case (1 b)
hence [simp]: A ≠ {} using p-pos by auto
have do {t1 ← random-bst A; t2 ← random-bst B;
  case t1 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨l, x, r'⟩) (mrbst-join r t2)} =
do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x};
  r ← do {r ← random-bst {y∈A. y > x}; t2 ← random-bst B; mrbst-join
r t2};
  return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
}
using AB by (subst random-bst-reduce) (auto simp: map-pmf-def)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x};
  r ← random-bst ({y∈A. y > x} ∪ B);
  return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
}

```

```

using AB psubset.premis
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl psubset arg-cong[of - - random-bst]) auto
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
  r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
  return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
}
using AB psubset.premis
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl arg-cong[of - - random-bst]; force)
finally show ?case .
next
case (2 b)
hence [simp]: B ≠ {} using p-lt1 by auto
have do {t1 ← random-bst A; t2 ← random-bst B;
  case t2 of ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', x, r⟩) (mrbst-join t1 l)} =
  do {
    x ← pmf-of-set B;
    l ← do {t1 ← random-bst A; l ← random-bst {y∈B. y < x}; mrbst-join
t1 l};
    r ← random-bst {y∈B. y > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
using AB by (subst random-bst-reduce) (auto simp: map-pmf-def)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set B;
  l ← random-bst (A ∪ {y∈B. y < x});
  r ← random-bst {y∈B. y > x};
  return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
}
using AB psubset.premis
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl psubset arg-cong[of - - random-bst]) auto
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set B;
  l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
  r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
  return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
}
using AB psubset.premis
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl arg-cong[of - - random-bst]; force)
finally show ?case .
qed
also have ... = do {
  b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
  x ← (if b then pmf-of-set A else pmf-of-set B);
  l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
  r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
  return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
}

```

```

    by (intro bind-pmf-cong) simp-all
  also have ... = do {
    x ← do {b ← bernoulli-pmf p; if b then pmf-of-set A else
pmf-of-set B};
    l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
    r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
  by simp
  also have do {b ← bernoulli-pmf p; if b then pmf-of-set A else pmf-of-set B}
=
    pmf-of-set (A ∪ B)
  using AB psubset.premis by (intro pmf-of-set-union-split) (auto simp: p-def
m-def n-def)
  also have do {
    x ← pmf-of-set (A ∪ B);
    l ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y < x};
    r ← random-bst {y∈A ∪ B. y > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } = random-bst (A ∪ B)
  using AB by (intro random-bst-reduce [symmetric]) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
qed

```

1.4 Pushdown

The “push down” operation “forgets” information about the root of a tree in the following sense: It takes a non-empty tree whose root is some known fixed value and whose children are random BSTs and shuffles the root in such a way that the resulting tree is a random BST.

```

fun mrbst-push-down :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree pmf where
  mrbst-push-down l x r =
  do {
    k ← pmf-of-set {0..size l + size r};
    if k < size l then
      case l of
        ⟨ll, y, lr⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨ll, y, r'⟩) (mrbst-push-down lr x r)
    else if k < size l + size r then
      case r of
        ⟨rl, y, rr⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', y, rr⟩) (mrbst-push-down l x rl)
    else
      return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }

```

lemmas [simp del] = mrbst-push-down.simps

lemma
assumes $t' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{mrbst-push-down } t1 \ x \ t2) \ \text{bst } t1 \ \text{bst } t2$
assumes $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set-tree } t1 \implies y < x \ \bigwedge y. y \in \text{set-tree } t2 \implies y > x$
shows $\text{bst-mrbst-push-down: bst } t'$
and $\text{set-mrbst-push-down: set-tree } t' = \{x\} \cup \text{set-tree } t1 \cup \text{set-tree } t2$
proof –
have $\text{bst } t' \wedge \text{set-tree } t' = \{x\} \cup \text{set-tree } t1 \cup \text{set-tree } t2$
using *assms*
proof (*induction size t1 + size t2 arbitrary: t1 t2 t' rule: less-induct*)
case (*less t1 t2 t'*)
have $t1 \neq \langle \rangle \wedge t' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{case } t1 \ \text{of } \langle l, y, r \rangle \implies$
 $\text{map-pmf } (\text{Node } l \ y) \ (\text{mrbst-push-down } r \ x \ t2)) \vee$
 $t2 \neq \langle \rangle \wedge t' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{case } t2 \ \text{of } \langle l, y, r \rangle \implies$
 $\text{map-pmf } (\lambda l'. \langle l', y, r \rangle) \ (\text{mrbst-push-down } t1 \ x \ l)) \vee$
 $t' = \langle t1, x, t2 \rangle$
using *less.prem*s **by** (*subst (asm) mrbst-push-down.simps*) (*auto split: if-splits*)
thus *?case*
proof (*elim disjE, goal-cases*)
case 1
then obtain $l \ y \ r \ r'$
where $*$: $t1 = \langle l, y, r \rangle \ r' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{mrbst-push-down } r \ x \ t2) \ t' = \langle l, y, r' \rangle$
by (*auto split: tree.splits*)
from $*$ **and** *less.prem*s **have** $\text{bst } r' \wedge \text{set-tree } r' = \{x\} \cup \text{set-tree } r \cup \text{set-tree}$
 $t2$
by (*intro less*) *auto*
with $*$ **and** *less.prem*s **show** *?case* **by** *force*
next
case 2
then obtain $l \ y \ r \ l'$
where $*$: $t2 = \langle l, y, r \rangle \ l' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{mrbst-push-down } t1 \ x \ l) \ t' = \langle l', y, r \rangle$
by (*auto split: tree.splits*)
from $*$ **and** *less.prem*s **have** $\text{bst } l' \wedge \text{set-tree } l' = \{x\} \cup \text{set-tree } t1 \cup \text{set-tree}$
 l
by (*intro less*) *auto*
with $*$ **and** *less.prem*s **show** *?case* **by** *force*
qed (*insert less.prem*s, *auto*)
qed
thus $\text{bst } t' \ \text{set-tree } t' = \{x\} \cup \text{set-tree } t1 \cup \text{set-tree } t2$ **by** *auto*
qed

theorem *mrbst-push-down-correct*:
fixes $A \ B :: 'a :: \text{linorder set}$
assumes *finite A finite B* $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies y < x \ \bigwedge y. y \in B \implies x < y$
shows $\text{do } \{l \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A; r \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B; \text{mrbst-push-down } l \ x \ r\} =$
 $\text{random-bst } (\{x\} \cup A \cup B)$
proof –
from *assms* **have** *finite (A ∪ B)* **by** *simp*
from *this* **and** *assms* **show** *?thesis*
proof (*induction A ∪ B arbitrary: A B rule: finite-psubset-induct*)

```

case (psubset A B)
define m n where m = card A and n = card B
have A-ne: A ≠ {} if m > 0
  using that by (auto simp: m-def)
have B-ne: B ≠ {} if n > 0
  using that by (auto simp: n-def)

include monad-normalisation
have do {l ← random-bst A; r ← random-bst B; mrbst-push-down l x r} =
  do {l ← random-bst A;
    r ← random-bst B;
    k ← pmf-of-set {0..m + n};
    if k < m then
      case l of ⟨ll, y, lr⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨ll, y, r'⟩) (mrbst-push-down lr
x r)
    else if k < m + n then
      case r of ⟨rl, y, rr⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', y, rr⟩) (mrbst-push-down l
x rl)
    else
      return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
using psubset.premis
by (subst mrbst-push-down.simps, intro bind-pmf-cong refl)
  (auto simp: size-random-bst m-def n-def)
also have ... = do {k ← pmf-of-set {0..m + n};
  if k < m then do {
    l ← random-bst A;
    r ← random-bst B;
    case l of ⟨ll, y, lr⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λr'. ⟨ll, y, r'⟩) (mrbst-push-down
lr x r)
  } else if k < m + n then do {
    l ← random-bst A;
    r ← random-bst B;
    case r of ⟨rl, y, rr⟩ ⇒ map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', y, rr⟩) (mrbst-push-down
l x rl)
  } else do {
    l ← random-bst A;
    r ← random-bst B;
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
}
by (simp cong: if-cong)
also have ... = do {k ← pmf-of-set {0..m + n};
  if k < m then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set A;
    ll ← random-bst {z∈A. z < y};
    r' ← do {lr ← random-bst {z∈A. z > y};
    r ← random-bst B;
    mrbst-push-down lr x r};
  }
}

```

```

    return-pmf ⟨ll, y, r⟩
  } else if k < m + n then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l' ← do {l ← random-bst A;
             rl ← random-bst {z∈B. z < y};
             mrbst-push-down l x rl};
    rr ← random-bst {z∈B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨l', y, rr⟩
  } else do {
    l ← random-bst A;
    r ← random-bst B;
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
}
}

proof (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong, goal-cases)
  case (1 k)
  hence A ≠ {} by (auto simp: m-def)
  with ⟨finite A⟩ show ?case by (simp add: random-bst-reduce map-pmf-def)
next
  case (2 k)
  hence B ≠ {} by (auto simp: m-def n-def)
  with ⟨finite B⟩ show ?case by (simp add: random-bst-reduce map-pmf-def)
qed
also have ... = do {k ← pmf-of-set {0..m + n};
  if k < m then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set A;
    ll ← random-bst {z∈A. z < y};
    r' ← random-bst ({x} ∪ {z∈A. z > y} ∪ B);
    return-pmf ⟨ll, y, r'⟩
  } else if k < m + n then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l' ← random-bst ({x} ∪ A ∪ {z∈B. z < y});
    rr ← random-bst {z∈B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨l', y, rr⟩
  } else do {
    l ← random-bst A;
    r ← random-bst B;
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
}
}

using psubset.premis A-ne B-ne
proof (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong psubset)
  fix k y assume k < m y ∈ set-pmf (pmf-of-set A)
  thus {z∈A. z > y} ∪ B ⊂ A ∪ B
  using psubset.premis A-ne by (fastforce dest!: in-set-pmf-of-setD)
next
  fix k y assume ¬k < m k < m + n y ∈ set-pmf (pmf-of-set B)
  thus A ∪ {z∈B. z < y} ⊂ A ∪ B
  using psubset.premis B-ne by (fastforce dest!: in-set-pmf-of-setD)

```

```

qed auto
also have ... = do {k ← pmf-of-set {0..m + n};
  if k < m then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set A;
    ll ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < y};
    r' ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨ll, y, r'⟩
  } else if k < m + n then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l' ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < y};
    rr ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨l', y, rr⟩
  } else do {
    l ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < x};
    r ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
}
using psubset.premis A-ne B-ne
by (intro bind-pmf-cong if-cong refl arg-cong[of - - random-bst];
  force dest: psubset.premis(3,4))
also have ... = do {k ← pmf-of-set {0..m + n};
  if k < m then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set A;
    ll ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < y};
    r' ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨ll, y, r'⟩
  } else if k < m + n then do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l' ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < y};
    rr ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨l', y, rr⟩
  } else do {
    y ← pmf-of-set {x};
    l ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < y};
    r ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
} (is - = ?X {0..m+n})
by (simp add: pmf-of-set-singleton cong: if-cong)
also have {0..m + n} = {.. $\text{card}(A \cup B \cup \{x\})$ } using psubset.premis
by (subst card-Un-disjoint, simp, simp, force)+
  (auto simp: m-def n-def)
also have ?X ... = do {y ← pmf-of-set ({x} ∪ A ∪ B);
  l ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z < y};
  r ← random-bst {z∈{x} ∪ A ∪ B. z > y};
  return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩}
unfolding m-def n-def using psubset.premis
by (subst pmf-of-set-3way-split [symmetric])

```

```

      (auto dest!: psubset.premis(3,4) cong: if-cong intro: bind-pmf-cong)
    also have ... = random-bst ({x} ∪ A ∪ B)
      using psubset.premis by (simp add: random-bst-reduce)
    finally show ?case .
  qed
qed

lemma mrbst-push-down-correct':
  assumes finite (A :: 'a :: linorder set) x ∈ A
  shows do {l ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x}; r ← random-bst {y∈A. y > x};
mrbst-push-down l x r} =
  random-bst A (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have ?lhs = random-bst ({x} ∪ {y∈A. y < x} ∪ {y∈A. y > x})
    using assms by (intro mrbst-push-down-correct) auto
  also have {x} ∪ {y∈A. y < x} ∪ {y∈A. y > x} = A
    using assms by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

1.5 Intersection and Difference

The algorithms for intersection and difference of two trees are almost identical; the only difference is that the “if” statement at the end of the recursive case is flipped. We therefore introduce a generic intersection/difference operation first and prove its correctness to avoid duplication.

```

fun mrbst-inter-diff where
  mrbst-inter-diff - ⟨⟩ - = return-pmf ⟨⟩
| mrbst-inter-diff b ⟨l1, x, r1⟩ t2 =
  (case split-bst' x t2 of (sep, l2, r2) ⇒
  do {
    l ← mrbst-inter-diff b l1 l2;
    r ← mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2;
    if sep = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
  })

```

```

lemma mrbst-inter-diff-reduce:
  mrbst-inter-diff b ⟨l1, x, r1⟩ =
  (λt2. case split-bst' x t2 of (sep, l2, r2) ⇒
  do {
    l ← mrbst-inter-diff b l1 l2;
    r ← mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2;
    if sep = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
  })
  by (rule ext) simp

```

```

lemma mrbst-inter-diff-Leaf-left [simp]:
  mrbst-inter-diff b ⟨⟩ = (λ-. return-pmf ⟨⟩)

```

by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma *mrbst-inter-diff-Leaf-right* [simp]:
mrbst-inter-diff b ($t1 :: 'a :: \text{linorder tree}$) $\langle \rangle = \text{return-pmf}$ (if b then $\langle \rangle$ else $t1$)
by (induction $t1$) (auto simp: bind-return-pmf)

lemma
fixes $t1\ t2 :: 'a :: \text{linorder tree}$ **and** $b :: \text{bool}$
defines *setop* \equiv (if b then (\cap) else $(-)$:: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow -$)
assumes $t' \in \text{set-pmf}$ (*mrbst-inter-diff* $b\ t1\ t2$) *bst* $t1\ bst\ t2$
shows *bst-mrbst-inter-diff*: *bst* t'
and *set-mrbst-inter-diff*: *set-tree* $t' = \text{setop}$ (*set-tree* $t1$) (*set-tree* $t2$)

proof –
write *setop* (infixl $\langle \diamond \rangle$ 80)
have *bst* $t' \wedge \text{set-tree } t' = \text{set-tree } t1 \diamond \text{set-tree } t2$
using *assms*(2–)
proof (induction $t1$ arbitrary: $t2\ t'$)
case (Node $l1\ x\ r1\ t2$)
note *bst* $= \langle \text{bst } \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle \rangle \langle \text{bst } t2 \rangle$
define $l2\ r2$ **where** $l2 = \text{fst}$ (*split-bst* $x\ t2$) **and** $r2 = \text{snd}$ (*split-bst* $x\ t2$)
obtain $l\ r$
where lr : $l \in \text{set-pmf}$ (*mrbst-inter-diff* $b\ l1\ l2$) $r \in \text{set-pmf}$ (*mrbst-inter-diff* $b\ r1\ r2$)
and t' : $t' \in$ (if $x \in \text{set-tree } t2 \iff b$ then $\{\langle l, x, r \rangle\}$ else *set-pmf* (*mrbst-join* $l\ r$))
using *Node.prem*s **by** (force *simp*: *case-prod-unfold* $l2\text{-def } r2\text{-def}$ *isin-bst* *split*: *if-splits*)
from lr **have** lr' : *bst* $l \wedge \text{set-tree } l = \text{set-tree } l1 \diamond \text{set-tree } l2$
 $\text{bst } r \wedge \text{set-tree } r = \text{set-tree } r1 \diamond \text{set-tree } r2$
using *Node.prem*s **by** (intro *Node.IH*; force *simp*: $l2\text{-def } r2\text{-def}$)
have *set-tree* $t' = \text{set-tree } l \cup \text{set-tree } r \cup$ (if $x \in \text{set-tree } t2 \iff b$ then $\{x\}$ else $\{\}$)
proof (cases $x \in \text{set-tree } t2 \iff b$)
case *False*
have $x < y$ **if** $x \in \text{set-tree } l\ y \in \text{set-tree } r$ **for** $x\ y$
using *that* lr' *bst* **by** (force *simp*: *setop-def* *split*: *if-splits*)
hence *set-t'*: *set-tree* $t' = \text{set-tree } l \cup \text{set-tree } r$
using t' *set-mrbst-join*[of $t'\ l\ r$] *False* lr' **by** *auto*
with *False* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed (use t' in *auto*)
also **have** $\dots = \text{set-tree } \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle \diamond \text{set-tree } t2$
using lr' *bst* **by** (auto *simp*: *setop-def* $l2\text{-def } r2\text{-def}$ *set-split-bst1* *set-split-bst2*)
finally **have** *set-tree* $t' = \text{set-tree } \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle \diamond \text{set-tree } t2$.
moreover **from** $lr'\ t'$ *bst* **have** *bst* t'
by (force *split*: *if-splits* *simp*: *setop-def* *intro!*: *bst-mrbst-join*[of $t'\ l\ r$])
ultimately **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed (auto *simp*: *setop-def*)
thus *bst* t' **and** *set-tree* $t' = \text{set-tree } t1 \diamond \text{set-tree } t2$ **by** *auto*

qed

theorem *mrBST-inter-diff-correct*:

fixes $A B :: 'a :: \text{linorder set}$ **and** $b :: \text{bool}$

defines $\text{setop} \equiv (\text{if } b \text{ then } (\cap) \text{ else } (-) :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow -)$

assumes *finite A finite B*

shows $\text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A; t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B; \text{mrBST-inter-diff } b \ t1 \ t2\}$

=

$\text{random-bst } (\text{setop } A \ B)$

using *assms(2-)*

proof (*induction A arbitrary: B rule: finite-psubset-induct*)

case (*psubset A B*)

write setop (**infixl** $\langle \diamond \rangle$ 80)

include *monad-normalisation*

show *?case*

proof (*cases A = {}*)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: setop-def*)

next

case *False*

define $R1 \ R2$ **where** $R1 = (\lambda x. \text{random-bst } \{y \in A. y < x\})$ $R2 = (\lambda x. \text{random-bst } \{y \in A. y > x\})$

have *A-eq*: $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A - B)$ **by** *auto*

have *card-A-eq*: $\text{card } A = \text{card } (A \cap B) + \text{card } (A - B)$

using $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle \langle \text{finite } B \rangle$ **by** (*subst A-eq, subst card-Un-disjoint*) *auto*

have *eq*: $\text{pmf-of-set } A =$

$\text{do } \{b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } (\text{card } (A \cap B) / \text{card } A);$

$\text{if } b \text{ then } \text{pmf-of-set } (A \cap B) \text{ else } \text{pmf-of-set } (A - B)\}$

using *psubset.premis False* $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$ *A-eq card-A-eq*

by (*subst A-eq, intro pmf-of-set-union-split [symmetric]*) *auto*

have $\text{card } A > 0$

using $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle \langle A \neq \{\} \rangle$ **by** (*subst card-gt-0-iff*) *auto*

have *not-subset*: $\neg A \subseteq B$ **if** $\text{card } (A \cap B) < \text{card } A$

proof

assume $A \subseteq B$

hence $A \cap B = A$ **by** *auto*

with that **show** *False* **by** *simp*

qed

have $\text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A; t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B; \text{mrBST-inter-diff } b \ t1 \ t2\} =$

$\text{do } \{$

$x \leftarrow \text{pmf-of-set } A;$

$l1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } \{y \in A. y < x\};$

$r1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } \{y \in A. y > x\};$

$t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B;$

$\text{let } (l2, r2) = \text{split-bst } x \ t2;$

$l \leftarrow \text{mrBST-inter-diff } b \ l1 \ l2;$

$r \leftarrow \text{mrBST-inter-diff } b \ r1 \ r2;$

```

    if isin t2 x = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
  }
using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨A ≠ {}⟩
by (subst random-bst-reduce)
  (auto simp: mrbst-inter-diff-reduce map-pmf-def split-bst'-altdef)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l1 ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x};
  r1 ← random-bst {y∈A. y > x};
  t2 ← random-bst B;
  let (l2, r2) = split-bst x t2;
  l ← mrbst-inter-diff b l1 l2;
  r ← mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2;
  if x ∈ B = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
}
unfolding Let-def case-prod-unfold using ⟨finite B⟩
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl) (auto simp: isin-random-bst)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l1 ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x};
  r1 ← random-bst {y∈A. y > x};
  (l2, r2) ← map-pmf (split-bst x) (random-bst B);
  l ← mrbst-inter-diff b l1 l2;
  r ← mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2;
  if x ∈ B = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
}
by (simp add: Let-def map-pmf-def)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l1 ← random-bst {y∈A. y < x};
  r1 ← random-bst {y∈A. y > x};
  (l2, r2) ← pair-pmf (random-bst {y∈B. y < x}) (random-bst
{y∈B. y > x});
  l ← mrbst-inter-diff b l1 l2;
  r ← mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2;
  if x ∈ B = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
}
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl split-random-bst ⟨finite B⟩)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l1 ← R1 x;
  r1 ← R2 x;
  l2 ← random-bst {y∈B. y < x};
  r2 ← random-bst {y∈B. y > x};
  l ← mrbst-inter-diff b l1 l2;
  r ← mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2;
  if x ∈ B = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
}
unfolding pair-pmf-def bind-assoc-pmf R1-R2-def by simp

```

```

also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l ← do { l1 ← R1 x; l2 ← random-bst {y∈B. y < x}; mrbst-inter-diff
b l1 l2};
  r ← do { r1 ← R2 x; r2 ← random-bst {y∈B. y > x};
mrbst-inter-diff b r1 r2};
  if x ∈ B = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
}
unfolding bind-assoc-pmf by (intro bind-pmf-cong[OF refl]) simp
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  l ← random-bst ({y∈A. y < x} ◊ {y∈B. y < x});
  r ← random-bst ({y∈A. y > x} ◊ {y∈B. y > x});
  if x ∈ B = b then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
}
using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨finite B⟩ ⟨A ≠ {}⟩ unfolding R1-R2-def
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl psubset.IH) auto
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  if x ∈ B = b then do {
    l ← random-bst ({y∈A. y < x} ◊ {y∈B. y < x});
    r ← random-bst ({y∈A. y > x} ◊ {y∈B. y > x});
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    l ← random-bst ({y∈A. y < x} ◊ {y∈B. y < x});
    r ← random-bst ({y∈A. y > x} ◊ {y∈B. y > x});
    mrbst-join l r
  }
}
by simp
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  if x ∈ B = b then do {
    l ← random-bst ({y∈A. y < x} ◊ {y∈B. y < x});
    r ← random-bst ({y∈A. y > x} ◊ {y∈B. y > x});
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    random-bst ({y∈A. y < x} ◊ {y∈B. y < x} ∪ {y∈A. y > x} ◊
{y∈B. y > x})
  }
}
using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨finite B⟩
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl mrbst-join-correct if-cong) (auto simp: setop-def)
also have ... = do {
  x ← pmf-of-set A;
  if x ∈ B = b then do {
    l ← random-bst ({y∈A ◊ B. y < x});
    r ← random-bst ({y∈A ◊ B. y > x});
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  }
}

```

```

    } else do {
      random-bst (A  $\diamond$  B)
    }
  } (is - = pmf-of-set A  $\gg$  ?f)
using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨A  $\neq$  {}⟩
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong arg-cong[of - - random-bst])
  (auto simp: order.strict-iff-order setop-def)
also have ... = do {
  b'  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf (card (A  $\cap$  B) / card A);
  x  $\leftarrow$  (if b' then pmf-of-set (A  $\cap$  B) else pmf-of-set (A - B));
  if b' = b then do {
    l  $\leftarrow$  random-bst ({y  $\in$  A  $\diamond$  B. y < x});
    r  $\leftarrow$  random-bst ({y  $\in$  A  $\diamond$  B. y > x});
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    random-bst (A  $\diamond$  B)
  }
}
unfolding bind-assoc-pmf eq using ⟨card A > 0⟩ ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨finite B⟩ not-subset
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong)
  (auto intro: bind-pmf-cong split: if-splits simp: divide-simps card-gt-0-iff
  dest!: in-set-pmf-of-setD)
also have ... = do {
  b'  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf (card (A  $\cap$  B) / card A);
  if b' = b then do {
    x  $\leftarrow$  pmf-of-set (A  $\diamond$  B);
    l  $\leftarrow$  random-bst ({y  $\in$  A  $\diamond$  B. y < x});
    r  $\leftarrow$  random-bst ({y  $\in$  A  $\diamond$  B. y > x});
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    random-bst (A  $\diamond$  B)
  }
}
by (intro bind-pmf-cong) (auto simp: setop-def)
also have ... = do {
  b'  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf (card (A  $\cap$  B) / card A);
  if b' = b then do {
    random-bst (A  $\diamond$  B)
  } else do {
    random-bst (A  $\diamond$  B)
  }
}
using ⟨finite A⟩ ⟨finite B⟩ ⟨A  $\neq$  {}⟩ not-subset ⟨card A > 0⟩
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong random-bst-reduce [symmetric])
  (auto simp: setop-def field-simps)
also have ... = random-bst (A  $\diamond$  B) by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

We now derive the intersection and difference from the generic operation:

```
fun mrbst-inter where
  mrbst-inter ⟨⟩ = return-pmf ⟨⟩
| mrbst-inter ⟨l1, x, r1⟩ t2 =
  (case split-bst' x t2 of (sep, l2, r2) ⇒
    do {
      l ← mrbst-inter l1 l2;
      r ← mrbst-inter r1 r2;
      if sep then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
    })
```

```
lemma mrbst-inter-Leaf-left [simp]:
  mrbst-inter ⟨⟩ = (λ-. return-pmf ⟨⟩)
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma mrbst-inter-Leaf-right [simp]:
  mrbst-inter (t1 :: 'a :: linorder tree) ⟨⟩ = return-pmf ⟨⟩
by (induction t1) (auto simp: bind-return-pmf)
```

```
lemma mrbst-inter-reduce:
  mrbst-inter ⟨l1, x, r1⟩ =
    (λt2. case split-bst' x t2 of (sep, l2, r2) ⇒
      do {
        l ← mrbst-inter l1 l2;
        r ← mrbst-inter r1 r2;
        if sep then return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩ else mrbst-join l r
      })
by (rule ext) simp
```

```
lemma mrbst-inter-altdef: mrbst-inter = mrbst-inter-diff True
proof (intro ext)
  fix t1 t2 :: 'a tree
  show mrbst-inter t1 t2 = mrbst-inter-diff True t1 t2
  by (induction t1 arbitrary: t2) auto
qed
```

```
corollary
  fixes t1 t2 :: 'a :: linorder tree
  assumes t' ∈ set-pmf (mrbst-inter t1 t2) bst t1 bst t2
  shows bst-mrbst-inter: bst t'
  and set-mrbst-inter: set-tree t' = set-tree t1 ∩ set-tree t2
  using bst-mrbst-inter-diff[of t' True t1 t2] set-mrbst-inter-diff[of t' True t1 t2]
  assms
  by (simp-all add: mrbst-inter-altdef)
```

```
corollary mrbst-inter-correct:
  fixes A B :: 'a :: linorder set
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows do {t1 ← random-bst A; t2 ← random-bst B; mrbst-inter t1 t2} =
```

random-bst ($A \cap B$)
using *assms* **unfolding** *mrbst-inter-altdef* **by** (*subst* *mrbst-inter-diff-correct*)
simp-all

fun *mrbst-diff* **where**
mrbst-diff $\langle \rangle$ = *return-pmf* $\langle \rangle$
| *mrbst-diff* $\langle l1, x, r1 \rangle$ *t2* =
 (*case split-bst' x t2 of (sep, l2, r2)* \Rightarrow
 do {
 l \leftarrow *mrbst-diff* *l1 l2*;
 r \leftarrow *mrbst-diff* *r1 r2*;
 if sep then mrbst-join l r else return-pmf $\langle l, x, r \rangle$
 })

lemma *mrbst-diff-Leaf-left* [*simp*]:
mrbst-diff $\langle \rangle$ = (λ -. *return-pmf* $\langle \rangle$)
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *mrbst-diff-Leaf-right* [*simp*]:
mrbst-diff (*t1* :: 'a :: *linorder tree*) $\langle \rangle$ = *return-pmf t1*
by (*induction t1*) (*auto simp: bind-return-pmf*)

lemma *mrbst-diff-reduce*:
mrbst-diff $\langle l1, x, r1 \rangle$ =
 (λ *t2. case split-bst' x t2 of (sep, l2, r2)* \Rightarrow
 do {
 l \leftarrow *mrbst-diff* *l1 l2*;
 r \leftarrow *mrbst-diff* *r1 r2*;
 if sep then mrbst-join l r else return-pmf $\langle l, x, r \rangle$
 })
by (*rule ext*) *simp*

lemma *If-not*: (*if* $\neg b$ *then x else y*) = (*if b then y else x*)
by *auto*

lemma *mrbst-diff-altdef*: *mrbst-diff* = *mrbst-inter-diff* *False*
proof (*intro ext*)
 fix *t1 t2* :: 'a *tree*
 show *mrbst-diff t1 t2* = *mrbst-inter-diff* *False t1 t2*
 by (*induction t1 arbitrary: t2*) (*auto simp: If-not*)
qed

corollary
 fixes *t1 t2* :: 'a :: *linorder tree*
 assumes $t' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{mrbst-diff } t1 t2) \text{ bst } t1 \text{ bst } t2$
 shows *bst-mrbst-diff*: *bst t'*
 and *set-mrbst-diff*: *set-tree t' = set-tree t1 - set-tree t2*
 using *bst-mrbst-inter-diff*[*of t' False t1 t2*] *set-mrbst-inter-diff*[*of t' False t1 t2*]

assms

by (*simp-all add: mrbst-diff-altdef*)

corollary *mrbst-diff-correct*:

fixes $A B :: 'a :: \text{linorder set}$

assumes *finite A finite B*

shows $\text{do } \{t1 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } A; t2 \leftarrow \text{random-bst } B; \text{mrbst-diff } t1 \ t2\} =$
 $\text{random-bst } (A - B)$

using *assms unfolding mrbst-diff-altdef* **by** (*subst mrbst-inter-diff-correct*) *simp-all*

1.6 Union

The algorithm for the union of two trees is by far the most complicated one. It involves a

fun *mrbst-union* **where**

$\text{mrbst-union } \langle \rangle \ t2 = \text{return-pmf } t2$

| $\text{mrbst-union } t1 \ \langle \rangle = \text{return-pmf } t1$

| $\text{mrbst-union } \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle \ \langle l2, y, r2 \rangle =$

$\text{do } \{$

$\text{let } m = \text{size } \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle; \text{let } n = \text{size } \langle l2, y, r2 \rangle;$

$b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } (m / (m + n));$

$\text{if } b \text{ then do } \{$

$\text{let } (l2', r2') = \text{split-bst } x \ \langle l2, y, r2 \rangle;$

$l \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } l1 \ l2';$

$r \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } r1 \ r2';$

$\text{return-pmf } \langle l, x, r \rangle$

$\} \text{ else do } \{$

$\text{let } (sep, l1', r1') = \text{split-bst}' y \ \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle;$

$l \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } l1' \ l2;$

$r \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } r1' \ r2;$

$\text{if } sep \text{ then}$

$\text{mrbst-push-down } l \ y \ r$

else

$\text{return-pmf } \langle l, y, r \rangle$

$\}$

$\}$

lemma *mrbst-union-Leaf-left* [*simp*]: $\text{mrbst-union } \langle \rangle = \text{return-pmf}$

by (*rule ext*) *simp*

lemma *mrbst-union-Leaf-right* [*simp*]: $\text{mrbst-union } t1 \ \langle \rangle = \text{return-pmf } t1$

by (*cases t1*) *simp-all*

lemma

fixes $t1 \ t2 :: 'a :: \text{linorder tree}$ **and** $b :: \text{bool}$

assumes $t' \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{mrbst-union } t1 \ t2) \ \text{bst } t1 \ \text{bst } t2$

shows $\text{bst-mrbst-union}: \text{bst } t'$

and $\text{set-mrbst-union}: \text{set-tree } t' = \text{set-tree } t1 \cup \text{set-tree } t2$

```

proof –
  have  $bst\ t' \wedge set-tree\ t' = set-tree\ t1 \cup set-tree\ t2$ 
  using assms
  proof (induction size t1 + size t2 arbitrary: t1 t2 t' rule: less-induct)
    case (less t1 t2 t')
    show ?case
    proof (cases t1 = ⟨⟩ ∨ t2 = ⟨⟩)
      case False
      then obtain  $l1\ x\ r1\ l2\ y\ r2$  where  $t1: t1 = \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle$  and  $t2: t2 = \langle l2, y,$ 
r2⟩
      by (cases t1; cases t2) auto
      from less.prems consider  $l\ r$  where
         $l \in set-pmf\ (mrbst-union\ l1\ (fst\ (split-bst\ x\ t2)))$ 
         $r \in set-pmf\ (mrbst-union\ r1\ (snd\ (split-bst\ x\ t2)))$ 
         $t' = \langle l, x, r \rangle$ 
      |  $l\ r$  where
         $l \in set-pmf\ (mrbst-union\ (fst\ (split-bst\ y\ t1))\ l2)$ 
         $r \in set-pmf\ (mrbst-union\ (snd\ (split-bst\ y\ t1))\ r2)$ 
         $t' \in (if\ isin\ \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle\ y\ then\ set-pmf\ (mrbst-push-down\ l\ y\ r)\ else\ \{\langle l, y,$ 
r⟩\})
      by (auto simp: case-prod-unfold t1 t2 Let-def
        simp del: split-bst.simps split-bst'.simps isin.simps split: if-splits)
    thus ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 1
    hence  $lr: bst\ l \wedge set-tree\ l = set-tree\ l1 \cup set-tree\ (fst\ (split-bst\ x\ t2))$ 
       $bst\ r \wedge set-tree\ r = set-tree\ r1 \cup set-tree\ (snd\ (split-bst\ x\ t2))$ 
    using less.prems size-split-bst[of x t2]
    by (intro less; force simp: t1)+
    thus ?thesis
    using 1 less.prems by (auto simp: t1 set-split-bst1 set-split-bst2)
  next
  case 2
  hence  $lr: bst\ l \wedge set-tree\ l = set-tree\ (fst\ (split-bst\ y\ t1)) \cup set-tree\ l2$ 
     $bst\ r \wedge set-tree\ r = set-tree\ (snd\ (split-bst\ y\ t1)) \cup set-tree\ r2$ 
  using less.prems size-split-bst[of y t1]
  by (intro less; force simp: t2)+
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases isin ⟨l1, x, r1⟩ y)
    case False
    thus ?thesis using 2 less.prems lr
    by (auto simp del: isin.simps simp: t2 set-split-bst1 set-split-bst2)
  next
  case True
  have  $bst': \forall z \in set-tree\ l. z < y \ \forall z \in set-tree\ r. z > y$ 
  using lr less.prems by (auto simp: set-split-bst1 set-split-bst2 t2)
  from True and 2 have  $t': t' \in set-pmf\ (mrbst-push-down\ l\ y\ r)$ 
  by (auto simp del: isin.simps)
  from  $t'$  have  $bst\ t'$ 

```

```

    by (rule bst-mrbst-push-down) (use lr bst' in auto)
  moreover from t' have set-tree t' = {y} ∪ set-tree l ∪ set-tree r
    by (rule set-mrbst-push-down) (use lr bst' in auto)
  ultimately show ?thesis using less.premis lr
    by (auto simp del: isin.simps simp: t2 set-split-bst1 set-split-bst2)
qed
qed
qed (use less.premis in auto)
qed
thus bst t' and set-tree t' = set-tree t1 ∪ set-tree t2 by auto
qed

theorem mrbst-union-correct:
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows do {t1 ← random-bst A; t2 ← random-bst B; mrbst-union t1 t2} =
        random-bst (A ∪ B)
proof -
  from assms have finite (A ∪ B) by simp
  thus ?thesis
  proof (induction A ∪ B arbitrary: A B rule: finite-psubset-induct)
    case (psubset A B)
    show ?case
    proof (cases A = {} ∨ B = {})
      case True
      thus ?thesis including monad-normalisation by auto
    next
      case False
      with psubset.hyps have AB: finite A finite B A ≠ {} B ≠ {} by auto
      define m n l where m = card A and n = card B and l = card (A ∩ B)
      define p q where p = m / (m + n) and q = l / n
      define r where r = p / (1 - (1 - p) * q)
      from AB have mn: m > 0 n > 0 by (auto simp: m-def n-def)
      have pq: p ∈ {0..1} q ∈ {0..1}
        using AB by (auto simp: p-def q-def m-def n-def l-def divide-simps intro:
card-mono)
      moreover have p ≠ 0
        using AB by (auto simp: p-def m-def n-def divide-simps add-nonneg-eq-0-iff)
      ultimately have p > 0 by auto

      have B - A = B - (A ∩ B) by auto
      also have card ... = n - l
        using AB unfolding n-def l-def by (intro card-Diff-subset) auto
      finally have [simp]: card (B - A) = n - l .
      from AB have l ≤ n unfolding l-def n-def by (intro card-mono) auto

      have p ≤ 1 - (1 - p) * q
        using mn ⟨l ≤ n⟩ by (auto simp: p-def q-def divide-simps)
      hence r-aux: (1 - p) * q ∈ {0..1 - p}
        using pq by auto

```

```

include monad-normalisation
define RA1 RA2 RB1 RB2
  where RA1 = ( $\lambda x$ . random-bst {z∈A. z < x}) and RA2 = ( $\lambda x$ . random-bst
{z∈A. z > x})
  and RB1 = ( $\lambda x$ . random-bst {z∈B. z < x}) and RB2 = ( $\lambda x$ . random-bst
{z∈B. z > x})

have do {t1 ← random-bst A; t2 ← random-bst B; mrbst-union t1 t2} =
  do {
    x ← pmf-of-set A;
    l1 ← random-bst {z∈A. z < x};
    r1 ← random-bst {z∈A. z > x};
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l2 ← random-bst {z∈B. z < y};
    r2 ← random-bst {z∈B. z > y};
    let m = size ⟨l1, x, r1⟩;
    let n = size ⟨l2, y, r2⟩;
    b ← bernoulli-pmf (m / (m + n));
    if b then do {
      l ← mrbst-union l1 (fst (split-bst x ⟨l2, y, r2⟩));
      r ← mrbst-union r1 (snd (split-bst x ⟨l2, y, r2⟩));
      return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
    } else do {
      l ← mrbst-union (fst (split-bst y ⟨l1, x, r1⟩)) l2;
      r ← mrbst-union (snd (split-bst y ⟨l1, x, r1⟩)) r2;
      if isin ⟨l1, x, r1⟩ y then
        mrbst-push-down l y r
      else
        return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
    }
  } using AB
  by (simp add: random-bst-reduce split-bst'-altdef Let-def case-prod-unfold
cong: if-cong)
  also have ... = do {
    x ← pmf-of-set A;
    l1 ← random-bst {z∈A. z < x};
    r1 ← random-bst {z∈A. z > x};
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l2 ← random-bst {z∈B. z < y};
    r2 ← random-bst {z∈B. z > y};
    b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
    if b then do {
      l ← mrbst-union l1 (fst (split-bst x ⟨l2, y, r2⟩));
      r ← mrbst-union r1 (snd (split-bst x ⟨l2, y, r2⟩));
      return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
    } else do {
      l ← mrbst-union (fst (split-bst y ⟨l1, x, r1⟩)) l2;
      r ← mrbst-union (snd (split-bst y ⟨l1, x, r1⟩)) r2;

```

```

      if  $y \in A$  then
         $\text{mrbst-push-down } l \ y \ r$ 
      else
         $\text{return-pmf } \langle l, y, r \rangle$ 
    }
  }
unfolding Let-def
proof (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong)
  fix  $l1 \ x \ r1 \ y$ 
  assume  $l1 \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{random-bst } \{z \in A. z < x\}) \ r1 \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{random-bst } \{z \in A. z > x\})$ 
     $x \in \text{set-pmf } (\text{pmf-of-set } A)$ 
  thus  $\text{isin } \langle l1, x, r1 \rangle \ y \longleftrightarrow (y \in A)$ 
  using AB by (subst isin-bst) (auto simp: bst-random-bst set-random-bst)
qed (insert AB,
  auto simp: size-random-bst m-def n-def p-def isin-random-bst dest!: card-3way-split)
  also have  $\dots = \text{do } \{$ 
     $b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } p;$ 
     $\text{if } b \text{ then do } \{$ 
       $x \leftarrow \text{pmf-of-set } A;$ 
       $(l1, r1) \leftarrow \text{pair-pmf } (\text{random-bst } \{z \in A. z < x\}) (\text{random-bst } \{z \in A. z > x\});$ 
       $(l2, r2) \leftarrow \text{map-pmf } (\text{split-bst } x) (\text{random-bst } B);$ 
       $l \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } l1 \ l2;$ 
       $r \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } r1 \ r2;$ 
       $\text{return-pmf } \langle l, x, r \rangle$ 
    } else do  $\{$ 
       $y \leftarrow \text{pmf-of-set } B;$ 
       $(l1, r1) \leftarrow \text{map-pmf } (\text{split-bst } y) (\text{random-bst } A);$ 
       $(l2, r2) \leftarrow \text{pair-pmf } (\text{random-bst } \{z \in B. z < y\}) (\text{random-bst } \{z \in B. z > y\});$ 
       $l \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } l1 \ l2;$ 
       $r \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } r1 \ r2;$ 
       $\text{if } y \in A \text{ then}$ 
         $\text{mrbst-push-down } l \ y \ r$ 
      else
         $\text{return-pmf } \langle l, y, r \rangle$ 
    }
  } using AB
  by (simp add: random-bst-reduce map-pmf-def case-prod-unfold pair-pmf-def cong: if-cong)
  also have  $\dots = \text{do } \{$ 
     $b \leftarrow \text{bernoulli-pmf } p;$ 
     $\text{if } b \text{ then do } \{$ 
       $x \leftarrow \text{pmf-of-set } A;$ 
       $(l1, r1) \leftarrow \text{pair-pmf } (RA1 \ x) (RA2 \ x);$ 
       $(l2, r2) \leftarrow \text{pair-pmf } (RB1 \ x) (RB2 \ x);$ 
       $l \leftarrow \text{mrbst-union } l1 \ l2;$ 

```

```

    r ← mrbst-union r1 r2;
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    (l1, r1) ← pair-pmf (RA1 y) (RA2 y);
    (l2, r2) ← pair-pmf (RB1 y) (RB2 y);
    l ← mrbst-union l1 l2;
    r ← mrbst-union r1 r2;
    if y ∈ A then
      mrbst-push-down l y r
    else
      return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
  }
}
unfolding case-prod-unfold RA1-def RA2-def RB1-def RB2-def
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong split-random-bst AB)
also have ... = do {
  b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
  if b then do {
    x ← pmf-of-set A;
    l ← do {l1 ← RA1 x; l2 ← RB1 x; mrbst-union l1 l2};
    r ← do {r1 ← RA2 x; r2 ← RB2 x; mrbst-union r1 r2};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l ← do {l1 ← RA1 y; l2 ← RB1 y; mrbst-union l1 l2};
    r ← do {r1 ← RA2 y; r2 ← RB2 y; mrbst-union r1 r2};
    if y ∈ A then
      mrbst-push-down l y r
    else
      return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
  }
}
by (simp add: pair-pmf-def cong: if-cong)
also have ... = do {
  b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
  if b then do {
    x ← pmf-of-set A;
    l ← random-bst ({z∈A. z < x} ∪ {z∈B. z < x});
    r ← random-bst ({z∈A. z > x} ∪ {z∈B. z > x});
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    y ← pmf-of-set B;
    l ← random-bst ({z∈A. z < y} ∪ {z∈B. z < y});
    r ← random-bst ({z∈A. z > y} ∪ {z∈B. z > y});
    if y ∈ A then
      mrbst-push-down l y r
    else
      return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
  }
}

```



```

thus False using that AB by (auto simp: q-def l-def n-def)
qed

have eq: pmf-of-set B = do {b' ← bernoulli-pmf q;
      if b' then pmf-of-set (A ∩ B) else pmf-of-set (B - A)}
using AB by (intro pmf-of-set-split-inter-diff [symmetric])
      (auto simp: q-def l-def n-def)
have do {y ← pmf-of-set B;
      l ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z < y};
      r ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z > y};
      if y ∈ A then
        mrbst-push-down l y r
      else
        return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
      } =
      do {
        b' ← bernoulli-pmf q;
      y ← (if b' then pmf-of-set (A ∩ B) else pmf-of-set (B - A));
      l ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z < y};
      r ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z > y};
      if b' then
        mrbst-push-down l y r
      else
        return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
      } unfolding eq bind-assoc-pmf using AB q-pos q-lt1
by (intro bind-pmf-cong refl if-cong) (auto split: if-splits)
also have ... = do {
        b' ← bernoulli-pmf q;
        if b' then do {
          y ← pmf-of-set (A ∩ B);
          do {l ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z < y};
            r ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z > y};
            mrbst-push-down l y r}
        } else do {
          y ← pmf-of-set (B - A);
          l ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z < y};
          r ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z > y};
          return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
        }
      } by (simp cong: if-cong)
also have ... = do {
        b' ← bernoulli-pmf q;
        if b' then do {
          y ← pmf-of-set (A ∩ B);
          random-bst (A ∪ B)
        } else do {
          y ← pmf-of-set (B - A);
          l ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z < y};
          r ← random-bst {z ∈ A ∪ B. z > y};

```

```

        return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
      }
    }
  using AB q-pos by (intro bind-pmf-cong if-cong refl mrbst-push-down-correct')
auto
  finally show ?case .
qed
also have ... = do {
  b ← bernoulli-pmf p;
  b' ← bernoulli-pmf q;
  if b then do {
    x ← pmf-of-set A;
    l ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z < x};
    r ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else if b' then do {
    random-bst (A ∪ B)
  } else do {
    y ← pmf-of-set (B - A);
    l ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z < y};
    r ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z > y};
    return-pmf ⟨l, y, r⟩
  }
}
by (simp cong: if-cong)
also have ... = do {
  (b, b') ← pair-pmf (bernoulli-pmf p) (bernoulli-pmf q);
  if b ∨ ¬b' then do {
    x ← (if b then pmf-of-set A else pmf-of-set (B - A));
    l ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z < x};
    r ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    random-bst (A ∪ B)
  }
} unfolding pair-pmf-def bind-assoc-pmf
by (intro bind-pmf-cong) auto
also have ... = do {
  (b, b') ← map-pmf (λ(b, b'). (b ∨ ¬b', b))
    (pair-pmf (bernoulli-pmf p) (bernoulli-pmf q));
  if b then do {
    x ← (if b' then pmf-of-set A else pmf-of-set (B - A));
    l ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z < x};
    r ← random-bst {z∈A ∪ B. z > x};
    return-pmf ⟨l, x, r⟩
  } else do {
    random-bst (A ∪ B)
  }
} (is - = bind-pmf - ?f)

```

```

by (simp add: bind-map-pmf case-prod-unfold cong: if-cong)
also have map-pmf ( $\lambda(b, b'). (b \vee \neg b', b)$ )
  (pair-pmf (bernoulli-pmf p) (bernoulli-pmf q)) =
  do {
    b  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf (1 - (1 - p) * q);
    b'  $\leftarrow$  (if b then bernoulli-pmf r else return-pmf False);
    return-pmf (b, b')
  } (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (intro pmf-eqI)
fix bb' :: bool  $\times$  bool
obtain b b' where [simp]: bb' = (b, b') by (cases bb')
thus pmf ?lhs bb' = pmf ?rhs bb'
  using pq r-aux  $\langle p > 0 \rangle$ 
  by (cases b; cases b')
  (auto simp: pmf-map pmf-bind-bernoulli measure-measure-pmf-finite
    vimage-bool-pair pmf-pair r-def field-simps)
qed
also have ...  $\gg=$  ?f = do {
  b  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf (1 - (1 - p) * q);
  if b then do {
    x  $\leftarrow$  do {b'  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf r;
      if b' then pmf-of-set A else pmf-of-set (B - A)};
    l  $\leftarrow$  random-bst {z  $\in$  A  $\cup$  B. z < x};
    r  $\leftarrow$  random-bst {z  $\in$  A  $\cup$  B. z > x};
    return-pmf  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$ 
  } else do {
    random-bst (A  $\cup$  B)
  }
}
by (simp cong: if-cong)
also have ... = do {
  b  $\leftarrow$  bernoulli-pmf (1 - (1 - p) * q);
  if b then do {
    x  $\leftarrow$  pmf-of-set (A  $\cup$  (B - A));
    l  $\leftarrow$  random-bst {z  $\in$  A  $\cup$  B. z < x};
    r  $\leftarrow$  random-bst {z  $\in$  A  $\cup$  B. z > x};
    return-pmf  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$ 
  } else do {
    random-bst (A  $\cup$  B)
  }
} (is - = ?f (A  $\cup$  (B - A)))
using AB pq  $\langle l \leq n \rangle mn$ 
by (intro bind-pmf-cong if-cong refl pmf-of-set-union-split)
  (auto simp: m-def [symmetric] n-def [symmetric] r-def p-def q-def di-
    vide-simps)
also have A  $\cup$  (B - A) = A  $\cup$  B by auto
also have ?f ... = random-bst (A  $\cup$  B)
  using AB by (simp add: random-bst-reduce cong: if-cong)
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed
 qed
 qed

1.7 Insertion and Deletion

The insertion and deletion operations are simple special cases of the union and difference operations where one of the trees is a singleton tree.

fun *mrbst-insert* **where**

```

  mrbst-insert x ⟨⟩ = return-pmf ⟨⟨⟩, x, ⟨⟩⟩
| mrbst-insert x ⟨l, y, r⟩ =
  do {
    b ← bernoulli-pmf (1 / real (size l + size r + 2));
    if b then do {
      let (l', r') = split-bst x ⟨l, y, r⟩;
      return-pmf ⟨l', x, r'⟩
    } else if x < y then do {
      map-pmf (λl'. ⟨l', y, r'⟩) (mrbst-insert x l)
    } else if x > y then do {
      map-pmf (λr'. ⟨l, y, r'⟩) (mrbst-insert x r)
    } else do {
      mrbst-push-down l y r
    }
  }

```

lemma *mrbst-insert-altdef*: *mrbst-insert* x t = *mrbst-union* ⟨⟨⟩, x, ⟨⟩⟩ t

by (*induction* x t *rule*: *mrbst-insert.induct*)
 (*simp-all* *add*: *Let-def* *map-pmf-def* *bind-return-pmf* *case-prod-unfold* *cong*:
if-cong)

corollary

fixes t :: 'a :: *linorder* *tree*
assumes t' ∈ *set-pmf* (*mrbst-insert* x t) *bst* t
shows *bst-mrbst-insert*: *bst* t'
and *set-mrbst-insert*: *set-tree* t' = *insert* x (*set-tree* t)
using *bst-mrbst-union*[of t' ⟨⟨⟩, x, ⟨⟩⟩ t] *set-mrbst-union*[of t' ⟨⟨⟩, x, ⟨⟩⟩ t] *assms*
by (*simp-all* *add*: *mrbst-insert-altdef*)

corollary *mrbst-insert-correct*:

assumes *finite* A
shows *random-bst* A ≫= *mrbst-insert* x = *random-bst* (*insert* x A)
using *mrbst-union-correct*[of {x} A] *assms*
by (*simp* *add*: *mrbst-insert-altdef*[*abs-def*] *bind-return-pmf*)

fun *mrbst-delete* :: 'a :: *ord* ⇒ 'a *tree* ⇒ 'a *tree pmf* **where**

```

  mrbst-delete x ⟨⟩ = return-pmf ⟨⟩
| mrbst-delete x ⟨l, y, r⟩ = (
  if x < y then

```

```

    map-pmf ( $\lambda l'. \langle l', y, r \rangle$ ) (mrbst-delete  $x$   $l$ )
  else if  $x > y$  then
    map-pmf ( $\lambda r'. \langle l, y, r \rangle$ ) (mrbst-delete  $x$   $r$ )
  else
    mrbst-join  $l$   $r$ )

```

lemma *mrbst-delete-altdef*: $mrbst-delete\ x\ t = mrbst-diff\ t\ \langle \langle \rangle, x, \langle \rangle \rangle$
by (*induction* t) (*auto simp: bind-return-pmf map-pmf-def*)

corollary

```

fixes  $t :: 'a :: linorder\ tree$ 
assumes  $t' \in set-pmf\ (mrbst-delete\ x\ t)\ bst\ t$ 
shows bst-mrbst-delete:  $bst\ t'$ 
  and set-mrbst-delete:  $set-tree\ t' = set-tree\ t - \{x\}$ 
using bst-mrbst-diff[of  $t'$   $t\ \langle \langle \rangle, x, \langle \rangle \rangle$ ] set-mrbst-diff[of  $t'$   $t\ \langle \langle \rangle, x, \langle \rangle \rangle$ ] assms
by (simp-all add: mrbst-delete-altdef)

```

corollary *mrbst-delete-correct*:

```

 $finite\ A \implies do\ \{t \leftarrow random-bst\ A;\ mrbst-delete\ x\ t\} = random-bst\ (A - \{x\})$ 
using mrbst-diff-correct[of  $A\ \{x\}$ ] by (simp add: mrbst-delete-altdef bind-return-pmf)

```

end

References

- [1] C. Martínez and S. Roura. Randomized binary search trees. *Journal of the ACM*, 45, 1997.