

Mizarによる離散確率の形式化について の考察

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Mizar

- 本家サイト

<http://mizar.org/>

- HTML化ライブラリ

<http://mizar.uwb.edu.pl/version/current/html>

Agenda

- **Aim:**

Mizarを暗号用途に使えるようにする
やるが多すぎ

1. 確率

2. 計算量、計算理論

3. 数論など

素因数分解、楕円曲線、体

4. アルゴリズム

拡張ユークリッド互除法、CRT

5. 分かりやすいやつ

DES、AES

Agenda

- **Aim:**

Mizarを暗号用途に使えるようにする
離散確率の数え上げに基づく構成法を提案

1. 既存の「確率」 in Mizar 紹介
2. 離散確率の形式定義の提案

→脱線して、確率変数について

3. 離散確率の形式定義の応用について

使い方、
今後の方針等

確率の定義(1)

Definition 1 (Basic definition of probability)

Let Ω be a non empty set (not necessarily finite and discrete) and let Σ be a σ -field of subsets of Ω . Let A, B be subsets of Ω and let $ASeq$ be a sequences of subsets of Ω . Then, the mode probability P on Σ yielding a function from Σ into \mathbb{R} is defined by:

- (i) *For every A holds $0 \leq P(A)$,*
- (ii) *$P(\Omega) = 1$,*
- (iii) *for all A, B such that A misses B holds $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$, and*
- (iv) *for every $ASeq$ such that $ASeq$ is nonincreasing holds $P * ASeq$ is convergent and $\lim(P * ASeq) = P(\text{Intersection } ASeq)$.*

確率の定義(2)

Definition 2 (Definition of finite probability distribution)

Let p be a finite sequence of elements of \mathbb{R} . Let i be an element of \mathbb{N} . Then, p is finite probability distribution if and only if:

- (i) *For every i such that $i \in \text{dom } p$ holds $p(i) \geq 0$ and $\sum p = 1$.*

Definition 3 (Definition of prob)

Let E be a finite non empty set and let A be an event of E . Then, the functor $\text{prob}(A)$ yields a real number is defined as follows:

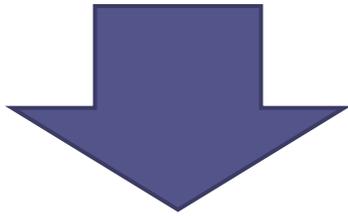
- (i) $\text{prob}(A) = \frac{\text{card } A}{\text{card } E}$.

離散確率の形式化

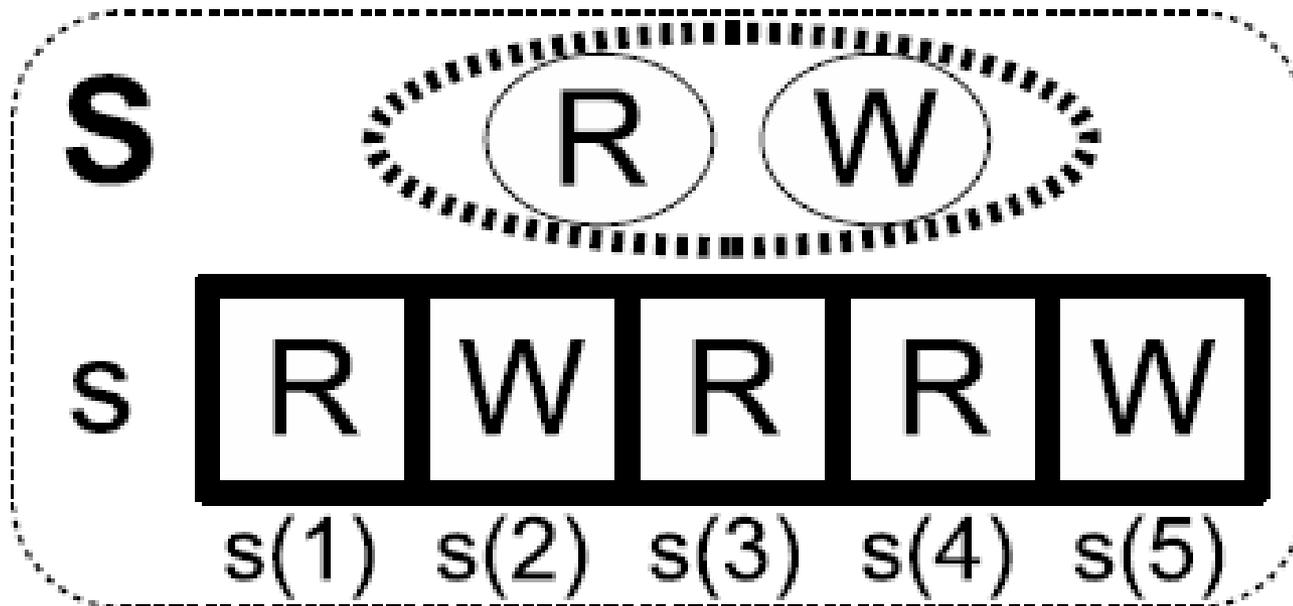
- step1 確率 $\Pr(x)$ として FDprobability を定義
(定義3) 「数え上げ」
- step2 FDprobability の有限列として FDprobSec を定義
(定義2) 「確率密度関数」
- step3 FDprobability を用いて確率測度を定義
(定義1) 「コルモゴロフによる公理的な定義」

例

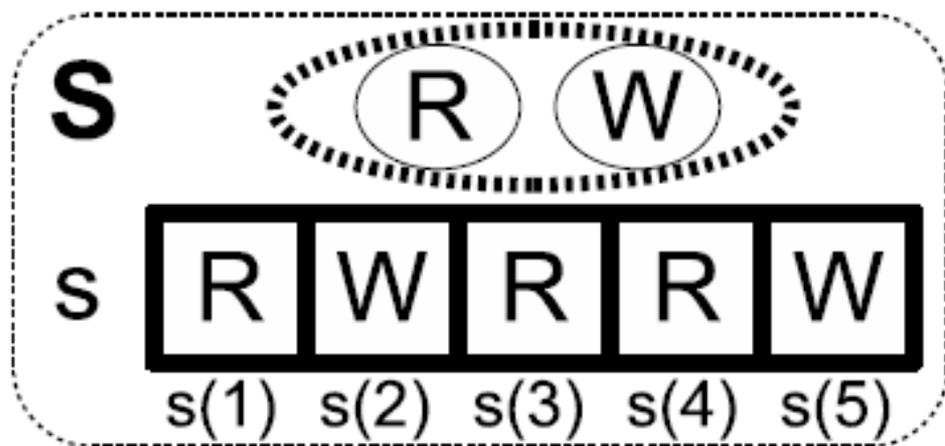
赤玉 2 個, 白玉 3 個が入った袋から
赤玉を取り出す確率



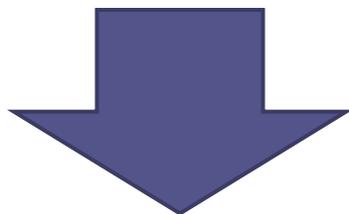
空でない有限集合 S の要素の有限列 s として定義



確率変数



有限列 s と確率変数とみなして話を進める



確率変数って何？

確率変数

実数値関数 X が σ -可測関数

確率空間 (Ω, σ, P)

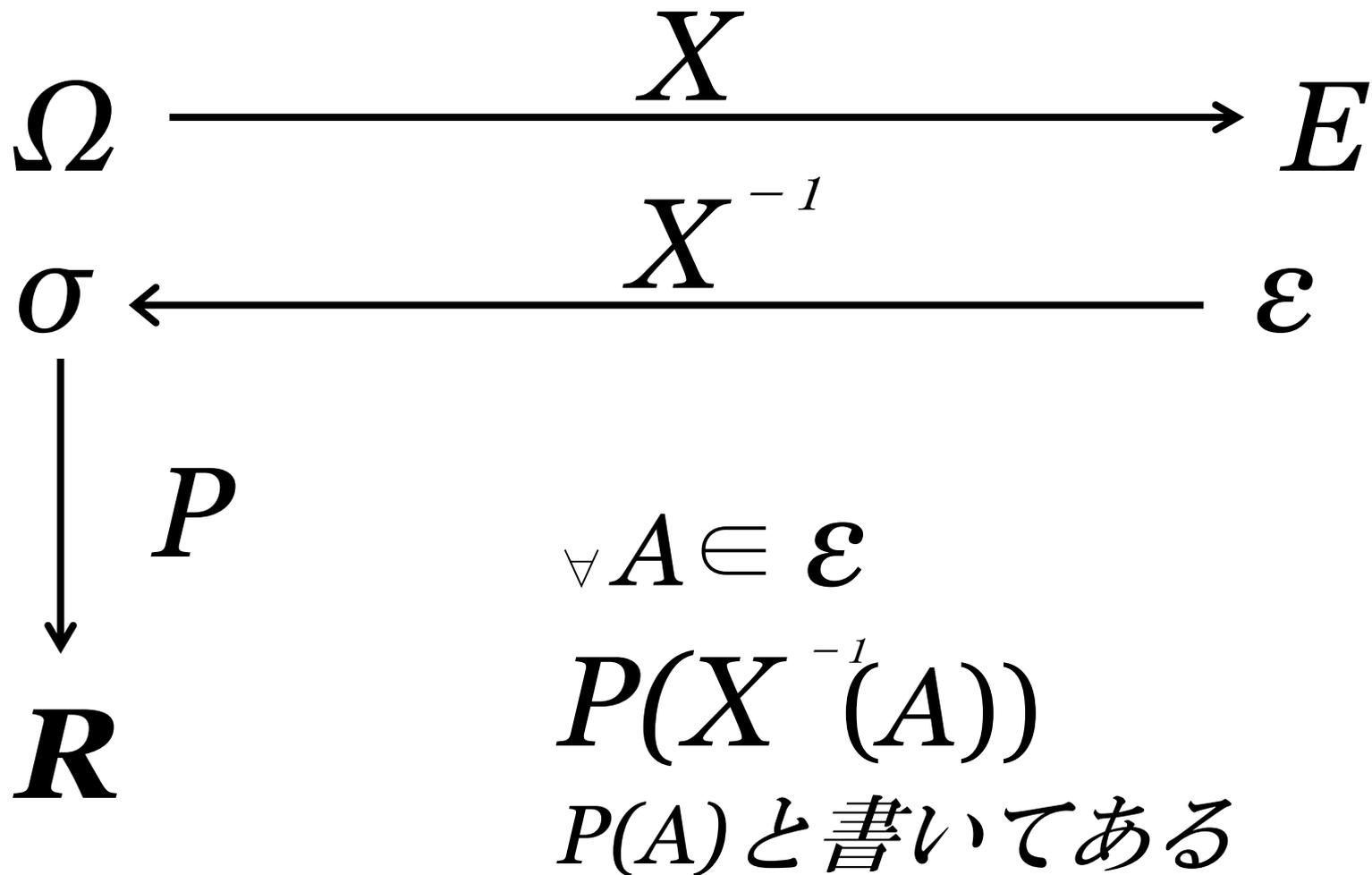
$\forall r \in \mathbf{R}$

$\{\omega \in \Omega; X(\omega) > r\} \in \sigma$



X は (実) 確率変数

(一般化) E -値確率変数



Finite sequence は確率変数

theorem :

for S be finite non empty set,

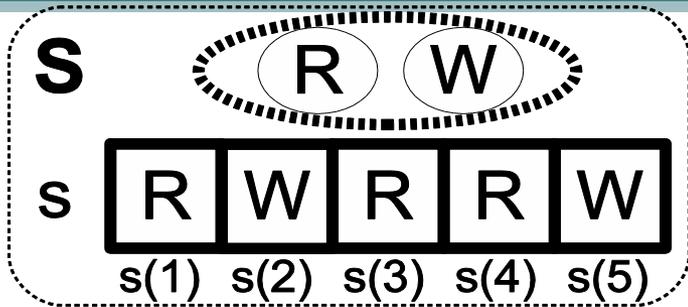
F be non empty FinSequence of S

holds

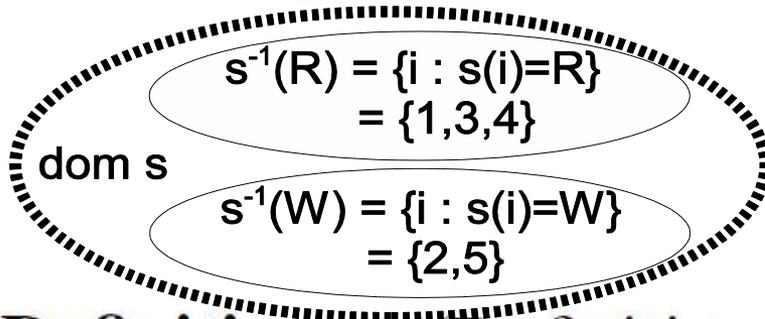
F is random_variable of

Trivial-SigmaField (Seg (len F)),

Trivial-SigmaField (S);



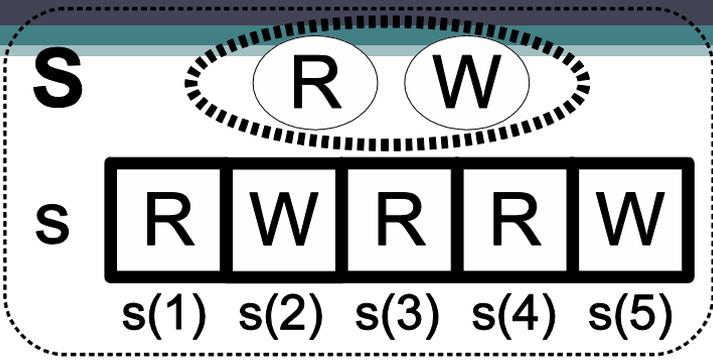
$$s^{-1}(x) = \{i \in \text{dom } s : s(i) = x\}$$



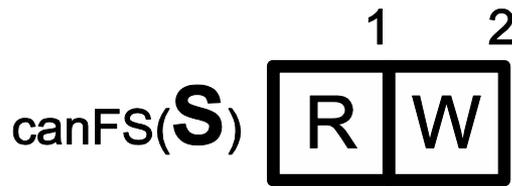
Definition (Definition of FDprobability)

Let S be a non empty finite set, let s be a finite sequence of elements of S , and let x be a set. Then, the functor $FDprobability(x,s)$ yielding a real number is defined as follows:

$$FDprobability(x, s) = \frac{\text{card } s^{-1}(x)}{\text{len } s}.$$



FDProbabilityを並べて
有限列を作る



Definition 5 (Definition of FDprobSEQ)

Let S be a non empty finite set and let s be a finite sequence of elements of S . Then, the functor $FDprobSEQ$ s yielding a finite sequence of elements of \mathbb{R} is defined by:

- (i) $dom (FDprobSEQ s) = Seg(card S)$ and for every natural number n such that $n \in dom (FDprobSEQ s)$ holds $(FDprobSEQ s)(n) = FDprobability((canFS(S))(n), s)$.

確率の定義(1)

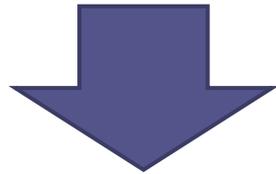
Definition 1 (Basic definition of probability)

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- (i) *For every A holds $0 \leq P(A)$,*
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確率の形式化

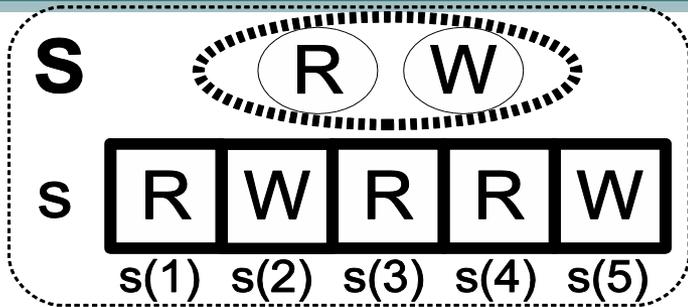
$FDprobability(x,s)=Pr(x)$ 以外の確率が形式化されていない



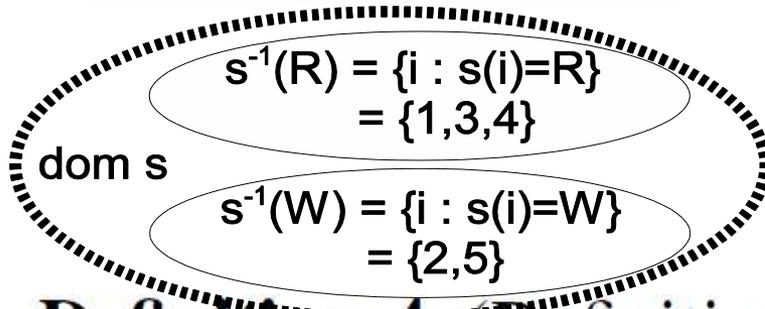
任意の確率事象に対する形式化をしたい

- 1、 Ω から要素 x を選ぶ
- 2、条件判定オラクル CO を呼び出す
- 3、 CO は x が条件を満たすかどうか判定

上記モデルを確率の形式化に利用



$$s^{-1}(x) = \{i \in \text{dom } s : s(i) = x\}$$

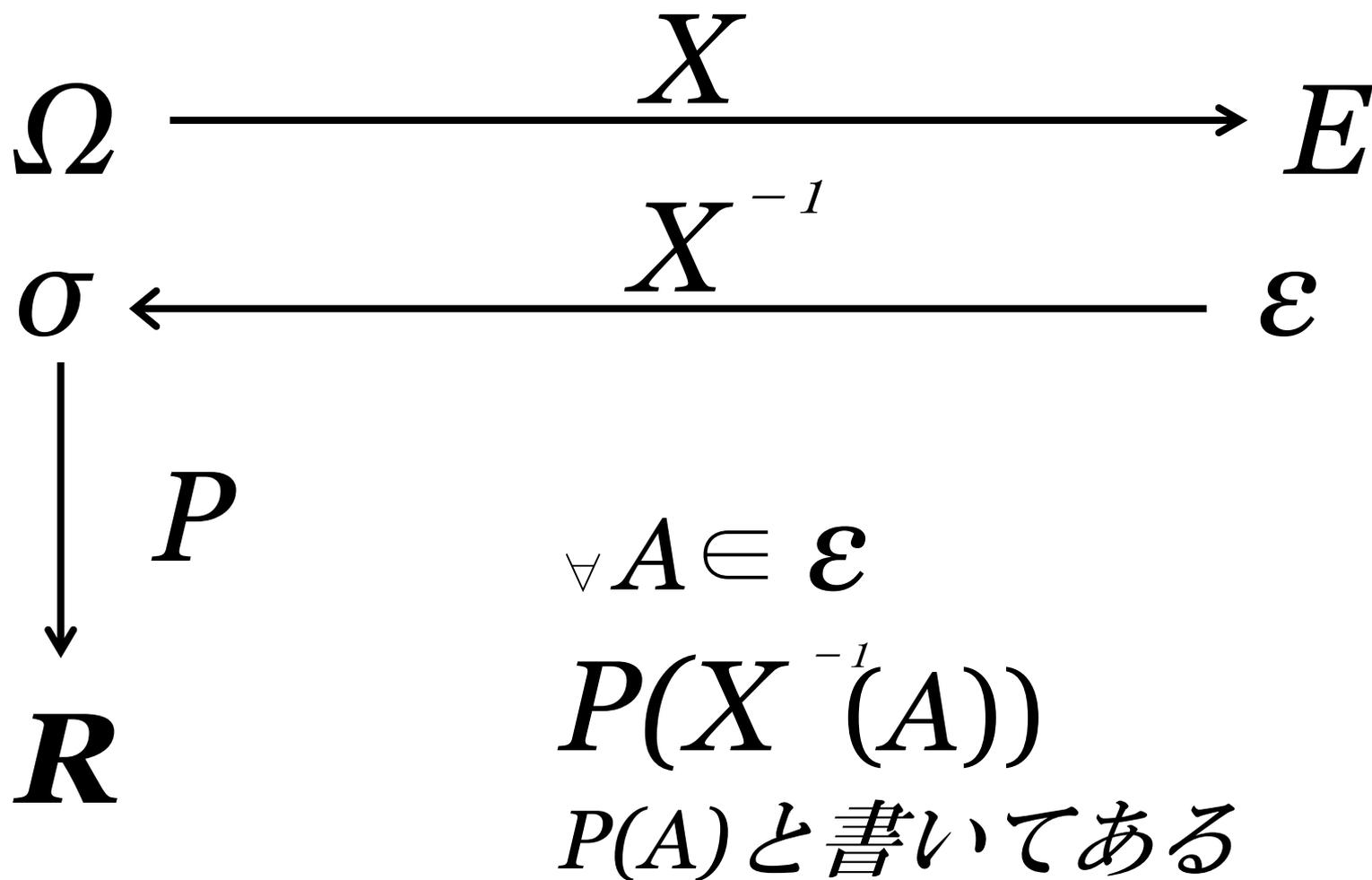


Definition 1 (Definition of FDprobability)

Let S be a non empty finite set, let s be a finite sequence of elements of S , and let x be a set. Then, the functor $FDprobability(x, s)$ yielding a real number is defined as follows:

$$i) \quad FDprobability(A, s) = \frac{\text{card } s^{-1}(A)}{\text{len } s} \quad \text{ただし } A \subset S$$

(一般化) E -値確率変数



確率の形式化

$FDprobability(x,s)=Pr(x)$ 以外の確率が形式化されていない

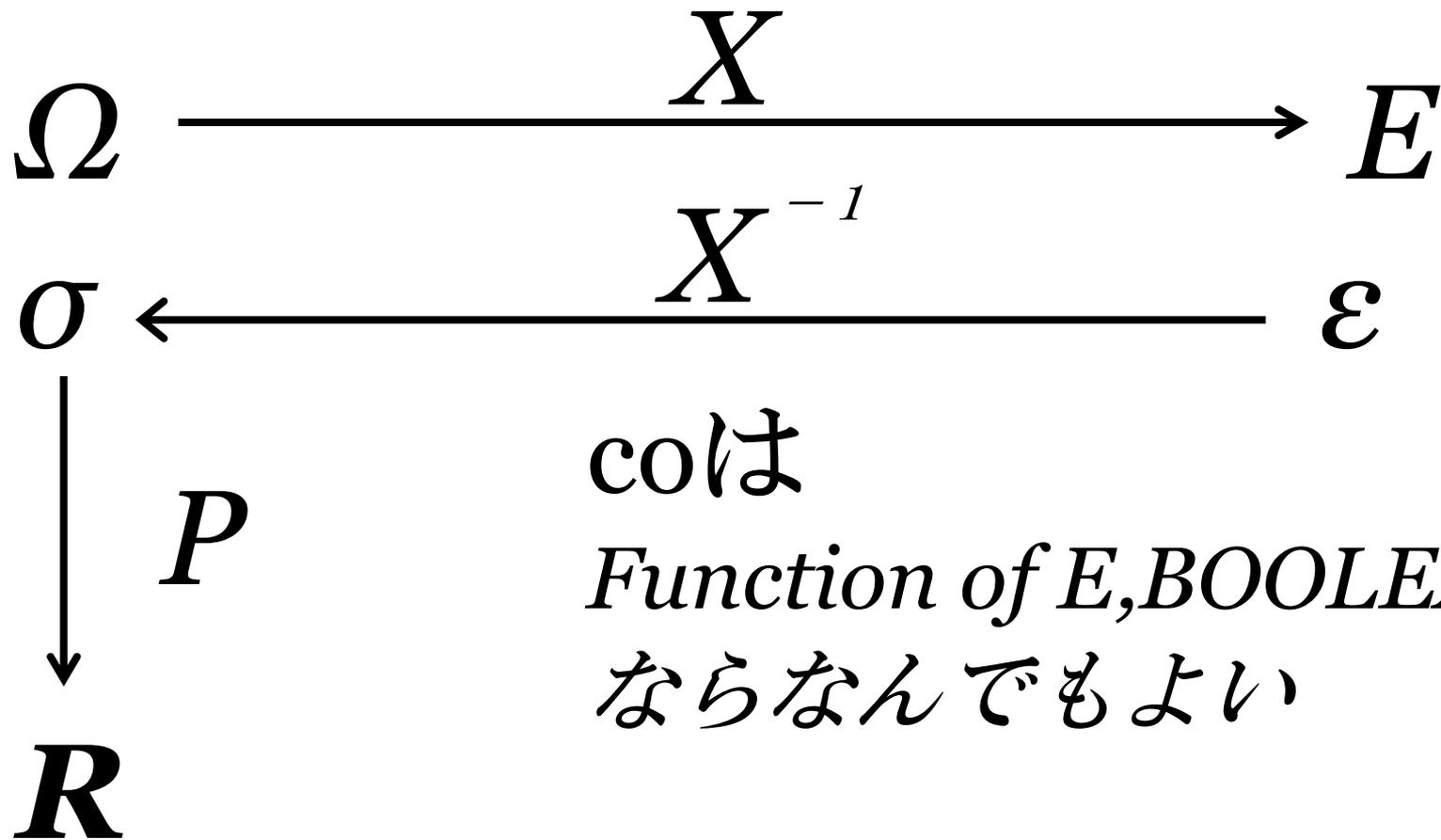


任意の確率事象に対する形式化をしたい

- 1、 Ω から要素*i*を選ぶ
- 2、条件判定オラクルCOを呼び出す
- 3、COは*s.i*が条件を満たすかどうか判定

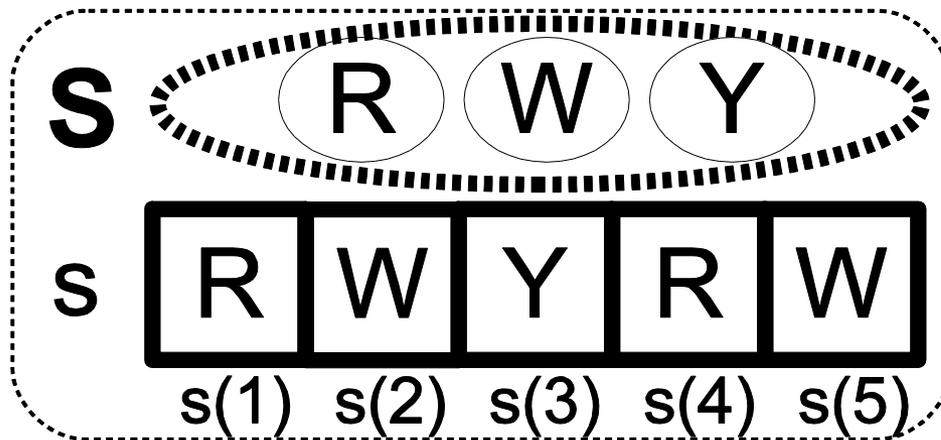
上記モデルを確率の形式化に利用

(一般化) E -値確率変数



Formalization of Probability

$FDprobability(x,s)=Pr(x)$  Formalize probability



$$CO(x) = \begin{cases} \text{TRUE} & \text{if } x = R \text{ or } Y \\ \text{FALSE} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$CO * S$	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
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$FDprobability(\text{TRUE}, CO * S)$

Probの定義

$$CO(x) = \begin{cases} \text{TRUE} & \text{if } x = \text{R} \text{ or } \text{Y} \\ \text{FALSE} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

1	2	3	4	5
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE

$$CO * s$$

||

Composition of CO and s

Definition 10 (Definition of Prob)

Let S be a non empty finite set, let D be a well distributed element of the distribution family of S , let s be an element of D , and let CO be a function from S into $BOOLEAN$. Then, the functor $Prob(CO, s)$ yielding a real number is defined as follows:

(i) $Prob(CO, s) = FDprobability(TRUE, CO * s)$.