

Isabelle/UTP: Mechanised Theory Engineering for the UTP

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Abstract

Isabelle/UTP is a mechanised theory engineering toolkit based on Hoare and He’s Unifying Theories of Programming (UTP). UTP enables the creation of denotational, algebraic, and operational semantics for different programming languages using an alphabetised relational calculus. We provide a semantic embedding of the alphabetised relational calculus in Isabelle/HOL, including new type definitions, relational constructors, automated proof tactics, and accompanying algebraic laws. Isabelle/UTP can be used to both capture laws of programming for different languages, and put these fundamental theorems to work in the creation of associated verification tools, using calculi like Hoare logics. This document describes the relational core of the UTP in Isabelle/HOL.

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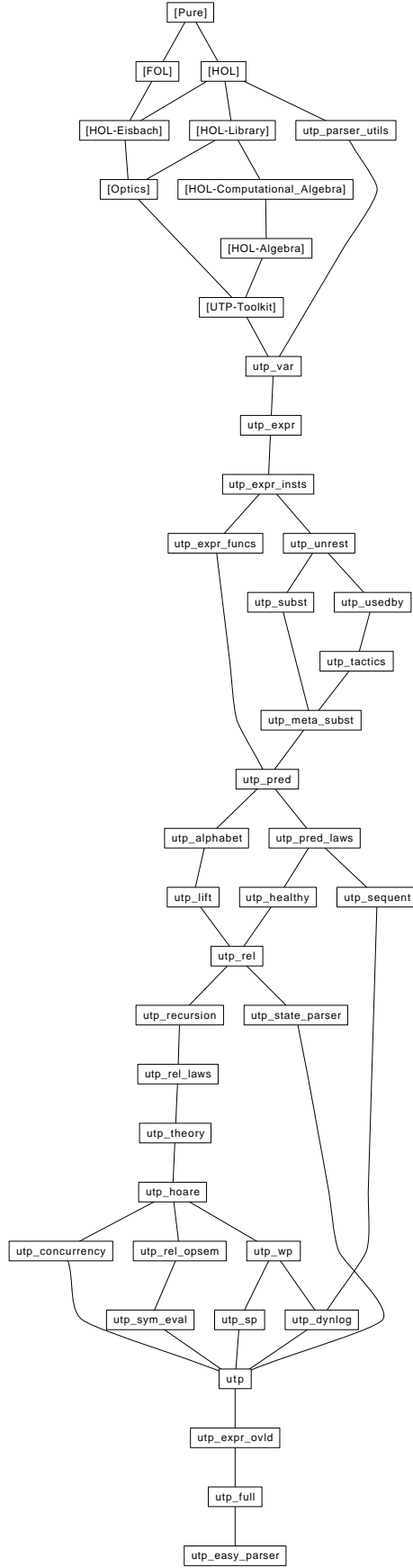
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1 Introduction

This document contains the description of our mechanisation of Hoare and He’s *Unifying Theories of Programming* [14, 7] (UTP) in Isabelle/HOL. UTP uses the “programs-as-predicate” approach to encode denotational semantics and facilitate reasoning about programs. It uses the alphabetised relational calculus, which combines predicate calculus and relation algebra, to denote programs as relations between initial variables (x) and their subsequent values (x'). Isabelle/UTP¹ [13, 20, 12] semantically embeds this relational calculus into Isabelle/HOL, which enables application of the latter’s proof facilities to program verification. For an introduction to UTP, we recommend two tutorials [6, 7], and also the UTP book itself [14].

The Isabelle/UTP core mechanises most of definitions and theorems from chapters 1, 2, 4, and 7, and some material contained in chapters 5 and 10. This essentially amounts to alphabetised predicate calculus, its core laws, the UTP theory infrastructure, and also parallel-by-merge [14, chapter 5], which adds concurrency primitives. The Isabelle/UTP core does not contain the theory of designs [6] and CSP [7], which are both represented in their own theory developments.

A large part of the mechanisation, however, is foundations that enable these core UTP theories. In particular, Isabelle/UTP builds on our implementation of lenses [13, 11], which gives a formal semantics to state spaces and variables. This, in turn, builds on a previous version of Isabelle/UTP [8, 9], which provided a shallow embedding of UTP by using Isabelle record types to represent alphabets. We follow this approach and, additionally, use the lens laws [10, 13] to characterise well-behaved variables. We also add meta-logical infrastructure for dealing with free variables and substitution. All this, we believe, adds an additional layer rigour to the UTP.

The alphabets-as-types approach does impose a number of limitations on Isabelle/UTP. For example, alphabets can only be extended when an injection into a larger state-space type can be exhibited. It is therefore not possible to arbitrarily augment an alphabet with additional variables, but new types must be created to do this. The pay-off is that the Isabelle/HOL type checker can be directly applied to relational constructions, which makes proof much more automated and efficient. Moreover, our use of lenses mitigates the limitations by providing meta-logical style operators, such as equality on variables, and alphabet membership [13]. For a detailed discussion of semantic embedding approaches, please see [20].

In addition to formalising variables, we also make a number of generalisations to UTP laws. Notably, our lens-based representation of state leads us to adopt Back’s approach to both assignment and local variables [3]. Assignment becomes a point-free operator that acts on state-space update functions, which provides a rich set of algebraic theorems. Local variables are represented using stacks, unlike in the UTP book where they utilise alphabet extension.

We give a summary of the main contributions within the Isabelle/UTP core, which can all be seen in the table of contents.

1. Formalisation of variables and state-spaces using lenses [13];
2. an expression model, together with lifted operators from HOL;
3. the meta-logical operators of unrestriction, used-by, substitution, alphabet extrusion, and alphabet restriction;
4. the alphabetised predicate calculus and associated algebraic laws;
5. the alphabetised relational calculus and associated algebraic laws;

¹Isabelle/UTP website: <https://www.cs.york.ac.uk/~simonf/utp-isabelle/>

6. an implementation of local variables using stacks;
7. proof tactics for the above based on interpretation [15];
8. a formalisation of UTP theories using locales [4] and building on HOL-Algebra [5];
9. Hoare logic;
10. weakest precondition and strongest postcondition calculi;
11. concurrent programming with parallel-by-merge;
12. relational operational semantics.

2 UTP Variables

```

theory utp-var
  imports
    UTP-Toolkit.utp-toolkit
    utp-parser-utils
begin

```

In this first UTP theory we set up variables, which are built on lenses [10, 13]. A large part of this theory is setting up the parser for UTP variable syntax.

2.1 Initial syntax setup

We will overload the square order relation with refinement and also the lattice operators so we will turn off these notations.

```

purge-notation
  Order.le (infixl  $\sqsubseteq_1$  50) and
  Lattice.sup ( $\sqcup_1$ - [90] 90) and
  Lattice.inf ( $\sqcap_1$ - [90] 90) and
  Lattice.join (infixl  $\sqcup_1$  65) and
  Lattice.meet (infixl  $\sqcap_1$  70) and
  Set.member (op :) and
  Set.member ((-/ : -) [51, 51] 50) and
  disj (infixr | 30) and
  conj (infixr & 35)

```

```

declare fst-vwb-lens [simp]
declare snd-vwb-lens [simp]
declare comp-vwb-lens [simp]
declare lens-indep-left-ext [simp]
declare lens-indep-right-ext [simp]

```

2.2 Variable foundations

This theory describes the foundational structure of UTP variables, upon which the rest of our model rests. We start by defining alphabets, which following [8, 9] in this shallow model are simply represented as types $'\alpha$, though by convention usually a record type where each field corresponds to a variable. UTP variables in this frame are simply modelled as lenses $'a \Longrightarrow '\alpha$, where the view type $'a$ is the variable type, and the source type $'\alpha$ is the alphabet or state-space type.

We define some lifting functions for variables to create input and output variables. These simply lift the alphabet to a tuple type since relations will ultimately be defined by a tuple alphabet.

definition $in-var :: ('a \Rightarrow 'α) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'α \times 'β) \text{ where}$
 $[lens-defs]: in-var\ x = x ;_L fst_L$

definition $out-var :: ('a \Rightarrow 'β) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'α \times 'β) \text{ where}$
 $[lens-defs]: out-var\ x = x ;_L snd_L$

Variables can also be used to effectively define sets of variables. Here we define the universal alphabet (Σ) to be the bijective lens 1_L . This characterises the whole of the source type, and thus is effectively the set of all alphabet variables.

abbreviation $(input)\ univ-alpha :: ('α \Rightarrow 'α)\ (\Sigma) \text{ where}$
 $univ-alpha \equiv 1_L$

The next construct is vacuous and simply exists to help the parser distinguish predicate variables from input and output variables.

definition $pr-var :: ('a \Rightarrow 'β) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'β) \text{ where}$
 $[lens-defs]: pr-var\ x = x$

2.3 Variable lens properties

We can now easily show that our UTP variable construction are various classes of well-behaved lens .

lemma $in-var-weak-lens\ [simp]:$
 $weak-lens\ x \Rightarrow weak-lens\ (in-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: comp-weak-lens\ in-var-def)$

lemma $in-var-semi-uvar\ [simp]:$
 $mwb-lens\ x \Rightarrow mwb-lens\ (in-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: comp-mwb-lens\ in-var-def)$

lemma $pr-var-weak-lens\ [simp]:$
 $weak-lens\ x \Rightarrow weak-lens\ (pr-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: pr-var-def)$

lemma $pr-var-mwb-lens\ [simp]:$
 $mwb-lens\ x \Rightarrow mwb-lens\ (pr-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: pr-var-def)$

lemma $pr-var-vwb-lens\ [simp]:$
 $vwb-lens\ x \Rightarrow vwb-lens\ (pr-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: pr-var-def)$

lemma $in-var-uvar\ [simp]:$
 $vwb-lens\ x \Rightarrow vwb-lens\ (in-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: in-var-def)$

lemma $out-var-weak-lens\ [simp]:$
 $weak-lens\ x \Rightarrow weak-lens\ (out-var\ x)$
by $(simp\ add: comp-weak-lens\ out-var-def)$

lemma $out-var-semi-uvar\ [simp]:$
 $mwb-lens\ x \Rightarrow mwb-lens\ (out-var\ x)$

by (*simp add: comp-mwb-lens out-var-def*)

lemma *out-var-uvar [simp]:*
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies vwb\text{-}lens\ (out\text{-}var\ x)$
by (*simp add: out-var-def*)

Moreover, we can show that input and output variables are independent, since they refer to different sections of the alphabet.

lemma *in-out-indep [simp]:*
 $in\text{-}var\ x \bowtie out\text{-}var\ y$
by (*simp add: lens-indep-def in-var-def out-var-def fst-lens-def snd-lens-def lens-comp-def*)

lemma *out-in-indep [simp]:*
 $out\text{-}var\ x \bowtie in\text{-}var\ y$
by (*simp add: lens-indep-def in-var-def out-var-def fst-lens-def snd-lens-def lens-comp-def*)

lemma *in-var-indep [simp]:*
 $x \bowtie y \implies in\text{-}var\ x \bowtie in\text{-}var\ y$
by (*simp add: in-var-def out-var-def*)

lemma *out-var-indep [simp]:*
 $x \bowtie y \implies out\text{-}var\ x \bowtie out\text{-}var\ y$
by (*simp add: out-var-def*)

lemma *pr-var-indeps [simp]:*
 $x \bowtie y \implies pr\text{-}var\ x \bowtie y$
 $x \bowtie y \implies x \bowtie pr\text{-}var\ y$
by (*simp-all add: pr-var-def*)

lemma *prod-lens-indep-in-var [simp]:*
 $a \bowtie x \implies a \times_L b \bowtie in\text{-}var\ x$
by (*metis in-var-def in-var-indep out-in-indep out-var-def plus-pres-lens-indep prod-as-plus*)

lemma *prod-lens-indep-out-var [simp]:*
 $b \bowtie x \implies a \times_L b \bowtie out\text{-}var\ x$
by (*metis in-out-indep in-var-def out-var-def out-var-indep plus-pres-lens-indep prod-as-plus*)

lemma *in-var-pr-var [simp]:*
 $in\text{-}var\ (pr\text{-}var\ x) = in\text{-}var\ x$
by (*simp add: pr-var-def*)

lemma *out-var-pr-var [simp]:*
 $out\text{-}var\ (pr\text{-}var\ x) = out\text{-}var\ x$
by (*simp add: pr-var-def*)

lemma *pr-var-idem [simp]:*
 $pr\text{-}var\ (pr\text{-}var\ x) = pr\text{-}var\ x$
by (*simp add: pr-var-def*)

lemma *pr-var-lens-plus [simp]:*
 $pr\text{-}var\ (x +_L y) = (x +_L y)$
by (*simp add: pr-var-def*)

lemma *pr-var-lens-comp-1 [simp]:*
 $pr\text{-}var\ x ;_L y = pr\text{-}var\ (x ;_L y)$

by (simp add: pr-var-def)

lemma *in-var-plus* [simp]: $\text{in-var } (x +_L y) = \text{in-var } x +_L \text{in-var } y$
 by (simp add: in-var-def plus-lens-distr)

lemma *out-var-plus* [simp]: $\text{out-var } (x +_L y) = \text{out-var } x +_L \text{out-var } y$
 by (simp add: out-var-def plus-lens-distr)

Similar properties follow for sublens

lemma *in-var-sublens* [simp]:
 $y \subseteq_L x \implies \text{in-var } y \subseteq_L \text{in-var } x$
 by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) in-var-def lens-comp-assoc sublens-def)

lemma *out-var-sublens* [simp]:
 $y \subseteq_L x \implies \text{out-var } y \subseteq_L \text{out-var } x$
 by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) out-var-def lens-comp-assoc sublens-def)

lemma *pr-var-sublens* [simp]:
 $y \subseteq_L x \implies \text{pr-var } y \subseteq_L \text{pr-var } x$
 by (simp add: pr-var-def)

2.4 Lens simplifications

We also define some lookup abstraction simplifications.

lemma *var-lookup-in* [simp]: $\text{lens-get } (\text{in-var } x) (A, A') = \text{lens-get } x A$
 by (simp add: in-var-def fst-lens-def lens-comp-def)

lemma *var-lookup-out* [simp]: $\text{lens-get } (\text{out-var } x) (A, A') = \text{lens-get } x A'$
 by (simp add: out-var-def snd-lens-def lens-comp-def)

lemma *var-update-in* [simp]: $\text{lens-put } (\text{in-var } x) (A, A') v = (\text{lens-put } x A v, A')$
 by (simp add: in-var-def fst-lens-def lens-comp-def)

lemma *var-update-out* [simp]: $\text{lens-put } (\text{out-var } x) (A, A') v = (A, \text{lens-put } x A' v)$
 by (simp add: out-var-def snd-lens-def lens-comp-def)

lemma *get-lens-plus* [simp]: $\text{get}_x +_L y s = (\text{get}_x s, \text{get}_y s)$
 by (simp add: lens-defs)

2.5 Syntax translations

In order to support nice syntax for variables, we here set up some translations. The first step is to introduce a collection of non-terminals.

nonterminal *svid* and *svids* and *svar* and *svars* and *salpha*

These non-terminals correspond to the following syntactic entities. Non-terminal *svid* is an atomic variable identifier, and *svids* is a list of identifier. *svar* is a decorated variable, such as an input or output variable, and *svars* is a list of decorated variables. *salpha* is an alphabet or set of variables. Such sets can be constructed only through lens composition due to typing restrictions. Next we introduce some syntax constructors.

syntax — Identifiers

-*svid* :: $id \Rightarrow \text{svid } (- [999] 999)$
 -*svid-unit* :: $\text{svid} \Rightarrow \text{svids } (-)$

```

-svid-list   :: svid  $\Rightarrow$  svids  $\Rightarrow$  svids (-, / -)
-svid-alpha :: svid (v)
-svid-dot   :: svid  $\Rightarrow$  svid  $\Rightarrow$  svid (:- [998,999] 998)

```

A variable identifier can either be a HOL identifier, the complete set of variables in the alphabet **v**, or a composite identifier separated by colons, which corresponds to a sort of qualification. The final option is effectively a lens composition.

syntax — Decorations

```

-spvar      :: svid  $\Rightarrow$  svar (&- [990] 990)
-sinvar     :: svid  $\Rightarrow$  svar ($- [990] 990)
-soutvar    :: svid  $\Rightarrow$  svar ($-' [990] 990)

```

A variable can be decorated with an ampersand, to indicate it is a predicate variable, with a dollar to indicate its an unprimed relational variable, or a dollar and “acute” symbol to indicate its a primed relational variable. Isabelle’s parser is extensible so additional decorations can be and are added later.

syntax — Variable sets

```

-salphaid    :: svid  $\Rightarrow$  salpha (- [990] 990)
-salphavar   :: svar  $\Rightarrow$  salpha (- [990] 990)
-salphaparen :: salpha  $\Rightarrow$  salpha ('(-'))
-salphacomp  :: salpha  $\Rightarrow$  salpha  $\Rightarrow$  salpha (infixr ; 75)
-salphaprod  :: salpha  $\Rightarrow$  salpha  $\Rightarrow$  salpha (infixr  $\times$  85)
-salpha-all :: salpha ( $\Sigma$ )
-salpha-none :: salpha ( $\emptyset$ )
-svar-nil    :: svar  $\Rightarrow$  svars (-)
-svar-cons   :: svar  $\Rightarrow$  svars  $\Rightarrow$  svars (-, / -)
-salphaset   :: svars  $\Rightarrow$  salpha ({-})
-salphamk   :: logic  $\Rightarrow$  salpha

```

The terminals of an alphabet are either HOL identifiers or UTP variable identifiers. We support two ways of constructing alphabets; by composition of smaller alphabets using a semi-colon or by a set-style construction $\{a, b, c\}$ with a list of UTP variables.

syntax — Quotations

```

-ualpha-set  :: svars  $\Rightarrow$  logic ({-} $\alpha$ )
-svar        :: svar  $\Rightarrow$  logic ('(-') $v$ )

```

For various reasons, the syntax constructors above all yield specific grammar categories and will not parse at the HOL top level (basically this is to do with us wanting to reuse the syntax for expressions). As a result we provide some quotation constructors above.

Next we need to construct the syntax translations rules. First we need a few polymorphic constants.

consts

```

svar :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'e
ivar :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'e
ovar :: 'v  $\Rightarrow$  'e

```

ad hoc-overloading

```

svar pr-var and ivar in-var and ovar out-var

```

The functions above turn a representation of a variable (type 'v), including its name and type, into some lens type 'e. *svar* constructs a predicate variable, *ivar* and input variables, and *ovar* and output variable. The functions bridge between the model and encoding of the variable and its interpretation as a lens in order to integrate it into the general lens-based framework.

Overriding these functions is then all we need to make use of any kind of variables in terms of interfacing it with the system. Although in core UTP variables are always modelled using record field, we can overload these constants to allow other kinds of variables, such as deep variables with explicit syntax and type information.

Finally, we set up the translations rules.

translations

— Identifiers

-svid $x \rightarrow x$

-svid-alpha $\Rightarrow \Sigma$

-svid-dot $x y \rightarrow y ;_L x$

— Decorations

-spvar $\Sigma \leftarrow \text{CONST svar } \text{CONST id-lens}$

-sinvar $\Sigma \leftarrow \text{CONST ivar } 1_L$

-soutvar $\Sigma \leftarrow \text{CONST ovar } 1_L$

-spvar $(\text{-svid-dot } x y) \leftarrow \text{CONST svar } (\text{CONST lens-comp } y x)$

-sinvar $(\text{-svid-dot } x y) \leftarrow \text{CONST ivar } (\text{CONST lens-comp } y x)$

-soutvar $(\text{-svid-dot } x y) \leftarrow \text{CONST ovar } (\text{CONST lens-comp } y x)$

-svid-dot $(\text{-svid-dot } x y) z \leftarrow \text{-svid-dot } (\text{CONST lens-comp } y x) z$

-spvar $x \Rightarrow \text{CONST svar } x$

-sinvar $x \Rightarrow \text{CONST ivar } x$

-soutvar $x \Rightarrow \text{CONST ovar } x$

— Alphabets

-salphaparen $a \rightarrow a$

-salphaid $x \rightarrow x$

-salphacomp $x y \rightarrow x +_L y$

-salphaprod $a b \Rightarrow a \times_L b$

-salphavar $x \rightarrow x$

-svar-nil $x \rightarrow x$

-svar-cons $x xs \rightarrow x +_L xs$

-salphaset $A \rightarrow A$

$(\text{-svar-cons } x (\text{-salphamk } y)) \leftarrow \text{-salphamk } (x +_L y)$

$x \leftarrow \text{-salphamk } x$

-salpha-all $\Rightarrow 1_L$

-salpha-none $\Rightarrow 0_L$

— Quotations

-ualpha-set $A \rightarrow A$

-svar $x \rightarrow x$

The translation rules mainly convert syntax into lens constructions, using a mixture of lens operators and the bespoke variable definitions. Notably, a colon variable identifier qualification becomes a lens composition, and variable sets are constructed using len sum. The translation rules are carefully crafted to ensure both parsing and pretty printing.

Finally we create the following useful utility translation function that allows us to construct a UTP variable (lens) type given a return and alphabet type.

syntax

-uvar-ty $:: \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{type}$

parse-translation <

let

$\text{fun uvar-ty-tr } [ty] = \text{Syntax.const } @\{\text{type-syntax lens}\} \$ ty \$ \text{Syntax.const } @\{\text{type-syntax dummy}\}$

```

    | uvar-ty-tr ts = raise TERM (uvar-ty-tr, ts);
in [(@{syntax-const -uvar-ty}, K uvar-ty-tr)] end

```

end

3 UTP Expressions

```

theory utp-expr
imports
  utp-var
begin

```

3.1 Expression type

purge-notation *BNF-Def.convolve* (((-, / -)))

Before building the predicate model, we will build a model of expressions that generalise alphabetised predicates. Expressions are represented semantically as mapping from the alphabet $'\alpha$ to the expression's type $'a$. This general model will allow us to unify all constructions under one type. The majority definitions in the file are given using the *lifting* package [15], which allows us to reuse much of the existing library of HOL functions.

typedef $('t, 'a) \text{ uexpr} = \text{UNIV} :: ('a \Rightarrow 't) \text{ set} ..$

setup-lifting *type-definition-uexpr*

notation *Rep-uexpr* ($\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket_e$)

notation *Abs-uexpr* (mk_e)

lemma *uexpr-eq-iff*:

$e = f \iff (\forall b. \llbracket e \rrbracket_e b = \llbracket f \rrbracket_e b)$

using *Rep-uexpr-inject*[*of e f, THEN sym*] **by** (*auto*)

The term $\llbracket e \rrbracket_e b$ effectively refers to the semantic interpretation of the expression under the state-space valuation (or variables binding) b . It can be used, in concert with the *lifting* package, to interpret UTP constructs to their HOL equivalents. We create some theorem sets to store such transfer theorems.

named-theorems *uexpr-defs* **and** *ueval* **and** *lit-simps* **and** *lit-norm*

3.2 Core expression constructs

A variable expression corresponds to the lens *get* function associated with a variable. Specifically, given a lens the expression always returns that portion of the state-space referred to by the lens.

lift-definition $\text{var} :: ('t \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('t, 'a) \text{ uexpr}$ **is** *lens-get* .

A literal is simply a constant function expression, always returning the same value for any binding.

lift-definition $\text{lit} :: 't \Rightarrow ('t, 'a) \text{ uexpr}$ ($\llcorner \cdot \lrcorner$) **is** $\lambda v b. v$.

We define lifting for unary, binary, ternary, and quaternary expression constructs, that simply take a HOL function with correct number of arguments and apply it function to all possible results of the expressions.

lift-definition $uop :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda f e b. f (e b) .$

lift-definition $bop ::$
 $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('c, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda f u v b. f (u b) (v b) .$

lift-definition $trop ::$
 $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('c, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('d, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda f u v w b. f (u b) (v b) (w b) .$

lift-definition $qtop ::$
 $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'd \Rightarrow 'e) \Rightarrow$
 $('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('c, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('d, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow$
 $('e, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda f u v w x b. f (u b) (v b) (w b) (x b) .$

We also define a UTP expression version of function (λ) abstraction, that takes a function producing an expression and produces an expression producing a function.

lift-definition $ulambda :: ('a \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda f A x. f x A .$

We set up syntax for the conditional. This is effectively an infix version of if-then-else where the condition is in the middle.

definition $uIf :: bool \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $[uexpr-defs]: uIf = If$

abbreviation $cond ::$
 $('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow (bool, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr$
 $((\beta - \triangleleft - \triangleright / -) [52, 0, 53] 52)$
where $P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q \equiv trop uIf b P Q$

UTP expression is equality is simply HOL equality lifted using the *bop* binary expression constructor.

definition $eq-upred :: ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow (bool, 'α) uexpr$ (**infixl** $=_u$ 50)
where $[uexpr-defs]: eq-upred x y = bop HOL.eq x y$

A literal is the expression $\ll v \gg$, where v is any HOL term. Actually, the literal construct is very versatile and also allows us to refer to HOL variables within UTP expressions, and has a variety of other uses. It can therefore also be considered as a kind of quotation mechanism.

We also set up syntax for UTP variable expressions.

syntax
 $-uuvar :: svar \Rightarrow logic (-)$

translations
 $-uuvar x == CONST var x$

Since we already have a parser for variables, we can directly reuse it and simply apply the *var* expression construct to lift the resulting variable to an expression.

3.3 Type class instantiations

Isabelle/HOL of course provides a large hierarchy of type classes that provide constructs such as numerals and the arithmetic operators. Fortunately we can directly make use of these for UTP expressions, and thus we now perform a long list of appropriate instantiations. We first

lift the core arithmetic constants and operators using a mixture of literals, unary, and binary expression constructors.

```
instantiation uexpr :: (zero, type) zero
begin
  definition zero-uexpr-def [uexpr-defs]: 0 = lit 0
instance ..
end
```

```
instantiation uexpr :: (one, type) one
begin
  definition one-uexpr-def [uexpr-defs]: 1 = lit 1
instance ..

end
```

```
instantiation uexpr :: (plus, type) plus
begin
  definition plus-uexpr-def [uexpr-defs]: u + v = bop (+) u v
instance ..
end
```

```
instance uexpr :: (semigroup-add, type) semigroup-add
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uexpr-def zero-uexpr-def, transfer, simp add: add.assoc) +
```

The following instantiation sets up numerals. This will allow us to have Isabelle number representations (i.e. 3,7,42,198 etc.) to UTP expressions directly.

```
instance uexpr :: (numeral, type) numeral
  by (intro-classes, simp add: plus-uexpr-def, transfer, simp add: add.assoc)
```

We can also define the order relation on expressions. Now, unlike the previous group and ring constructs, the order relations (\leq) and (\leq) return a *bool* type. This order is not therefore the lifted order which allows us to compare the valuation of two expressions, but rather the order on expressions themselves. Notably, this instantiation will later allow us to talk about predicate refinements and complete lattices.

```
instantiation uexpr :: (ord, type) ord
begin
  lift-definition less-eq-uexpr :: ('a, 'b) uexpr  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) uexpr  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is  $\lambda P Q. (\forall A. P A \leq Q A)$  .
  definition less-uexpr :: ('a, 'b) uexpr  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) uexpr  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where [uexpr-defs]: less-uexpr P Q = (P  $\leq$  Q  $\wedge$   $\neg$  Q  $\leq$  P)
instance ..
end
```

UTP expressions whose return type is a partial ordered type, are also partially ordered as the following instantiation demonstrates.

```
instance uexpr :: (order, type) order
proof
  fix x y z :: ('a, 'b) uexpr
  show (x < y) = (x  $\leq$  y  $\wedge$   $\neg$  y  $\leq$  x) by (simp add: less-uexpr-def)
  show x  $\leq$  x by (transfer, auto)
  show x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  z  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  z
    by (transfer, blast intro: order.trans)
  show x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x = y
    by (transfer, rule ext, simp add: eq-iff)
```


qed

3.4 Syntax translations

The follows a large number of translations that lift HOL functions to UTP expressions using the various expression constructors defined above. Much of the time we try to keep the HOL syntax but add a "u" subscript.

abbreviation (*input*) *ulens-override* $x\ f\ g \equiv \text{len}\text{-override}\ f\ g\ x$

This operator allows us to get the characteristic set of a type. Essentially this is *UNIV*, but it retains the type syntactically for pretty printing.

definition *set-of* $:: 'a\ \text{itself} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{set}$ **where**
[*uepr-defs*]: *set-of* $t = \text{UNIV}$

We add new non-terminals for UTP tuples and maplets.

nonterminal *utuple-args* **and** *umaplet* **and** *umaplets*

syntax — Core expression constructs

-*ucoerce* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ (**infix** $:_u$ 50)
-*ulambda* $:: \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ ($\lambda\ \cdot\ \cdot\ -\ [0, 10]\ 10$)
-*ulens-ovrd* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{salph}\alpha \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ ($- \oplus -\ \text{on}\ -\ [85, 0, 86]\ 86$)
-*ulens-get* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{svar} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ ($:-\ [900, 901]\ 901$)
-*umem* $:: ('a, 'a) \text{uepr} \Rightarrow ('a\ \text{set}, 'a) \text{uepr} \Rightarrow (\text{bool}, 'a) \text{uepr}$ (**infix** \in_u 50)

translations

$\lambda\ x\ \cdot\ p == \text{CONST}\ \text{ulambda}\ (\lambda\ x.\ p)$
 $x\ :_u\ 'a == x :: ('a, -) \text{uepr}$
 $-\text{ulens-ovrd}\ f\ g\ a ==> \text{CONST}\ \text{bop}\ (\text{CONST}\ \text{ulens-override}\ a)\ f\ g$
 $-\text{ulens-ovrd}\ f\ g\ a <= \text{CONST}\ \text{bop}\ (\lambda x\ y.\ \text{CONST}\ \text{len}\text{-override}\ x1\ y1\ a)\ f\ g$
 $-\text{ulens-get}\ x\ y == \text{CONST}\ \text{uop}\ (\text{CONST}\ \text{len}\text{-get}\ y)\ x$
 $x \in_u A == \text{CONST}\ \text{bop}\ (\in)\ x\ A$

syntax — Tuples

-*utuple* $:: ('a, 'a) \text{uepr} \Rightarrow \text{utuple-args} \Rightarrow ('a * 'b, 'a) \text{uepr}$ ($((1\ '(-, / -)_u))$)
-*utuple-arg* $:: ('a, 'a) \text{uepr} \Rightarrow \text{utuple-args}\ (-)$
-*utuple-args* $:: ('a, 'a) \text{uepr} ==> \text{utuple-args} \Rightarrow \text{utuple-args}\ \quad (-, / -)$
-*uunit* $:: ('a, 'a) \text{uepr}\ ('())_u$
-*ufst* $:: ('a \times 'b, 'a) \text{uepr} \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) \text{uepr}\ (\pi_1\ '(-))$
-*usnd* $:: ('a \times 'b, 'a) \text{uepr} \Rightarrow ('b, 'a) \text{uepr}\ (\pi_2\ '(-))$

translations

$()_u == \ll() \gg$
 $(x, y)_u == \text{CONST}\ \text{bop}\ (\text{CONST}\ \text{Pair})\ x\ y$
 $-\text{utuple}\ x\ (-\text{utuple-args}\ y\ z) == -\text{utuple}\ x\ (-\text{utuple-arg}\ (-\text{utuple}\ y\ z))$
 $\pi_1(x) == \text{CONST}\ \text{uop}\ \text{CONST}\ \text{fst}\ x$
 $\pi_2(x) == \text{CONST}\ \text{uop}\ \text{CONST}\ \text{snd}\ x$

syntax — Orders

-*ules* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ (**infix** $<_u$ 50)
-*uleq* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ (**infix** \leq_u 50)
-*ugreat* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ (**infix** $>_u$ 50)
-*ugeq* $:: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ (**infix** \geq_u 50)

translations

$$\begin{aligned}
x <_u y &== \text{CONST } \text{bop } (<) \ x \ y \\
x \leq_u y &== \text{CONST } \text{bop } (\leq) \ x \ y \\
x >_u y &=> y <_u x \\
x \geq_u y &=> y \leq_u x
\end{aligned}$$

3.5 Evaluation laws for expressions

The following laws show how to evaluate the core expressions constructs in terms of which the above definitions are defined. Thus, using these theorems together, we can convert any UTP expression into a pure HOL expression. All these theorems are marked as *ueval* theorems which can be used for evaluation.

lemma *lit-ueval* [*ueval*]: $\llbracket \langle x \rangle \rrbracket_e b = x$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *var-ueval* [*ueval*]: $\llbracket \text{var } x \rrbracket_e b = \text{get}_x \ b$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *uop-ueval* [*ueval*]: $\llbracket \text{uop } f \ x \rrbracket_e b = f \ (\llbracket x \rrbracket_e b)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *bop-ueval* [*ueval*]: $\llbracket \text{bop } f \ x \ y \rrbracket_e b = f \ (\llbracket x \rrbracket_e b) \ (\llbracket y \rrbracket_e b)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *trop-ueval* [*ueval*]: $\llbracket \text{trop } f \ x \ y \ z \rrbracket_e b = f \ (\llbracket x \rrbracket_e b) \ (\llbracket y \rrbracket_e b) \ (\llbracket z \rrbracket_e b)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *qtop-ueval* [*ueval*]: $\llbracket \text{qtop } f \ x \ y \ z \ w \rrbracket_e b = f \ (\llbracket x \rrbracket_e b) \ (\llbracket y \rrbracket_e b) \ (\llbracket z \rrbracket_e b) \ (\llbracket w \rrbracket_e b)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

3.6 Misc laws

We also prove a few useful algebraic and expansion laws for expressions.

lemma *uop-const* [*simp*]: $\text{uop } \text{id} \ u = u$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *bop-const-1* [*simp*]: $\text{bop } (\lambda x \ y. \ y) \ u \ v = v$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *bop-const-2* [*simp*]: $\text{bop } (\lambda x \ y. \ x) \ u \ v = u$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *uepr-fst* [*simp*]: $\pi_1((e, f)_u) = e$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *uepr-snd* [*simp*]: $\pi_2((e, f)_u) = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

3.7 Literalise tactics

The following tactic converts literal HOL expressions to UTP expressions and vice-versa via a collection of simplification rules. The two tactics are called "literalise", which converts UTP to expressions to HOL expressions – i.e. it pushes them into literals – and unliteralise that reverses this. We collect the equations in a theorem attribute called "lit_simps".

```

lemma lit-fun-simps [lit-simps]:
  << i x y z u >> = qtop i << x >> << y >> << z >> << u >>
  << h x y z >> = trop h << x >> << y >> << z >>
  << g x y >> = bop g << x >> << y >>
  << f x >> = uop f << x >>
  by (transfer, simp)+

```

The following two theorems also set up interpretation of numerals, meaning a UTP numeral can always be converted to a HOL numeral.

```

lemma numeral-uepr-rep-eq:  $\llbracket \text{numeral } x \rrbracket_e b = \text{numeral } x$ 
  apply (induct x)
  apply (simp add: lit.rep-eq one-uepr-def)
  apply (simp add: bop.rep-eq numeral-Bit0 plus-uepr-def)
  apply (simp add: bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq numeral-code(3) one-uepr-def plus-uepr-def)
  done

```

```

lemma numeral-uepr-simp:  $\text{numeral } x = \llbracket \text{numeral } x \rrbracket$ 
  by (simp add: uepr-eq-iff numeral-uepr-rep-eq lit.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma lit-zero [lit-simps]:  $\llbracket 0 \rrbracket = 0$  by (simp add: uepr-defs)
lemma lit-one [lit-simps]:  $\llbracket 1 \rrbracket = 1$  by (simp add: uepr-defs)
lemma lit-plus [lit-simps]:  $\llbracket x + y \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket + \llbracket y \rrbracket$  by (simp add: uepr-defs, transfer, simp)
lemma lit-numeral [lit-simps]:  $\llbracket \text{numeral } n \rrbracket = \text{numeral } n$  by (simp add: numeral-uepr-simp)

```

In general unliteralising converts function applications to corresponding expression liftings. Since some operators, like + and *, have specific operators we also have to use $uIf = If$

```

(?x =u ?y) = bop (=) ?x ?y
0 = << 0 :: ?'a >>
1 = << 1 :: ?'a >>
?u + ?v = bop (+) ?u ?v
(?P < ?Q) = (?P ≤ ?Q ∧ ¬ ?Q ≤ ?P)

```

set-of ?t = UNIV in reverse to correctly interpret these. Moreover, numerals must be handled separately by first simplifying them and then converting them into UTP expression numerals; hence the following two simplification rules.

```

lemma lit-numeral-1:  $uop \text{ numeral } x = Abs-uepr (\lambda b. \text{numeral } (\llbracket x \rrbracket_e b))$ 
  by (simp add: uop-def)

```

```

lemma lit-numeral-2:  $Abs-uepr (\lambda b. \text{numeral } v) = \text{numeral } v$ 
  by (metis lit.abs-eq lit-numeral)

```

```

method literalise = (unfold lit-simps [THEN sym])
method unliteralise = (unfold lit-simps uepr-defs [THEN sym];
  (unfold lit-numeral-1 ; (unfold uepr-defs ueval); (unfold lit-numeral-2))?)+

```

The following tactic can be used to evaluate literal expressions. It first literalises UTP expressions, that is pushes as many operators into literals as possible. Then it tries to simplify, and final unliteralises at the end.

```

method uepr-simp uses simps = ((literalise)?, simp add: lit-norm simps, (unliteralise)?)

```

```

lemma  $(1 :: (int, 'a) \text{uepr}) + \llbracket 2 \rrbracket = 4 \longleftrightarrow \llbracket 3 \rrbracket = 4$ 

```

```

    apply (literalise)
    apply (ueexpr-simp) oops

```

```

end

```

4 Expression Type Class Instantiations

```

theory utp-expr-ists
  imports utp-expr
begin

```

It should be noted that instantiating the unary minus class, *uminus*, will also provide negation UTP predicates later.

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (uminus, type) uminus
begin
  definition uminus-ueexpr-def [ueexpr-defs]:  $- u = uop\ uminus\ u$ 
instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (minus, type) minus
begin
  definition minus-ueexpr-def [ueexpr-defs]:  $u - v = bop\ (-)\ u\ v$ 
instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (times, type) times
begin
  definition times-ueexpr-def [ueexpr-defs]:  $u * v = bop\ times\ u\ v$ 
instance ..
end

```

```

instance ueexpr :: (Rings.dvd, type) Rings.dvd ..

```

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (divide, type) divide
begin
  definition divide-ueexpr :: ('a, 'b) ueexpr  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) ueexpr  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) ueexpr where
    [ueexpr-defs]: divide-ueexpr u v = bop divide u v
instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (inverse, type) inverse
begin
  definition inverse-ueexpr :: ('a, 'b) ueexpr  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) ueexpr
  where [ueexpr-defs]: inverse-ueexpr u = uop inverse u
instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (modulo, type) modulo
begin
  definition mod-ueexpr-def [ueexpr-defs]:  $u\ mod\ v = bop\ (mod)\ u\ v$ 
instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation ueexpr :: (sgn, type) sgn
begin

```

```

definition sgn-uepr-def [uepr-defs]: sgn u = uop sgn u
instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation uepr :: (abs, type) abs
begin
  definition abs-uepr-def [uepr-defs]: abs u = uop abs u
instance ..
end

```

Once we've set up all the core constructs for arithmetic, we can also instantiate the type classes for various algebras, including groups and rings. The proofs are done by definitional expansion, the *transfer* tactic, and then finally the theorems of the underlying HOL operators. This is mainly routine, so we don't comment further.

```

instance uepr :: (semigroup-mult, type) semigroup-mult
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: times-uepr-def one-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: mult.assoc) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (monoid-mult, type) monoid-mult
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: times-uepr-def one-uepr-def, transfer, simp) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (monoid-add, type) monoid-add
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uepr-def zero-uepr-def, transfer, simp) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (ab-semigroup-add, type) ab-semigroup-add
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: add.commute) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (cancel-semigroup-add, type) cancel-semigroup-add
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (cancel-ab-semigroup-add, type) cancel-ab-semigroup-add
  by (intro-classes, (simp add: plus-uepr-def minus-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff add.commute
cancel-ab-semigroup-add-class.diff-diff-add) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (group-add, type) group-add
  by (intro-classes)
    (simp add: plus-uepr-def uminus-uepr-def minus-uepr-def zero-uepr-def, transfer, simp) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (ab-group-add, type) ab-group-add
  by (intro-classes)
    (simp add: plus-uepr-def uminus-uepr-def minus-uepr-def zero-uepr-def, transfer, simp) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (semiring, type) semiring
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uepr-def times-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff add.commute
semiring-class.distrib-right semiring-class.distrib-left) +

```

```

instance uepr :: (ring-1, type) ring-1
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uepr-def uminus-uepr-def minus-uepr-def times-uepr-def zero-uepr-def
one-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff) +

```

We also lift the properties from certain ordered groups.

```

instance uepr :: (ordered-ab-group-add, type) ordered-ab-group-add
  by (intro-classes) (simp add: plus-uepr-def, transfer, simp)

```

```

instance uepr :: (ordered-ab-group-add-abs, type) ordered-ab-group-add-abs
  apply (intro-classes)

```

apply (*simp add: abs-uepr-def zero-uepr-def plus-uepr-def uminus-uepr-def, transfer, simp add: abs-ge-self abs-le-iff abs-triangle-ineq*)
apply (*metis ab-group-add-class.ab-diff-conv-add-uminus abs-ge-minus-self abs-ge-self add-mono-thms-linordered-semiri*)
done

The next theorem lifts powers.

lemma *power-rep-eq*: $\llbracket P \wedge n \rrbracket_e = (\lambda b. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e b \wedge n)$
by (*induct n, simp-all add: lit.rep-eq one-uepr-def bop.rep-eq times-uepr-def*)

lemma *lit-uminus* [*lit-simps*]: $\llbracket - x \rrbracket = - \llbracket x \rrbracket$ **by** (*simp add: uepr-defs, transfer, simp*)
lemma *lit-minus* [*lit-simps*]: $\llbracket x - y \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket - \llbracket y \rrbracket$ **by** (*simp add: uepr-defs, transfer, simp*)
lemma *lit-times* [*lit-simps*]: $\llbracket x * y \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket * \llbracket y \rrbracket$ **by** (*simp add: uepr-defs, transfer, simp*)
lemma *lit-divide* [*lit-simps*]: $\llbracket x / y \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket / \llbracket y \rrbracket$ **by** (*simp add: uepr-defs, transfer, simp*)
lemma *lit-div* [*lit-simps*]: $\llbracket x \text{ div } y \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket \text{ div } \llbracket y \rrbracket$ **by** (*simp add: uepr-defs, transfer, simp*)
lemma *lit-power* [*lit-simps*]: $\llbracket x \wedge n \rrbracket = \llbracket x \rrbracket \wedge n$ **by** (*simp add: lit.rep-eq power-rep-eq uepr-eq-iff*)

4.1 Expression construction from HOL terms

Sometimes it is convenient to cast HOL terms to UTP expressions, and these simplifications automate this process.

named-theorems *mkuepr*

lemma *mkuepr-zero* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. 0) = 0$
by (*simp add: zero-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-one* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. 1) = 1$
by (*simp add: one-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-numeral* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. \text{numeral } n) = \text{numeral } n$
using *lit-numeral-2* **by** *blast*

lemma *mkuepr-lit* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. k) = \llbracket k \rrbracket$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-pair* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. (f s, g s)) = (mk_e f, mk_e g)_u$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-plus* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. f s + g s) = mk_e f + mk_e g$
by (*simp add: plus-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-uminus* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. - f s) = - mk_e f$
by (*simp add: uminus-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-minus* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. f s - g s) = mk_e f - mk_e g$
by (*simp add: minus-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-times* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. f s * g s) = mk_e f * mk_e g$
by (*simp add: times-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *mkuepr-divide* [*mkuepr*]: $mk_e (\lambda s. f s / g s) = mk_e f / mk_e g$
by (*simp add: divide-uepr-def, transfer, simp*)

end

theory *utp-expr-funcs*

imports *utp-expr-insts*

begin

syntax — Polymorphic constructs

$-uceil \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\lceil _ \rceil_u)$
 $-ufloor \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\lfloor _ \rfloor_u)$
 $-umin \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\min_u'(-, -'))$
 $-umax \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\max_u'(-, -'))$
 $-ugcd \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\gcd_u'(-, -'))$

translations

— Type-class polymorphic constructs

$\min_u(x, y) == \text{CONST bop} (\text{CONST min}) x y$
 $\max_u(x, y) == \text{CONST bop} (\text{CONST max}) x y$
 $\gcd_u(x, y) == \text{CONST bop} (\text{CONST gcd}) x y$
 $\lceil x \rceil_u == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST ceiling } x$
 $\lfloor x \rfloor_u == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST floor } x$

syntax — Lists / Sequences

$-ucons \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{infixr} \#_u 65)$
 $-unil \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\langle \rangle)$
 $-ulist \quad :: \text{args} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\langle \langle _ \rangle \rangle)$
 $-uappend \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{infixr} \hat{_}_u 80)$
 $-udconcat \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{infixr} \frown_u 90)$
 $-ulast \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{last}_u'(-))$
 $-ufront \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{front}_u'(-))$
 $-uhead \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{head}_u'(-))$
 $-utail \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{tail}_u'(-))$
 $-utake \quad :: (\text{nat}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{take}_u'(-, -'))$
 $-udrop \quad :: (\text{nat}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{drop}_u'(-, -'))$
 $-ufilter \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ set}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{infixl} \downarrow_u 75)$
 $-uextract \quad :: ('a \text{ set}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{infixl} \uparrow_u 75)$
 $-uelems \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \text{ set}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{elems}_u'(-))$
 $-usorted \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow (\text{bool}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{sorted}_u'(-))$
 $-udistinct \quad :: ('a \text{ list}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow (\text{bool}, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \ (\text{distinct}_u'(-))$
 $-uupto \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\langle \dots \rangle)$
 $-uupt \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\langle \dots < \rangle)$
 $-umap \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{map}_u)$
 $-uzip \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{zip}_u)$

translations

$x \#_u ys == \text{CONST bop} (\#) x ys$
 $\langle \rangle == \llbracket \rrbracket$
 $\langle x, xs \rangle == x \#_u \langle xs \rangle$
 $\langle x \rangle == x \#_u \llbracket \rrbracket$
 $x \hat{_}_u y == \text{CONST bop} (@) x y$
 $A \frown_u B == \text{CONST bop} (\frown) A B$
 $\text{last}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST last } xs$
 $\text{front}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST butlast } xs$
 $\text{head}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST hd } xs$
 $\text{tail}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST tl } xs$
 $\text{drop}_u(n, xs) == \text{CONST bop} \text{CONST drop } n \ xs$
 $\text{take}_u(n, xs) == \text{CONST bop} \text{CONST take } n \ xs$
 $\text{elems}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST set } xs$
 $\text{sorted}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST sorted } xs$
 $\text{distinct}_u(xs) == \text{CONST uop} \text{CONST distinct } xs$

$xs \upharpoonright_u A == \text{CONST bop CONST seq-filter } xs \ A$
 $A \upharpoonright_u xs == \text{CONST bop } (\upharpoonright_l) \ A \ xs$
 $\langle n..k \rangle == \text{CONST bop CONST upto } n \ k$
 $\langle n..<k \rangle == \text{CONST bop CONST upt } n \ k$
 $\text{map}_u f \ xs == \text{CONST bop CONST map } f \ xs$
 $\text{zip}_u \ xs \ ys == \text{CONST bop CONST zip } xs \ ys$

syntax — Sets

$\text{-ufinite} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{finite}_u'(-))$
 $\text{-uempset} :: ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \ (\{\}_u)$
 $\text{-uset} :: \text{args} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \ (\{(-)\}_u)$
 $\text{-uunion} :: ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \ (\text{infixl } \cup_u \ 65)$
 $\text{-uinter} :: ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \ (\text{infixl } \cap_u \ 70)$
 $\text{-uinsert} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{insert}_u)$
 $\text{-uimage} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{-}[\cdot]_u \ [10,0] \ 10)$
 $\text{-usubset} :: ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow (\text{bool}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \ (\text{infix } \subset_u \ 50)$
 $\text{-usubseteq} :: ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow ('a \ \text{set}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \Rightarrow (\text{bool}, 'a) \ \text{uexpr} \ (\text{infix } \subseteq_u \ 50)$
 $\text{-uconverse} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ ((\sim) \ [1000] \ 999)$
 $\text{-ucarrier} :: \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ ([\cdot]_T)$
 $\text{-uid} :: \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{id}[\cdot])$
 $\text{-uproduct} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{infixr } \times_u \ 80)$
 $\text{-urelcomp} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{infixr } ;_u \ 75)$

translations

$\text{finite}_u(x) == \text{CONST uop} \ (\text{CONST finite}) \ x$
 $\{\}_u == \ll\{\}\gg$
 $\text{insert}_u \ x \ xs == \text{CONST bop CONST insert } x \ xs$
 $\{x, xs\}_u == \text{insert}_u \ x \ \{xs\}_u$
 $\{x\}_u == \text{insert}_u \ x \ \ll\{\}\gg$
 $A \cup_u B == \text{CONST bop} \ (\cup) \ A \ B$
 $A \cap_u B == \text{CONST bop} \ (\cap) \ A \ B$
 $f[\cdot]_u == \text{CONST bop CONST image } f \ A$
 $A \subset_u B == \text{CONST bop} \ (\subset) \ A \ B$
 $f \subset_u g <= \text{CONST bop} \ (\subset_p) \ f \ g$
 $f \subset_u g <= \text{CONST bop} \ (\subset_f) \ f \ g$
 $A \subseteq_u B == \text{CONST bop} \ (\subseteq) \ A \ B$
 $f \subseteq_u g <= \text{CONST bop} \ (\subseteq_p) \ f \ g$
 $f \subseteq_u g <= \text{CONST bop} \ (\subseteq_f) \ f \ g$
 $P^\sim == \text{CONST uop CONST converse } P$
 $[a]_T == \ll\text{CONST set-of TYPE}('a)\gg$
 $\text{id}[a] == \ll\text{CONST Id-on} \ (\text{CONST set-of TYPE}('a))\gg$
 $A \times_u B == \text{CONST bop CONST Product-Type.Times } A \ B$
 $A ;_u B == \text{CONST bop CONST relcomp } A \ B$

syntax — Partial functions

$\text{-umap-plus} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{infixl } \oplus_u \ 85)$
 $\text{-umap-minus} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{infixl } \ominus_u \ 85)$

translations

$f \oplus_u g \Rightarrow (f :: ((-, -) \ \text{pfun}, -) \ \text{uexpr}) + g$
 $f \ominus_u g \Rightarrow (f :: ((-, -) \ \text{pfun}, -) \ \text{uexpr}) - g$

syntax — Sum types

$\text{-uinl} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{inl}_u'(-))$
 $\text{-uinr} :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\text{inr}_u'(-))$

translations

$inl_u(x) == \text{CONST } uop \text{ CONST } Inl \ x$
 $inr_u(x) == \text{CONST } uop \text{ CONST } Inr \ x$

4.2 Lifting set collectors

We provide syntax for various types of set collectors, including intervals and the Z-style set comprehension which is purpose built as a new lifted definition.

syntax

$-uset-atLeastAtMost :: ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr ((1\{-..\}_u))$
 $-uset-atLeastLessThan :: ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr ((1\{..<.\}_u))$
 $-uset-compr :: pttrn \Rightarrow ('a \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow (bool, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr ((1\{- :/ - \mid - \cdot / -\}_u))$
 $-uset-compr-nset :: pttrn \Rightarrow (bool, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr ((1\{- \mid - \cdot / -\}_u))$

lift-definition ZedSetCompr ::

$('a \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow (bool, 'α) uexpr \times ('b, 'α) uexpr) \Rightarrow ('b \text{ set}, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda A \ PF \ b. \{ \text{snd } (PF \ x) \ b \mid x. x \in A \ b \wedge \text{fst } (PF \ x) \ b \} .$

translations

$\{x..y\}_u == \text{CONST } bop \text{ CONST } atLeastAtMost \ x \ y$
 $\{x..<y\}_u == \text{CONST } bop \text{ CONST } atLeastLessThan \ x \ y$
 $\{x \mid P \cdot F\}_u == \text{CONST } ZedSetCompr (\text{CONST } lit \text{ CONST } UNIV) (\lambda x. (P, F))$
 $\{x : A \mid P \cdot F\}_u == \text{CONST } ZedSetCompr \ A (\lambda x. (P, F))$

4.3 Lifting limits

We also lift the following functions on topological spaces for taking function limits, and describing continuity.

definition $ulim-left :: 'a::order-topology \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b::t2-space$ **where**
 $[uexpr-defs]: ulim-left = (\lambda p \ f. \text{Lim } (at-left \ p) \ f)$

definition $ulim-right :: 'a::order-topology \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b::t2-space$ **where**
 $[uexpr-defs]: ulim-right = (\lambda p \ f. \text{Lim } (at-right \ p) \ f)$

definition $ucont-on :: ('a::topological-space \Rightarrow 'b::topological-space) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $[uexpr-defs]: ucont-on = (\lambda f \ A. \text{continuous-on } A \ f)$

syntax

$-ulim-left :: id \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (\lim_u'(- \rightarrow -^-)'(-))$
 $-ulim-right :: id \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (\lim_u'(- \rightarrow -^+)'(-))$
 $-ucont-on :: logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (\mathbf{infix} \text{ cont-on}_u \ 90)$

translations

$\lim_u(x \rightarrow p^-)(e) == \text{CONST } bop \text{ CONST } ulim-left \ p (\lambda x \cdot e)$
 $\lim_u(x \rightarrow p^+)(e) == \text{CONST } bop \text{ CONST } ulim-right \ p (\lambda x \cdot e)$
 $f \text{ cont-on}_u \ A == \text{CONST } bop \text{ CONST } continuous-on \ A \ f$

lemma $uset-minus-empty [simp]: x - \{\}_u = x$
by $(simp \ add: uexpr-defs, transfer, simp)$

lemma $uinter-empty-1 [simp]: x \cap_u \{\}_u = \{\}_u$
by $(transfer, simp)$

```

lemma winter-empty-2 [simp]:  $\{\}_u \cap_u x = \{\}_u$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma union-empty-1 [simp]:  $\{\}_u \cup_u x = x$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma union-insert [simp]:  $(\text{bop insert } x \ A) \cup_u B = \text{bop insert } x \ (A \cup_u B)$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma ulist-filter-empty [simp]:  $x \vdash_u \{\}_u = \langle \rangle$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma tail-cons [simp]:  $\text{tail}_u(\langle x \rangle \hat{\ }_u xs) = xs$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma uconcat-units [simp]:  $\langle \rangle \hat{\ }_u xs = xs \ xs \ \hat{\ }_u \langle \rangle = xs$ 
  by (transfer, simp)+

end

```

5 Unrestriction

```

theory utp-unrest
  imports utp-expr-insts
begin

```

5.1 Definitions and Core Syntax

Unrestriction is an encoding of semantic freshness that allows us to reason about the presence of variables in predicates without being concerned with abstract syntax trees. An expression p is unrestricted by lens x , written $x \# p$, if altering the value of x has no effect on the valuation of p . This is a sufficient notion to prove many laws that would ordinarily rely on an fv function.

Unrestriction was first defined in the work of Marcel Oliveira [19, 18] in his UTP mechanisation in *ProofPowerZ*. Our definition modifies his in that our variables are semantically characterised as lenses, and supported by the lens laws, rather than named syntactic entities. We effectively fuse the ideas from both Feliachi [8] and Oliveira's [18] mechanisations of the UTP, the former being also purely semantic in nature.

We first set up overloaded syntax for unrestricted, as several concepts will have this defined.

```

consts
  unrest :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool

syntax
  -unrest :: salpha  $\Rightarrow$  logic  $\Rightarrow$  logic  $\Rightarrow$  logic (infix  $\#$  20)

translations
  -unrest  $x$   $p$  == CONST unrest  $x$   $p$ 
  -unrest (-salphaset (-salphamk ( $x +_L y$ )))  $P$  <= -unrest ( $x +_L y$ )  $P$ 

```

Our syntax translations support both variables and variable sets such that we can write down predicates like $\&x \# P$ and also $\{\&x, \&y, \&z\} \# P$.

We set up a simple tactic for discharging unrestricted conjectures using a simplification set.

named-theorems *unrest*

method *unrest-tac* = (*simp add: unrest*)?

Unrestriction for expressions is defined as a lifted construct using the underlying lens operations. It states that lens x is unrestricted by expression e provided that, for any state-space binding b and variable valuation v , the value which the expression evaluates to is unaltered if we set x to v in b . In other words, we cannot effect the behaviour of e by changing x . Thus e does not observe the portion of state-space characterised by x . We add this definition to our overloaded constant.

lift-definition *unrest-uepr* :: ($'a \implies 'α$) \Rightarrow ($'b, 'α$) *uepr* \Rightarrow *bool*
is $\lambda x e. \forall b v. e (put_x b v) = e b$.

ad hoc-overloading

unrest unrest-uepr

lemma *unrest-expr-alt-def*:

weak-lens $x \implies (x \# P) = (\forall b b'. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e (b \oplus_L b' \text{ on } x) = \llbracket P \rrbracket_e b)$
by (*transfer*, *metis lens-override-def weak-lens.put-get*)

5.2 Unrestriction laws

We now prove unrestricted laws for the key constructs of our expression model. Many of these depend on lens properties and so variously employ the assumptions *mwb-lens* and *vwb-lens*, depending on the number of assumptions from the lenses theory is required.

Firstly, we prove a general property – if x and y are both unrestricted in P , then their composition is also unrestricted in P . One can interpret the composition here as a union – if the two sets of variables x and y are unrestricted, then so is their union.

lemma *unrest-var-comp* [*unrest*]:

$\llbracket x \# P; y \# P \rrbracket \implies x; y \# P$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: lens-defs*)

lemma *unrest-svar* [*unrest*]: ($\&x \# P$) \longleftrightarrow ($x \# P$)

by (*transfer*, *simp add: lens-defs*)

No lens is restricted by a literal, since it returns the same value for any state binding.

lemma *unrest-lit* [*unrest*]: $x \# \ll v \gg$

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

If one lens is smaller than another, then any unrestricted on the larger lens implies unrestricted on the smaller.

lemma *unrest-sublens*:

fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) \text{uepr}$
assumes $x \# P y \subseteq_L x$
shows $y \# P$
using *assms*
by (*transfer*, *metis (no-types, lifting) lens.select-convs(2) lens-comp-def sublens-def*)

If two lenses are equivalent, and thus they characterise the same state-space regions, then clearly unrestrictedions over them are equivalent.

lemma *unrest-equiv*:

fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) \text{uepr}$
assumes *mwb-lens* $y x \approx_L y x \# P$

shows $y \# P$
by (*metis* *assms* *lens-equiv-def* *sublens-pres-mwb* *sublens-put-put* *unrest-uepr.rep-eq*)

If we can show that an expression is unrestricted on a bijective lens, then is unrestricted on the entire state-space.

lemma *bij-lens-unrest-all*:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) uepr$
assumes *bij-lens* $X X \# P$
shows $\Sigma \# P$
using *assms* *bij-lens-equiv-id* *lens-equiv-def* *unrest-sublens* **by** *blast*

lemma *bij-lens-unrest-all-eq*:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) uepr$
assumes *bij-lens* X
shows $(\Sigma \# P) \longleftrightarrow (X \# P)$
by (*meson* *assms* *bij-lens-equiv-id* *lens-equiv-def* *unrest-sublens*)

If an expression is unrestricted by all variables, then it is unrestricted by any variable

lemma *unrest-all-var*:
fixes $e :: ('a, 'α) uepr$
assumes $\Sigma \# e$
shows $x \# e$
by (*metis* *assms* *id-lens-def* *lens.simps*(2) *unrest-uepr.rep-eq*)

We can split an unrestricted composed by lens plus

lemma *unrest-plus-split*:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) uepr$
assumes $x \bowtie y$ *vwb-lens* x *vwb-lens* y
shows *unrest* $(x +_L y) P \longleftrightarrow (x \# P) \wedge (y \# P)$
using *assms*
by (*meson* *lens-plus-right-sublens* *lens-plus-ub* *sublens-reft* *unrest-sublens* *unrest-var-comp* *vwb-lens-wb*)

The following laws demonstrate the primary motivation for lens independence: a variable expression is unrestricted by another variable only when the two variables are independent. Lens independence thus effectively allows us to semantically characterise when two variables, or sets of variables, are different.

lemma *unrest-var* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket mwb-lens\ x; x \bowtie y \rrbracket \implies y \# var\ x$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *unrest-iuvar* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket mwb-lens\ x; x \bowtie y \rrbracket \implies \$y \# \$x$
by (*simp* *add: unrest-var*)

lemma *unrest-ouvar* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket mwb-lens\ x; x \bowtie y \rrbracket \implies \$y' \# \$x'$
by (*simp* *add: unrest-var*)

The following laws follow automatically from independence of input and output variables.

lemma *unrest-iuvar-ouvar* [*unrest*]:
fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'α)$
assumes *mwb-lens* y
shows $\$x \# \y'
by (*metis* *prod.collapse* *unrest-uepr.rep-eq* *var.rep-eq* *var-lookup-out* *var-update-in*)

lemma *unrest-ouvar-iuvar* [*unrest*]:
fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'α)$

assumes *mwb-lens y*
shows $x' \# \$y$
by (*metis prod.collapse unrest-uepr.rep-eq var.rep-eq var-lookup-in var-update-out*)

Unrestriction distributes through the various function lifting expression constructs; this allows us to prove unrestrictions for the majority of the expression language.

lemma *unrest-uop* [*unrest*]: $x \# e \implies x \# \text{uop } f \ e$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *unrest-bop* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# \text{bop } f \ u \ v$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *unrest-trop* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v; x \# w \rrbracket \implies x \# \text{trop } f \ u \ v \ w$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *unrest-qtop* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v; x \# w; x \# y \rrbracket \implies x \# \text{qtop } f \ u \ v \ w \ y$
by (*transfer, simp*)

For convenience, we also prove unrestriction rules for the bespoke operators on equality, numbers, arithmetic etc.

lemma *unrest-eq* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# u =_u v$
by (*simp add: eq-upred-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *unrest-zero* [*unrest*]: $x \# 0$
by (*simp add: unrest-lit zero-uepr-def*)

lemma *unrest-one* [*unrest*]: $x \# 1$
by (*simp add: one-uepr-def unrest-lit*)

lemma *unrest-numeral* [*unrest*]: $x \# (\text{numeral } n)$
by (*simp add: numeral-uepr-simp unrest-lit*)

lemma *unrest-sgn* [*unrest*]: $x \# u \implies x \# \text{sgn } u$
by (*simp add: sgn-uepr-def unrest-uop*)

lemma *unrest-abs* [*unrest*]: $x \# u \implies x \# \text{abs } u$
by (*simp add: abs-uepr-def unrest-uop*)

lemma *unrest-plus* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# u + v$
by (*simp add: plus-uepr-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-uminus* [*unrest*]: $x \# u \implies x \# - \ u$
by (*simp add: uminus-uepr-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-minus* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# u - v$
by (*simp add: minus-uepr-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-times* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# u * v$
by (*simp add: times-uepr-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-divide* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# u; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# u / v$
by (*simp add: divide-uepr-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-case-prod* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket \bigwedge i \ j. x \# P \ i \ j \rrbracket \implies x \# \text{case-prod } P \ v$
by (*simp add: prod.split-sel-asm*)

For a λ -term we need to show that the characteristic function expression does not restrict v for any input value x .

```
lemma unrest-ulambda [unrest]:
   $\llbracket \bigwedge x. v \# F x \rrbracket \implies v \# (\lambda x. F x)$ 
  by (transfer, simp)
```

end

6 Used-by

```
theory utp-usedby
imports utp-unrest
begin
```

The used-by predicate is the dual of unrestriction. It states that the given lens is an upper-bound on the size of state space the given expression depends on. It is similar to stating that the lens is a valid alphabet for the predicate. For convenience, and because the predicate uses a similar form, we will reuse much of unrestriction's infrastructure.

```
consts
  usedBy :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

```
syntax
  -usedBy :: salpha  $\Rightarrow$  logic  $\Rightarrow$  logic  $\Rightarrow$  logic (infix  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  20)
```

```
translations
  -usedBy x p == CONST usedBy x p
  -usedBy (-salphaset (-salphamk (x +L y))) P <= -usedBy (x +L y) P
```

```
lift-definition usedBy-uepr :: ('b  $\implies$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'a) uepr  $\Rightarrow$  bool
is  $\lambda x e. (\forall b b'. e (b' \oplus_L b \text{ on } x) = e b) .$ 
```

```
adhoc-overloading usedBy usedBy-uepr
```

```
lemma usedBy-lit [unrest]: x  $\mathbin{\lhd}$   $\llbracket v \rrbracket$ 
  by (transfer, simp)
```

```
lemma usedBy-sublens:
  fixes P :: ('a, 'a) uepr
  assumes x  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  P x  $\subseteq_L$  y vwb-lens y
  shows y  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  P
  using assms
  by (transfer, auto, metis Lens-Order.lens-override-idem lens-override-def sublens-obs-get vwb-lens-mwb)
```

```
lemma usedBy-svar [unrest]: x  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  P  $\implies$  &x  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  P
  by (transfer, simp add: lens-defs)
```

```
lemma usedBy-lens-plus-1 [unrest]: x  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  P  $\implies$  x;y  $\mathbin{\lhd}$  P
  by (transfer, simp add: lens-defs)
```

```
lemma usedBy-lens-plus-2 [unrest]:  $\llbracket x \bowtie y; y \mathbin{\lhd} P \rrbracket \implies x;y \mathbin{\lhd} P$ 
  by (transfer, auto simp add: lens-defs lens-indep-comm)
```

Linking used-by to unrestriction: if x is used-by P, and x is independent of y, then P cannot depend on any variable in y.

lemma *usedBy-indep-uses*:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) uexpr$
assumes $x \Vdash P \ x \bowtie y$
shows $y \nVdash P$
using *assms* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*, *metis lens-indep-get lens-override-def*)

lemma *usedBy-var* [*unrest*]:
assumes $vwb\text{-}lens \ x \ y \subseteq_L x$
shows $x \Vdash var \ y$
using *assms*
by (*transfer*, *simp add: uexpr-defs pr-var-def*)
(*metis lens-override-def sublens-obs-get vwb-lens-def wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *usedBy-uop* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash e \implies x \Vdash uop \ f \ e$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *usedBy-bop* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash bop \ f \ u \ v$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *usedBy-trop* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v; x \Vdash w \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash trop \ f \ u \ v \ w$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *usedBy-qtrop* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v; x \Vdash w; x \Vdash y \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash qtrop \ f \ u \ v \ w \ y$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

For convenience, we also prove used-by rules for the bespoke operators on equality, numbers, arithmetic etc.

lemma *usedBy-eq* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash u =_u v$
by (*simp add: eq-upred-def*, *transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *usedBy-zero* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash 0$
by (*simp add: usedBy-lit zero-uexpr-def*)

lemma *usedBy-one* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash 1$
by (*simp add: one-uexpr-def usedBy-lit*)

lemma *usedBy-numeral* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash (numeral \ n)$
by (*simp add: numeral-uexpr-simp usedBy-lit*)

lemma *usedBy-sgn* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash u \implies x \Vdash sgn \ u$
by (*simp add: sgn-uexpr-def usedBy-uop*)

lemma *usedBy-abs* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash u \implies x \Vdash abs \ u$
by (*simp add: abs-uexpr-def usedBy-uop*)

lemma *usedBy-plus* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash u + v$
by (*simp add: plus-uexpr-def unrest*)

lemma *usedBy-uminus* [*unrest*]: $x \Vdash u \implies x \Vdash - \ u$
by (*simp add: uminus-uexpr-def unrest*)

lemma *usedBy-minus* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash u - v$
by (*simp add: minus-uexpr-def unrest*)

lemma *usedBy-times* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash u * v$

```

by (simp add: times-uepr-def unrest)

lemma usedBy-divide [unrest]:  $\llbracket x \Vdash u; x \Vdash v \rrbracket \implies x \Vdash u / v$ 
by (simp add: divide-uepr-def unrest)

lemma usedBy-ulambda [unrest]:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x. v \Vdash F x \rrbracket \implies v \Vdash (\lambda x. F x)$ 
by (transfer, simp)

lemma unrest-var-sep [unrest]:
vwb-lens  $x \implies x \Vdash \&x:y$ 
by (transfer, simp add: lens-defs)

end

```

7 Substitution

```

theory utp-subst
imports
  utp-expr
  utp-unrest
begin

```

7.1 Substitution definitions

Variable substitution, like unrestriction, will be characterised semantically using lenses and state-spaces. Effectively a substitution σ is simply a function on the state-space which can be applied to an expression e using the syntax $\sigma \dagger e$. We introduce a polymorphic constant that will be used to represent application of a substitution, and also a set of theorems to represent laws.

```

consts
  usubst :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b (infixr  $\dagger$  80)

```

```

named-theorems usubst

```

A substitution is simply a transformation on the alphabet; it shows how variables should be mapped to different values. Most of the time these will be homogeneous functions but for flexibility we also allow some operations to be heterogeneous.

```

type-synonym (' $\alpha$ , ' $\beta$ ) psubst = ' $\alpha \Rightarrow$  ' $\beta$ 
type-synonym ' $\alpha$  usubst = ' $\alpha \Rightarrow$  ' $\alpha$ 

```

Application of a substitution simply applies the function σ to the state binding b before it is handed to e as an input. This effectively ensures all variables are updated in e .

```

lift-definition subst :: (' $\alpha$ , ' $\beta$ ) psubst  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, ' $\beta$ ) uepr  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, ' $\alpha$ ) uepr is
 $\lambda \sigma e b. e (\sigma b)$  .

```

```

adhoc-overloading
  usubst subst

```

Substitutions can be updated by associating variables with expressions. We thus create an additional polymorphic constant to represent updating the value of a variable to an expression in a substitution, where the variable is modelled by type ' v '. This again allows us to support different notions of variables, such as deep variables, later.

consts *subst-upd* :: ($'\alpha, '\beta$) *psubst* \Rightarrow $'v \Rightarrow ('a, '\alpha)$ *uepr* $\Rightarrow (''\alpha, '\beta)$ *psubst*

The following function takes a substitution from state-space $'\alpha$ to $'\beta$, a lens with source $'\beta$ and view $'a$, and an expression over $'\alpha$ and returning a value of type $'a$, and produces an updated substitution. It does this by constructing a substitution function that takes state binding b , and updates the state first by applying the original substitution σ , and then updating the part of the state associated with lens x with expression evaluated in the context of b . This effectively means that x is now associated with expression v . We add this definition to our overloaded constant.

definition *subst-upd-uvar* :: ($'\alpha, '\beta$) *psubst* \Rightarrow ($'a \Rightarrow '\beta$) \Rightarrow ($'a, '\alpha$) *uepr* \Rightarrow ($'\alpha, '\beta$) *psubst* **where**
subst-upd-uvar σ x $v = (\lambda b. \text{put}_x (\sigma b) (\llbracket v \rrbracket_e b))$

ad hoc-overloading

subst-upd subst-upd-uvar

The next function looks up the expression associated with a variable in a substitution by use of the *get* lens function.

lift-definition *usubst-lookup* :: ($'\alpha, '\beta$) *psubst* \Rightarrow ($'a \Rightarrow '\beta$) \Rightarrow ($'a, '\alpha$) *uepr* $(\langle - \rangle_s)$
is $\lambda \sigma x b. \text{get}_x (\sigma b)$.

Substitutions also exhibit a natural notion of unrestriction which states that σ does not restrict x if application of σ to an arbitrary state ρ will not effect the valuation of x . Put another way, it requires that *put* and the substitution commute.

definition *unrest-usubst* :: ($'a \Rightarrow '\alpha$) \Rightarrow $'\alpha$ *usubst* \Rightarrow *bool*
where *unrest-usubst* x $\sigma = (\forall \rho v. \sigma (\text{put}_x \rho v) = \text{put}_x (\sigma \rho) v)$

ad hoc-overloading

unrest unrest-usubst

A conditional substitution deterministically picks one of the two substitutions based on a Boolean expression which is evaluated on the present state-space. It is analogous to a functional if-then-else.

definition *cond-subst* :: $'\alpha$ *usubst* \Rightarrow (*bool*, $'\alpha$) *uepr* \Rightarrow $'\alpha$ *usubst* \Rightarrow $'\alpha$ *usubst* $((\mathcal{I} \triangleleft - \triangleright_s / -) [52, 0, 53]$
52) **where**
cond-subst σ b $\rho = (\lambda s. \text{if } \llbracket b \rrbracket_e s \text{ then } \sigma(s) \text{ else } \rho(s))$

Parallel substitutions allow us to divide the state space into three segments using two lens, A and B. They correspond to the part of the state that should be updated by the respective substitution. The two lenses should be independent. If any part of the state is not covered by either lenses then this area is left unchanged (framed).

definition *par-subst* :: $'\alpha$ *usubst* \Rightarrow ($'a \Rightarrow '\alpha$) \Rightarrow ($'b \Rightarrow '\alpha$) \Rightarrow $'\alpha$ *usubst* \Rightarrow $'\alpha$ *usubst* **where**
par-subst σ_1 A B $\sigma_2 = (\lambda s. (s \oplus_L (\sigma_1 s) \text{ on } A) \oplus_L (\sigma_2 s) \text{ on } B)$

7.2 Syntax translations

We support two kinds of syntax for substitutions, one where we construct a substitution using a maplet-style syntax, with variables mapping to expressions. Such a constructed substitution can be applied to an expression. Alternatively, we support the more traditional notation, $P[v/x]$, which also support multiple simultaneous substitutions. We have to use double square brackets as the single ones are already well used.

We set up non-terminals to represent a single substitution maplet, a sequence of maplets, a list of expressions, and a list of alphabets. The parser effectively uses *subst-upd* to construct substitutions from multiple variables.

nonterminal *smaplet* **and** *smaplets* **and** *uexp* **and** *uexprs* **and** *salphas*

syntax

```
-smaplet :: [salpha, 'a] => smaplet      (- /↦s/ -)
           :: smaplet => smaplets        (-)
-SMaplets :: [smaplet, smaplets] => smaplets (-, / -)
-SubstUpd :: ['m usubst, smaplets] => 'm usubst (-/'(-) [900,0] 900)
-Subst    :: smaplets => 'a ↦ 'b         ((1[-]))
-psubst   :: [logic, svars, uexprs] ⇒ logic
-subst    :: logic ⇒ uexprs ⇒ salphas ⇒ logic (([-' / -]) [990,0,0] 991)
-uexp-l   :: logic ⇒ uexp (- [64] 64)
-uexprs   :: [uexp, uexprs] => uexprs (-, / -)
           :: uexp => uexprs (-)
-salphas  :: [salpha, salphas] => salphas (-, / -)
           :: salpha => salphas (-)
-par-subst :: logic ⇒ salpha ⇒ salpha ⇒ logic ⇒ logic (- [-|]_s - [100,0,0,101] 101)
```

translations

```
-SubstUpd m (-SMaplets xy ms)    == -SubstUpd (-SubstUpd m xy) ms
-SubstUpd m (-smaplet x y)       == CONST subst-upd m x y
-Subst ms                        == -SubstUpd (CONST id) ms
-Subst (-SMaplets ms1 ms2)       <= -SubstUpd (-Subst ms1) ms2
-SMaplets ms1 (-SMaplets ms2 ms3) <= -SMaplets (-SMaplets ms1 ms2) ms3
-subst P es vs => CONST subst (-psubst (CONST id) vs es) P
-psubst m (-salphas x xs) (-uexprs v vs) => -psubst (-psubst m x v) xs vs
-psubst m x v => CONST subst-upd m x v
-subst P v x <= CONST usubst (CONST subst-upd (CONST id) x v) P
-subst P v x <= -subst P (-spvar x) v
-par-subst σ1 A B σ2 == CONST par-subst σ1 A B σ2
-uexp-l e => e
```

Thus we can write things like $\sigma(x \mapsto_s v)$ to update a variable x in σ with expression v , $[x \mapsto_s e, y \mapsto_s f]$ to construct a substitution with two variables, and finally $P[v/x]$, the traditional syntax.

We can now express deletion of a substitution maplet.

definition *subst-del* :: 'α usubst ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'α) ⇒ 'α usubst (**infix** $-_s$ 85) **where**
subst-del σ $x = \sigma(x \mapsto_s \&x)$

7.3 Substitution Application Laws

We set up a simple substitution tactic that applies substitution and unrestriction laws

method *subst-tac* = (*simp add: usubst unrest*)?

Evaluation of a substitution expression involves application of the substitution to different variables. Thus we first prove laws for these cases. The simplest substitution, *id*, when applied to any variable x simply returns the variable expression, since *id* has no effect.

lemma *usubst-lookup-id* [*usubst*]: $\langle id \rangle_s x = \text{var } x$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *subst-upd-id-lam* [*usubst*]: $\text{subst-upd } (\lambda x. x) x v = \text{subst-upd } id x v$

by (simp add: id-def)

A substitution update naturally yields the given expression.

lemma *usubst-lookup-upd* [*usubst*]:
assumes *weak-lens* *x*
shows $\langle \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \rangle_s x = v$
using *assms*
by (simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer) (simp)

lemma *usubst-lookup-upd-pr-var* [*usubst*]:
assumes *weak-lens* *x*
shows $\langle \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \rangle_s (\text{pr-var } x) = v$
using *assms*
by (simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def pr-var-def, transfer) (simp)

Substitution update is idempotent.

lemma *usubst-upd-idem* [*usubst*]:
assumes *mwb-lens* *x*
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s u, x \mapsto_s v) = \sigma(x \mapsto_s v)$
by (simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def assms comp-def)

Substitution updates commute when the lenses are independent.

lemma *usubst-upd-comm*:
assumes $x \bowtie y$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s u, y \mapsto_s v) = \sigma(y \mapsto_s v, x \mapsto_s u)$
using *assms*
by (rule-tac ext, auto simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def assms comp-def lens-indep-comm)

lemma *usubst-upd-comm2*:
assumes $z \bowtie y$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s u, y \mapsto_s v, z \mapsto_s s) = \sigma(x \mapsto_s u, z \mapsto_s s, y \mapsto_s v)$
using *assms*
by (rule-tac ext, auto simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def assms comp-def lens-indep-comm)

lemma *subst-upd-pr-var*: $s(\&x \mapsto_s v) = s(x \mapsto_s v)$
by (simp add: pr-var-def)

A substitution which swaps two independent variables is an injective function.

lemma *swap-usubst-inj*:
fixes $x \ y :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a)$
assumes *vwb-lens* $x \ \text{vwb-lens } y$ $x \bowtie y$
shows *inj* $[x \mapsto_s \&y, y \mapsto_s \&x]$
proof (rule injI)
fix $b_1 :: 'a$ **and** $b_2 :: 'a$
assume $[x \mapsto_s \&y, y \mapsto_s \&x] \ b_1 = [x \mapsto_s \&y, y \mapsto_s \&x] \ b_2$
hence $a: \text{put}_y (\text{put}_x b_1 (\llbracket \&y \rrbracket_e b_1)) (\llbracket \&x \rrbracket_e b_1) = \text{put}_y (\text{put}_x b_2 (\llbracket \&y \rrbracket_e b_2)) (\llbracket \&x \rrbracket_e b_2)$
by (auto simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def)
then have $(\forall a \ b \ c. \text{put}_x (\text{put}_y a \ b) \ c = \text{put}_y (\text{put}_x a \ c) \ b) \wedge$
 $(\forall a \ b. \text{get}_x (\text{put}_y a \ b) = \text{get}_x a) \wedge (\forall a \ b. \text{get}_y (\text{put}_x a \ b) = \text{get}_y a)$
by (simp add: assms(3) lens-indep.lens-put-irr2 lens-indep-comm)
then show $b_1 = b_2$
by (metis a assms(1) assms(2) pr-var-def var.rep-eq vwb-lens.source-determination vwb-lens-def
wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get)
qed

lemma *usubst-upd-var-id* [*usubst*]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies [x \mapsto_s var\ x] = id$
apply (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def*)
apply (*transfer*)
apply (*rule ext*)
apply (*auto*)
done

lemma *usubst-upd-pr-var-id* [*usubst*]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies [x \mapsto_s var\ (pr\text{-}var\ x)] = id$
apply (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def pr-var-def*)
apply (*transfer*)
apply (*rule ext*)
apply (*auto*)
done

lemma *usubst-upd-comm-dash* [*usubst*]:
fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'b)$
shows $\sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s v, \$x \mapsto_s u) = \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s u, \$x' \mapsto_s v)$
using *out-in-indep usubst-upd-comm* **by** *blast*

lemma *subst-upd-lens-plus* [*usubst*]:
 $subst\text{-}upd\ \sigma\ (x +_L y) \ll(u,v)\gg = \sigma(y \mapsto_s \ll v \gg, x \mapsto_s \ll u \gg)$
by (*simp add: lens-defs uexpr-defs subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto*)

lemma *subst-upd-in-lens-plus* [*usubst*]:
 $subst\text{-}upd\ \sigma\ (ivar\ (x +_L y)) \ll(u,v)\gg = \sigma(\$y \mapsto_s \ll v \gg, \$x \mapsto_s \ll u \gg)$
by (*simp add: lens-defs uexpr-defs subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto simp add: prod.case-eq-if*)

lemma *subst-upd-out-lens-plus* [*usubst*]:
 $subst\text{-}upd\ \sigma\ (ovar\ (x +_L y)) \ll(u,v)\gg = \sigma(\$y' \mapsto_s \ll v \gg, \$x' \mapsto_s \ll u \gg)$
by (*simp add: lens-defs uexpr-defs subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto simp add: prod.case-eq-if*)

lemma *usubst-lookup-upd-indep* [*usubst*]:
assumes $mwb\text{-}lens\ x\ x \bowtie y$
shows $\langle \sigma(y \mapsto_s v) \rangle_s x = \langle \sigma \rangle_s x$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *subst-upd-plus* [*usubst*]:
 $x \bowtie y \implies subst\text{-}upd\ s\ (x +_L y)\ e = s(x \mapsto_s \pi_1(e), y \mapsto_s \pi_2(e))$
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def lens-defs, transfer, auto simp add: fun-eq-iff prod.case-eq-if lens-indep-comm*)

If a variable is unrestricted in a substitution then it's application has no effect.

lemma *usubst-apply-unrest* [*usubst*]:
 $\ll vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \nmid \sigma \gg \implies \langle \sigma \rangle_s x = var\ x$
by (*simp add: unrest-usubst-def, transfer, auto simp add: fun-eq-iff,metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)

There follows various laws about deleting variables from a substitution.

lemma *subst-del-id* [*usubst*]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies id -_s x = id$
by (*simp add: subst-del-def subst-upd-uvar-def pr-var-def, transfer, auto*)

lemma *subst-del-upd-same* [*usubst*]:

$mbw\text{-}lens\ x \implies \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) -_s x = \sigma -_s x$
by (*simp add: subst-del-def subst-upd-uvar-def*)

lemma *subst-del-upd-diff* [*usubst*]:
 $x \bowtie y \implies \sigma(y \mapsto_s v) -_s x = (\sigma -_s x)(y \mapsto_s v)$
by (*simp add: subst-del-def subst-upd-uvar-def lens-indep-comm*)

If a variable is unrestricted in an expression, then any substitution of that variable has no effect on the expression .

lemma *subst-unrest* [*usubst*]: $x \nmid P \implies \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \dagger P = \sigma \dagger P$
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto*)

lemma *subst-unrest-2* [*usubst*]:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) \text{uexpr}$
assumes $x \nmid P \ x \bowtie y$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s u, y \mapsto_s v) \dagger P = \sigma(y \mapsto_s v) \dagger P$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto,metis lens-indep.lens-put-comm*)

lemma *subst-unrest-3* [*usubst*]:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) \text{uexpr}$
assumes $x \nmid P \ x \bowtie y \ x \bowtie z$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s u, y \mapsto_s v, z \mapsto_s w) \dagger P = \sigma(y \mapsto_s v, z \mapsto_s w) \dagger P$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto,metis (no-types, hide-lams) lens-indep-comm*)

lemma *subst-unrest-4* [*usubst*]:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) \text{uexpr}$
assumes $x \nmid P \ x \bowtie y \ x \bowtie z \ x \bowtie u$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s e, y \mapsto_s f, z \mapsto_s g, u \mapsto_s h) \dagger P = \sigma(y \mapsto_s f, z \mapsto_s g, u \mapsto_s h) \dagger P$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto,metis (no-types, hide-lams) lens-indep-comm*)

lemma *subst-unrest-5* [*usubst*]:
fixes $P :: ('a, 'α) \text{uexpr}$
assumes $x \nmid P \ x \bowtie y \ x \bowtie z \ x \bowtie u \ x \bowtie v$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s e, y \mapsto_s f, z \mapsto_s g, u \mapsto_s h, v \mapsto_s i) \dagger P = \sigma(y \mapsto_s f, z \mapsto_s g, u \mapsto_s h, v \mapsto_s i) \dagger P$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto,metis (no-types, hide-lams) lens-indep-comm*)

lemma *subst-compose-upd* [*usubst*]: $x \nmid \sigma \implies \sigma \circ \varrho(x \mapsto_s v) = (\sigma \circ \varrho)(x \mapsto_s v)$
by (*simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, auto simp add: unrest-usubst-def*)

Any substitution is a monotonic function.

lemma *subst-mono*: *mono* (*subst* σ)
by (*simp add: less-eq-uexpr.rep-eq mono-def subst.rep-eq*)

7.4 Substitution laws

We now prove the key laws that show how a substitution should be performed for every expression operator, including the core function operators, literals, variables, and the arithmetic operators. They are all added to the *usubst* theorem attribute so that we can apply them using the substitution tactic.

lemma *id-subst* [*usubst*]: $id \dagger v = v$

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *subst-lit* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \ll v \gg = \ll v \gg$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *subst-var* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{var } x = \langle \sigma \rangle_s x$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *usubst-ulambda* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (\lambda x \cdot P(x)) = (\lambda x \cdot \sigma \dagger P(x))$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *unrest-usubst-del* [*unrest*]: $\ll \text{vwb-lens } x; x \# (\langle \sigma \rangle_s x); x \# \sigma -_s x \gg \implies x \# (\sigma \dagger P)$
by (*simp add: subst-del-def subst-upd-uvar-def unrest-uepr-def unrest-usubst-def subst.rep-eq usubst-lookup.rep-eq*)
(*metis vwb-lens.put-eq*)

We add the symmetric definition of input and output variables to substitution laws so that the variables are correctly normalised after substitution.

lemma *subst-uop* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{uop } f v = \text{uop } f (\sigma \dagger v)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *subst-bop* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{bop } f u v = \text{bop } f (\sigma \dagger u) (\sigma \dagger v)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *subst-trop* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{trop } f u v w = \text{trop } f (\sigma \dagger u) (\sigma \dagger v) (\sigma \dagger w)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *subst-qtop* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{qtop } f u v w x = \text{qtop } f (\sigma \dagger u) (\sigma \dagger v) (\sigma \dagger w) (\sigma \dagger x)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *subst-case-prod* [*usubst*]:
fixes $P :: 'i \Rightarrow 'j \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) \text{uepr}$
shows $\sigma \dagger \text{case-prod } (\lambda x y. P x y) v = \text{case-prod } (\lambda x y. \sigma \dagger P x y) v$
by (*simp add: case-prod-beta'*)

lemma *subst-plus* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (x + y) = \sigma \dagger x + \sigma \dagger y$
by (*simp add: plus-uepr-def subst-bop*)

lemma *subst-times* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (x * y) = \sigma \dagger x * \sigma \dagger y$
by (*simp add: times-uepr-def subst-bop*)

lemma *subst-mod* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (x \text{ mod } y) = \sigma \dagger x \text{ mod } \sigma \dagger y$
by (*simp add: mod-uepr-def usubst*)

lemma *subst-div* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (x \text{ div } y) = \sigma \dagger x \text{ div } \sigma \dagger y$
by (*simp add: divide-uepr-def usubst*)

lemma *subst-minus* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (x - y) = \sigma \dagger x - \sigma \dagger y$
by (*simp add: minus-uepr-def subst-bop*)

lemma *subst-uminus* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (- x) = - (\sigma \dagger x)$
by (*simp add: uminus-uepr-def subst-uop*)

lemma *usubst-sgn* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{sgn } x = \text{sgn } (\sigma \dagger x)$
by (*simp add: sgn-uepr-def subst-uop*)

lemma *usubst-abs* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \text{abs } x = \text{abs } (\sigma \dagger x)$
by (*simp add: abs-ueexpr-def subst-uop*)

lemma *subst-zero* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: zero-ueexpr-def subst-lit*)

lemma *subst-one* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger 1 = 1$
by (*simp add: one-ueexpr-def subst-lit*)

lemma *subst-eq-upred* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (x =_u y) = (\sigma \dagger x =_u \sigma \dagger y)$
by (*simp add: eq-upred-def usubst*)

This laws shows the effect of applying one substitution after another – we simply use function composition to compose them.

lemma *subst-subst* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger \varrho \dagger e = (\varrho \circ \sigma) \dagger e$
by (*transfer, simp*)

The next law is similar, but shows how such a substitution is to be applied to every updated variable additionally.

lemma *subst-upd-comp* [*usubst*]:
fixes $x :: ('a \Longrightarrow 'a)$
shows $\varrho(x \mapsto_s v) \circ \sigma = (\varrho \circ \sigma)(x \mapsto_s \sigma \dagger v)$
by (*rule ext, simp add: ueexpr-defs subst-upd-uvar-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma *subst-singleton*:
fixes $x :: ('a \Longrightarrow 'a)$
assumes $x \# \sigma$
shows $\sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \dagger P = (\sigma \dagger P)[[v/x]]$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: usubst*)

lemmas *subst-to-singleton* = *subst-singleton id-subst*

7.5 Ordering substitutions

A simplification procedure to reorder substitutions maplets lexicographically by variable syntax

simproc-setup *subst-order* (*subst-upd-uvar* (*subst-upd-uvar* σ x u) y v) =
 \ll (*fn* - => *fn* *ctx* => *fn* *ct* =>
case (*Thm.term-of* *ct*) *of*
Const (*utp-subst.subst-upd-uvar*, -) \$ (*Const* (*utp-subst.subst-upd-uvar*, -) \$ *s* \$ *x* \$ *u*) \$ *y* \$ *v*
=> *if* (*YXML.content-of* (*Syntax.string-of-term* *ctx* x) > *YXML.content-of* (*Syntax.string-of-term* *ctx* y))
then *SOME* (*mk-meta-eq* @{*thm usubst-upd-comm*})
else *NONE* |
- => *NONE*)
 \gg

7.6 Unrestriction laws

These are the key unrestriction theorems for substitutions and expressions involving substitutions.

lemma *unrest-usubst-single* [*unrest*]:
 $[[\text{mwb-lens } x; x \# v]] \Longrightarrow x \# P[[v/x]]$

by (transfer, auto simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def unrest-uepr-def)

lemma unrest-usubst-id [unrest]:
 $mwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies x \# id$
 by (simp add: unrest-usubst-def)

lemma unrest-usubst-upd [unrest]:
 $\llbracket x \bowtie y; x \# \sigma; x \# v \rrbracket \implies x \# \sigma(y \mapsto_s v)$
 by (simp add: subst-upd-uvar-def unrest-usubst-def unrest-uepr.rep-eq lens-indep-comm)

lemma unrest-subst [unrest]:
 $\llbracket x \# P; x \# \sigma \rrbracket \implies x \# (\sigma \dagger P)$
 by (transfer, simp add: unrest-usubst-def)

7.7 Conditional Substitution Laws

lemma usubst-cond-upd-1 [usubst]:
 $\sigma(x \mapsto_s u) \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho(x \mapsto_s v) = (\sigma \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho)(x \mapsto_s u \triangleleft b \triangleright v)$
 by (simp add: cond-subst-def subst-upd-uvar-def uepr-defs, transfer, auto)

lemma usubst-cond-upd-2 [usubst]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \# \varrho \rrbracket \implies \sigma(x \mapsto_s u) \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho = (\sigma \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho)(x \mapsto_s u \triangleleft b \triangleright \&x)$
 by (simp add: cond-subst-def subst-upd-uvar-def unrest-usubst-def uepr-defs, transfer)
 (metis (full-types, hide-lams) id-apply pr-var-def subst-upd-uvar-def usubst-upd-pr-var-id var.rep-eq)

lemma usubst-cond-upd-3 [usubst]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \# \sigma \rrbracket \implies \sigma \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho(x \mapsto_s v) = (\sigma \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho)(x \mapsto_s \&x \triangleleft b \triangleright v)$
 by (simp add: cond-subst-def subst-upd-uvar-def unrest-usubst-def uepr-defs, transfer)
 (metis (full-types, hide-lams) id-apply pr-var-def subst-upd-uvar-def usubst-upd-pr-var-id var.rep-eq)

lemma usubst-cond-id [usubst]:
 $id \triangleleft b \triangleright_s id = id$
 by (auto simp add: cond-subst-def)

7.8 Parallel Substitution Laws

lemma par-subst-id [usubst]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ A; vwb\text{-}lens\ B \rrbracket \implies id\ [A|B]_s\ id = id$
 by (simp add: par-subst-def id-def)

lemma par-subst-left-empty [usubst]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ A \rrbracket \implies \sigma\ [\emptyset|A]_s\ \varrho = id\ [\emptyset|A]_s\ \varrho$
 by (simp add: par-subst-def pr-var-def)

lemma par-subst-right-empty [usubst]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ A \rrbracket \implies \sigma\ [A|\emptyset]_s\ \varrho = \sigma\ [A|\emptyset]_s\ id$
 by (simp add: par-subst-def pr-var-def)

lemma par-subst-comm:
 $\llbracket A \bowtie B \rrbracket \implies \sigma\ [A|B]_s\ \varrho = \varrho\ [B|A]_s\ \sigma$
 by (simp add: par-subst-def lens-override-def lens-indep-comm)

lemma par-subst-upd-left-in [usubst]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ A; A \bowtie B; x \subseteq_L A \rrbracket \implies \sigma(x \mapsto_s v)\ [A|B]_s\ \varrho = (\sigma\ [A|B]_s\ \varrho)(x \mapsto_s v)$
 by (simp add: par-subst-def subst-upd-uvar-def lens-override-put-right-in)
 (simp add: lens-indep-comm lens-override-def sublens-pres-indep)

lemma *par-subst-upd-left-out* [usubst]:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } A; x \bowtie A \rrbracket \implies \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) [A|B]_s \varrho = (\sigma [A|B]_s \varrho)$
by (*simp add: par-subst-def subst-upd-uvar-def lens-override-put-right-out*)

lemma *par-subst-upd-right-in* [usubst]:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } B; A \bowtie B; x \subseteq_L B \rrbracket \implies \sigma [A|B]_s \varrho(x \mapsto_s v) = (\sigma [A|B]_s \varrho)(x \mapsto_s v)$
using *lens-indep-sym par-subst-comm par-subst-upd-left-in* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *par-subst-upd-right-out* [usubst]:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } B; A \bowtie B; x \bowtie B \rrbracket \implies \sigma [A|B]_s \varrho(x \mapsto_s v) = (\sigma [A|B]_s \varrho)$
by (*simp add: par-subst-comm par-subst-upd-left-out*)

end

8 UTP Tactics

```
theory utp-tactics
imports
  utp-expr utp-unrest utp-usedby
keywords update-uepr-rep-eq-thms :: thy-decl
begin
```

In this theory, we define several automatic proof tactics that use transfer techniques to re-interpret proof goals about UTP predicates and relations in terms of pure HOL conjectures. The fundamental tactics to achieve this are *pred-simp* and *rel-simp*; a more detailed explanation of their behaviour is given below. The tactics can be given optional arguments to fine-tune their behaviour. By default, they use a weaker but faster form of transfer using rewriting; the option *robust*, however, forces them to use the slower but more powerful transfer of Isabelle's lifting package. A second option *no-interp* suppresses the re-interpretation of state spaces in order to eradicate record for tuple types prior to automatic proof.

In addition to *pred-simp* and *rel-simp*, we also provide the tactics *pred-auto* and *rel-auto*, as well as *pred-blast* and *rel-blast*; they, in essence, sequence the simplification tactics with the methods *auto* and *blast*, respectively.

8.1 Theorem Attributes

The following named attributes have to be introduced already here since our tactics must be able to see them. Note that we do not want to import the theories *utp-pred* and *utp-rel* here, so that both can potentially already make use of the tactics we define in this theory.

```
named-theorems upred-defs upred definitional theorems
named-theorems urel-defs urel definitional theorems
```

8.2 Generic Methods

We set up several automatic tactics that recast theorems on UTP predicates into equivalent HOL predicates, eliminating artefacts of the mechanisation as much as this is possible. Our approach is first to unfold all relevant definition of the UTP predicate model, then perform a transfer, and finally simplify by using lens and variable definitions, the split laws of alphabet records, and interpretation laws to convert record-based state spaces into products. The definition of the respective methods is facilitated by the Eisbach tool: we define generic methods that are parametrised by the tactics used for transfer, interpretation and subsequent automatic proof. Note that the tactics only apply to the head goal.

Generic Predicate Tactics

```
method gen-pred-tac methods transfer-tac interp-tac prove-tac = (
  ((unfold upred-defs) [1])?;
  (transfer-tac),
  (simp add: fun-eq-iff
    lens-defs upred-defs alpha-splits Product-Type.split-beta)?,
  (interp-tac)?;
  (prove-tac))
```

Generic Relational Tactics

```
method gen-rel-tac methods transfer-tac interp-tac prove-tac = (
  ((unfold upred-defs urel-defs) [1])?;
```

```

(transfer-tac),
(simp add: fun-eq-iff relcomp-unfold OO-def
 lens-defs upred-defs alpha-splits Product-Type.split-beta)?,
(interp-tac)?);
(prove-tac)

```

8.3 Transfer Tactics

Next, we define the component tactics used for transfer.

8.3.1 Robust Transfer

Robust transfer uses the transfer method of the lifting package.

```
method slow-uexpr-transfer = (transfer)
```

8.3.2 Faster Transfer

Fast transfer side-steps the use of the (*transfer*) method in favour of plain rewriting with the underlying *rep-eq...* laws of lifted definitions. For moderately complex terms, surprisingly, the transfer step turned out to be a bottle-neck in some proofs; we observed that faster transfer resulted in a speed-up of approximately 30% when building the UTP theory heaps. On the downside, tactics using faster transfer do not always work but merely in about 95% of the cases. The approach typically works well when proving predicate equalities and refinements conjectures.

A known limitation is that the faster tactic, unlike lifting transfer, does not turn free variables into meta-quantified ones. This can, in some cases, interfere with the interpretation step and cause subsequent application of automatic proof tactics to fail. A fix is in progress [TODO].

Attribute Setup We first configure a dynamic attribute *uexpr-rep-eq-thms* to automatically collect all *rep-eq*-laws of lifted definitions on the *uexpr* type.

ML-file *uexpr-rep-eq.ML*

```

setup (
  Global-Theory.add-thms-dynamic (@{binding uexpr-rep-eq-thms},
    uexpr-rep-eq.get-uexpr-rep-eq-thms o Context.theory-of)
)

```

We next configure a command **update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms** in order to update the content of the *uexpr-rep-eq-thms* attribute. Although the relevant theorems are collected automatically, for efficiency reasons, the user has to manually trigger the update process. The command must hence be executed whenever new lifted definitions for type *uexpr* are created. The updating mechanism uses **find-theorems** under the hood.

```

ML (
  Outer-Syntax.command @{command-keyword update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms}
    reread and update content of the uexpr-rep-eq-thms attribute
    (Scan.succeed (Toplevel.theory uexpr-rep-eq.read-uexpr-rep-eq-thms));
)

```

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms — Read *uexpr-rep-eq-thms* here.

Lastly, we require several named-theorem attributes to record the manual transfer laws and extra simplifications, so that the user can dynamically extend them in child theories.

named-theorems *uexpr-transfer-laws* *uexpr transfer laws*

declare *uexpr-eq-iff* [*uexpr-transfer-laws*]

named-theorems *uexpr-transfer-extra* *extra simplifications for uexpr transfer*

declare *unrest-uexpr.rep-eq* [*uexpr-transfer-extra*]

usedBy-uexpr.rep-eq [*uexpr-transfer-extra*]

utp-expr.numeral-uexpr.rep-eq [*uexpr-transfer-extra*]

utp-expr.less-eq-uexpr.rep-eq [*uexpr-transfer-extra*]

Abs-uexpr-inverse [*simplified, uexpr-transfer-extra*]

Rep-uexpr-inverse [*uexpr-transfer-extra*]

Tactic Definition We have all ingredients now to define the fast transfer tactic as a single simplification step.

method *fast-uexpr-transfer* =

(*simp add: uexpr-transfer-laws uexpr-rep-eq-thms uexpr-transfer-extra*)

8.4 Interpretation

The interpretation of record state spaces as products is done using the laws provided by the utility theory *Interp*. Note that this step can be suppressed by using the *no-interp* option.

method *uexpr-interp-tac* = (*simp add: lens-interp-laws*)?

8.5 User Tactics

In this section, we finally set-up the six user tactics: *pred-simp*, *rel-simp*, *pred-auto*, *rel-auto*, *pred-blast* and *rel-blast*. For this, we first define the proof strategies that are to be applied *after* the transfer steps.

method *utp-simp-tac* = (*clarsimp*)?

method *utp-auto-tac* = ((*clarsimp*)?; *auto*)

method *utp-blast-tac* = ((*clarsimp*)?; *blast*)

The ML file below provides ML constructor functions for tactics that process arguments suitable and invoke the generic methods *gen-pred-tac* and *gen-rel-tac* with suitable arguments.

ML-file *utp-tactics.ML*

Finally, we execute the relevant outer commands for method setup. Sadly, this cannot be done at the level of Eisbach since the latter does not provide a convenient mechanism to process symbolic flags as arguments. It may be worth to put in a feature request with the developers of the Eisbach tool.

```
method-setup pred-simp = ⟨
  (Scan.lift UTP-Tactics.scan-args) >>
  (fn args => fn ctx =>
    let val prove-tac = Basic-Tactics.utp-simp-tac in
      (UTP-Tactics.inst-gen-pred-tac args prove-tac ctx)
    end);
  ⟩
```

```
method-setup rel-simp = ⟨
```

```

(Scan.lift UTP-Tactics.scan-args) >>
  (fn args => fn ctx =>
    let val prove-tac = Basic-Tactics.utp-simp-tac in
    (UTP-Tactics.inst-gen-rel-tac args prove-tac ctx)
  end);
}

method-setup pred-auto = ⟨
  (Scan.lift UTP-Tactics.scan-args) >>
  (fn args => fn ctx =>
    let val prove-tac = Basic-Tactics.utp-auto-tac in
    (UTP-Tactics.inst-gen-pred-tac args prove-tac ctx)
  end);
}

method-setup rel-auto = ⟨
  (Scan.lift UTP-Tactics.scan-args) >>
  (fn args => fn ctx =>
    let val prove-tac = Basic-Tactics.utp-auto-tac in
    (UTP-Tactics.inst-gen-rel-tac args prove-tac ctx)
  end);
}

method-setup pred-blast = ⟨
  (Scan.lift UTP-Tactics.scan-args) >>
  (fn args => fn ctx =>
    let val prove-tac = Basic-Tactics.utp-blast-tac in
    (UTP-Tactics.inst-gen-pred-tac args prove-tac ctx)
  end);
}

method-setup rel-blast = ⟨
  (Scan.lift UTP-Tactics.scan-args) >>
  (fn args => fn ctx =>
    let val prove-tac = Basic-Tactics.utp-blast-tac in
    (UTP-Tactics.inst-gen-rel-tac args prove-tac ctx)
  end);
}

```

Simpler, one-shot versions of the above tactics, but without the possibility of dynamic arguments.

```

method rel-simp'
  uses simp
  = (simp add: upred-defs urel-defs lens-defs prod.case-eq-if relcomp-unfold uexpr-transfer-laws uexpr-transfer-extra
    uexpr-rep-eq-thms simp)

method rel-auto'
  uses simp intro elim dest
  = (auto intro: intro elim: elim dest: dest simp add: upred-defs urel-defs lens-defs relcomp-unfold
    uexpr-transfer-laws uexpr-transfer-extra uexpr-rep-eq-thms simp)

method rel-blast'
  uses simp intro elim dest
  = (rel-simp' simp: simp, blast intro: intro elim: elim dest: dest)

```

end

9 Meta-level Substitution

```
theory utp-meta-subst
imports utp-subst utp-tactics
begin
```

Meta substitution substitutes a HOL variable in a UTP expression for another UTP expression. It is analogous to UTP substitution, but acts on functions.

lift-definition $msubst :: ('b \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) uexpr) \Rightarrow ('b, 'a) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) uexpr$
is $\lambda F v b. F (v b) b$.

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms — Reread *rep-eq* theorems.

syntax

$-msubst \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ ((-\!\!\rightarrow\!-) \ [990,0,0] \ 991)$

translations

$-msubst \ P \ x \ v == \text{CONST } msubst \ (\lambda x. P) \ v$

lemma *msubst-lit* [usubst]: $\ll x \gg \ll x \rightarrow v \gg = v$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-const* [usubst]: $P \ll x \rightarrow v \gg = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-pair* [usubst]: $(P \ x \ y) \ll (x, y) \rightarrow (e, f)_u \gg = (P \ x \ y) \ll x \rightarrow e \gg \ll y \rightarrow f \gg$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *msubst-lit-2-1* [usubst]: $\ll x \gg \ll (x, y) \rightarrow (u, v)_u \gg = u$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-lit-2-2* [usubst]: $\ll y \gg \ll (x, y) \rightarrow (u, v)_u \gg = v$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-lit'* [usubst]: $\ll y \gg \ll x \rightarrow v \gg = \ll y \gg$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-lit'-2* [usubst]: $\ll z \gg \ll (x, y) \rightarrow v \gg = \ll z \gg$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-uop* [usubst]: $(uop \ f \ (v \ x)) \ll x \rightarrow u \gg = uop \ f \ ((v \ x) \ll x \rightarrow u \gg)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *msubst-uop-2* [usubst]: $(uop \ f \ (v \ x \ y)) \ll (x, y) \rightarrow u \gg = uop \ f \ ((v \ x \ y) \ll (x, y) \rightarrow u \gg)$
by (*pred-simp*, *pred-simp*)

lemma *msubst-bop* [usubst]: $(bop \ f \ (v \ x) \ (w \ x)) \ll x \rightarrow u \gg = bop \ f \ ((v \ x) \ll x \rightarrow u \gg) \ ((w \ x) \ll x \rightarrow u \gg)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *msubst-bop-2* [usubst]: $(bop \ f \ (v \ x \ y) \ (w \ x \ y)) \ll (x, y) \rightarrow u \gg = bop \ f \ ((v \ x \ y) \ll (x, y) \rightarrow u \gg) \ ((w \ x \ y) \ll (x, y) \rightarrow u \gg)$
by (*pred-simp*, *pred-simp*)

```

lemma msubst-var [usubst]:
  (utp-expr.var x) $\llbracket y \rightarrow u \rrbracket$  = utp-expr.var x
  by (pred-simp)

lemma msubst-var-2 [usubst]:
  (utp-expr.var x) $\llbracket (y, z) \rightarrow u \rrbracket$  = utp-expr.var x
  by (pred-simp)+

lemma msubst-unrest [unrest]:  $\llbracket \bigwedge v. x \# P(v); x \# k \rrbracket \implies x \# P(v) \llbracket v \rightarrow k \rrbracket$ 
  by (pred-auto)

end

```

10 Alphabetised Predicates

```

theory utp-pred
imports
  utp-expr-funcs
  utp-subst
  utp-meta-subst
  utp-tactics
begin

```

In this theory we begin to create an Isabelle version of the alphabetised predicate calculus that is described in Chapter 1 of the UTP book [14].

10.1 Predicate type and syntax

An alphabetised predicate is simply a boolean valued expression.

```

type-synonym 'α upred = (bool, 'α) uexpr

```

```

translations
  (type) 'α upred <= (type) (bool, 'α) uexpr

```

We want to remain as close as possible to the mathematical UTP syntax, but also want to be conservative with HOL. For this reason we chose not to steal syntax from HOL, but where possible use polymorphism to allow selection of the appropriate operator (UTP vs. HOL). Thus we will first remove the standard syntax for conjunction, disjunction, and negation, and replace these with adhoc overloaded definitions. We similarly use polymorphic constants for the other predicate calculus operators.

```

purge-notation
  conj (infixr  $\wedge$  35) and
  disj (infixr  $\vee$  30) and
  Not ( $\neg$  - [40] 40)

consts
  uttrue :: 'a (true)
  ufalse :: 'a (false)
  uconj :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixr  $\wedge$  35)
  udisj :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixr  $\vee$  30)
  uimpl :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixr  $\Rightarrow$  25)
  uiff :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixr  $\Leftrightarrow$  25)
  unot :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a ( $\neg$  - [40] 40)

```

$uex :: ('a \Rightarrow 'α) \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p$
 $uall :: ('a \Rightarrow 'α) \Rightarrow 'p \Rightarrow 'p$
 $ushEx :: ['a \Rightarrow 'p] \Rightarrow 'p$
 $ushAll :: ['a \Rightarrow 'p] \Rightarrow 'p$

ad hoc-overloading

$uconj$ *conj* **and**
 $udisj$ *disj* **and**
 $unot$ *Not*

We set up two versions of each of the quantifiers: uex / $uall$ and $ushEx$ / $ushAll$. The former pair allows quantification of UTP variables, whilst the latter allows quantification of HOL variables in concert with the literal expression constructor $\ll x \gg$. Both varieties will be needed at various points. Syntactically they are distinguished by a boldface quantifier for the HOL versions (achieved by the "bold" escape in Isabelle).

nonterminal *idt-list*

syntax

$-idt-el :: idt \Rightarrow idt-list \ (-)$
 $-idt-list :: idt \Rightarrow idt-list \Rightarrow idt-list \ ((-, / -) [0, 1])$
 $-uex :: salpha \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\exists \ - \ - \ [0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-uall :: salpha \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\forall \ - \ - \ [0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushEx :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\exists \ - \ - \ [0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushAll :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\forall \ - \ - \ [0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushBEx :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\exists \ - \in \ - \ - \ [0, 0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushBAll :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\forall \ - \in \ - \ - \ [0, 0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushGAll :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\forall \ - \mid \ - \ - \ [0, 0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushGtAll :: idt \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\forall \ - \> \ - \ - \ [0, 0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-ushLtAll :: idt \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \ (\forall \ - \< \ - \ - \ [0, 0, 10] \ 10)$
 $-uvar-res :: logic \Rightarrow salpha \Rightarrow logic \ (\mathbf{infixl} \ \vdash_v \ 90)$

translations

$-uex \ x \ P \quad \quad \quad == \text{CONST } uex \ x \ P$
 $-uex \ (-salphaset \ (-salphamk \ (x +_L y))) \ P \leq -uex \ (x +_L y) \ P$
 $-uall \ x \ P \quad \quad \quad == \text{CONST } uall \ x \ P$
 $-uall \ (-salphaset \ (-salphamk \ (x +_L y))) \ P \leq -uall \ (x +_L y) \ P$
 $-ushEx \ x \ P \quad \quad \quad == \text{CONST } ushEx \ (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists \ x \in A \cdot P \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \exists \ x \cdot \ll x \gg \in_u A \wedge P$
 $-ushAll \ x \ P \quad \quad \quad == \text{CONST } ushAll \ (\lambda x. P)$
 $\forall \ x \in A \cdot P \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \forall \ x \cdot \ll x \gg \in_u A \Rightarrow P$
 $\forall \ x \mid P \cdot Q \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \forall \ x \cdot P \Rightarrow Q$
 $\forall \ x > y \cdot P \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \forall \ x \cdot \ll x \gg >_u y \Rightarrow P$
 $\forall \ x < y \cdot P \quad \quad \quad \Rightarrow \forall \ x \cdot \ll x \gg <_u y \Rightarrow P$

10.2 Predicate operators

We chose to maximally reuse definitions and laws built into HOL. For this reason, when introducing the core operators we proceed by lifting operators from the polymorphic algebraic hierarchy of HOL. Thus the initial definitions take place in the context of type class instantiations. We first introduce our own class called *refine* that will add the refinement operator syntax to the HOL partial order class.

class *refine* = *order*

abbreviation *refineBy* :: $'a :: refine \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** \sqsubseteq 50) **where**

$P \sqsubseteq Q \equiv \text{less-eq } Q \ P$

Since, on the whole, lattices in UTP are the opposite way up to the standard definitions in HOL, we syntactically invert the lattice operators. This is the one exception where we do steal HOL syntax, but I think it makes sense for UTP. Indeed we make this inversion for all of the lattice operators.

purge-notation *Lattices.inf* (**infixl** \sqcap 70)
notation *Lattices.inf* (**infixl** \sqcup 70)
purge-notation *Lattices.sup* (**infixl** \sqcup 65)
notation *Lattices.sup* (**infixl** \sqcap 65)

purge-notation *Inf* (\sqcap - [900] 900)
notation *Inf* (\sqcup - [900] 900)
purge-notation *Sup* (\sqcup - [900] 900)
notation *Sup* (\sqcap - [900] 900)

purge-notation *Orderings.bot* (\perp)
notation *Orderings.bot* (\top)
purge-notation *Orderings.top* (\top)
notation *Orderings.top* (\perp)

purge-syntax

-INF1 :: *pttrns* \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcap$ -./ -) [0, 10] 10)
-INF :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcap$ - \in -./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-SUP1 :: *pttrns* \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcup$ -./ -) [0, 10] 10)
-SUP :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcup$ - \in -./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax

-INF1 :: *pttrns* \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcup$ -./ -) [0, 10] 10)
-INF :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcup$ - \in -./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-SUP1 :: *pttrns* \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcap$ -./ -) [0, 10] 10)
-SUP :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b (($\exists \sqcap$ - \in -./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

We trivially instantiate our refinement class

instance *uexpr* :: (order, type) refine ..

— Configure transfer law for refinement for the fast relational tactics.

theorem *upred-ref-iff* [*uexpr-transfer-laws*]:

$(P \sqsubseteq Q) = (\forall b. \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e b \longrightarrow \llbracket P \rrbracket_e b)$

apply (*transfer*)

apply (*clarsimp*)

done

Next we introduce the lattice operators, which is again done by lifting.

instantiation *uexpr* :: (lattice, type) lattice

begin

lift-definition *sup-uexpr* :: ('a, 'b) *uexpr* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *uexpr* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *uexpr*

is $\lambda P \ Q \ A. \text{Lattices.sup } (P \ A) \ (Q \ A) .$

lift-definition *inf-uexpr* :: ('a, 'b) *uexpr* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *uexpr* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *uexpr*

is $\lambda P \ Q \ A. \text{Lattices.inf } (P \ A) \ (Q \ A) .$

instance

by (*intro-classes*) (*transfer*, *auto*)+

end

```

instantiation uexpr :: (bounded-lattice, type) bounded-lattice
begin
  lift-definition bot-uexpr :: ('a, 'b) uexpr is  $\lambda A. \text{Orderings.bot}$  .
  lift-definition top-uexpr :: ('a, 'b) uexpr is  $\lambda A. \text{Orderings.top}$  .
instance
  by (intro-classes) (transfer, auto)+
end

```

```

lemma top-uexpr-rep-eq [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{Orderings.bot} \rrbracket_e b = \text{False}$ 
  by (transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma bot-uexpr-rep-eq [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{Orderings.top} \rrbracket_e b = \text{True}$ 
  by (transfer, auto)

```

```

instance uexpr :: (distrib-lattice, type) distrib-lattice
  by (intro-classes) (transfer, rule ext, auto simp add: sup-inf-distrib1)

```

Finally we show that predicates form a Boolean algebra (under the lattice operators), a complete lattice, a completely distribute lattice, and a complete boolean algebra. This equip us with a very complete theory for basic logical propositions.

```

instance uexpr :: (boolean-algebra, type) boolean-algebra
  apply (intro-classes, unfold uexpr-defs; transfer, rule ext)
  apply (simp-all add: sup-inf-distrib1 diff-eq)
  done

```

```

instantiation uexpr :: (complete-lattice, type) complete-lattice
begin
  lift-definition Inf-uexpr :: ('a, 'b) uexpr set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) uexpr
  is  $\lambda PS A. \text{INF } P:PS. P(A)$  .
  lift-definition Sup-uexpr :: ('a, 'b) uexpr set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) uexpr
  is  $\lambda PS A. \text{SUP } P:PS. P(A)$  .
instance
  by (intro-classes)
  (transfer, auto intro: INF-lower SUP-upper simp add: INF-greatest SUP-least)+
end

```

```

instance uexpr :: (complete-distrib-lattice, type) complete-distrib-lattice
  by (intro-classes; transfer; auto simp add: INF-SUP-set)

```

```

instance uexpr :: (complete-boolean-algebra, type) complete-boolean-algebra ..

```

From the complete lattice, we can also define and give syntax for the fixed-point operators. Like the lattice operators, these are reversed in UTP.

```

syntax
  -mu :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  logic  $\Rightarrow$  logic ( $\mu$  - - [0, 10] 10)
  -nu :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  logic  $\Rightarrow$  logic ( $\nu$  - - [0, 10] 10)

```

```

notation gfp ( $\mu$ )
notation lfp ( $\nu$ )

```

```

translations
   $\nu X \cdot P == \text{CONST lfp } (\lambda X. P)$ 
   $\mu X \cdot P == \text{CONST gfp } (\lambda X. P)$ 

```

With the lattice operators defined, we can proceed to give definitions for the standard predicate operators in terms of them.

definition $true-upred = (Orderings.top :: 'α upred)$

definition $false-upred = (Orderings.bot :: 'α upred)$

definition $conj-upred = (Lattices.inf :: 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred)$

definition $disj-upred = (Lattices.sup :: 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred)$

definition $not-upred = (uminus :: 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred)$

definition $diff-upred = (minus :: 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred ⇒ 'α upred)$

abbreviation $Conj-upred :: 'α upred set ⇒ 'α upred (\bigwedge - [900] 900)$ **where**
 $\bigwedge A \equiv \bigcap A$

abbreviation $Disj-upred :: 'α upred set ⇒ 'α upred (\bigvee - [900] 900)$ **where**
 $\bigvee A \equiv \bigcup A$

notation

$conj-upred$ (**infixr** \wedge_p 35) **and**

$disj-upred$ (**infixr** \vee_p 30)

Perhaps slightly confusingly, the UTP infimum is the HOL supremum and vice-versa. This is because, again, in UTP the lattice is inverted due to the definition of refinement and a desire to have miracle at the top, and abort at the bottom.

lift-definition $UINF :: ('a ⇒ 'α upred) ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('b::complete-lattice, 'α) uexpr) ⇒ ('b, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda P F b. Sup \{ \llbracket F x \rrbracket_e b \mid x. \llbracket P x \rrbracket_e b \} .$

lift-definition $USUP :: ('a ⇒ 'α upred) ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('b::complete-lattice, 'α) uexpr) ⇒ ('b, 'α) uexpr$
is $\lambda P F b. Inf \{ \llbracket F x \rrbracket_e b \mid x. \llbracket P x \rrbracket_e b \} .$

syntax

$-USup \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigwedge - \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-USup \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigcap - \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-USup-mem :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigwedge - \in \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-USup-mem :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigcap - \in \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-USUP \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigwedge - | \cdot - [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $-USUP \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigcap - | \cdot - [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 $-UInf \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigvee - \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-UInf \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigcup - \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-UInf-mem :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigvee - \in \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-UInf-mem :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigcup - \in \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-UINF \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigvee - | \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$
 $-UINF \quad :: pttrn \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \quad (\bigcup - | \cdot - [0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\bigcap x \mid P \cdot F \Rightarrow CONST UINF (\lambda x. P) (\lambda x. F)$
 $\bigcap x \cdot F == \bigcap x \mid true \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \cdot F == \bigcap x \mid true \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \in A \cdot F \Rightarrow \bigcap x \mid \ll x \gg \in_u \ll A \gg \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \in A \cdot F \Leftarrow \bigcap x \mid \ll y \gg \in_u \ll A \gg \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \mid P \cdot F \Leftarrow CONST UINF (\lambda y. P) (\lambda x. F)$
 $\bigcap x \mid P \cdot F(x) \Leftarrow CONST UINF (\lambda x. P) F$
 $\bigcap x \mid P \cdot F \Rightarrow CONST USUP (\lambda x. P) (\lambda x. F)$
 $\bigcap x \cdot F == \bigcap x \mid true \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \in A \cdot F \Rightarrow \bigcap x \mid \ll x \gg \in_u \ll A \gg \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \in A \cdot F \Leftarrow \bigcap x \mid \ll y \gg \in_u \ll A \gg \cdot F$
 $\bigcap x \mid P \cdot F \Leftarrow CONST USUP (\lambda y. P) (\lambda x. F)$

$\sqcup \mid x \mid P \cdot F(x) \leq \text{CONST USUP } (\lambda x. P) F$

We also define the other predicate operators

lift-definition *impl* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda P Q A. P A \longrightarrow Q A$.

lift-definition *iff-upred* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda P Q A. P A \longleftrightarrow Q A$.

lift-definition *ex* :: $('a \Longrightarrow '\alpha) \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda x P b. (\exists v. P(\text{put}_x b v))$.

lift-definition *shEx* :: $['\beta \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}] \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda P A. \exists x. (P x) A$.

lift-definition *all* :: $('a \Longrightarrow '\alpha) \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda x P b. (\forall v. P(\text{put}_x b v))$.

lift-definition *shAll* :: $['\beta \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}] \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda P A. \forall x. (P x) A$.

We define the following operator which is dual of existential quantification. It hides the valuation of variables other than x through existential quantification.

lift-definition *var-res* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow ('a \Longrightarrow '\alpha) \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ **is**
 $\lambda P x b. \exists b'. P (b' \oplus_L b \text{ on } x)$.

translations

-uvar-res $P a \Rightarrow \text{CONST var-res } P a$

We have to add a u subscript to the closure operator as I don't want to override the syntax for HOL lists (we'll be using them later).

lift-definition *closure* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred}$ ($[-]_u$) **is**
 $\lambda P A. \forall A'. P A'$.

lift-definition *taut* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($'\text{-}'$)
is $\lambda P. \forall A. P A$.

Configuration for UTP tactics

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms — Reread *rep-eq* theorems.

declare *utp-pred.taut.rep-eq* [*upred-defs*]

adhoc-overloading

utru *true-upred* **and**
ufalse *false-upred* **and**
unot *not-upred* **and**
uconj *conj-upred* **and**
udisj *disj-upred* **and**
uimpl *impl* **and**
uiff *iff-upred* **and**
uex *ex* **and**
uall *all* **and**
ushEx *shEx* **and**
ushAll *shAll*

syntax

-uneq :: $logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic$ (**infixl** \neq_u 50)
 -unmem :: $('a, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a\ set, 'α) uexpr \Rightarrow (bool, 'α) uexpr$ (**infix** \notin_u 50)

translations

$x \neq_u y == CONST\ unot\ (x =_u y)$
 $x \notin_u A == CONST\ unot\ (CONST\ bop\ (\in)\ x\ A)$

declare *true-upred-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *false-upred-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *conj-upred-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *disj-upred-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *not-upred-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *diff-upred-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *subst-upd-uvar-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *cond-subst-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *par-subst-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *subst-del-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *unrest-usubst-def* [*upred-defs*]
declare *uexpr-defs* [*upred-defs*]

lemma *true-alt-def*: $true = \ll True \gg$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *false-alt-def*: $false = \ll False \gg$
by (*pred-auto*)

declare *true-alt-def* [*THEN sym,simp*]
declare *false-alt-def* [*THEN sym,simp*]

10.3 Unrestriction Laws

lemma *unrest-allE*:
 $\ll \Sigma \# P; P = true \implies Q; P = false \implies Q \gg \implies Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-true* [*unrest*]: $x \# true$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-false* [*unrest*]: $x \# false$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-conj* [*unrest*]: $\ll x \# (P :: 'α\ upred); x \# Q \gg \implies x \# P \wedge Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-disj* [*unrest*]: $\ll x \# (P :: 'α\ upred); x \# Q \gg \implies x \# P \vee Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-UNIF* [*unrest*]:
 $\ll (\bigwedge i. x \# P(i)); (\bigwedge i. x \# Q(i)) \gg \implies x \# (\bigcap i \mid P(i) \cdot Q(i))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-USUP* [*unrest*]:
 $\ll (\bigwedge i. x \# P(i)); (\bigwedge i. x \# Q(i)) \gg \implies x \# (\bigcup i \mid P(i) \cdot Q(i))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-UINF-mem* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket (\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies x \# P(i)) \rrbracket \implies x \# (\bigcap i \in A \cdot P(i))$
by (*pred-simp*, *metis*)

lemma *unrest-USUP-mem* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket (\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies x \# P(i)) \rrbracket \implies x \# (\bigcup i \in A \cdot P(i))$
by (*pred-simp*, *metis*)

lemma *unrest-impl* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# P; x \# Q \rrbracket \implies x \# P \Rightarrow Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-iff* [*unrest*]: $\llbracket x \# P; x \# Q \rrbracket \implies x \# P \Leftrightarrow Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-not* [*unrest*]: $x \# (P :: 'a \text{ upred}) \implies x \# (\neg P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

The sublens proviso can be thought of as membership below.

lemma *unrest-ex-in* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket \text{mwb-lens } y; x \subseteq_L y \rrbracket \implies x \# (\exists y \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

declare *sublens-refl* [*simp*]
declare *lens-plus-ub* [*simp*]
declare *lens-plus-right-sublens* [*simp*]
declare *comp-wb-lens* [*simp*]
declare *comp-mwb-lens* [*simp*]
declare *plus-mwb-lens* [*simp*]

lemma *unrest-ex-diff* [*unrest*]:
assumes $x \bowtie y \ y \# P$
shows $y \# (\exists x \cdot P)$
using *assms lens-indep-comm*
by (*rel-simp'*, *fastforce*)

lemma *unrest-all-in* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket \text{mwb-lens } y; x \subseteq_L y \rrbracket \implies x \# (\forall y \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-all-diff* [*unrest*]:
assumes $x \bowtie y \ y \# P$
shows $y \# (\forall x \cdot P)$
using *assms*
by (*pred-simp*, *simp-all add: lens-indep-comm*)

lemma *unrest-var-res-diff* [*unrest*]:
assumes $x \bowtie y$
shows $y \# (P \upharpoonright_v x)$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-var-res-in* [*unrest*]:
assumes $\text{mwb-lens } x \ y \subseteq_L x \ y \# P$
shows $y \# (P \upharpoonright_v x)$
using *assms*

apply (*pred-auto*)
apply *fastforce*
apply (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *mwb-lens-weak* *weak-lens.put-get*)
done

lemma *unrest-shEx* [*unrest*]:
assumes $\bigwedge y. x \# P(y)$
shows $x \# (\exists y. P(y))$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-shAll* [*unrest*]:
assumes $\bigwedge y. x \# P(y)$
shows $x \# (\forall y. P(y))$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-closure* [*unrest*]:
 $x \# [P]_u$
by (*pred-auto*)

10.4 Used-by laws

lemma *usedBy-not* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket x \Downarrow P \rrbracket \implies x \Downarrow (\neg P)$
by (*pred-simp*)

lemma *usedBy-conj* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket x \Downarrow P; x \Downarrow Q \rrbracket \implies x \Downarrow (P \wedge Q)$
by (*pred-simp*)

lemma *usedBy-disj* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket x \Downarrow P; x \Downarrow Q \rrbracket \implies x \Downarrow (P \vee Q)$
by (*pred-simp*)

lemma *usedBy-impl* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket x \Downarrow P; x \Downarrow Q \rrbracket \implies x \Downarrow (P \Rightarrow Q)$
by (*pred-simp*)

lemma *usedBy-iff* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket x \Downarrow P; x \Downarrow Q \rrbracket \implies x \Downarrow (P \Leftrightarrow Q)$
by (*pred-simp*)

10.5 Substitution Laws

Substitution is monotone

lemma *subst-mono*: $P \sqsubseteq Q \implies (\sigma \uparrow P) \sqsubseteq (\sigma \uparrow Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-true* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \uparrow \text{true} = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-false* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \uparrow \text{false} = \text{false}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-not* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \uparrow (\neg P) = (\neg \sigma \uparrow P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-impl* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (P \Rightarrow Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \Rightarrow \sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-iff* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (P \Leftrightarrow Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \Leftrightarrow \sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-disj* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (P \vee Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \vee \sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-conj* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (P \wedge Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \wedge \sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-sup* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (P \sqcap Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \sqcap \sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-inf* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (P \sqcup Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \sqcup \sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-UINF* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (\prod i \mid P(i) \cdot Q(i)) = (\prod i \mid (\sigma \dagger P(i)) \cdot (\sigma \dagger Q(i)))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-USUP* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (\bigsqcup i \mid P(i) \cdot Q(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \mid (\sigma \dagger P(i)) \cdot (\sigma \dagger Q(i)))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-closure* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger [P]_u = [P]_u$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-shEx* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (\exists x \cdot P(x)) = (\exists x \cdot \sigma \dagger P(x))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-shAll* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (\forall x \cdot P(x)) = (\forall x \cdot \sigma \dagger P(x))$
by (*pred-auto*)

TODO: Generalise the quantifier substitution laws to n-ary substitutions

lemma *subst-ex-same* [*usubst*]:
mwb-lens $x \Longrightarrow \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \dagger (\exists x \cdot P) = \sigma \dagger (\exists x \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-ex-same'* [*usubst*]:
mwb-lens $x \Longrightarrow \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \dagger (\exists \&x \cdot P) = \sigma \dagger (\exists \&x \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-ex-indep* [*usubst*]:
assumes $x \bowtie y \ y \nmid v$
shows $(\exists y \cdot P) \llbracket v/x \rrbracket = (\exists y \cdot P \llbracket v/x \rrbracket)$
using *assms*
apply (*pred-auto*)
using *lens-indep-comm* **apply** *fastforce* +
done

lemma *subst-ex-unrest* [*usubst*]:
 $x \nmid \sigma \Longrightarrow \sigma \dagger (\exists x \cdot P) = (\exists x \cdot \sigma \dagger P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-all-same* [usubst]:

mwb-lens $x \implies \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \dagger (\forall x \cdot P) = \sigma \dagger (\forall x \cdot P)$
by (*simp add: id-subst subst-unrest unrest-all-in*)

lemma *subst-all-indep* [usubst]:

assumes $x \bowtie y \ y \nparallel v$
shows $(\forall y \cdot P) \llbracket v/x \rrbracket = (\forall y \cdot P \llbracket v/x \rrbracket)$
using *assms*
by (*pred-simp, simp-all add: lens-indep-comm*)

lemma *msubst-true* [usubst]: $\text{true} \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket = \text{true}$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-false* [usubst]: $\text{false} \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket = \text{false}$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-not* [usubst]: $(\neg P(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket = (\neg ((P\ x) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket))$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-not-2* [usubst]: $(\neg P\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket = (\neg ((P\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket))$

by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *msubst-disj* [usubst]: $(P(x) \vee Q(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket = ((P(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket \vee (Q(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-disj-2* [usubst]: $(P\ x\ y \vee Q\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket = ((P\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket \vee (Q\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *msubst-conj* [usubst]: $(P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket = ((P(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket \wedge (Q(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-conj-2* [usubst]: $(P\ x\ y \wedge Q\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket = ((P\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket \wedge (Q\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *msubst-implies* [usubst]:

$(P\ x \Rightarrow Q\ x) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket = ((P\ x) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket \Rightarrow (Q\ x) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-implies-2* [usubst]:

$(P\ x\ y \Rightarrow Q\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket = ((P\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket \Rightarrow (Q\ x\ y) \llbracket (x,y) \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *msubst-shAll* [usubst]:

$(\forall x \cdot P\ x\ y) \llbracket y \rightarrow v \rrbracket = (\forall x \cdot (P\ x\ y) \llbracket y \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *msubst-shAll-2* [usubst]:

$(\forall x \cdot P\ x\ y\ z) \llbracket (y,z) \rightarrow v \rrbracket = (\forall x \cdot (P\ x\ y\ z) \llbracket (y,z) \rightarrow v \rrbracket)$

by (*pred-auto*)⁺

10.6 Sandbox for conjectures

definition *utp-sandbox* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \ (TRY'(-))$ **where**

$TRY(P) = (P = \text{undefined})$

translations

$P \leq \text{CONST utp-sandbox } P$

end

11 Alphabet Manipulation

```
theory utp-alphabet
  imports
    utp-pred
begin
```

11.1 Preliminaries

Alphabets are simply types that characterise the state-space of an expression. Thus the Isabelle type system ensures that predicates cannot refer to variables not in the alphabet as this would be a type error. Often one would like to add or remove additional variables, for example if we wish to have a predicate which ranges only a smaller state-space, and then lift it into a predicate over a larger one. This is useful, for example, when dealing with relations which refer only to undashed variables (conditions) since we can use the type system to ensure well-formedness.

In this theory we will set up operators for extending and contracting an alphabet. We first set up a theorem attribute for alphabet laws and a tactic.

```
named-theorems alpha
```

```
method alpha-tac = (simp add: alpha unrest)?
```

11.2 Alphabet Extrusion

Alter an alphabet by application of a lens that demonstrates how the smaller alphabet (β) injects into the larger alphabet (α). This changes the type of the expression so it is parametrised over the large alphabet. We do this by using the lens *get* function to extract the smaller state binding, and then apply this to the expression.

We call this "extrusion" rather than "extension" because if the extension lens is bijective then it does not extend the alphabet. Nevertheless, it does have an effect because the type will be different which can be useful when converting predicates with equivalent alphabets.

lift-definition $aext :: ('a, 'b) uexpr \Rightarrow ('b, 'a) lens \Rightarrow ('a, 'a) uexpr$ (**infixr** \oplus_p 95)
is $\lambda P x b. P (get_x b)$.

```
update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms
```

Next we prove some of the key laws. Extending an alphabet twice is equivalent to extending by the composition of the two lenses.

lemma *aext-twice*: $(P \oplus_p a) \oplus_p b = P \oplus_p (a ;_L b)$
by (*pred-auto*)

The bijective Σ lens identifies the source and view types. Thus an alphabet extension using this has no effect.

lemma *aext-id* [*simp*]: $P \oplus_p 1_L = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

Literals do not depend on any variables, and thus applying an alphabet extension only alters the predicate's type, and not its valuation .

lemma *aext-lit* [*simp*]: $\langle\langle v \rangle\rangle \oplus_p a = \langle\langle v \rangle\rangle$

by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-zero [simp]: $0 \oplus_p a = 0$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-one [simp]: $1 \oplus_p a = 1$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-numeral [simp]: $\text{numeral } n \oplus_p a = \text{numeral } n$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-true [simp]: $\text{true} \oplus_p a = \text{true}$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-false [simp]: $\text{false} \oplus_p a = \text{false}$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-not [alpha]: $(\neg P) \oplus_p x = (\neg (P \oplus_p x))$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-and [alpha]: $(P \wedge Q) \oplus_p x = (P \oplus_p x \wedge Q \oplus_p x)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-or [alpha]: $(P \vee Q) \oplus_p x = (P \oplus_p x \vee Q \oplus_p x)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-imp [alpha]: $(P \Rightarrow Q) \oplus_p x = (P \oplus_p x \Rightarrow Q \oplus_p x)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-iff [alpha]: $(P \Leftrightarrow Q) \oplus_p x = (P \oplus_p x \Leftrightarrow Q \oplus_p x)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-shAll [alpha]: $(\forall x \cdot P(x)) \oplus_p a = (\forall x \cdot P(x) \oplus_p a)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-UINF-ind [alpha]: $(\bigcap x \cdot P x) \oplus_p a = (\bigcap x \cdot (P x \oplus_p a))$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-UINF-mem [alpha]: $(\bigcap x \in A \cdot P x) \oplus_p a = (\bigcap x \in A \cdot (P x \oplus_p a))$
by (pred-auto)

Alphabet extension distributes through the function liftings.

lemma aext-uop [alpha]: $\text{uop } f \ u \oplus_p a = \text{uop } f \ (u \oplus_p a)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-bop [alpha]: $\text{bop } f \ u \ v \oplus_p a = \text{bop } f \ (u \oplus_p a) \ (v \oplus_p a)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-trop [alpha]: $\text{trop } f \ u \ v \ w \oplus_p a = \text{trop } f \ (u \oplus_p a) \ (v \oplus_p a) \ (w \oplus_p a)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-qtrop [alpha]: $\text{qtrop } f \ u \ v \ w \ x \oplus_p a = \text{qtrop } f \ (u \oplus_p a) \ (v \oplus_p a) \ (w \oplus_p a) \ (x \oplus_p a)$
by (pred-auto)

lemma aext-plus [alpha]:

$(x + y) \oplus_p a = (x \oplus_p a) + (y \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-minus* [*alpha*]:
 $(x - y) \oplus_p a = (x \oplus_p a) - (y \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-uminus* [*simp*]:
 $(-x) \oplus_p a = -(x \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-times* [*alpha*]:
 $(x * y) \oplus_p a = (x \oplus_p a) * (y \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-divide* [*alpha*]:
 $(x / y) \oplus_p a = (x \oplus_p a) / (y \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

Extending a variable expression over x is equivalent to composing x with the alphabet, thus effectively yielding a variable whose source is the large alphabet.

lemma *aext-var* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{var } x \oplus_p a = \text{var } (x ;_L a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-ulambda* [*alpha*]: $((\lambda x \cdot P(x)) \oplus_p a) = (\lambda x \cdot P(x) \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-auto*)

Alphabet extension is monotonic and continuous.

lemma *aext-mono*: $P \sqsubseteq Q \implies P \oplus_p a \sqsubseteq Q \oplus_p a$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-cont* [*alpha*]: $\text{vwb-lens } a \implies (\bigsqcap A) \oplus_p a = (\bigsqcap P \in A. P \oplus_p a)$
by (*pred-simp*)

If a variable is unrestricted in a predicate, then the extended variable is unrestricted in the predicate with an alphabet extension.

lemma *unrest-aext* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket \text{mwb-lens } a; x \# p \rrbracket \implies \text{unrest } (x ;_L a) (p \oplus_p a)$
by (*transfer, simp add: lens-comp-def*)

If a given variable (or alphabet) b is independent of the extension lens a , that is, it is outside the original state-space of p , then it follows that once p is extended by a then b cannot be restricted.

lemma *unrest-aext-indep* [*unrest*]:
 $a \bowtie b \implies b \# (p \oplus_p a)$
by *pred-auto*

11.3 Expression Alphabet Restriction

Restrict an alphabet by application of a lens that demonstrates how the smaller alphabet (β) injects into the larger alphabet (α). Unlike extension, this operation can lose information if the expressions refers to variables in the larger alphabet.

lift-definition *arestr* :: $('a, ' \alpha) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow (' \beta, ' \alpha) \text{ lens} \Rightarrow ('a, ' \beta) \text{ uexpr}$ (**infixr** \vdash_e 90)

is $\lambda P x b. P \text{ (create}_x b) \text{ .}$

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms

lemma *arestr-id* [simp]: $P \upharpoonright_e 1_L = P$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-aext* [simp]: $\text{mwb-lens } a \implies (P \oplus_p a) \upharpoonright_e a = P$
 by (pred-auto)

If an expression's alphabet can be divided into two disjoint sections and the expression does not depend on the second half then restricting the expression to the first half is loss-less.

lemma *aext-arestr* [alpha]:
 assumes $\text{mwb-lens } a \text{ bij-lens } (a +_L b) \text{ } a \bowtie b \# P$
 shows $(P \upharpoonright_e a) \oplus_p a = P$
proof –
 from *assms*(2) have $1_L \subseteq_L a +_L b$
 by (simp add: *bij-lens-equiv-id lens-equiv-def*)
 with *assms*(1,3,4) show ?thesis
 apply (auto simp add: *id-lens-def lens-plus-def sublens-def lens-comp-def prod.case-eq-if*)
 apply (pred-simp)
 apply (metis *lens-indep-comm mwb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)
 done
qed

lemma *arestr-lit* [simp]: $\ll v \gg \upharpoonright_e a = \ll v \gg$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-zero* [simp]: $0 \upharpoonright_e a = 0$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-one* [simp]: $1 \upharpoonright_e a = 1$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-numeral* [simp]: $\text{numeral } n \upharpoonright_e a = \text{numeral } n$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-var* [alpha]:
 $\text{var } x \upharpoonright_e a = \text{var } (x /_L a)$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-true* [simp]: $\text{true} \upharpoonright_e a = \text{true}$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-false* [simp]: $\text{false} \upharpoonright_e a = \text{false}$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-not* [alpha]: $(\neg P) \upharpoonright_e a = (\neg (P \upharpoonright_e a))$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-and* [alpha]: $(P \wedge Q) \upharpoonright_e x = (P \upharpoonright_e x \wedge Q \upharpoonright_e x)$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-or* [alpha]: $(P \vee Q) \upharpoonright_e x = (P \upharpoonright_e x \vee Q \upharpoonright_e x)$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma *arestr-imp* [*alpha*]: $(P \Rightarrow Q) \upharpoonright_{ex} = (P \upharpoonright_{ex} \Rightarrow Q \upharpoonright_{ex})$
by (*pred-auto*)

11.4 Predicate Alphabet Restriction

In order to restrict the variables of a predicate, we also need to existentially quantify away the other variables. We can't do this at the level of expressions, as quantifiers are not applicable here. Consequently, we need a specialised version of alphabet restriction for predicates. It both restricts the variables using quantification and then removes them from the alphabet type using expression restriction.

definition *upred-ares* :: $'\alpha \text{ upred} \Rightarrow (' \beta \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \beta \text{ upred}$
where [*upred-defs*]: $\text{upred-ares } P \ a = (P \upharpoonright_v a) \upharpoonright_e a$

syntax

-upred-ares :: $\text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{salpha} \Rightarrow \text{logic}$ (**infixl** \upharpoonright_p 90)

translations

-upred-ares $P \ a == \text{CONST upred-ares } P \ a$

lemma *upred-aext-ares* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } a \Longrightarrow P \oplus_p a \upharpoonright_p a = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *upred-ares-aext* [*alpha*]:
 $a \nmid P \Longrightarrow (P \upharpoonright_p a) \oplus_p a = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *upred-arestr-lit* [*simp*]: $\ll v \gg \upharpoonright_p a = \ll v \gg$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *upred-arestr-true* [*simp*]: $\text{true} \upharpoonright_p a = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *upred-arestr-false* [*simp*]: $\text{false} \upharpoonright_p a = \text{false}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *upred-arestr-or* [*alpha*]: $(P \vee Q) \upharpoonright_{px} = (P \upharpoonright_{px} \vee Q \upharpoonright_{px})$
by (*pred-auto*)

11.5 Alphabet Lens Laws

lemma *alpha-in-var* [*alpha*]: $x ;_L \text{fst}_L = \text{in-var } x$
by (*simp add: in-var-def*)

lemma *alpha-out-var* [*alpha*]: $x ;_L \text{snd}_L = \text{out-var } x$
by (*simp add: out-var-def*)

lemma *in-var-prod-lens* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{wb-lens } Y \Longrightarrow \text{in-var } x ;_L (X \times_L Y) = \text{in-var } (x ;_L X)$
by (*simp add: in-var-def prod-as-plus lens-comp-assoc fst-lens-plus*)

lemma *out-var-prod-lens* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{wb-lens } X \Longrightarrow \text{out-var } x ;_L (X \times_L Y) = \text{out-var } (x ;_L Y)$
apply (*simp add: out-var-def prod-as-plus lens-comp-assoc*)

```

apply (subst snd-lens-plus)
using comp-wb-lens fst-vwb-lens vwb-lens-wb apply blast
apply (simp add: alpha-in-var alpha-out-var)
apply (simp)
done

```

11.6 Substitution Alphabet Extension

This allows us to extend the alphabet of a substitution, in a similar way to expressions.

definition *subst-ext* :: $'\alpha \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow ('\alpha \Longrightarrow '\beta) \Rightarrow '\beta \text{ usubst}$ (**infix** \oplus_s 65) **where**
[upred-defs]: $\sigma \oplus_s x = (\lambda s. \text{put}_x s (\sigma (\text{get}_x s)))$

lemma *id-subst-ext* [*usubst*]:
 $\text{wb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \text{id} \oplus_s x = \text{id}$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *upd-subst-ext* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \sigma(y \mapsto_s v) \oplus_s x = (\sigma \oplus_s x)(\&x:y \mapsto_s v \oplus_p x)$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *apply-subst-ext* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow (\sigma \dagger e) \oplus_p x = (\sigma \oplus_s x) \dagger (e \oplus_p x)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *aext-upred-eq* [*alpha*]:
 $((e =_u f) \oplus_p a) = ((e \oplus_p a) =_u (f \oplus_p a))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-aext-comp* [*usubst*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } a \Longrightarrow (\sigma \oplus_s a) \circ (\varrho \oplus_s a) = (\sigma \circ \varrho) \oplus_s a$
by *pred-auto*

11.7 Substitution Alphabet Restriction

This allows us to reduce the alphabet of a substitution, in a similar way to expressions.

definition *subst-res* :: $'\alpha \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow (''\beta \Longrightarrow '\alpha) \Rightarrow '\beta \text{ usubst}$ (**infix** \upharpoonright_s 65) **where**
[upred-defs]: $\sigma \upharpoonright_s x = (\lambda s. \text{get}_x (\sigma (\text{create}_x s)))$

lemma *id-subst-res* [*usubst*]:
 $\text{mwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \text{id} \upharpoonright_s x = \text{id}$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *upd-subst-res* [*alpha*]:
 $\text{mwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \sigma(\&x:y \mapsto_s v) \upharpoonright_s x = (\sigma \upharpoonright_s x)(\&x:y \mapsto_s v \upharpoonright_e x)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subst-ext-res* [*usubst*]:
 $\text{mwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow (\sigma \oplus_s x) \upharpoonright_s x = \sigma$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-subst-alpha-ext* [*unrest*]:
 $x \bowtie y \Longrightarrow x \# (P \oplus_s y)$
by (*pred-simp robust, metis lens-indep-def*)
end

12 Lifting Expressions

```
theory utp-lift
  imports
    utp-alphabet
begin
```

12.1 Lifting definitions

We define operators for converting an expression to and from a relational state space with the help of alphabet extrusion and restriction. In general throughout Isabelle/UTP we adopt the notation $\lceil P \rceil$ with some subscript to denote lifting an expression into a larger alphabet, and $\lfloor P \rfloor$ for dropping into a smaller alphabet.

The following two functions lift and drop an expression, respectively, whose alphabet is $'\alpha$, into a product alphabet $'\alpha \times '\beta$. This allows us to deal with expressions which refer only to undashed variables, and use the type-system to ensure this.

abbreviation $\text{lift-pre} :: ('a, '\alpha) \text{ueexpr} \Rightarrow ('a, '\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ueexpr} (\lceil - \rceil_<)$
where $\lceil P \rceil_< \equiv P \oplus_p \text{fst}_L$

abbreviation $\text{drop-pre} :: ('a, '\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ueexpr} \Rightarrow ('a, '\alpha) \text{ueexpr} (\lfloor - \rfloor_<)$
where $\lfloor P \rfloor_< \equiv P \upharpoonright_e \text{fst}_L$

The following two functions lift and drop an expression, respectively, whose alphabet is $'\beta$, into a product alphabet $'\alpha \times '\beta$. This allows us to deal with expressions which refer only to dashed variables.

abbreviation $\text{lift-post} :: ('a, '\beta) \text{ueexpr} \Rightarrow ('a, '\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ueexpr} (\lceil - \rceil_>)$
where $\lceil P \rceil_> \equiv P \oplus_p \text{snd}_L$

abbreviation $\text{drop-post} :: ('a, '\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ueexpr} \Rightarrow ('a, '\beta) \text{ueexpr} (\lfloor - \rfloor_>)$
where $\lfloor P \rfloor_> \equiv P \upharpoonright_e \text{snd}_L$

12.2 Lifting Laws

With the help of our alphabet laws, we can prove some intuitive laws about alphabet lifting. For example, lifting variables yields an unprimed or primed relational variable expression, respectively.

lemma $\text{lift-pre-var} [\text{simp}]$:
 $\lceil \text{var } x \rceil_< = \x
by (alpha-tac)

lemma $\text{lift-post-var} [\text{simp}]$:
 $\lceil \text{var } x \rceil_> = \x'
by (alpha-tac)

12.3 Substitution Laws

lemma $\text{pre-var-subst} [\text{usubst}]$:
 $\sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \ll v \gg) \dagger \lceil P \rceil_< = \sigma \dagger \lceil P[\ll v \gg / \&x] \rceil_<$
by (pred-simp)

12.4 Unrestriction laws

Crucially, the lifting operators allow us to demonstrate unrestricted properties. For example, we can show that no primed variable is restricted in an expression over only the first element of the state-space product type.

```
lemma unrest-dash-var-pre [unrest]:
  fixes  $x :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a)$ 
  shows  $\Sigma \# [p]_<$ 
  by (pred-auto)
```

end

13 Predicate Calculus Laws

```
theory utp-pred-laws
  imports utp-pred
begin
```

13.1 Propositional Logic

Showing that predicates form a Boolean Algebra (under the predicate operators as opposed to the lattice operators) gives us many useful laws.

```
interpretation boolean-algebra diff-upred not-upred conj-upred ( $\leq$ ) ( $<$ )
  disj-upred false-upred true-upred
  by (unfold-locales; pred-auto)
```

```
lemma taut-true [simp]:  $'true'$ 
  by (pred-auto)
```

```
lemma taut-false [simp]:  $'false' = False$ 
  by (pred-auto)
```

```
lemma taut-conj:  $'A \wedge B' = ('A' \wedge 'B')$ 
  by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma taut-conj-elim [elim!]:
   $\llbracket 'A \wedge B'; \llbracket 'A'; 'B' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$ 
  by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma taut-refine-impl:  $\llbracket Q \sqsubseteq P; 'P' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow 'Q'$ 
  by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma taut-shEx-elim:
   $\llbracket '(\exists x. P x)'; \bigwedge x. \Sigma \# P x; \bigwedge x. 'P x' \Longrightarrow Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q$ 
  by (rel-blast)
```

Linking refinement and HOL implication

```
lemma refine-prop-intro:
  assumes  $\Sigma \# P \Sigma \# Q$   $'Q' \Longrightarrow 'P'$ 
  shows  $P \sqsubseteq Q$ 
  using assms
  by (pred-auto)
```

lemma *taut-not*: $\Sigma \# P \implies (\neg 'P') = '\neg P'$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *taut-shAll-intro*:
 $\forall x. 'P x' \implies \forall x. P x$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *taut-shAll-intro-2*:
 $\forall x y. 'P x y' \implies \forall (x, y). P x y$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *taut-impl-intro*:
 $\llbracket \Sigma \# P; 'P' \implies 'Q' \rrbracket \implies 'P \Rightarrow Q'$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *upred-eval-taut*:
 $'P[\llbracket b \rrbracket / \&\mathbf{v}]' = \llbracket P \rrbracket_e b$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *refBy-order*: $P \sqsubseteq Q = 'Q \Rightarrow P'$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-idem [simp]*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge P) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-idem [simp]*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee P) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-comm*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge Q) = (Q \wedge P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-comm*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee Q) = (Q \vee P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-subst*: $P = R \implies ((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge Q) = (R \wedge Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-subst*: $P = R \implies ((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee Q) = (R \vee Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-assoc*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge Q) \wedge S = (P \wedge (Q \wedge S))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-assoc*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee Q) \vee S = (P \vee (Q \vee S))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-disj-abs*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge (P \vee Q)) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-conj-abs*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee (P \wedge Q)) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-disj-distr*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge (Q \vee R)) = ((P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge R))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-conj-distr*: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee (Q \wedge R)) = ((P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *true-disj-zero* [*simp*]:
 $(P \vee \text{true}) = \text{true} \quad (\text{true} \vee P) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *true-conj-zero* [*simp*]:
 $(P \wedge \text{false}) = \text{false} \quad (\text{false} \wedge P) = \text{false}$
by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *false-sup* [*simp*]: $\text{false} \sqcap P = P \quad P \sqcap \text{false} = P$
by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *true-inf* [*simp*]: $\text{true} \sqcup P = P \quad P \sqcup \text{true} = P$
by (*pred-auto*)⁺

lemma *imp-vacuous* [*simp*]: $(\text{false} \Rightarrow u) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *imp-true* [*simp*]: $(p \Rightarrow \text{true}) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *true-imp* [*simp*]: $(\text{true} \Rightarrow p) = p$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *impl-mp1* [*simp*]: $(P \wedge (P \Rightarrow Q)) = (P \wedge Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *impl-mp2* [*simp*]: $((P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge P) = (Q \wedge P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *impl-adjoin*: $((P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge R) = ((P \wedge R \Rightarrow Q \wedge R) \wedge R)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *impl-refine-intro*:
 $\llbracket Q_1 \sqsubseteq P_1; P_2 \sqsubseteq (P_1 \wedge Q_2) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P_1 \Rightarrow P_2) \sqsubseteq (Q_1 \Rightarrow Q_2)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *spec-refine*:
 $Q \sqsubseteq (P \wedge R) \Longrightarrow (P \Rightarrow Q) \sqsubseteq R$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *impl-disjI*: $\llbracket 'P \Rightarrow R'; 'Q \Rightarrow R' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow '(P \vee Q) \Rightarrow R'$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *conditional-iff*:
 $(P \Rightarrow Q) = (P \Rightarrow R) \longleftrightarrow 'P \Rightarrow (Q \Leftrightarrow R)'$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *p-and-not-p* [*simp*]: $(P \wedge \neg P) = \text{false}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *p-or-not-p* [*simp*]: $(P \vee \neg P) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *p-imp-p* [simp]: $(P \Rightarrow P) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *p-iff-p* [simp]: $(P \Leftrightarrow P) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *p-imp-false* [simp]: $(P \Rightarrow \text{false}) = (\neg P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-conj-deMorgans* [simp]: $(\neg ((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge Q)) = ((\neg P) \vee (\neg Q))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-disj-deMorgans* [simp]: $(\neg ((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \vee Q)) = ((\neg P) \wedge (\neg Q))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-disj-not-abs* [simp]: $((P::'\alpha \text{ upred}) \wedge ((\neg P) \vee Q)) = (P \wedge Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subsumption1*:
 $'P \Rightarrow Q' \Longrightarrow (P \vee Q) = Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *subsumption2*:
 $'Q \Rightarrow P' \Longrightarrow (P \vee Q) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *neg-conj-cancel1*: $(\neg P \wedge (P \vee Q)) = (\neg P \wedge Q :: '\alpha \text{ upred})$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *neg-conj-cancel2*: $(\neg Q \wedge (P \vee Q)) = (\neg Q \wedge P :: '\alpha \text{ upred})$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *double-negation* [simp]: $(\neg \neg (P::'\alpha \text{ upred})) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *true-not-false* [simp]: $\text{true} \neq \text{false} \text{ false} \neq \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)+

lemma *closure-conj-distr*: $([P]_u \wedge [Q]_u) = [P \wedge Q]_u$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *closure-imp-distr*: $'[P \Rightarrow Q]_u \Rightarrow [P]_u \Rightarrow [Q]_u'$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *true-iff* [simp]: $(P \Leftrightarrow \text{true}) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *taut-iff-eq*:
 $'P \Leftrightarrow Q' \longleftrightarrow (P = Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *impl-alt-def*: $(P \Rightarrow Q) = (\neg P \vee Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

13.2 Lattice laws

lemma *uinf-or*:

fixes $P Q :: 'a \text{ upred}$
shows $(P \sqcap Q) = (P \vee Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *usup-and*:

fixes $P Q :: 'a \text{ upred}$
shows $(P \sqcup Q) = (P \wedge Q)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-alt-def*:

$(\bigcap i \mid A(i) \cdot P(i)) = (\bigcap i \cdot A(i) \wedge P(i))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *USUP-true* [*simp*]: $(\bigcup P \mid F(P) \cdot \text{true}) = \text{true}$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-mem-UNIV* [*simp*]: $(\bigcap x \in \text{UNIV} \cdot P(x)) = (\bigcap x \cdot P(x))$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *USUP-mem-UNIV* [*simp*]: $(\bigcup x \in \text{UNIV} \cdot P(x)) = (\bigcup x \cdot P(x))$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *USUP-false* [*simp*]: $(\bigcup i \cdot \text{false}) = \text{false}$

by (*pred-simp*)

lemma *USUP-mem-false* [*simp*]: $I \neq \{\} \implies (\bigcup i \in I \cdot \text{false}) = \text{false}$

by (*rel-simp*)

lemma *USUP-where-false* [*simp*]: $(\bigcup i \mid \text{false} \cdot P(i)) = \text{true}$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *UINF-true* [*simp*]: $(\bigcap i \cdot \text{true}) = \text{true}$

by (*pred-simp*)

lemma *UINF-ind-const* [*simp*]:

$(\bigcap i \cdot P) = P$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *UINF-mem-true* [*simp*]: $A \neq \{\} \implies (\bigcap i \in A \cdot \text{true}) = \text{true}$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-false* [*simp*]: $(\bigcap i \mid P(i) \cdot \text{false}) = \text{false}$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-where-false* [*simp*]: $(\bigcap i \mid \text{false} \cdot P(i)) = \text{false}$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *UINF-cong-eq*:

$\llbracket \bigwedge x. P_1(x) = P_2(x); \bigwedge x. 'P_1(x) \Rightarrow Q_1(x) =_u Q_2(x)' \rrbracket \implies$
 $(\bigcap x \mid P_1(x) \cdot Q_1(x)) = (\bigcap x \mid P_2(x) \cdot Q_2(x))$

by (*unfold UINF-def, pred-simp, metis*)

lemma *UINF-as-Sup*: $(\bigcap P \in \mathcal{P} \cdot P) = \bigcap \mathcal{P}$

```

apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Sup-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (rule cong[of Sup])
  apply (auto)
done

lemma UINF-as-Sup-collect:  $(\bigcap P \in A \cdot f(P)) = (\bigcap P \in A. f(P))$ 
apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Sup-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)
done

lemma UINF-as-Sup-collect':  $(\bigcap P \cdot f(P)) = (\bigcap P. f(P))$ 
apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Sup-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (simp add: full-SetCompr-eq)
done

lemma UINF-as-Sup-image:  $(\bigcap P \mid \ll P \gg \in_u \ll A \gg \cdot f(P)) = \bigcap (f \restriction A)$ 
apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Sup-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (rule cong[of Sup])
  apply (auto)
done

lemma USUP-as-Inf:  $(\bigsqcup P \in \mathcal{P} \cdot P) = \bigsqcup \mathcal{P}$ 
apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Inf-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (rule cong[of Inf])
  apply (auto)
done

lemma USUP-as-Inf-collect:  $(\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot f(P)) = (\bigsqcup P \in A. f(P))$ 
apply (pred-simp)
apply (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)
done

lemma USUP-as-Inf-collect':  $(\bigsqcup P \cdot f(P)) = (\bigsqcup P. f(P))$ 
apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Sup-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (simp add: full-SetCompr-eq)
done

lemma USUP-as-Inf-image:  $(\bigsqcup P \in \mathcal{P} \cdot f(P)) = \bigsqcup (f \restriction \mathcal{P})$ 
apply (simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq Inf-ueexpr-def)
apply (pred-simp)
apply (rule cong[of Inf])
  apply (auto)
done

lemma USUP-image-eq [simp]:  $USUP (\lambda i. \ll i \gg \in_u \ll f \restriction A \gg) g = (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot g(f(i)))$ 
by (pred-simp, rule-tac cong[of Inf Inf], auto)

lemma UINF-image-eq [simp]:  $UINF (\lambda i. \ll i \gg \in_u \ll f \restriction A \gg) g = (\bigcap i \in A \cdot g(f(i)))$ 
by (pred-simp, rule-tac cong[of Sup Sup], auto)

```

lemma *subst-continuous* [*usubst*]: $\sigma \dagger (\prod A) = (\prod \{\sigma \dagger P \mid P. P \in A\})$
by (*simp add: UINF-as-Sup[THEN sym] usubst setcompr-eq-image*)

lemma *not-UINF*: $(\neg (\prod_{i \in A} P(i))) = (\bigsqcup_{i \in A} \neg P(i))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-USUP*: $(\neg (\bigsqcup_{i \in A} P(i))) = (\prod_{i \in A} \neg P(i))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-UINF-ind*: $(\neg (\prod i \cdot P(i))) = (\bigsqcup i \cdot \neg P(i))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-USUP-ind*: $(\neg (\bigsqcup i \cdot P(i))) = (\prod i \cdot \neg P(i))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-empty* [*simp*]: $(\prod i \in \{\} \cdot P(i)) = \text{false}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-insert* [*simp*]: $(\prod_{i \in \text{insert } x \text{ } xs} P(i)) = (P(x) \sqcap (\prod_{i \in xs} P(i)))$
apply (*pred-simp*)
apply (*subst Sup-insert[THEN sym]*)
apply (*rule-tac cong[of Sup Sup]*)
apply (*auto*)
done

lemma *UINF-atLeast-first*:
 $P(n) \sqcap (\prod_{i \in \{\text{Suc } n..\}} P(i)) = (\prod_{i \in \{n..\}} P(i))$
proof –
have *insert n {Suc n..} = {n..}*
by (*auto*)
thus *?thesis*
by (*metis UINF-insert*)
qed

lemma *UINF-atLeast-Suc*:
 $(\prod_{i \in \{\text{Suc } m..\}} P(i)) = (\prod_{i \in \{m..\}} P(\text{Suc } i))$
by (*rel-simp, metis (full-types) Suc-le-D not-less-eq-eq*)

lemma *USUP-empty* [*simp*]: $(\bigsqcup i \in \{\} \cdot P(i)) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *USUP-insert* [*simp*]: $(\bigsqcup_{i \in \text{insert } x \text{ } xs} P(i)) = (P(x) \sqcup (\bigsqcup_{i \in xs} P(i)))$
apply (*pred-simp*)
apply (*subst Inf-insert[THEN sym]*)
apply (*rule-tac cong[of Inf Inf]*)
apply (*auto*)
done

lemma *USUP-atLeast-first*:
 $(P(n) \wedge (\bigsqcup_{i \in \{\text{Suc } n..\}} P(i))) = (\bigsqcup_{i \in \{n..\}} P(i))$
proof –
have *insert n {Suc n..} = {n..}*
by (*auto*)
thus *?thesis*

by (*metis USUP-insert conj-upred-def*)
qed

lemma *USUP-atLeast-Suc*:

$(\bigsqcup i \in \{Suc\ m..\} \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in \{m..\} \cdot P(Suc\ i))$
 by (*rel-simp, metis (full-types) Suc-le-D not-less-eq-eq*)

lemma *conj-UINF-dist*:

$(P \wedge (\bigcap Q \in S \cdot F(Q))) = (\bigcap Q \in S \cdot P \wedge F(Q))$
 by (*simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq, pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-UINF-ind-dist*:

$(P \wedge (\bigcap Q \cdot F(Q))) = (\bigcap Q \cdot P \wedge F(Q))$
 by *pred-auto*

lemma *disj-UINF-dist*:

$S \neq \{\} \implies (P \vee (\bigcap Q \in S \cdot F(Q))) = (\bigcap Q \in S \cdot P \vee F(Q))$
 by (*simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq, pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-conj-UINF [simp]*:

$((\bigcap i \in I \cdot P(i)) \vee (\bigcap i \in I \cdot Q(i))) = (\bigcap i \in I \cdot P(i) \vee Q(i))$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *conj-USUP-dist*:

$S \neq \{\} \implies (P \wedge (\bigsqcup Q \in S \cdot F(Q))) = (\bigsqcup Q \in S \cdot P \wedge F(Q))$
 by (*subst ueqpr-eq-iff, auto simp add: conj-upred-def USUP.rep-eq inf-ueqpr.rep-eq bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq*)

lemma *USUP-conj-USUP [simp]*: $((\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot F(P)) \wedge (\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot G(P))) = (\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot F(P) \wedge G(P))$

by (*simp add: upred-defs bop.rep-eq lit.rep-eq, pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-all-cong [cong]*:

assumes $\bigwedge P. F(P) = G(P)$
shows $(\bigcap P \cdot F(P)) = (\bigcap P \cdot G(P))$
 by (*simp add: UINF-as-Sup-collect assms*)

lemma *UINF-cong*:

assumes $\bigwedge P. P \in A \implies F(P) = G(P)$
shows $(\bigcap P \in A \cdot F(P)) = (\bigcap P \in A \cdot G(P))$
 by (*simp add: UINF-as-Sup-collect assms*)

lemma *USUP-all-cong*:

assumes $\bigwedge P. F(P) = G(P)$
shows $(\bigsqcup P \cdot F(P)) = (\bigsqcup P \cdot G(P))$
 by (*simp add: assms*)

lemma *USUP-cong*:

assumes $\bigwedge P. P \in A \implies F(P) = G(P)$
shows $(\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot F(P)) = (\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot G(P))$
 by (*simp add: USUP-as-Inf-collect assms*)

lemma *UINF-subset-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies (\bigcap P \in B \cdot F(P)) \sqsubseteq (\bigcap P \in A \cdot F(P))$

by (*simp add: SUP-subset-mono UINF-as-Sup-collect*)

lemma *USUP-subset-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies (\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot F(P)) \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcup P \in B \cdot F(P))$

by (simp add: INF-superset-mono USUP-as-Inf-collect)

lemma UINF-impl: $(\prod P \in A \cdot F(P) \Rightarrow G(P)) = ((\bigsqcup P \in A \cdot F(P)) \Rightarrow (\prod P \in A \cdot G(P)))$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma USUP-is-forall: $(\bigsqcup x \cdot P(x)) = (\forall x \cdot P(x))$
 by (pred-simp)

lemma USUP-ind-is-forall: $(\bigsqcup x \in A \cdot P(x)) = (\forall x \in \ll A \gg \cdot P(x))$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma UINF-is-exists: $(\prod x \cdot P(x)) = (\exists x \cdot P(x))$
 by (pred-simp)

lemma UINF-all-nats [simp]:
 fixes $P :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ upred}$
 shows $(\prod n \cdot \prod i \in \{0..n\} \cdot P(i)) = (\prod n \cdot P(n))$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma USUP-all-nats [simp]:
 fixes $P :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \text{ upred}$
 shows $(\bigsqcup n \cdot \bigsqcup i \in \{0..n\} \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup n \cdot P(n))$
 by (pred-auto)

lemma UINF-upto-expand-first:
 $m < n \implies (\prod i \in \{m..<n\} \cdot P(i)) = ((P(m) :: 'a \text{ upred}) \vee (\prod i \in \{Suc\ m..<n\} \cdot P(i)))$
 apply (rel-auto) using Suc-leI le-eq-less-or-eq by auto

lemma UINF-upto-expand-last:
 $(\prod i \in \{0..<Suc(n)\} \cdot P(i)) = ((\prod i \in \{0..<n\} \cdot P(i)) \vee P(n))$
 apply (rel-auto)
 using less-SucE by blast

lemma UINF-Suc-shift: $(\prod i \in \{Suc\ 0..<Suc\ n\} \cdot P(i)) = (\prod i \in \{0..<n\} \cdot P(Suc\ i))$
 apply (rel-simp)
 apply (rule cong[of Sup], auto)
 using less-Suc-eq-0-disj by auto

lemma USUP-upto-expand-first:
 $(\bigsqcup i \in \{0..<Suc(n)\} \cdot P(i)) = (P(0) \wedge (\bigsqcup i \in \{1..<Suc(n)\} \cdot P(i)))$
 apply (rel-auto)
 using not-less by auto

lemma USUP-Suc-shift: $(\bigsqcup i \in \{Suc\ 0..<Suc\ n\} \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in \{0..<n\} \cdot P(Suc\ i))$
 apply (rel-simp)
 apply (rule cong[of Inf], auto)
 using less-Suc-eq-0-disj by auto

lemma UINF-list-conv:
 $(\prod i \in \{0..<length(xs)\} \cdot f\ (xs\ !\ i)) = foldr\ (\vee)\ (map\ f\ xs)\ false$
 apply (induct xs)
 apply (rel-auto)
 apply (simp add: UINF-upto-expand-first UINF-Suc-shift)
 done

lemma *USUP-list-conv*:
 $(\bigsqcup i \in \{0..<\text{length}(xs)\} \cdot f (xs ! i)) = \text{foldr } (\wedge) (\text{map } f xs) \text{ true}$
apply (*induct xs*)
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*simp-all add: USUP-upto-expand-first USUP-Suc-shift*)
done

lemma *UINF-refines*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies P \sqsubseteq Q i \rrbracket \implies P \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcap i \in I \cdot Q i)$
by (*simp add: UINF-as-Sup-collect,metis SUP-least*)

lemma *UINF-refines'*:
assumes $\bigwedge i. P \sqsubseteq Q(i)$
shows $P \sqsubseteq (\bigsqcap i \cdot Q(i))$
using *assms*
apply (*rel-auto*) **using** *Sup-le-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *UINF-pred-ueq [simp]*:
 $(\bigsqcap x \mid \ll x \gg =_u v \cdot P(x)) = (P x) \llbracket x \rightarrow v \rrbracket$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *UINF-pred-lit-eq [simp]*:
 $(\bigsqcap x \mid \ll x = v \gg \cdot P(x)) = (P v)$
by (*pred-auto*)

13.3 Equality laws

lemma *eq-upred-refl [simp]*: $(x =_u x) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *eq-upred-sym*: $(x =_u y) = (y =_u x)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *eq-cong-left*:
assumes $\text{vwb-lens } x \ \$x \ \# \ Q \ \$x' \ \# \ Q \ \$x \ \# \ R \ \$x' \ \# \ R$
shows $((\$x' =_u \$x \wedge Q) = (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge R)) \longleftrightarrow (Q = R)$
using *assms*
by (*pred-simp, (meson mwb-lens-def vwb-lens-mwb weak-lens-def)+*)

lemma *conj-eq-in-var-subst*:
fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'a)$
assumes $\text{vwb-lens } x$
shows $(P \wedge \$x =_u v) = (P \llbracket v / \$x \rrbracket \wedge \$x =_u v)$
using *assms*
by (*pred-simp, (metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put)+*)

lemma *conj-eq-out-var-subst*:
fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'a)$
assumes $\text{vwb-lens } x$
shows $(P \wedge \$x' =_u v) = (P \llbracket v / \$x' \rrbracket \wedge \$x' =_u v)$
using *assms*
by (*pred-simp, (metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put)+*)

lemma *conj-pos-var-subst*:
assumes $\text{vwb-lens } x$
shows $(\$x \wedge Q) = (\$x \wedge Q \llbracket \text{true} / \$x \rrbracket)$

```

using assms
by (pred-auto, metis (full-types) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put, metis (full-types) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put)

lemma conj-neg-var-subst:
  assumes vwb-lens x
  shows  $(\neg \$x \wedge Q) = (\neg \$x \wedge Q[\text{false}/\$x])$ 
  using assms
  by (pred-auto, metis (full-types) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put, metis (full-types) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put)

lemma upred-eq-true [simp]:  $(p =_u \text{true}) = p$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma upred-eq-false [simp]:  $(p =_u \text{false}) = (\neg p)$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma upred-true-eq [simp]:  $(\text{true} =_u p) = p$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma upred-false-eq [simp]:  $(\text{false} =_u p) = (\neg p)$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma conj-var-subst:
  assumes vwb-lens x
  shows  $(P \wedge \text{var } x =_u v) = (P[v/x] \wedge \text{var } x =_u v)$ 
  using assms
  by (pred-simp, (metis (full-types) vwb-lens-def wb-lens.get-put)+)

```

13.4 HOL Variable Quantifiers

```

lemma shEx-unbound [simp]:  $(\exists x \cdot P) = P$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma shEx-bool [simp]:  $\text{shEx } P = (P \text{ True} \vee P \text{ False})$ 
  by (pred-simp, metis (full-types))

lemma shEx-commute:  $(\exists x \cdot \exists y \cdot P \ x \ y) = (\exists y \cdot \exists x \cdot P \ x \ y)$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma shEx-cong:  $[\bigwedge x. P \ x = Q \ x] \implies \text{shEx } P = \text{shEx } Q$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma shEx-insert:  $(\exists x \in \text{insert}_u \ y \ A \cdot P(x)) = (P(x)[x \rightarrow y] \vee (\exists x \in A \cdot P(x)))$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma shEx-one-point:  $(\exists x \cdot \langle x \rangle =_u v \wedge P(x)) = P(x)[x \rightarrow v]$ 
  by (rel-auto)

lemma shAll-unbound [simp]:  $(\forall x \cdot P) = P$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma shAll-bool [simp]:  $\text{shAll } P = (P \text{ True} \wedge P \text{ False})$ 
  by (pred-simp, metis (full-types))

lemma shAll-cong:  $[\bigwedge x. P \ x = Q \ x] \implies \text{shAll } P = \text{shAll } Q$ 
  by (pred-auto)

```

Quantifier lifting

named-theorems *uquant-lift*

lemma *shEx-lift-conj-1* [*uquant-lift*]:
 $((\exists x \cdot P(x)) \wedge Q) = (\exists x \cdot P(x) \wedge Q)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *shEx-lift-conj-2* [*uquant-lift*]:
 $(P \wedge (\exists x \cdot Q(x))) = (\exists x \cdot P \wedge Q(x))$
 by (*pred-auto*)

13.5 Case Splitting

lemma *eq-split-subst*:
 assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $(P = Q) \longleftrightarrow (\forall v. P[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x] = Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x])$
 using *assms*
 by (*pred-auto*, *metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.source-stability*)

lemma *eq-split-substI*:
 assumes *vwb-lens* *x* $\bigwedge v. P[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x] = Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x]$
 shows $P = Q$
 using *assms*(1) *assms*(2) *eq-split-subst* **by** *blast*

lemma *taut-split-subst*:
 assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $\langle P \rangle \longleftrightarrow (\forall v. \langle P[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x] \rangle)$
 using *assms*
 by (*pred-auto*, *metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.source-stability*)

lemma *eq-split*:
 assumes $\langle P \Rightarrow Q \rangle \langle Q \Rightarrow P \rangle$
 shows $P = Q$
 using *assms*
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *bool-eq-splitI*:
 assumes *vwb-lens* *x* $P[\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket/x] = Q[\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket/x]$ $P[\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket/x] = Q[\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket/x]$
 shows $P = Q$
 by (*metis (full-types) assms eq-split-subst false-alt-def true-alt-def*)

lemma *subst-bool-split*:
 assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $\langle P \rangle = \langle (P[\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket/x] \wedge P[\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket/x]) \rangle$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\langle P \rangle = (\forall v. \langle P[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x] \rangle)$

by (*subst taut-split-subst[of x], auto*)

also have $\dots = (\langle P[\llbracket \text{True} \rrbracket/x] \rangle \wedge \langle P[\llbracket \text{False} \rrbracket/x] \rangle)$

by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)

also have $\dots = \langle (P[\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket/x] \wedge P[\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket/x]) \rangle$

by (*pred-auto*)

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *subst-eq-replace*:

fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'a)$
shows $(p \llbracket u/x \rrbracket \wedge u =_u v) = (p \llbracket v/x \rrbracket \wedge u =_u v)$
by $(pred-auto)$

13.6 UTP Quantifiers

lemma *one-point*:

assumes $mwb-lens\ x\ x \nmid v$
shows $(\exists\ x \cdot P \wedge var\ x =_u v) = P \llbracket v/x \rrbracket$
using $assms$
by $(pred-auto)$

lemma *exists-twice*: $mwb-lens\ x \implies (\exists\ x \cdot \exists\ x \cdot P) = (\exists\ x \cdot P)$
by $(pred-auto)$

lemma *all-twice*: $mwb-lens\ x \implies (\forall\ x \cdot \forall\ x \cdot P) = (\forall\ x \cdot P)$
by $(pred-auto)$

lemma *exists-sub*: $\llbracket mwb-lens\ y; x \subseteq_L y \rrbracket \implies (\exists\ x \cdot \exists\ y \cdot P) = (\exists\ y \cdot P)$
by $(pred-auto)$

lemma *all-sub*: $\llbracket mwb-lens\ y; x \subseteq_L y \rrbracket \implies (\forall\ x \cdot \forall\ y \cdot P) = (\forall\ y \cdot P)$
by $(pred-auto)$

lemma *ex-commute*:

assumes $x \bowtie y$
shows $(\exists\ x \cdot \exists\ y \cdot P) = (\exists\ y \cdot \exists\ x \cdot P)$
using $assms$
apply $(pred-auto)$
using $lens-indep-comm$ **apply** $fastforce+$
done

lemma *all-commute*:

assumes $x \bowtie y$
shows $(\forall\ x \cdot \forall\ y \cdot P) = (\forall\ y \cdot \forall\ x \cdot P)$
using $assms$
apply $(pred-auto)$
using $lens-indep-comm$ **apply** $fastforce+$
done

lemma *ex-equiv*:

assumes $x \approx_L y$
shows $(\exists\ x \cdot P) = (\exists\ y \cdot P)$
using $assms$
by $(pred-simp,metis\ (no-types, lifting)\ lens.select-convs(2))$

lemma *all-equiv*:

assumes $x \approx_L y$
shows $(\forall\ x \cdot P) = (\forall\ y \cdot P)$
using $assms$
by $(pred-simp,metis\ (no-types, lifting)\ lens.select-convs(2))$

lemma *ex-zero*:

$(\exists\ \emptyset \cdot P) = P$
by $(pred-auto)$

lemma *all-zero*:

$(\forall \emptyset \cdot P) = P$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *ex-plus*:

$(\exists y; x \cdot P) = (\exists x \cdot \exists y \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *all-plus*:

$(\forall y; x \cdot P) = (\forall x \cdot \forall y \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *closure-all*:

$[P]_u = (\forall \Sigma \cdot P)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unrest-as-exists*:

$wb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (x \# P) \longleftrightarrow ((\exists x \cdot P) = P)$
by (*pred-simp*, *metis* *wb-lens.put-eq*)

lemma *ex-mono*: $P \sqsubseteq Q \implies (\exists x \cdot P) \sqsubseteq (\exists x \cdot Q)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *ex-weakens*: $wb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (\exists x \cdot P) \sqsubseteq P$

by (*pred-simp*, *metis* *wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *all-mono*: $P \sqsubseteq Q \implies (\forall x \cdot P) \sqsubseteq (\forall x \cdot Q)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *all-strengthens*: $wb\text{-}lens\ x \implies P \sqsubseteq (\forall x \cdot P)$

by (*pred-simp*, *metis* *wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *ex-unrest*: $x \# P \implies (\exists x \cdot P) = P$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *all-unrest*: $x \# P \implies (\forall x \cdot P) = P$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-ex-not*: $\neg (\exists x \cdot \neg P) = (\forall x \cdot P)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-all-not*: $\neg (\forall x \cdot \neg P) = (\exists x \cdot P)$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *ex-conj-contr-left*: $x \# P \implies (\exists x \cdot P \wedge Q) = (P \wedge (\exists x \cdot Q))$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *ex-conj-contr-right*: $x \# Q \implies (\exists x \cdot P \wedge Q) = ((\exists x \cdot P) \wedge Q)$

by (*pred-auto*)

13.7 Variable Restriction

lemma *var-res-all*:

$P \upharpoonright_v \Sigma = P$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *var-res-twice*:
 $mwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies P \vdash_v x \vdash_v x = P \vdash_v x$
by (*pred-auto*)

13.8 Conditional laws

lemma *cond-def*:
 $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = ((b \wedge P) \vee ((\neg b) \wedge Q))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-idem* [*simp*]: $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright P) = P$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-true-false* [*simp*]: $true \triangleleft b \triangleright false = b$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-symm*: $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (Q \triangleleft \neg b \triangleright P)$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-assoc*: $((P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) \triangleleft c \triangleright R) = (P \triangleleft b \wedge c \triangleright (Q \triangleleft c \triangleright R))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-distr*: $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright (Q \triangleleft c \triangleright R)) = ((P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) \triangleleft c \triangleright (P \triangleleft b \triangleright R))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-unit-T* [*simp*]: $(P \triangleleft true \triangleright Q) = P$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-unit-F* [*simp*]: $(P \triangleleft false \triangleright Q) = Q$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-conj-not*: $((P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) \wedge (\neg b)) = (Q \wedge (\neg b))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *cond-and-T-integrate*:
 $((P \wedge b) \vee (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright R)) = ((P \vee Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright R)$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-L6*: $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright R)) = (P \triangleleft b \triangleright R)$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-L7*: $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright (P \triangleleft c \triangleright Q)) = (P \triangleleft b \vee c \triangleright Q)$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-and-distr*: $((P \wedge Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (R \wedge S)) = ((P \triangleleft b \triangleright R) \wedge (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright S))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-or-distr*: $((P \vee Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (R \vee S)) = ((P \triangleleft b \triangleright R) \vee (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright S))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-imp-distr*:
 $((P \Rightarrow Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (R \Rightarrow S)) = ((P \triangleleft b \triangleright R) \Rightarrow (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright S))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-eq-distr*:
 $((P \Leftrightarrow Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (R \Leftrightarrow S)) = ((P \triangleleft b \triangleright R) \Leftrightarrow (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright S))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-conj-distr*: $(P \wedge (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright S)) = ((P \wedge Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (P \wedge S))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-disj-distr*: $(P \vee (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright S)) = ((P \vee Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (P \vee S))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-neg*: $\neg (P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = ((\neg P) \triangleleft b \triangleright (\neg Q))$ **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-conj*: $P \triangleleft b \wedge c \triangleright Q = (P \triangleleft c \triangleright Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright Q$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *spec-cond-dist*: $(P \Rightarrow (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright R)) = ((P \Rightarrow Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (P \Rightarrow R))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-USUP-dist*: $(\bigsqcup P \in S \cdot F(P)) \triangleleft b \triangleright (\bigsqcup P \in S \cdot G(P)) = (\bigsqcup P \in S \cdot F(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright G(P))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-UINF-dist*: $(\prod P \in S \cdot F(P)) \triangleleft b \triangleright (\prod P \in S \cdot G(P)) = (\prod P \in S \cdot F(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright G(P))$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *cond-var-subst-left*:
assumes *vwb-lens x*
shows $(P \llbracket \text{true}/x \rrbracket \triangleleft \text{var } x \triangleright Q) = (P \triangleleft \text{var } x \triangleright Q)$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*, *metis (full-types) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *cond-var-subst-right*:
assumes *vwb-lens x*
shows $(P \triangleleft \text{var } x \triangleright Q \llbracket \text{false}/x \rrbracket) = (P \triangleleft \text{var } x \triangleright Q)$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*, *metis (full-types) vwb-lens.put-eq*)

lemma *cond-var-split*:
vwb-lens x $\implies (P \llbracket \text{true}/x \rrbracket \triangleleft \text{var } x \triangleright P \llbracket \text{false}/x \rrbracket) = P$
by (*rel-simp*, (*metis (full-types) vwb-lens.put-eq*)+)

lemma *cond-assign-subst*:
vwb-lens x $\implies (P \triangleleft \text{utp-expr.var } x =_u v \triangleright Q) = (P \llbracket v/x \rrbracket \triangleleft \text{utp-expr.var } x =_u v \triangleright Q)$
apply (*rel-simp*) **using** *vwb-lens.put-eq* **by** *force*

lemma *conj-conds*:
 $(P1 \triangleleft b \triangleright Q1 \wedge P2 \triangleleft b \triangleright Q2) = (P1 \wedge P2) \triangleleft b \triangleright (Q1 \wedge Q2)$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *disj-conds*:
 $(P1 \triangleleft b \triangleright Q1 \vee P2 \triangleleft b \triangleright Q2) = (P1 \vee P2) \triangleleft b \triangleright (Q1 \vee Q2)$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *cond-mono*:
 $\llbracket P1 \sqsubseteq P2; Q1 \sqsubseteq Q2 \rrbracket \implies (P1 \triangleleft b \triangleright Q1) \sqsubseteq (P2 \triangleleft b \triangleright Q2)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *cond-monotonic*:
 $\llbracket \text{mono } P; \text{mono } Q \rrbracket \implies \text{mono } (\lambda X. P X \triangleleft b \triangleright Q X)$
by (*simp add: mono-def, rel-blast*)

13.9 Additional Expression Laws

lemma *le-pred-refl [simp]*:
fixes $x :: ('a::\text{preorder}, 'a) \text{ uexpr}$
shows $(x \leq_u x) = \text{true}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *uzero-le-laws [simp]*:
 $(0 :: ('a::\{\text{linordered-semidom}\}, 'a) \text{ uexpr}) \leq_u \text{numeral } x = \text{true}$
 $(1 :: ('a::\{\text{linordered-semidom}\}, 'a) \text{ uexpr}) \leq_u \text{numeral } x = \text{true}$
 $(0 :: ('a::\{\text{linordered-semidom}\}, 'a) \text{ uexpr}) \leq_u 1 = \text{true}$
by (*pred-simp*)+

lemma *unumeral-le-1 [simp]*:
assumes $(\text{numeral } i :: 'a::\{\text{numeral}, \text{ord}\}) \leq \text{numeral } j$

shows (*numeral* $i :: ('a, 'α) uexpr \leq_u \text{numeral } j = \text{true}$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *unumeral-le-2* [*simp*]:
assumes (*numeral* $i :: 'a :: \{\text{numeral}, \text{linorder}\} > \text{numeral } j$
shows (*numeral* $i :: ('a, 'α) uexpr \leq_u \text{numeral } j = \text{false}$
using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*)

lemma *uset-laws* [*simp*]:
 $x \in_u \{\} = \text{false}$
 $x \in_u \{m..n\} = (m \leq_u x \wedge x \leq_u n)$
by (*pred-auto*)**+**

lemma *ulit-eq* [*simp*]: $x = y \implies (\llbracket x \rrbracket =_u \llbracket y \rrbracket) = \text{true}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *ulit-neq* [*simp*]: $x \neq y \implies (\llbracket x \rrbracket =_u \llbracket y \rrbracket) = \text{false}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *uset-mems* [*simp*]:
 $x \in_u \{y\} = (x =_u y)$
 $x \in_u A \cup_u B = (x \in_u A \vee x \in_u B)$
 $x \in_u A \cap_u B = (x \in_u A \wedge x \in_u B)$
by (*rel-auto*)**+**

13.10 Refinement By Observation

Function to obtain the set of observations of a predicate

definition *obs-upred* :: $'α \text{ upred} \Rightarrow 'α \text{ set } ([_]_o)$
where [*upred-defs*]: $\llbracket P \rrbracket_o = \{b. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e b\}$

lemma *obs-upred-refine-iff*:
 $P \sqsubseteq Q \longleftrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_o \subseteq \llbracket P \rrbracket_o$
by (*pred-auto*)

A refinement can be demonstrated by considering only the observations of the predicates which are relevant, i.e. not unrestricted, for them. In other words, if the alphabet can be split into two disjoint segments, x and y , and neither predicate refers to y then only x need be considered when checking for observations.

lemma *refine-by-obs*:
assumes $x \bowtie y \text{ bij-lens } (x +_L y) \ y \nmid P \ y \nmid Q \ \{v. 'P[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x]\} \subseteq \{v. 'Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket/x]\}$
shows $Q \sqsubseteq P$
using *assms*(3-5)
apply (*simp* *add: obs-upred-refine-iff subset-eq*)
apply (*pred-simp*)
apply (*rename-tac* b)
apply (*drule-tac* $x = \text{get}_x b$ **in** *spec*)
apply (*auto* *simp* *add: assms*)
apply (*metis* *assms*(1) *assms*(2) *bij-lens.axioms*(2) *bij-lens-axioms-def* *lens-override-def* *lens-override-plus*)**+**
done

13.11 Cylindric Algebra

lemma *C1*: $(\exists \ x \cdot \text{false}) = \text{false}$

```

by (pred-auto)

lemma C2:  $wb\text{-}lens\ x \implies 'P \Rightarrow (\exists\ x \cdot P)'$ 
  by (pred-simp, metis wb-lens.get-put)

lemma C3:  $mwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (\exists\ x \cdot (P \wedge (\exists\ x \cdot Q))) = ((\exists\ x \cdot P) \wedge (\exists\ x \cdot Q))$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma C4a:  $x \approx_L y \implies (\exists\ x \cdot \exists\ y \cdot P) = (\exists\ y \cdot \exists\ x \cdot P)$ 
  by (pred-simp, metis (no-types, lifting) lens.select-convs(2))+

lemma C4b:  $x \bowtie y \implies (\exists\ x \cdot \exists\ y \cdot P) = (\exists\ y \cdot \exists\ x \cdot P)$ 
  using ex-commute by blast

lemma C5:
  fixes  $x :: ('a \implies 'c)$ 
  shows  $(\&x =_u \&x) = true$ 
  by (pred-auto)

lemma C6:
  assumes  $wb\text{-}lens\ x\ x \bowtie y\ x \bowtie z$ 
  shows  $(\&y =_u \&z) = (\exists\ x \cdot \&y =_u \&x \wedge \&x =_u \&z)$ 
  using assms
  by (pred-simp, (metis lens-indep-def)+)

lemma C7:
  assumes  $weak\text{-}lens\ x\ x \bowtie y$ 
  shows  $((\exists\ x \cdot \&x =_u \&y \wedge P) \wedge (\exists\ x \cdot \&x =_u \&y \wedge \neg P)) = false$ 
  using assms
  by (pred-simp, simp add: lens-indep-sym)

end

```

14 Healthiness Conditions

```

theory utp-healthy
  imports utp-pred-laws
begin

```

14.1 Main Definitions

We collect closure laws for healthiness conditions in the following theorem attribute.

```

named-theorems closure

```

```

type-synonym 'c health = 'c upred  $\Rightarrow$  'c upred

```

A predicate P is healthy, under healthiness function H , if P is a fixed-point of H .

```

definition Healthy :: 'c upred  $\Rightarrow$  'c health  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix is 30)
where  $P\ is\ H \equiv (H\ P = P)$ 

```

```

lemma Healthy-def':  $P\ is\ H \longleftrightarrow (H\ P = P)$ 
  unfolding Healthy-def by auto

```

```

lemma Healthy-if:  $P\ is\ H \implies (H\ P = P)$ 

```

unfolding *Healthy-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *Healthy-intro*: $H(P) = P \implies P \text{ is } H$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def*)

declare *Healthy-def'* [*upred-defs*]

abbreviation *Healthy-carrier* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ upred set } (\llbracket - \rrbracket_H)$
where $\llbracket H \rrbracket_H \equiv \{P. P \text{ is } H\}$

lemma *Healthy-carrier-image*:
 $A \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H \implies \mathcal{H} \text{ ' } A = A$
by (*auto simp add: image-def, (metis Healthy-if mem-Collect-eq subsetCE)+*)

lemma *Healthy-carrier-Collect*: $A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \implies A = \{H(P) \mid P. P \in A\}$
by (*simp add: Healthy-carrier-image Setcompr-eq-image*)

lemma *Healthy-func*:
 $\llbracket F \in \llbracket \mathcal{H}_1 \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket \mathcal{H}_2 \rrbracket_H; P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}_1 \rrbracket \implies \mathcal{H}_2(F(P)) = F(P)$
using *Healthy-if* **by** *blast*

lemma *Healthy-comp*:
 $\llbracket P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}_1; P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}_2 \rrbracket \implies P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}_1 \circ \mathcal{H}_2$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def*)

lemma *Healthy-apply-closed*:
assumes $F \in \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket H \rrbracket_H$ $P \text{ is } H$
shows $F(P) \text{ is } H$
using *assms(1) assms(2)* **by** *auto*

lemma *Healthy-set-image-member*:
 $\llbracket P \in F \text{ ' } A; \bigwedge x. F x \text{ is } H \rrbracket \implies P \text{ is } H$
by *blast*

lemma *Healthy-case-prod [closure]*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge x y. P x y \text{ is } H \rrbracket \implies \text{case-prod } P v \text{ is } H$
by (*simp add: prod.case-eq-if*)

lemma *Healthy-SUPREMUM*:
 $A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \implies \text{SUPREMUM } A H = \bigcap A$
by (*drule Healthy-carrier-image, presburger*)

lemma *Healthy-INFIMUM*:
 $A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \implies \text{INFIMUM } A H = \bigcup A$
by (*drule Healthy-carrier-image, presburger*)

lemma *Healthy-nu [closure]*:
assumes *mono* $F F \in \llbracket id \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket H \rrbracket_H$
shows $\nu F \text{ is } H$
by (*metis (mono-tags) Healthy-def Healthy-func assms eq-id-iff lfp-unfold*)

lemma *Healthy-mu [closure]*:
assumes *mono* $F F \in \llbracket id \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket H \rrbracket_H$
shows $\mu F \text{ is } H$
by (*metis (mono-tags) Healthy-def Healthy-func assms eq-id-iff gfp-unfold*)

lemma *Healthy-subset-member*: $\llbracket A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H; P \in A \rrbracket \implies H(P) = P$
by (*meson Ball-Collect Healthy-if*)

lemma *is-Healthy-subset-member*: $\llbracket A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H; P \in A \rrbracket \implies P \text{ is } H$
by *blast*

14.2 Properties of Healthiness Conditions

definition *Idempotent* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{Idempotent}(H) \longleftrightarrow (\forall P. H(H(P)) = H(P))$

abbreviation *Monotonic* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{Monotonic}(H) \equiv \text{mono } H$

definition *IMH* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{IMH}(H) \longleftrightarrow \text{Idempotent}(H) \wedge \text{Monotonic}(H)$

definition *Antitone* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{Antitone}(H) \longleftrightarrow (\forall P Q. Q \sqsubseteq P \longrightarrow (H(P) \sqsubseteq H(Q)))$

definition *Conjunctive* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{Conjunctive}(H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists Q. \forall P. H(P) = (P \wedge Q))$

definition *FunctionalConjunctive* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{FunctionalConjunctive}(H) \longleftrightarrow (\exists F. \forall P. H(P) = (P \wedge F(P)) \wedge \text{Monotonic}(F))$

definition *WeakConjunctive* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{WeakConjunctive}(H) \longleftrightarrow (\forall P. \exists Q. H(P) = (P \wedge Q))$

definition *Disjunctuous* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{Disjunctuous } H = (\forall P Q. H(P \sqcap Q) = (H(P) \sqcap H(Q)))$

definition *Continuous* :: $'\alpha \text{ health} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{Continuous } H = (\forall A. A \neq \{\} \longrightarrow H(\bigsqcap A) = \bigsqcap (H \text{ ` } A))$

lemma *Healthy-Idempotent [closure]*:
 $\text{Idempotent } H \implies H(P) \text{ is } H$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def Idempotent-def*)

lemma *Healthy-range*: $\text{Idempotent } H \implies \text{range } H = \llbracket H \rrbracket_H$
by (*auto simp add: image-def Healthy-if Healthy-Idempotent, metis Healthy-if*)

lemma *Idempotent-id [simp]*: Idempotent id
by (*simp add: Idempotent-def*)

lemma *Idempotent-comp [intro]*:
 $\llbracket \text{Idempotent } f; \text{Idempotent } g; f \circ g = g \circ f \rrbracket \implies \text{Idempotent } (f \circ g)$
by (*auto simp add: Idempotent-def comp-def, metis*)

lemma *Idempotent-image*: $\text{Idempotent } f \implies f \text{ ` } f \text{ ` } A = f \text{ ` } A$
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) Idempotent-def image-cong image-image*)

lemma *Monotonic-id [simp]*: Monotonic id
by (*simp add: monoI*)

lemma *Monotonic-id'* [closure]:
mono ($\lambda X. X$)
by (*simp add: monoI*)

lemma *Monotonic-const* [closure]:
Monotonic ($\lambda x. c$)
by (*simp add: mono-def*)

lemma *Monotonic-comp* [intro]:
 $\llbracket \text{Monotonic } f; \text{Monotonic } g \rrbracket \implies \text{Monotonic } (f \circ g)$
by (*simp add: mono-def*)

lemma *Monotonic-inf* [closure]:
assumes *Monotonic P Monotonic Q*
shows *Monotonic* ($\lambda X. P(X) \sqcap Q(X)$)
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: mono-def, rel-auto*)

lemma *Monotonic-cond* [closure]:
assumes *Monotonic P Monotonic Q*
shows *Monotonic* ($\lambda X. P(X) \triangleleft b \triangleright Q(X)$)
by (*simp add: assms cond-monotonic*)

lemma *Conjunctive-Idempotent*:
Conjunctive(H) \implies Idempotent(H)
by (*auto simp add: Conjunctive-def Idempotent-def*)

lemma *Conjunctive-Monotonic*:
Conjunctive(H) \implies Monotonic(H)
unfolding *Conjunctive-def mono-def*
using *dual-order.trans* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *Conjunctive-conj*:
assumes *Conjunctive(HC)*
shows $HC(P \wedge Q) = (HC(P) \wedge Q)$
using *assms* **unfolding** *Conjunctive-def*
by (*metis utp-pred-laws.inf.assoc utp-pred-laws.inf.commute*)

lemma *Conjunctive-distr-conj*:
assumes *Conjunctive(HC)*
shows $HC(P \wedge Q) = (HC(P) \wedge HC(Q))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *Conjunctive-def*
by (*metis Conjunctive-conj assms utp-pred-laws.inf.assoc utp-pred-laws.inf-right-idem*)

lemma *Conjunctive-distr-disj*:
assumes *Conjunctive(HC)*
shows $HC(P \vee Q) = (HC(P) \vee HC(Q))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *Conjunctive-def*
using *utp-pred-laws.inf-sup-distrib2* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *Conjunctive-distr-cond*:
assumes *Conjunctive(HC)*
shows $HC(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (HC(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright HC(Q))$
using *assms* **unfolding** *Conjunctive-def*
by (*metis cond-conj-distr utp-pred-laws.inf-commute*)

lemma *FunctionalConjunctive-Monotonic*:

FunctionalConjunctive(H) \implies *Monotonic*(H)

unfolding *FunctionalConjunctive-def* **by** (*metis mono-def utp-pred-laws.inf-mono*)

lemma *WeakConjunctive-Refinement*:

assumes *WeakConjunctive*(HC)

shows $P \sqsubseteq HC(P)$

using *assms* **unfolding** *WeakConjunctive-def* **by** (*metis utp-pred-laws.inf.cobounded1*)

lemma *WeakConjunctive-Healthy-Refinement*:

assumes *WeakConjunctive*(HC) **and** P is HC

shows $HC(P) \sqsubseteq P$

using *assms* **unfolding** *WeakConjunctive-def Healthy-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *WeakConjunctive-implies-WeakConjunctive*:

Conjunctive(H) \implies *WeakConjunctive*(H)

unfolding *WeakConjunctive-def Conjunctive-def* **by** *pred-auto*

declare *Conjunctive-def* [*upred-defs*]

declare *mono-def* [*upred-defs*]

lemma *Disjunctuous-Monotonic*: *Disjunctuous* $H \implies$ *Monotonic* H

by (*metis Disjunctuous-def mono-def semilattice-sup-class.le-iff-sup*)

lemma *ContinuousD* [*dest*]: $\llbracket \text{Continuous } H; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies H (\bigcap A) = (\bigcap P \in A. H(P))$

by (*simp add: Continuous-def*)

lemma *Continuous-Disjunctuous*: *Continuous* $H \implies$ *Disjunctuous* H

apply (*auto simp add: Continuous-def Disjunctuous-def*)

apply (*rename-tac* $P \ Q$)

apply (*drule-tac* $x=\{P, Q\}$ **in** *spec*)

apply (*simp*)

done

lemma *Continuous-Monotonic* [*closure*]: *Continuous* $H \implies$ *Monotonic* H

by (*simp add: Continuous-Disjunctuous Disjunctuous-Monotonic*)

lemma *Continuous-comp* [*intro*]:

$\llbracket \text{Continuous } f; \text{Continuous } g \rrbracket \implies \text{Continuous } (f \circ g)$

by (*simp add: Continuous-def*)

lemma *Continuous-const* [*closure*]: *Continuous* $(\lambda X. P)$

by *pred-auto*

lemma *Continuous-cond* [*closure*]:

assumes *Continuous* F *Continuous* G

shows *Continuous* $(\lambda X. F(X) \triangleleft b \triangleright G(X))$

using *assms* **by** (*pred-auto*)

Closure laws derived from continuity

lemma *Sup-Continuous-closed* [*closure*]:

$\llbracket \text{Continuous } H; \bigwedge i. i \in A \implies P(i) \text{ is } H; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies (\bigcap i \in A. P(i)) \text{ is } H$

by (*drule ContinuousD[of H P ' A], simp add: UINF-mem-UNIV[THEN sym] UINF-as-Sup[THEN sym]*)

(*metis (no-types, lifting) Healthy-def' SUP-cong image-image*)

lemma *UINF-mem-Continuous-closed* [closure]:

[[Continuous H ; $\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies P(i) \text{ is } H$; $A \neq \{\}$]] $\implies (\bigcap i \in A \cdot P(i)) \text{ is } H$
 by (simp add: Sup-Continuous-closed UINF-as-Sup-collect)

lemma *UINF-mem-Continuous-closed-pair* [closure]:

assumes Continuous $H \bigwedge i j. (i, j) \in A \implies P i j \text{ is } H \ A \neq \{\}$
 shows $(\bigcap (i,j) \in A \cdot P i j) \text{ is } H$

proof –

have $(\bigcap (i,j) \in A \cdot P i j) = (\bigcap x \in A \cdot P (\text{fst } x) (\text{snd } x))$
 by (rel-auto)

also have ... is H

by (metis (mono-tags) UINF-mem-Continuous-closed assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) prod.collapse)
 finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *UINF-mem-Continuous-closed-triple* [closure]:

assumes Continuous $H \bigwedge i j k. (i, j, k) \in A \implies P i j k \text{ is } H \ A \neq \{\}$
 shows $(\bigcap (i,j,k) \in A \cdot P i j k) \text{ is } H$

proof –

have $(\bigcap (i,j,k) \in A \cdot P i j k) = (\bigcap x \in A \cdot P (\text{fst } x) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } x)) (\text{snd } (\text{snd } x)))$
 by (rel-auto)

also have ... is H

by (metis (mono-tags) UINF-mem-Continuous-closed assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) prod.collapse)
 finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *UINF-mem-Continuous-closed-quad* [closure]:

assumes Continuous $H \bigwedge i j k l. (i, j, k, l) \in A \implies P i j k l \text{ is } H \ A \neq \{\}$
 shows $(\bigcap (i,j,k,l) \in A \cdot P i j k l) \text{ is } H$

proof –

have $(\bigcap (i,j,k,l) \in A \cdot P i j k l) = (\bigcap x \in A \cdot P (\text{fst } x) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } x)) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } x))) (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } x))))$
 by (rel-auto)

also have ... is H

by (metis (mono-tags) UINF-mem-Continuous-closed assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) prod.collapse)
 finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *UINF-mem-Continuous-closed-quint* [closure]:

assumes Continuous $H \bigwedge i j k l m. (i, j, k, l, m) \in A \implies P i j k l m \text{ is } H \ A \neq \{\}$
 shows $(\bigcap (i,j,k,l,m) \in A \cdot P i j k l m) \text{ is } H$

proof –

have $(\bigcap (i,j,k,l,m) \in A \cdot P i j k l m)$
 $= (\bigcap x \in A \cdot P (\text{fst } x) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } x)) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } x))) (\text{fst } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } x)))) (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } (\text{snd } x)))))$
 by (rel-auto)

also have ... is H

by (metis (mono-tags) UINF-mem-Continuous-closed assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) prod.collapse)
 finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *UINF-ind-closed* [closure]:

assumes Continuous $H \bigwedge i. P i = \text{true} \bigwedge i. Q i \text{ is } H$
 shows $UINF P Q \text{ is } H$

```

proof –
  from assms(2) have  $UINF\ P\ Q = (\bigcap i \cdot Q\ i)$ 
    by (rel-auto)
  also have ... is  $H$ 
    using UINF-mem-Continuous-closed[of  $H\ UNIV\ P$ ]
    by (simp add: Sup-Continuous-closed UINF-as-Sup-collect' assms)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

All continuous functions are also Scott-continuous

```

lemma sup-continuous-Continuous [closure]:  $Continuous\ F \implies sup\text{-}continuous\ F$ 
  by (simp add: Continuous-def sup-continuous-def)

```

```

lemma USUP-healthy:  $A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \implies (\bigcup P \in A \cdot F(P)) = (\bigcup P \in A \cdot F(H(P)))$ 
  by (rule USUP-cong, simp add: Healthy-subset-member)

```

```

lemma UINF-healthy:  $A \subseteq \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \implies (\bigcap P \in A \cdot F(P)) = (\bigcap P \in A \cdot F(H(P)))$ 
  by (rule UINF-cong, simp add: Healthy-subset-member)

```

end

15 Alphabetised Relations

```

theory utp-rel
imports
  utp-pred-laws
  utp-healthy
  utp-lift
  utp-tactics
begin

```

An alphabetised relation is simply a predicate whose state-space is a product type. In this theory we construct the core operators of the relational calculus, and prove a library of associated theorems, based on Chapters 2 and 5 of the UTP book [14].

15.1 Relational Alphabets

We set up convenient syntax to refer to the input and output parts of the alphabet, as is common in UTP. Since we are in a product space, these are simply the lenses fst_L and snd_L .

```

definition in $\alpha$  ::  $(' \alpha \implies ' \alpha \times ' \beta)$  where
  [lens-defs]: in $\alpha$  =  $fst_L$ 

```

```

definition out $\alpha$  ::  $(' \beta \implies ' \alpha \times ' \beta)$  where
  [lens-defs]: out $\alpha$  =  $snd_L$ 

```

```

lemma in $\alpha$ -uvar [simp]: vwb-lens in $\alpha$ 
  by (unfold-locales, auto simp add: in $\alpha$ -def)

```

```

lemma out $\alpha$ -uvar [simp]: vwb-lens out $\alpha$ 
  by (unfold-locales, auto simp add: out $\alpha$ -def)

```

```

lemma var-in-alpha [simp]:  $x ;_L in\alpha = ivar\ x$ 
  by (simp add: fst-lens-def in $\alpha$ -def in-var-def)

```


lemma *var-out-alpha* [simp]: $x ;_L \text{out}\alpha = \text{ovar } x$
by (simp add: out α -def out-var-def snd-lens-def)

lemma *drop-pre-inv* [simp]: $\llbracket \text{out}\alpha \# p \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \llbracket p \rrbracket_{<} = p$
by (pred-simp)

lemma *usubst-lookup-ivar-unrest* [usubst]:
 $\text{in}\alpha \# \sigma \Longrightarrow \langle \sigma \rangle_s (\text{ivar } x) = \x
by (rel-simp, metis fstI)

lemma *usubst-lookup-ovar-unrest* [usubst]:
 $\text{out}\alpha \# \sigma \Longrightarrow \langle \sigma \rangle_s (\text{ovar } x) = \x'
by (rel-simp, metis sndI)

lemma *out-alpha-in-indep* [simp]:
 $\text{out}\alpha \bowtie \text{in-var } x \text{ in-var } x \bowtie \text{out}\alpha$
by (simp-all add: in-var-def out α -def lens-indep-def fst-lens-def snd-lens-def lens-comp-def)

lemma *in-alpha-out-indep* [simp]:
 $\text{in}\alpha \bowtie \text{out-var } x \text{ out-var } x \bowtie \text{in}\alpha$
by (simp-all add: in-var-def in α -def lens-indep-def fst-lens-def lens-comp-def)

The following two functions lift a predicate substitution to a relational one.

abbreviation *usubst-rel-lift* :: $'\alpha \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow ('\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ usubst} (\llbracket - \rrbracket_s)$ **where**
 $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket_s \equiv \sigma \oplus_s \text{in}\alpha$

abbreviation *usubst-rel-drop* :: $(''\alpha \times '\alpha) \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ usubst} (\llbracket - \rrbracket_s)$ **where**
 $\llbracket \sigma \rrbracket_s \equiv \sigma \upharpoonright_s \text{in}\alpha$

The alphabet of a relation then consists wholly of the input and output portions.

lemma *alpha-in-out*:
 $\Sigma \approx_L \text{in}\alpha +_L \text{out}\alpha$
by (simp add: fst-snd-id-lens in α -def lens-equiv-refl out α -def)

15.2 Relational Types and Operators

We create type synonyms for conditions (which are simply predicates) – i.e. relations without dashed variables –, alphabetised relations where the input and output alphabet can be different, and finally homogeneous relations.

type-synonym $'\alpha \text{ cond} = '\alpha \text{ upred}$
type-synonym $(''\alpha, '\beta) \text{ urel} = (''\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ upred}$
type-synonym $'\alpha \text{ hrel} = (''\alpha \times '\alpha) \text{ upred}$
type-synonym $('a, '\alpha) \text{ hexpr} = ('a, '\alpha \times '\alpha) \text{ uexpr}$

translations

$(\text{type}) (''\alpha, '\beta) \text{ urel} \leq (\text{type}) (''\alpha \times '\beta) \text{ upred}$

We set up some overloaded constants for sequential composition and the identity in case we want to overload their definitions later.

consts

useq :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$ (**infixr** ;; 61)
uassigns :: $'a \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow 'b (\langle - \rangle_a)$
uskip :: $'a (II)$

We define a specialised version of the conditional where the condition can refer only to undashed variables, as is usually the case in programs, but not universally in UTP models. We implement this by lifting the condition predicate into the relational state-space with construction $\lceil b \rceil_{<}$.

definition *lift-rcond* ($\lceil - \rceil_{<}$) **where**
 $[upred-defs]: \lceil b \rceil_{<} = \lceil b \rceil_{<}$

abbreviation

$rcond :: ('\alpha, '\beta) urel \Rightarrow '\alpha cond \Rightarrow ('\alpha, '\beta) urel \Rightarrow ('\alpha, '\beta) urel$
 $((3- \triangleleft - \triangleright_r / -) [52,0,53] 52)$
where $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q) \equiv (P \triangleleft \lceil b \rceil_{<} \triangleright Q)$

Sequential composition is heterogeneous, and simply requires that the output alphabet of the first matches then input alphabet of the second. We define it by lifting HOL's built-in relational composition operator ($((O))$). Since this returns a set, the definition states that the state binding b is an element of this set.

lift-definition *seqr* :: $(' \alpha, '\beta) urel \Rightarrow (' \beta, '\gamma) urel \Rightarrow (' \alpha \times '\gamma) upred$
is $\lambda P Q b. b \in (\{p. P p\} O \{q. Q q\})$.

ad hoc-overloading

useq seqr

We also set up a homogeneous sequential composition operator, and versions of *true* and *false* that are explicitly typed by a homogeneous alphabet.

abbreviation *seqh* :: $'\alpha hrel \Rightarrow '\alpha hrel \Rightarrow '\alpha hrel$ (**infixr** $::_h$ 61) **where**
 $seqh P Q \equiv (P ;; Q)$

abbreviation *truer* :: $'\alpha hrel$ ($true_h$) **where**
 $truer \equiv true$

abbreviation *falsr* :: $'\alpha hrel$ ($false_h$) **where**
 $falsr \equiv false$

We define the relational converse operator as an alphabet extrusion on the bijective lens *swap_L* that swaps the elements of the product state-space.

abbreviation *conv-r* :: $('a, '\alpha \times '\beta) uexpr \Rightarrow ('a, '\beta \times '\alpha) uexpr$ ($- [999] 999$)
where $conv-r e \equiv e \oplus_p swap_L$

Assignment is defined using substitutions, where latter defines what each variable should map to. The definition of the operator identifies the after state binding, b' , with the substitution function applied to the before state binding b .

lift-definition *assigns-r* :: $'\alpha usubst \Rightarrow '\alpha hrel$
is $\lambda \sigma (b, b'). b' = \sigma(b)$.

ad hoc-overloading

uassigns assigns-r

Relational identity, or skip, is then simply an assignment with the identity substitution: it simply identifies all variables.

definition *skip-r* :: $'\alpha hrel$ **where**
 $[urel-defs]: skip-r = assigns-r id$

ad hoc-overloading

uskip skip-r

We set up iterated sequential composition which iterates an indexed predicate over the elements of a list.

definition $\text{segr-iter} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ hrel}) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{segr-iter } xs \ P = \text{foldr } (\lambda \ i \ Q. P(i) ;; Q) \ xs \ II$

A singleton assignment simply applies a singleton substitution function, and similarly for a double assignment.

abbreviation $\text{assign-r} :: ('t \Longrightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('t, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$
where $\text{assign-r } x \ v \equiv \langle [x \mapsto_s v] \rangle_a$

abbreviation $\text{assign-2-r} ::$
 $('t1 \Longrightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('t2 \Longrightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('t1, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ('t2, 'a) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$
where $\text{assign-2-r } x \ y \ u \ v \equiv \text{assigns-r } [x \mapsto_s u, y \mapsto_s v]$

We also define the alphabetised skip operator that identifies all input and output variables in the given alphabet lens. All other variables are unrestricted. We also set up syntax for it.

definition $\text{skip-ra} :: ('b, 'a) \text{ lens} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{skip-ra } v = (\$v' =_u \$v)$

Similarly, we define the alphabetised assignment operator.

definition $\text{assigns-ra} :: 'a \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow ('b, 'a) \text{ lens} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel } (\langle - \rangle.)$ **where**
 $\langle \sigma \rangle_a = (\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \uparrow \text{skip-ra } a)$

Assumptions (c^\top) and assertions (c_\perp) are encoded as conditionals. An assumption behaves like skip if the condition is true, and otherwise behaves like *false* (miracle). An assertion is the same, but yields *true*, which is an abort. They are the same as tests, as in Kleene Algebra with Tests [16, 1] (KAT), which embeds a Boolean algebra into a Kleene algebra to represent conditions.

definition $\text{rassume} :: 'a \text{ upred} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{rassume } c = II \triangleleft c \triangleright_r \text{false}$

definition $\text{rassert} :: 'a \text{ upred} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{rassert } c = II \triangleleft c \triangleright_r \text{true}$

We define two variants of while loops based on strongest and weakest fixed points. The former is *false* for an infinite loop, and the latter is *true*.

definition $\text{while-top} :: 'a \text{ cond} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{while-top } b \ P = (\nu \ X \cdot (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$

definition $\text{while-bot} :: 'a \text{ cond} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{while-bot } b \ P = (\mu \ X \cdot (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$

While loops with invariant decoration (cf. [1]) – partial correctness.

definition $\text{while-inv} :: 'a \text{ cond} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cond} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{while-inv } b \ p \ S = \text{while-top } b \ S$

While loops with invariant decoration – total correctness.

definition $\text{while-inv-bot} :: 'a \text{ cond} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cond} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{while-inv-bot } b \ p \ S = \text{while-bot } b \ S$

While loops with invariant and variant decorations – total correctness.

definition $\text{while-vrt} ::$

$'\alpha \text{ cond} \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ cond} \Rightarrow (\text{nat}, ' \alpha) \text{ uexpr} \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{while-vrt } b \ p \ v \ S = \text{while-bot } b \ S$

syntax

$\text{-uassume} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic } ([\cdot]^\top)$
 $\text{-uassume} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (?[\cdot])$
 $\text{-uassert} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\{\cdot\}_\perp)$
 $\text{-uwhile} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\text{while}^\top - \text{do} - \text{od})$
 $\text{-uwhile-top} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\text{while} - \text{do} - \text{od})$
 $\text{-uwhile-bot} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\text{while}_\perp - \text{do} - \text{od})$
 $\text{-uwhile-inv} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\text{while} - \text{invr} - \text{do} - \text{od})$
 $\text{-uwhile-inv-bot} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\text{while}_\perp - \text{invr} - \text{do} - \text{od} \ 71)$
 $\text{-uwhile-vrt} \quad :: \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{uexp} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic } (\text{while} - \text{invr} - \text{vrt} - \text{do} - \text{od})$

translations

$\text{-uassume } b == \text{CONST } \text{rassume } b$
 $\text{-uassert } b == \text{CONST } \text{rassert } b$
 $\text{-uwhile } b \ P == \text{CONST } \text{while-top } b \ P$
 $\text{-uwhile-top } b \ P == \text{CONST } \text{while-top } b \ P$
 $\text{-uwhile-bot } b \ P == \text{CONST } \text{while-bot } b \ P$
 $\text{-uwhile-inv } b \ p \ S == \text{CONST } \text{while-inv } b \ p \ S$
 $\text{-uwhile-inv-bot } b \ p \ S == \text{CONST } \text{while-inv-bot } b \ p \ S$
 $\text{-uwhile-vrt } b \ p \ v \ S == \text{CONST } \text{while-vrt } b \ p \ v \ S$

We implement a poor man's version of alphabet restriction that hides a variable within a relation.

definition $\text{rel-var-res} :: ' \alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow (' a \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel}$ (**infix** \downarrow_α 80) **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: P \downarrow_\alpha x = (\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P)$

Alphabet extension and restriction add additional variables by the given lens in both their primed and unprimed versions.

definition $\text{rel-aext} :: ' \beta \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow (' \beta \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel}$
where $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{rel-aext } P \ a = P \oplus_p (a \times_L a)$

definition $\text{rel-ares} :: ' \alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow (' \beta \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \beta \text{ hrel}$
where $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{rel-ares } P \ a = (P \downarrow_p (a \times a))$

We next describe frames and antiframes with the help of lenses. A frame states that P defines how variables in a changed, and all those outside of a remain the same. An antiframe describes the converse: all variables outside a are specified by P , and all those in remain the same. For more information please see [17].

definition $\text{frame} :: (' a \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{frame } a \ P = (P \wedge \$\mathbf{v}' =_u \$\mathbf{v} \oplus \$\mathbf{v}' \text{ on } \&a)$

definition $\text{antiframe} :: (' a \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{urel-defs}]: \text{antiframe } a \ P = (P \wedge \$\mathbf{v}' =_u \$\mathbf{v}' \oplus \$\mathbf{v} \text{ on } \&a)$

Frame extension combines alphabet extension with the frame operator to both add additional variables and then frame those.

definition $\text{rel-frext} :: (' \beta \Longrightarrow ' \alpha) \Rightarrow ' \beta \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow ' \alpha \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{rel-frext } a \ P = \text{frame } a \ (\text{rel-aext } P \ a)$

The nameset operator can be used to hide a portion of the after-state that lies outside the lens a . It can be useful to partition a relation's variables in order to conjoin it with another relation.

definition *nameset* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'α) \Rightarrow 'α hrel \Rightarrow 'α hrel **where**
[urel-defs]: *nameset* a P = (P \vdash_v {'v,\$a'})

15.3 Syntax Translations

syntax

- Alternative traditional conditional syntax
- utp-if :: *uexp* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* ((if_u (-)/ then (-)/ else (-)) [0, 0, 71] 71)
- Iterated sequential composition
- seqr-iter :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'σ hrel \Rightarrow 'σ hrel ((3;; - : - · / -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
- Single and multiple assignement
- assignment :: *svids* \Rightarrow *uexprs* \Rightarrow 'α hrel ('(-) := '(-))
- assignment :: *svids* \Rightarrow *uexprs* \Rightarrow 'α hrel (**infixr** := 62)
- Substitution constructor
- mk-usubst :: *svids* \Rightarrow *uexprs* \Rightarrow 'α usubst
- Alphabetised skip
- skip-ra :: *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* (II.)
- Frame
- frame :: *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* (:-[-] [99,0] 100)
- Antiframe
- antiframe :: *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* (:-[-] [79,0] 80)
- Relational Alphabet Extension
- rel-aext :: *logic* \Rightarrow *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* (**infixl** \oplus_r 90)
- Relational Alphabet Restriction
- rel-ares :: *logic* \Rightarrow *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* (**infixl** \vdash_r 90)
- Frame Extension
- rel-frext :: *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* (:-[-]⁺ [99,0] 100)
- Nameset
- nameset :: *salpha* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* (ns - · - [0,999] 999)

translations

- utp-if b P Q \Rightarrow P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q
- ;; x : l · P \Rightarrow (CONST *seqr-iter*) l (λx. P)
- mk-usubst σ (-svid-unit x) v \Rightarrow σ(&x \mapsto_s v)
- mk-usubst σ (-svid-list x xs) (-uexprs v vs) \Rightarrow (-mk-usubst (σ(&x \mapsto_s v)) xs vs)
- assignment xs vs \Rightarrow CONST *uassigns* (-mk-usubst (CONST id) xs vs)
- assignment x v \Leftarrow CONST *uassigns* (CONST *subst-upd* (CONST id) x v)
- assignment x v \Leftarrow -assignment (-spvar x) v
- x,y := u,v \Leftarrow CONST *uassigns* (CONST *subst-upd* (CONST *subst-upd* (CONST id) (CONST *svar* x) u) (CONST *svar* y) v)
- skip-ra v \Rightarrow CONST *skip-ra* v
- frame x P \Rightarrow CONST *frame* x P
- frame (-salphaset (-salphamk x)) P \Leftarrow CONST *frame* x P
- antiframe x P \Rightarrow CONST *antiframe* x P
- antiframe (-salphaset (-salphamk x)) P \Leftarrow CONST *antiframe* x P
- nameset x P \Rightarrow CONST *nameset* x P
- rel-aext P a \Rightarrow CONST *rel-aext* P a
- rel-ares P a \Rightarrow CONST *rel-ares* P a
- rel-frext a P \Rightarrow CONST *rel-frext* a P

The following code sets up pretty-printing for homogeneous relational expressions. We cannot do this via the “translations” command as we only want the rule to apply when the input and output alphabet types are the same. The code has to deconstruct a ('a, 'α) *uexpr* type, determine that it is relational (product alphabet), and then checks if the types *alpha* and *beta* are the same. If they are, the type is printed as a *hexpr*. Otherwise, we have no match. We

then set up a regular translation for the *hrel* type that uses this.

```

print-translation ⟨
  let
  fun tr' ctx [ a
    , Const (@{type-syntax prod},-) $ alpha $ beta ] =
    if (alpha = beta)
      then Syntax.const @{type-syntax hexpr} $ a $ alpha
      else raise Match;
  in [(@{type-syntax uexpr},tr')]
  end
⟩

```

translations

(*type*) ' α *hrel* <= (*type*) (*bool*, ' α) *hexpr*

15.4 Relation Properties

We describe some properties of relations, including functional and injective relations. We also provide operators for extracting the domain and range of a UTP relation.

definition *ufunctional* :: ('a, 'b) *urel* \Rightarrow *bool*
where [*urel-defs*]: *ufunctional* *R* \longleftrightarrow $II \sqsubseteq R^-$;; *R*

definition *uinj* :: ('a, 'b) *urel* \Rightarrow *bool*
where [*urel-defs*]: *uinj* *R* \longleftrightarrow $II \sqsubseteq R$;; R^-

definition *Dom* :: ' α *hrel* \Rightarrow ' α *upred*
where [*upred-defs*]: *Dom* *P* = $[\exists \mathbf{v}' \cdot P]_<$

definition *Ran* :: ' α *hrel* \Rightarrow ' α *upred*
where [*upred-defs*]: *Ran* *P* = $[\exists \mathbf{v} \cdot P]_>$

— Configuration for UTP tactics.

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms — Reread *rep-eq* theorems.

15.5 Introduction laws

lemma *urel-refine-ext*:

$$[\bigwedge s s'. P[\llbracket s \rrbracket, \llbracket s' \rrbracket / \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}']] \sqsubseteq Q[\llbracket s \rrbracket, \llbracket s' \rrbracket / \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}']] \implies P \sqsubseteq Q$$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *urel-eq-ext*:

$$[\bigwedge s s'. P[\llbracket s \rrbracket, \llbracket s' \rrbracket / \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}']] = Q[\llbracket s \rrbracket, \llbracket s' \rrbracket / \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v}']] \implies P = Q$$
by (*rel-auto*)

15.6 Unrestriction Laws

lemma *unrest-iuvar* [*unrest*]: $out\alpha \nVdash \$x$
by (*metis fst-snd-lens-indep lift-pre-var out α -def unrest-aext-indep*)

lemma *unrest-ouvar* [*unrest*]: $in\alpha \nVdash \$x'$
by (*metis in α -def lift-post-var snd-fst-lens-indep unrest-aext-indep*)

lemma *unrest-semir-undash* [*unrest*]:
fixes *x* :: ('a \implies ' α)

assumes $\$x \# P$
shows $\$x \# P ;; Q$
using *assms* **by** (*rel-auto*)

lemma *unrest-semir-dash* [*unrest*]:
fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'a)$
assumes $\$x' \# Q$
shows $\$x' \# P ;; Q$
using *assms* **by** (*rel-auto*)

lemma *unrest-cond* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket x \# P; x \# b; x \# Q \rrbracket \implies x \# P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *unrest-lift-rcond* [*unrest*]:
 $x \# [b]_{<} \implies x \# [b]_{\leftarrow}$
by (*simp add: lift-rcond-def*)

lemma *unrest-in α -var* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket \text{mwb-lens } x; \text{in}\alpha \# (P :: ('a, ('a \times 'b)) \text{ uexpr}) \rrbracket \implies \$x \# P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *unrest-out α -var* [*unrest*]:
 $\llbracket \text{mwb-lens } x; \text{out}\alpha \# (P :: ('a, ('a \times 'b)) \text{ uexpr}) \rrbracket \implies \$x' \# P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *unrest-pre-out α* [*unrest*]: $\text{out}\alpha \# [b]_{<}$
by (*transfer, auto simp add: out α -def*)

lemma *unrest-post-in α* [*unrest*]: $\text{in}\alpha \# [b]_{>}$
by (*transfer, auto simp add: in α -def*)

lemma *unrest-pre-in-var* [*unrest*]:
 $x \# p1 \implies \$x \# [p1]_{<}$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *unrest-post-out-var* [*unrest*]:
 $x \# p1 \implies \$x' \# [p1]_{>}$
by (*transfer, simp*)

lemma *unrest-convr-out α* [*unrest*]:
 $\text{in}\alpha \# p \implies \text{out}\alpha \# p^-$
by (*transfer, auto simp add: lens-defs*)

lemma *unrest-convr-in α* [*unrest*]:
 $\text{out}\alpha \# p \implies \text{in}\alpha \# p^-$
by (*transfer, auto simp add: lens-defs*)

lemma *unrest-in-rel-var-res* [*unrest*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \implies \$x \# (P \upharpoonright_{\alpha} x)$
by (*simp add: rel-var-res-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-out-rel-var-res* [*unrest*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \implies \$x' \# (P \upharpoonright_{\alpha} x)$
by (*simp add: rel-var-res-def unrest*)

lemma *unrest-out-alpha-usubst-rel-lift* [unrest]:

out $\alpha \# [\sigma]_s$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *unrest-in-rel-aext* [unrest]: $x \bowtie y \implies \$y \# P \oplus_r x$

by (*simp add: rel-aext-def unrest-aext-indep*)

lemma *unrest-out-rel-aext* [unrest]: $x \bowtie y \implies \$y' \# P \oplus_r x$

by (*simp add: rel-aext-def unrest-aext-indep*)

lemma *rel-aext-false* [alpha]:

false $\oplus_r a = \text{false}$
by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *rel-aext-seq* [alpha]:

weak-lens $a \implies (P ;; Q) \oplus_r a = (P \oplus_r a ;; Q \oplus_r a)$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*rename-tac aa b y*)
apply (*rule-tac x=create_a y in exI*)
apply (*simp*)
done

lemma *rel-aext-cond* [alpha]:

$(P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q) \oplus_r a = (P \oplus_r a \triangleleft b \oplus_p a \triangleright_r Q \oplus_r a)$
by (*rel-auto*)

15.7 Substitution laws

lemma *subst-seq-left* [usubst]:

out $\alpha \# \sigma \implies \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q) = (\sigma \dagger P) ;; Q$
by (*rel-simp, (metis (no-types, lifting) Pair-inject surjective-pairing)+*)

lemma *subst-seq-right* [usubst]:

in $\alpha \# \sigma \implies \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q) = P ;; (\sigma \dagger Q)$
by (*rel-simp, (metis (no-types, lifting) Pair-inject surjective-pairing)+*)

The following laws support substitution in heterogeneous relations for polymorphically typed literal expressions. These cannot be supported more generically due to limitations in HOL's type system. The laws are presented in a slightly strange way so as to be as general as possible.

lemma *bool-seqr-laws* [usubst]:

fixes $x :: (\text{bool} \implies 'a)$
shows
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \text{true}) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P[\text{true}/\$x] ;; Q)$
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \text{false}) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P[\text{false}/\$x] ;; Q)$
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \text{true}) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q[\text{true}/\$x'])$
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \text{false}) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q[\text{false}/\$x'])$
by (*rel-auto*) $+$

lemma *zero-one-seqr-laws* [usubst]:

fixes $x :: (- \implies 'a)$
shows
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s 0) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P[0/\$x] ;; Q)$
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s 1) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P[1/\$x] ;; Q)$
 $\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s 0) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q[0/\$x'])$

$\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s 1) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q[1/\$x'])$
by (*rel-auto*)⁺

lemma *numeral-segr-laws* [*usubst*]:

fixes $x :: (- \implies 'a)$

shows

$\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \text{numeral } n) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P[\text{numeral } n/\$x] ;; Q)$

$\bigwedge P Q \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \text{numeral } n) \dagger (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger (P ;; Q[\text{numeral } n/\$x'])$

by (*rel-auto*)⁺

lemma *usubst-condr* [*usubst*]:

$\sigma \dagger (P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \triangleleft \sigma \dagger b \triangleright \sigma \dagger Q)$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *subst-skip-r* [*usubst*]:

$\text{out}\alpha \# \sigma \implies \sigma \dagger II = \langle \lfloor \sigma \rfloor_s \rangle_a$

by (*rel-simp*, (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *prod.sel*(1) *sndI* *surjective-pairing*))⁺

lemma *subst-pre-skip* [*usubst*]: $\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger II = \langle \sigma \rangle_a$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *subst-rel-lift-seq* [*usubst*]:

$\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger (P ;; Q) = (\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger P) ;; Q$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *subst-rel-lift-comp* [*usubst*]:

$\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \circ \lceil \varrho \rceil_s = \lceil \sigma \circ \varrho \rceil_s$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *usubst-upd-in-comp* [*usubst*]:

$\sigma(\&\text{in}\alpha:x \mapsto_s v) = \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s v)$

by (*simp* *add*: *pr-var-def* *fst-lens-def* *in* α -*def* *in-var-def*)

lemma *usubst-upd-out-comp* [*usubst*]:

$\sigma(\&\text{out}\alpha:x \mapsto_s v) = \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s v)$

by (*simp* *add*: *pr-var-def* *out* α -*def* *out-var-def* *snd-lens-def*)

lemma *subst-lift-upd* [*alpha*]:

fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'a)$

shows $\lceil \sigma(x \mapsto_s v) \rceil_s = \lceil \sigma \rceil_s(\$x \mapsto_s \lfloor v \rfloor_{<})$

by (*simp* *add*: *alpha* *usubst*, *simp* *add*: *pr-var-def* *fst-lens-def* *in* α -*def* *in-var-def*)

lemma *subst-drop-upd* [*alpha*]:

fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'a)$

shows $\lfloor \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s v) \rfloor_s = \lfloor \sigma \rfloor_s(x \mapsto_s \lfloor v \rfloor_{<})$

by *pred-simp*

lemma *subst-lift-pre* [*usubst*]: $\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger \lceil b \rceil_{<} = \lceil \sigma \dagger b \rceil_{<}$

by (*metis* *apply-subst-ext* *fst-vwb-lens* *in* α -*def*)

lemma *unrest-usubst-lift-in* [*unrest*]:

$x \# P \implies \$x \# \lceil P \rceil_s$

by *pred-simp*

lemma *unrest-usubst-lift-out* [*unrest*]:

fixes $x :: ('a \Rightarrow 'α)$
shows $\$x' \# \lceil P \rceil_s$
by *pred-simp*

lemma *subst-lift-cond* $[usubst]: \lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger \lceil s \rceil_{\leftarrow} = \lceil \sigma \dagger s \rceil_{\leftarrow}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *msubst-seq* $[usubst]: (P(x) ;; Q(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow \ll v \gg \rrbracket = ((P(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow \ll v \gg \rrbracket ;; (Q(x)) \llbracket x \rightarrow \ll v \gg \rrbracket)$
by (*rel-auto*)

15.8 Alphabet laws

lemma *aext-cond* $[alpha]:$
 $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) \oplus_p a = ((P \oplus_p a) \triangleleft (b \oplus_p a) \triangleright (Q \oplus_p a))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *aext-seq* $[alpha]:$
 $wb\text{-}lens\ a \Rightarrow ((P ;; Q) \oplus_p (a \times_L a)) = ((P \oplus_p (a \times_L a)) ;; (Q \oplus_p (a \times_L a)))$
by (*rel-simp*, *metis wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)

lemma *rcond-lift-true* $[simp]:$
 $\lceil true \rceil_{\leftarrow} = true$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *rcond-lift-false* $[simp]:$
 $\lceil false \rceil_{\leftarrow} = false$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *rel-ares-aext* $[alpha]:$
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ a \Rightarrow (P \oplus_r a) \upharpoonright_r a = P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *rel-aext-ares* $[alpha]:$
 $\{\$a, \$a'\} \Vdash P \Rightarrow P \upharpoonright_r a \oplus_r a = P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *rel-aext-uses* $[unrest]:$
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ a \Rightarrow \{\$a, \$a'\} \Vdash (P \oplus_r a)$
by (*rel-auto*)

15.9 Relational unrestriction

Relational unrestriction states that a variable is both unchanged by a relation, and is not "read" by the relation.

definition $RID :: ('a \Rightarrow 'α) \Rightarrow 'α \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 'α \text{ hrel}$
where $RID\ x\ P = ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

declare *RID-def* $[urel-defs]$

lemma *RID1*: $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \Rightarrow (\forall v. x := \ll v \gg ;; P = P ;; x := \ll v \gg) \Rightarrow RID(x)(P) = P$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens.put-eq*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)
done

lemma *RID2*: $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies x := \llbracket v \rrbracket ;; RID(x)(P) = RID(x)(P) ;; x := \llbracket v \rrbracket$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get*)
apply *blast*
done

lemma *RID-assign-commute*:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies P = RID(x)(P) \longleftrightarrow (\forall\ v.\ x := \llbracket v \rrbracket ;; P = P ;; x := \llbracket v \rrbracket)$
by (*metis RID1 RID2*)

lemma *RID-idem*:
 $mwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies RID(x)(RID(x)(P)) = RID(x)(P)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *RID-mono*:
 $P \sqsubseteq Q \implies RID(x)(P) \sqsubseteq RID(x)(Q)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *RID-pr-var* [*simp*]:
 $RID\ (pr\text{-}var\ x) = RID\ x$
by (*simp add: pr-var-def*)

lemma *RID-skip-r*:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies RID(x)(II) = II$
apply (*rel-auto*) **using** *vwb-lens.put-eq* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *skip-r-RID* [*closure*]: $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies II\ is\ RID(x)$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def RID-skip-r*)

lemma *RID-disj*:
 $RID(x)(P \vee Q) = (RID(x)(P) \vee RID(x)(Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *disj-RID* [*closure*]: $\llbracket P\ is\ RID(x); Q\ is\ RID(x) \rrbracket \implies (P \vee Q)\ is\ RID(x)$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def RID-disj*)

lemma *RID-conj*:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies RID(x)(RID(x)(P) \wedge RID(x)(Q)) = (RID(x)(P) \wedge RID(x)(Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *conj-RID* [*closure*]: $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; P\ is\ RID(x); Q\ is\ RID(x) \rrbracket \implies (P \wedge Q)\ is\ RID(x)$
by (*metis Healthy-if Healthy-intro RID-conj*)

lemma *RID-assigns-r-diff*:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \# \sigma \rrbracket \implies RID(x)(\langle \sigma \rangle_a) = \langle \sigma \rangle_a$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens.put-eq*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)
done

lemma *assigns-r-RID* [*closure*]: $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \# \sigma \rrbracket \implies \langle \sigma \rangle_a\ is\ RID(x)$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def RID-assigns-r-diff*)

lemma *RID-assign-r-same*:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies RID(x)(x := v) = II$

apply (*rel-auto*)
using *vwb-lens.put-eq* **apply** *fastforce*
done

lemma *RID-seq-left*:

assumes *vwb-lens x*

shows $RID(x)(RID(x)(P) ;; Q) = (RID(x)(P) ;; RID(x)(Q))$

proof –

have $RID(x)(RID(x)(P) ;; Q) = ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; Q) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*simp add: RID-def usubst*)

also from *assms* **have** $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge (\exists \$x \cdot \$x' =_u \$x)) ;; (\exists \$x' \cdot Q)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*rel-auto*)

also from *assms* **have** $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) ;; (\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

apply (*rel-auto*)

apply (*metis vwb-lens.put-eq*)

apply (*metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb*)

done

also from *assms* **have** $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; (\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*rel-simp, metis (full-types) mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-def wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)

also have $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*rel-simp, fastforce*)

also have $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x))$

by (*rel-auto*)

also have $\dots = (RID(x)(P) ;; RID(x)(Q))$

by (*rel-auto*)

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *RID-seq-right*:

assumes *vwb-lens x*

shows $RID(x)(P ;; RID(x)(Q)) = (RID(x)(P) ;; RID(x)(Q))$

proof –

have $RID(x)(P ;; RID(x)(Q)) = ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P ;; ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*simp add: RID-def usubst*)

also from *assms* **have** $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot P) ;; (\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q) \wedge (\exists \$x' \cdot \$x' =_u \$x)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*rel-auto*)

also from *assms* **have** $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) ;; (\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

apply (*rel-auto*)

apply (*metis vwb-lens.put-eq*)

apply (*metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb*)

done

also from *assms* **have** $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; (\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*rel-simp robust, metis (full-types) mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-def wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get*)

also have $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x)$

by (*rel-simp, fastforce*)

also have $\dots = (((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot P) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x) ;; ((\exists \$x \cdot \exists \$x' \cdot Q) \wedge \$x' =_u \$x))$

by (*rel-auto*)

also have $\dots = (RID(x)(P) ;; RID(x)(Q))$

by (*rel-auto*)

finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *seqr-RID-closed* [closure]: $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; P\ is\ RID(x); Q\ is\ RID(x) \rrbracket \implies P \;;\ Q\ is\ RID(x)$
by (metis *Healthy-def RID-seq-right*)

definition *unrest-relation* :: $('a \implies 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ hrel \Rightarrow bool$ (**infix** $\#\#$ 20)
where $(x\ \#\# P) \longleftrightarrow (P\ is\ RID(x))$

declare *unrest-relation-def* [urel-defs]

lemma *runrest-assign-commute*:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x\ \#\# P \rrbracket \implies x := \langle v \rangle \;;\ P = P \;;\ x := \langle v \rangle$
by (metis *RID2 Healthy-def unrest-relation-def*)

lemma *runrest-ident-var*:
assumes $x\ \#\# P$
shows $(\$x \wedge P) = (P \wedge \$x')$
proof –
have $P = (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge P)$
by (metis *RID-def assms Healthy-def unrest-relation-def utp-pred-laws.inf.cobounded2 utp-pred-laws.inf-absorb2*)
moreover have $(\$x' =_u \$x \wedge (\$x \wedge P)) = (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge (P \wedge \$x'))$
by (rel-auto)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (metis *utp-pred-laws.inf.assoc utp-pred-laws.inf-left-commute*)
qed

lemma *skip-r-runrest* [unrest]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies x\ \#\# II$
by (simp add: *unrest-relation-def closure*)

lemma *assigns-r-runrest*:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x\ \# \sigma \rrbracket \implies x\ \#\# \langle \sigma \rangle_a$
by (simp add: *unrest-relation-def closure*)

lemma *seq-r-runrest* [unrest]:
assumes $vwb\text{-}lens\ x\ x\ \#\# P\ x\ \#\# Q$
shows $x\ \#\# (P \;;\ Q)$
using *assms* by (simp add: *unrest-relation-def closure*)

lemma *false-runrest* [unrest]: $x\ \#\# false$
by (rel-auto)

lemma *and-runrest* [unrest]: $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x\ \#\# P; x\ \#\# Q \rrbracket \implies x\ \#\# (P \wedge Q)$
by (metis *RID-conj Healthy-def unrest-relation-def*)

lemma *or-runrest* [unrest]: $\llbracket x\ \#\# P; x\ \#\# Q \rrbracket \implies x\ \#\# (P \vee Q)$
by (simp add: *RID-disj Healthy-def unrest-relation-def*)

end

16 Fixed-points and Recursion

theory *utp-recursion*
imports

```

    utp-pred-laws
    utp-rel
begin

```

16.1 Fixed-point Laws

```

lemma mu-id:  $(\mu X \cdot X) = true$ 
  by (simp add: antisym gfp-upperbound)

```

```

lemma mu-const:  $(\mu X \cdot P) = P$ 
  by (simp add: gfp-const)

```

```

lemma nu-id:  $(\nu X \cdot X) = false$ 
  by (meson lfp-lowerbound utp-pred-laws.bot.extremum-unique)

```

```

lemma nu-const:  $(\nu X \cdot P) = P$ 
  by (simp add: lfp-const)

```

```

lemma mu-refine-intro:
  assumes  $(C \Rightarrow S) \sqsubseteq F(C \Rightarrow S) \ (C \wedge \mu F) = (C \wedge \nu F)$ 
  shows  $(C \Rightarrow S) \sqsubseteq \mu F$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $(C \Rightarrow S) \sqsubseteq \nu F$ 
  by (simp add: lfp-lowerbound)
  with assms show ?thesis
  by (pred-auto)
qed

```

16.2 Obtaining Unique Fixed-points

Obtaining termination proofs via approximation chains. Theorems and proofs adapted from Chapter 2, page 63 of the UTP book [14].

```

type-synonym 'a chain = nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a upred

```

```

definition chain :: 'a chain  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  chain Y =  $((Y\ 0 = false) \wedge (\forall i. Y\ (Suc\ i) \sqsubseteq Y\ i))$ 

```

```

lemma chain0 [simp]: chain Y  $\Longrightarrow$  Y 0 = false
  by (simp add: chain-def)

```

```

lemma chainI:
  assumes  $Y\ 0 = false \wedge i. Y\ (Suc\ i) \sqsubseteq Y\ i$ 
  shows chain Y
  using assms by (auto simp add: chain-def)

```

```

lemma chainE:
  assumes chain Y  $\wedge i. \llbracket Y\ 0 = false; Y\ (Suc\ i) \sqsubseteq Y\ i \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$ 
  shows P
  using assms by (simp add: chain-def)

```

```

lemma L274:
  assumes  $\forall n. ((E\ n \wedge_p X) = (E\ n \wedge Y))$ 
  shows  $(\bigcap (range\ E) \wedge X) = (\bigcap (range\ E) \wedge Y)$ 
  using assms by (pred-auto)

```

Constructive chains

definition *constr* ::

$(\text{'a upred} \Rightarrow \text{'a upred}) \Rightarrow \text{'a chain} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{constr } F \ E \longleftrightarrow \text{chain } E \wedge (\forall \ X \ n. ((F(X) \wedge E(n+1)) = (F(X \wedge E(n)) \wedge E(n+1))))$

lemma *constrI*:

assumes $\text{chain } E \wedge X \ n. ((F(X) \wedge E(n+1)) = (F(X \wedge E(n)) \wedge E(n+1)))$
shows $\text{constr } F \ E$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp add: constr-def*)

This lemma gives a way of showing that there is a unique fixed-point when the predicate function can be built using a constructive function F over an approximation chain E

lemma *chain-pred-terminates*:

assumes $\text{constr } F \ E \ \text{mono } F$
shows $(\bigcap (\text{range } E) \wedge \mu F) = (\bigcap (\text{range } E) \wedge \nu F)$

proof –

from *assms* **have** $\forall \ n. (E \ n \wedge \mu F) = (E \ n \wedge \nu F)$

proof (*rule-tac allI*)

fix *n*

from *assms* **show** $(E \ n \wedge \mu F) = (E \ n \wedge \nu F)$

proof (*induct n*)

case 0 **thus** ?*case* **by** (*simp add: constr-def*)

next

case (*Suc n*)

note *hyp* = *this*

thus ?*case*

proof –

have $(E \ (n+1) \wedge \mu F) = (E \ (n+1) \wedge F \ (\mu F))$

using *gfp-unfold*[*OF hyp*(3), *THEN sym*] **by** (*simp add: constr-def*)

also from *hyp* **have** $\dots = (E \ (n+1) \wedge F \ (E \ n \wedge \mu F))$

by (*metis conj-comm constr-def*)

also from *hyp* **have** $\dots = (E \ (n+1) \wedge F \ (E \ n \wedge \nu F))$

by *simp*

also from *hyp* **have** $\dots = (E \ (n+1) \wedge \nu F)$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) conj-comm constr-def lfp-unfold*)

ultimately show ?*thesis*

by *simp*

qed

qed

qed

thus ?*thesis*

by (*auto intro: L274*)

qed

theorem *constr-fp-uniq*:

assumes $\text{constr } F \ E \ \text{mono } F \ \bigcap (\text{range } E) = C$

shows $(C \wedge \mu F) = (C \wedge \nu F)$

using *assms*(1) *assms*(2) *assms*(3) *chain-pred-terminates* **by** *blast*

16.3 Noetherian Induction Instantiation

Contribution from Yakoub Nemouchi. The following generalization was used by Tobias Nipkow and Peter Lammich in *Refine_Monadic*

lemma *wf-fixp-uinduct-pure-ueq-gen*:

```

assumes fixp-unfold: fp B = B (fp B)
and      WF: wf R
and      induct-step:
   $\bigwedge f st. [\bigwedge st'. (st', st) \in R \implies (((Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st' \gg) \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f)]$ 
   $\implies fp B = f \implies ((Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg) \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq (B f)$ 
shows ((Pre  $\Rightarrow$  Post)  $\sqsubseteq$  fp B)
proof -
{ fix st
  have ((Pre  $\wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg) \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq (fp B)$ 
  using WF proof (induction rule: wf-induct-rule)
  case (less x)
  hence (Pre  $\wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll x \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq B (fp B)$ 
    by (rule induct-step, rel-blast, simp)
  then show ?case
    using fixp-unfold by auto
  qed
}
thus ?thesis
by pred-simp
qed

```

The next lemma shows that using substitution also work. However it is not that generic nor practical for proof automation ...

lemma refine-usubst-to-ueq:

```

vwb-lens E  $\implies$  (Pre  $\Rightarrow$  Post)  $\llbracket \ll st' \gg / \$E \rrbracket \sqsubseteq f \llbracket \ll st' \gg / \$E \rrbracket = (((Pre \wedge \$E =_u \ll st' \gg) \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f)$ 
by (rel-auto, metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put)

```

By instantiation of $\llbracket ?fp \ ?B = ?B \ (?fp \ ?B); wf \ ?R; \bigwedge f st. [\bigwedge st'. (st', st) \in ?R \implies (?Pre \wedge [?e]_{<} =_u \ll st' \gg \Rightarrow ?Post) \sqsubseteq f; ?fp \ ?B = f] \rrbracket \implies (?Pre \wedge [?e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow ?Post) \sqsubseteq ?B f \rrbracket \implies (?Pre \Rightarrow ?Post) \sqsubseteq ?fp \ ?B$ with μ and lifting of the well-founded relation we have ...

lemma mu-rec-total-pure-rule:

```

assumes WF: wf R
and      M: mono B
and      induct-step:
   $\bigwedge f st. [\llbracket (Pre \wedge ([e]_{<} \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \mu B = f \implies (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq (B f)$ 
shows (Pre  $\Rightarrow$  Post)  $\sqsubseteq \mu B$ 
proof (rule wf-fixp-uinduct-pure-ueq-gen[where fp= $\mu$  and Pre=Pre and B=B and R=R and e=e])
show  $\mu B = B (\mu B)$ 
  by (simp add: M def-gfp-unfold)
show wf R
  by (fact WF)
show  $\bigwedge f st. (\bigwedge st'. (st', st) \in R \implies (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st' \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f) \implies$ 
   $\mu B = f \implies$ 
   $(Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq B f$ 
  by (rule induct-step, rel-simp, simp)
qed

```

lemma nu-rec-total-pure-rule:

```

assumes WF: wf R
and      M: mono B
and      induct-step:
   $\bigwedge f st. [\llbracket (Pre \wedge ([e]_{<} \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \nu B = f \implies (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq (B f)$ 
shows (Pre  $\Rightarrow$  Post)  $\sqsubseteq \nu B$ 

```


proof (*rule wf-fixp-uinduct-pure-ueq-gen*[**where** $fp=\nu$ **and** $Pre=Pre$ **and** $B=B$ **and** $R=R$ **and** $e=e$])
show $\nu B = B (\nu B)$
by (*simp add: M def-lfp-unfold*)
show $wf R$
by (*fact WF*)
show $\bigwedge f st. (\bigwedge st'. (st', st) \in R \implies (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st' \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f) \implies$
 $\nu B = f \implies$
 $(Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq B f$
by (*rule induct-step, rel-simp, simp*)
qed

Since $B (Pre \wedge ([E]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq B (\mu B)$ and *mono B*, thus, $\ll wf ?R; Monotonic ?B; \bigwedge f st. \ll (?Pre \wedge ([?e]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll ?R \gg \Rightarrow ?Post) \sqsubseteq f; \mu ?B = f \gg \implies (?Pre \wedge [?e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow ?Post) \sqsubseteq ?B f \gg \implies (?Pre \Rightarrow ?Post) \sqsubseteq \mu ?B$ can be expressed as follows

lemma *mu-rec-total-utp-rule*:

assumes *WF*: $wf R$
and M : *mono B*
and *induct-step*:
 $\bigwedge st. (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq (B ((Pre \wedge ([e]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post)))$
shows $(Pre \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq \mu B$
proof (*rule mu-rec-total-pure-rule*[**where** $R=R$ **and** $e=e$], *simp-all add: assms*)
show $\bigwedge f st. (Pre \wedge ([e]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f \implies \mu B = f \implies (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq B f$
by (*simp add: M induct-step monoD order-subst2*)
qed

lemma *nu-rec-total-utp-rule*:

assumes *WF*: $wf R$
and M : *mono B*
and *induct-step*:
 $\bigwedge st. (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq (B ((Pre \wedge ([e]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post)))$
shows $(Pre \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq \nu B$
proof (*rule nu-rec-total-pure-rule*[**where** $R=R$ **and** $e=e$], *simp-all add: assms*)
show $\bigwedge f st. (Pre \wedge ([e]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq f \implies \nu B = f \implies (Pre \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq B f$
by (*simp add: M induct-step monoD order-subst2*)
qed

end

17 Sequent Calculus

theory *utp-sequent*

imports *utp-pred-laws*

begin

definition *sequent* :: $'\alpha \uparrow pred \Rightarrow '\alpha \uparrow pred \Rightarrow bool$ (**infixr** \vdash 15) **where**
 $[upred-defs]: \text{sequent } P \ Q = (Q \sqsubseteq P)$

abbreviation *sequent-triv* (\Vdash - [15] 15) **where** $\Vdash P \equiv (true \vdash P)$

translations

$\Vdash P \leq true \Vdash P$

lemma *sTrue*: $P \Vdash true$

by *pred-auto*

lemma *sAx*: $P \Vdash P$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *sNotI*: $\Gamma \wedge P \Vdash \text{false} \implies \Gamma \Vdash \neg P$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *sConjI*: $\llbracket \Gamma \Vdash P; \Gamma \Vdash Q \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \Vdash P \wedge Q$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *sImplI*: $\llbracket (\Gamma \wedge P) \Vdash Q \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \Vdash (P \implies Q)$
by *pred-auto*

end

18 Relational Calculus Laws

theory *utp-rel-laws*
imports
 utp-rel
 utp-recursion
begin

18.1 Conditional Laws

lemma *comp-cond-left-distr*:
 $((P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q) ;; R) = ((P ;; R) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r (Q ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *cond-seq-left-distr*:
 $\text{out}\alpha \# b \implies ((P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) ;; R) = ((P ;; R) \triangleleft b \triangleright (Q ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *cond-seq-right-distr*:
 $\text{in}\alpha \# b \implies (P ;; (Q \triangleleft b \triangleright R)) = ((P ;; Q) \triangleleft b \triangleright (P ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

Alternative expression of conditional using assumptions and choice

lemma *rcond-rassume-expand*: $P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q = ([b]^\top ;; P) \sqcap ([(\neg b)]^\top ;; Q)$
by (*rel-auto*)

18.2 Precondition and Postcondition Laws

theorem *precond-equiv*:
 $P = (P ;; \text{true}) \longleftrightarrow (\text{out}\alpha \# P)$
by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *postcond-equiv*:
 $P = (\text{true} ;; P) \longleftrightarrow (\text{in}\alpha \# P)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *precond-right-unit*: $\text{out}\alpha \# p \implies (p ;; \text{true}) = p$
by (*metis precond-equiv*)

lemma *postcond-left-unit*: $\text{in}\alpha \# p \implies (\text{true} ;; p) = p$
by (*metis postcond-equiv*)

theorem *precond-left-zero*:
assumes $\text{out}\alpha \# p \neq \text{false}$
shows $(\text{true} ;; p) = \text{true}$
using *assms* **by** (*rel-auto*)

theorem *feasibile-iff-true-right-zero*:
 $P ;; \text{true} = \text{true} \longleftrightarrow \exists \text{out}\alpha \cdot P$
by (*rel-auto*)

18.3 Sequential Composition Laws

lemma *segr-assoc*: $(P ;; Q) ;; R = P ;; (Q ;; R)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *segr-left-unit* [*simp*]:
 $II ;; P = P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *segr-right-unit* [*simp*]:
 $P ;; II = P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *segr-left-zero* [*simp*]:
 $\text{false} ;; P = \text{false}$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *segr-right-zero* [*simp*]:
 $P ;; \text{false} = \text{false}$
by *pred-auto*

lemma *impl-segr-mono*: $\llbracket 'P \Rightarrow Q'; 'R \Rightarrow S' \rrbracket \implies '(P ;; R) \Rightarrow (Q ;; S)'$
by (*pred-blast*)

lemma *segr-mono*:
 $\llbracket P_1 \sqsubseteq P_2; Q_1 \sqsubseteq Q_2 \rrbracket \implies (P_1 ;; Q_1) \sqsubseteq (P_2 ;; Q_2)$
by (*rel-blast*)

lemma *segr-monotonic*:
 $\llbracket \text{mono } P; \text{mono } Q \rrbracket \implies \text{mono } (\lambda X. P X ;; Q X)$
by (*simp add: mono-def, rel-blast*)

lemma *Monotonic-segr-tail* [*closure*]:
assumes *Monotonic F*
shows *Monotonic* $(\lambda X. P ;; F(X))$
by (*simp add: assms monoD monoI segr-mono*)

lemma *segr-exists-left*:
 $((\exists \$x \cdot P) ;; Q) = (\exists \$x \cdot (P ;; Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *segr-exists-right*:
 $(P ;; (\exists \$x' \cdot Q)) = (\exists \$x' \cdot (P ;; Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-or-distl*:

$((P \vee Q) ;; R) = ((P ;; R) \vee (Q ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-or-distr*:

$(P ;; (Q \vee R)) = ((P ;; Q) \vee (P ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-inf-distl*:

$((P \sqcap Q) ;; R) = ((P ;; R) \sqcap (Q ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-inf-distr*:

$(P ;; (Q \sqcap R)) = ((P ;; Q) \sqcap (P ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-and-distr-ufunc*:

ufunctional $P \implies (P ;; (Q \wedge R)) = ((P ;; Q) \wedge (P ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-and-distl-ujnj*:

ujnj $R \implies ((P \wedge Q) ;; R) = ((P ;; R) \wedge (Q ;; R))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-unfold*:

$(P ;; Q) = (\exists v \cdot P[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$v'] \wedge Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$v])$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-middle*:

assumes *vwb-lens* x
shows $(P ;; Q) = (\exists v \cdot P[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$x'] ;; Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$x])$
using *assms*
by (*rel-auto'*, *metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.source-stability*)

lemma *seqr-left-one-point*:

assumes *vwb-lens* x
shows $((P \wedge \$x' =_u \llbracket v \rrbracket) ;; Q) = (P[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$x'] ;; Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$x])$
using *assms*
by (*rel-auto*, *metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *seqr-right-one-point*:

assumes *vwb-lens* x
shows $(P ;; (\$x =_u \llbracket v \rrbracket \wedge Q)) = (P[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$x'] ;; Q[\llbracket v \rrbracket / \$x])$
using *assms*
by (*rel-auto*, *metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *seqr-left-one-point-true*:

assumes *vwb-lens* x
shows $((P \wedge \$x') ;; Q) = (P[\llbracket true \rrbracket / \$x'] ;; Q[\llbracket true \rrbracket / \$x])$
by (*metis assms seqr-left-one-point true-alt-def upred-eq-true*)

lemma *seqr-left-one-point-false*:

assumes *vwb-lens* x
shows $((P \wedge \neg \$x') ;; Q) = (P[\llbracket false \rrbracket / \$x'] ;; Q[\llbracket false \rrbracket / \$x])$

by (metis assms false-alt-def seqr-left-one-point upred-eq-false)

lemma *seqr-right-one-point-true*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $(P ;; (\$x \wedge Q)) = (P[\![true/\$x']\!] ;; Q[\![true/\$x]\!])$
 by (metis assms seqr-right-one-point true-alt-def upred-eq-true)

lemma *seqr-right-one-point-false*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $(P ;; (\neg \$x \wedge Q)) = (P[\![false/\$x']\!] ;; Q[\![false/\$x]\!])$
 by (metis assms false-alt-def seqr-right-one-point upred-eq-false)

lemma *seqr-insert-ident-left*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x* $\$x' \# P$ $\$x \# Q$
 shows $((\$x' =_u \$x \wedge P) ;; Q) = (P ;; Q)$
 using *assms*
 by (rel-simp, meson vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get)

lemma *seqr-insert-ident-right*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x* $\$x' \# P$ $\$x \# Q$
 shows $(P ;; (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge Q)) = (P ;; Q)$
 using *assms*
 by (rel-simp, metis (no-types, hide-lams) vwb-lens-def wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get)

lemma *seq-var-ident-lift*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x* $\$x' \# P$ $\$x \# Q$
 shows $((\$x' =_u \$x \wedge P) ;; (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge Q)) = (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge (P ;; Q))$
 using *assms* by (rel-auto', metis (no-types, lifting) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-weak weak-lens.put-get)

lemma *seqr-bool-split*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $P ;; Q = (P[\![true/\$x']\!] ;; Q[\![true/\$x]\!] \vee P[\![false/\$x']\!] ;; Q[\![false/\$x]\!])$
 using *assms*
 by (subst seqr-middle[of *x*], simp-all)

lemma *cond-inter-var-split*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
 shows $(P \triangleleft \$x' \triangleright Q) ;; R = (P[\![true/\$x']\!] ;; R[\![true/\$x]\!] \vee Q[\![false/\$x']\!] ;; R[\![false/\$x]\!])$

proof –

have $(P \triangleleft \$x' \triangleright Q) ;; R = ((\$x' \wedge P) ;; R \vee (\neg \$x' \wedge Q) ;; R)$

by (simp add: cond-def seqr-or-distl)

also have $\dots = ((P \wedge \$x') ;; R \vee (Q \wedge \neg \$x') ;; R)$

by (rel-auto)

also have $\dots = (P[\![true/\$x']\!] ;; R[\![true/\$x]\!] \vee Q[\![false/\$x']\!] ;; R[\![false/\$x]\!])$

by (simp add: seqr-left-one-point-true seqr-left-one-point-false assms)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

theorem *seqr-pre-transfer*: $in\alpha \# q \implies ((P \wedge q) ;; R) = (P ;; (q^- \wedge R))$

by (rel-auto)

theorem *seqr-pre-transfer'*:

$((P \wedge \lceil q \rceil_{>}) ;; R) = (P ;; (\lceil q \rceil_{<} \wedge R))$

by (rel-auto)

theorem *seqr-post-out*: $\text{in}\alpha \# r \implies (P ;; (Q \wedge r)) = ((P ;; Q) \wedge r)$
by (*rel-blast*)

lemma *seqr-post-var-out*:
fixes $x :: (\text{bool} \implies 'a)$
shows $(P ;; (Q \wedge \$x')) = ((P ;; Q) \wedge \$x')$
by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *seqr-post-transfer*: $\text{out}\alpha \# q \implies (P ;; (q \wedge R)) = ((P \wedge q^-) ;; R)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-pre-out*: $\text{out}\alpha \# p \implies ((p \wedge Q) ;; R) = (p \wedge (Q ;; R))$
by (*rel-blast*)

lemma *seqr-pre-var-out*:
fixes $x :: (\text{bool} \implies 'a)$
shows $((\$x \wedge P) ;; Q) = (\$x \wedge (P ;; Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-true-lemma*:
 $(P = (\neg ((\neg P) ;; \text{true}))) = (P = (P ;; \text{true}))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *seqr-to-conj*: $\llbracket \text{out}\alpha \# P; \text{in}\alpha \# Q \rrbracket \implies (P ;; Q) = (P \wedge Q)$
by (*metis postcond-left-unit seqr-pre-out utp-pred-laws.inf-top.right-neutral*)

lemma *shEx-lift-seq-1* [*uquant-lift*]:
 $((\exists x \cdot P x) ;; Q) = (\exists x \cdot (P x ;; Q))$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *shEx-mem-lift-seq-1* [*uquant-lift*]:
assumes $\text{out}\alpha \# A$
shows $((\exists x \in A \cdot P x) ;; Q) = (\exists x \in A \cdot (P x ;; Q))$
using *assms* **by** *rel-blast*

lemma *shEx-lift-seq-2* [*uquant-lift*]:
 $(P ;; (\exists x \cdot Q x)) = (\exists x \cdot (P ;; Q x))$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *shEx-mem-lift-seq-2* [*uquant-lift*]:
assumes $\text{in}\alpha \# A$
shows $(P ;; (\exists x \in A \cdot Q x)) = (\exists x \in A \cdot (P ;; Q x))$
using *assms* **by** *rel-blast*

18.4 Iterated Sequential Composition Laws

lemma *iter-seqr-nil* [*simp*]: $(;; i : [] \cdot P(i)) = II$
by (*simp add: seqr-iter-def*)

lemma *iter-seqr-cons* [*simp*]: $(;; i : (x \# xs) \cdot P(i)) = P(x) ;; (;; i : xs \cdot P(i))$
by (*simp add: seqr-iter-def*)

18.5 Quantale Laws

lemma *seq-Sup-distl*: $P ;; (\bigcap A) = (\bigcap_{Q \in A} P ;; Q)$
by (*transfer, auto*)

lemma *seq-Sup-distr*: $(\prod A) ;; Q = (\prod P \in A. P ;; Q)$
by (*transfer, auto*)

lemma *seq-UINF-distl*: $P ;; (\prod Q \in A. F(Q)) = (\prod Q \in A. P ;; F(Q))$
by (*simp add: UINF-as-Sup-collect seq-Sup-distl*)

lemma *seq-UINF-distl'*: $P ;; (\prod Q. F(Q)) = (\prod Q. P ;; F(Q))$
by (*metis UINF-mem-UNIV seq-UINF-distl*)

lemma *seq-UINF-distr*: $(\prod P \in A. F(P)) ;; Q = (\prod P \in A. P ;; F(P)) ;; Q$
by (*simp add: UINF-as-Sup-collect seq-Sup-distr*)

lemma *seq-UINF-distr'*: $(\prod P. F(P)) ;; Q = (\prod P. P ;; F(P)) ;; Q$
by (*metis UINF-mem-UNIV seq-UINF-distr*)

lemma *seq-SUP-distl*: $P ;; (\prod i \in A. Q(i)) = (\prod i \in A. P ;; Q(i))$
by (*metis image-image seq-Sup-distl*)

lemma *seq-SUP-distr*: $(\prod i \in A. P(i)) ;; Q = (\prod i \in A. P(i) ;; Q)$
by (*simp add: seq-Sup-distr*)

18.6 Skip Laws

lemma *cond-skip*: $\text{out}\alpha \# b \implies (b \wedge II) = (II \wedge b^-)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *pre-skip-post*: $([b]_< \wedge II) = (II \wedge [b]_>)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *skip-var*:
fixes $x :: (\text{bool} \implies 'a)$
shows $(\$x \wedge II) = (II \wedge \$x')$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *skip-r-unfold*:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \implies II = (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge II \upharpoonright_\alpha x)$
by (*rel-simp, metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *skip-r-alpha-eq*:
 $II = (\$v' =_u \$v)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *skip-ra-unfold*:
 $II_{x;y} = (\$x' =_u \$x \wedge II_y)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *skip-res-as-ra*:
 $\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } y; x +_L y \approx_L 1_L; x \bowtie y \rrbracket \implies II \upharpoonright_\alpha x = II_y$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*metis (no-types, lifting) lens-indep-def*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens.put-eq*)
done

18.7 Assignment Laws

lemma *assigns-subst* [*usubst*]:

$\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger \langle \varrho \rangle_a = \langle \varrho \circ \sigma \rangle_a$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assigns-r-comp*: $(\langle \sigma \rangle_a ;; P) = (\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger P)$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assigns-r-feasible*:

$(\langle \sigma \rangle_a ;; \text{true}) = \text{true}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assign-subst* [*usubst*]:

$\llbracket \text{mwb-lens } x; \text{mwb-lens } y \rrbracket \implies [\$x \mapsto_s \lceil u \rceil_<] \dagger (y := v) = (x, y) := (u, [x \mapsto_s u] \dagger v)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assign-vacuous-skip*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x*
shows $(x := \&x) = II$
using *assms* **by** *rel-auto*

The following law shows the case for the above law when *x* is only mainly-well behaved. We require that the state is one of those in which *x* is well defined using and assumption.

lemma *assign-vacuous-assume*:

assumes *mwb-lens* *x*
shows $[(\&\mathbf{v} \in_u \ll \mathcal{S}_x \gg)]^\top ;; (x := \&x) = [(\&\mathbf{v} \in_u \ll \mathcal{S}_x \gg)]^\top$
using *assms* **by** *rel-auto*

lemma *assign-simultaneous*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *y* $x \bowtie y$
shows $(x, y) := (e, \&y) = (x := e)$
by (*simp add: assms usubst-upd-comm usubst-upd-var-id*)

lemma *assigns-idem*: *mwb-lens* *x* $\implies (x, x) := (u, v) = (x := v)$

by (*simp add: usubst*)

lemma *assigns-comp*: $(\langle f \rangle_a ;; \langle g \rangle_a) = \langle g \circ f \rangle_a$

by (*simp add: assigns-r-comp usubst*)

lemma *assigns-cond*: $(\langle f \rangle_a \triangleleft b \triangleright_r \langle g \rangle_a) = \langle f \triangleleft b \triangleright_s g \rangle_a$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assigns-r-conv*:

bij *f* $\implies \langle f \rangle_a^- = \langle \text{inv } f \rangle_a$
by (*rel-auto, simp-all add: bij-is-inj bij-is-surj surj-f-inv-f*)

lemma *assign-pred-transfer*:

fixes *x* :: $('a \implies 'a)$
assumes $\$x \# b \text{ out } \alpha \# b$
shows $(b \wedge x := v) = (x := v \wedge b^-)$
using *assms* **by** (*rel-blast*)

lemma *assign-r-comp*: $x := u ;; P = P[\lceil u \rceil_< / \$x]$

by (*simp add: assigns-r-comp usubst alpha*)

lemma *assign-test*: $mwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (x := \llbracket u \rrbracket ;; x := \llbracket v \rrbracket) = (x := \llbracket v \rrbracket)$
 by (*simp add: assigns-comp usubst*)

lemma *assign-twice*: $\llbracket mwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \# f \rrbracket \implies (x := e ;; x := f) = (x := f)$
 by (*simp add: assigns-comp usubst unrest*)

lemma *assign-commute*:
 assumes $x \bowtie y\ x \# f\ y \# e$
 shows $(x := e ;; y := f) = (y := f ;; x := e)$
 using *assms*
 by (*rel-simp, simp-all add: lens-indep-comm*)

lemma *assign-cond*:
 fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'c)$
 assumes $out\alpha \# b$
 shows $(x := e ;; (P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q)) = ((x := e ;; P) \triangleleft (b[\llbracket e \rrbracket_{<}/\$x]) \triangleright (x := e ;; Q))$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assign-rcond*:
 fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'c)$
 shows $(x := e ;; (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q)) = ((x := e ;; P) \triangleleft (b[\llbracket e/x \rrbracket]) \triangleright_r (x := e ;; Q))$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assign-r-alt-def*:
 fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'c)$
 shows $x := v = H[\llbracket v \rrbracket_{<}/\$x]$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assigns-r-ufunc*: *ufunctional* $\langle f \rangle_a$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assigns-r-uinj*: $inj\ f \implies uninj\ \langle f \rangle_a$
 by (*rel-simp, simp add: inj-eq*)

lemma *assigns-r-swap-uinj*:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; vwb\text{-}lens\ y; x \bowtie y \rrbracket \implies uninj\ ((x,y) := (\&y,\&x))$
 by (*metis assigns-r-uinj pr-var-def swap-usubst-inj*)

lemma *assign-unfold*:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (x := v) = (\$x' =_u \llbracket v \rrbracket_{<} \wedge H|_{\alpha} x)$
 apply (*rel-auto, auto simp add: comp-def*)
 using *vwb-lens.put-eq* by *fastforce*

18.8 Converse Laws

lemma *convr-invol* [*simp*]: $p^{--} = p$
 by *pred-auto*

lemma *lit-convr* [*simp*]: $\llbracket v \rrbracket^{\neg} = \llbracket v \rrbracket$
 by *pred-auto*

lemma *uivar-convr* [*simp*]:
 fixes $x :: ('a \implies 'c)$
 shows $(\$x)^{\neg} = \x'
 by *pred-auto*

lemma *uovar-convr* [*simp*]:
 fixes $x :: ('a \Longrightarrow 'a)$
 shows $(\$x')^- = \x
 by *pred-auto*

lemma *uop-convr* [*simp*]: $(uop\ f\ u)^- = uop\ f\ (u^-)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *bop-convr* [*simp*]: $(bop\ f\ u\ v)^- = bop\ f\ (u^-)\ (v^-)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *eq-convr* [*simp*]: $(p =_u q)^- = (p^- =_u q^-)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *not-convr* [*simp*]: $(\neg p)^- = (\neg p^-)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *disj-convr* [*simp*]: $(p \vee q)^- = (q^- \vee p^-)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *conj-convr* [*simp*]: $(p \wedge q)^- = (q^- \wedge p^-)$
 by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *seqr-convr* [*simp*]: $(p ;; q)^- = (q^- ;; p^-)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *pre-convr* [*simp*]: $[p]_{<}^- = [p]_{>}$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *post-convr* [*simp*]: $[p]_{>}^- = [p]_{<}$
 by (*rel-auto*)

18.9 Assertion and Assumption Laws

declare *sublens-def* [*lens-defs del*]

lemma *assume-false*: $[false]^\top = false$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assume-true*: $[true]^\top = II$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assume-seq*: $[b]^\top ;; [c]^\top = [(b \wedge c)]^\top$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assert-false*: $\{false\}_\perp = true$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assert-true*: $\{true\}_\perp = II$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assert-seq*: $\{b\}_\perp ;; \{c\}_\perp = \{(b \wedge c)\}_\perp$
 by (*rel-auto*)

18.10 Frame and Antiframe Laws

named-theorems *frame*

lemma *frame-all* [*frame*]: $\Sigma:[P] = P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *frame-none* [*frame*]:
 $\emptyset:[P] = (P \wedge II)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *frame-commute*:
assumes $\$y \# P \ \$y' \# P \ \$x \# Q \ \$x' \# Q \ x \bowtie y$
shows $x:[P] \;; \; y:[Q] = y:[Q] \;; \; x:[P]$
apply (*insert assms*)
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*rename-tac s s' s₀*)
apply (*subgoal-tac (s \oplus_L s' on y) \oplus_L s₀ on x = s₀ \oplus_L s' on y)*)
apply (*metis lens-indep-get lens-indep-sym lens-override-def*)
apply (*simp add: lens-indep.lens-put-comm lens-override-def*)
apply (*rename-tac s s' s₀*)
apply (*subgoal-tac put_y (put_x s (get_x (put_x s₀ (get_x s')))) (get_y (put_y s (get_y s₀)))*)
 $= \text{put}_x s_0 (\text{get}_x s')$
apply (*metis lens-indep-get lens-indep-sym*)
apply (*metis lens-indep.lens-put-comm*)
done

lemma *frame-contract-RID*:
assumes *vwb-lens* $x \ P$ *is* *RID*(x) $x \bowtie y$
shows $(x;y):[P] = y:[P]$
proof –
from *assms*(1,3) **have** $(x;y):[RID(x)(P)] = y:[RID(x)(P)]$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*simp add: lens-indep.lens-put-comm*)
apply (*metis (no-types) vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)
done
thus *?thesis*
by (*simp add: Healthy-if assms*)
qed

lemma *frame-miracle* [*simp*]:
 $x:[\text{false}] = \text{false}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *frame-skip* [*simp*]:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \implies x:[II] = II$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *frame-assign-in* [*frame*]:
 $\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } a; x \subseteq_L a \rrbracket \implies a:[x := v] = x := v$
by (*rel-auto, simp-all add: lens-get-put-quasi-commute lens-put-of-quotient*)

lemma *frame-conj-true* [*frame*]:
 $\llbracket \{ \$x, \$x' \} \Vdash P; \text{vwb-lens } x \rrbracket \implies (P \wedge x:[\text{true}]) = x:[P]$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *frame-is-assign* [frame]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies x:[\$x' =_u \lceil v \rceil_{<}] = x := v$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *frame-seq* [frame]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; \{ \$x, \$x' \} \Vdash P; \{ \$x, \$x' \} \Vdash Q \rrbracket \implies x:[P ;; Q] = x:[P] ;; x:[Q]$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get*)
apply (*metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb*)
done

lemma *frame-to-antiframe* [frame]:
 $\llbracket x \bowtie y; x +_L y = 1_L \rrbracket \implies x:[P] = y:\llbracket P \rrbracket$
by (*rel-auto*, *metis lens-indep-def*, *metis lens-indep-def surj-pair*)

lemma *rel-frex-miracle* [frame]:
 $a:[false]^+ = false$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *rel-frex-skip* [frame]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ a \implies a:[II]^+ = II$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *rel-frex-seq* [frame]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ a \implies a:[P ;; Q]^+ = (a:[P]^+ ;; a:[Q]^+)$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*rename-tac s s' s₀*)
apply (*rule-tac x=put_a s s₀ in exI*)
apply (*auto*)
apply (*metis mwb-lens.put-put vwb-lens-mwb*)
done

lemma *rel-frex-assigns* [frame]:
 $vwb\text{-}lens\ a \implies a:[\langle \sigma \rangle_a]^+ = \langle \sigma \oplus_s a \rangle_a$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *rel-frex-rcond* [frame]:
 $a:[P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q]^+ = (a:[P]^+ \triangleleft b \oplus_p a \triangleright_r a:[Q]^+)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *rel-frex-commute*:
 $x \bowtie y \implies x:[P]^+ ;; y:[Q]^+ = y:[Q]^+ ;; x:[P]^+$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*rename-tac a c b*)
apply (*subgoal-tac $\bigwedge b\ a.\ get_y\ (put_x\ b\ a) = get_y\ b$*)
apply (*metis (no-types, hide-lams) lens-indep-comm lens-indep-get*)
apply (*simp add: lens-indep.lens-put-irr2*)
apply (*subgoal-tac $\bigwedge b\ c.\ get_x\ (put_y\ b\ c) = get_x\ b$*)
apply (*subgoal-tac $\bigwedge b\ a.\ get_y\ (put_x\ b\ a) = get_y\ b$*)
apply (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) lens-indep-comm*)
apply (*simp-all add: lens-indep.lens-put-irr2*)
done

lemma *antiframe-disj* [frame]: $(x:\llbracket P \rrbracket \vee x:\llbracket Q \rrbracket) = x:\llbracket P \vee Q \rrbracket$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *antiframe-seq* [*frame*]:
 $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; \$x' \# P; \$x \# Q \rrbracket \implies (x:\llbracket P \rrbracket ;; x:\llbracket Q \rrbracket) = x:\llbracket P ;; Q \rrbracket$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.put-twice wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get*)
done

lemma *nameset-skip*: $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (ns\ x \cdot II) = II_x$
by (*rel-auto, meson vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *nameset-skip-ra*: $vwb\text{-}lens\ x \implies (ns\ x \cdot II_x) = II_x$
by (*rel-auto*)

declare *sublens-def* [*lens-defs*]

18.11 While Loop Laws

theorem *while-unfold*:
 $while\ b\ do\ P\ od = ((P ;; while\ b\ do\ P\ od) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
proof –
have $m:mono\ (\lambda X. (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*auto intro: monoI segr-mono cond-mono*)
have $(while\ b\ do\ P\ od) = (\nu\ X \cdot (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*simp add: while-top-def*)
also have $\dots = ((P ;; (\nu\ X \cdot (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*subst lfp-unfold, simp-all add: m*)
also have $\dots = ((P ;; while\ b\ do\ P\ od) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*simp add: while-top-def*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

theorem *while-false*: $while\ false\ do\ P\ od = II$
by (*subst while-unfold, rel-auto*)

theorem *while-true*: $while\ true\ do\ P\ od = false$
apply (*simp add: while-top-def alpha*)
apply (*rule antisym*)
apply (*simp-all*)
apply (*rule lfp-lowerbound*)
apply (*rel-auto*)
done

theorem *while-bot-unfold*:
 $while_{\perp}\ b\ do\ P\ od = ((P ;; while_{\perp}\ b\ do\ P\ od) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
proof –
have $m:mono\ (\lambda X. (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*auto intro: monoI segr-mono cond-mono*)
have $(while_{\perp}\ b\ do\ P\ od) = (\mu\ X \cdot (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*simp add: while-bot-def*)
also have $\dots = ((P ;; (\mu\ X \cdot (P ;; X) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*subst gfp-unfold, simp-all add: m*)
also have $\dots = ((P ;; while_{\perp}\ b\ do\ P\ od) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
by (*simp add: while-bot-def*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

theorem *while-bot-false*: $\text{while}_{\perp} \text{false} \text{ do } P \text{ od} = II$
 by (*simp add: while-bot-def mu-const alpha*)

theorem *while-bot-true*: $\text{while}_{\perp} \text{true} \text{ do } P \text{ od} = (\mu X \cdot P ;; X)$
 by (*simp add: while-bot-def alpha*)

An infinite loop with a feasible body corresponds to a program error (non-termination).

theorem *while-infinite*: $P ;; \text{true}_h = \text{true} \implies \text{while}_{\perp} \text{true} \text{ do } P \text{ od} = \text{true}$
 apply (*simp add: while-bot-true*)
 apply (*rule antisym*)
 apply (*simp*)
 apply (*rule gfp-upperbound*)
 apply (*simp*)
 done

18.12 Algebraic Properties

interpretation *upred-semiring*: *semiring-1*
 where *times* = *segr* and *one* = *skip-r* and *zero* = *false_h* and *plus* = *Lattices.sup*
 by (*unfold-locales, (rel-auto)+*)

declare *upred-semiring.power-Suc* [*simp del*]

We introduce the power syntax derived from semirings

abbreviation *upower* :: $'\alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ hrel}$ (**infixr** $\wedge 80$) **where**
upower *P* *n* $\equiv \text{upred-semiring.power } P \text{ } n$

translations

$P \wedge i \leq \text{CONST } \text{power.power } II \text{ op} ;; P \text{ } i$
 $P \wedge i \leq (\text{CONST } \text{power.power } II \text{ op} ;; P) \text{ } i$

Set up transfer tactic for powers

lemma *upower-rep-eq*:
 $\llbracket P \wedge i \rrbracket_e = (\lambda b. b \in (\{p. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e p\} \wedge i))$
proof (*induct i arbitrary: P*)
 case 0
 then show ?case
 by (*auto, rel-auto*)
next
 case (*Suc i*)
 show ?case
 by (*simp add: Suc segr.rep-eq relpow-commute upred-semiring.power-Suc*)
qed

lemma *upower-rep-eq-alt*:
 $\llbracket \text{power.power } \langle \text{id} \rangle_a ;; P \text{ } i \rrbracket_e = (\lambda b. b \in (\{p. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e p\} \wedge i))$
 by (*metis skip-r-def upower-rep-eq*)

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms

lemma *Sup-power-expand*:
 fixes *P* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{complete-lattice}$
 shows $P(0) \sqcap (\bigcap i. P(i+1)) = (\bigcap i. P(i))$
proof —

```

have UNIV = insert (0::nat) {1..}
  by auto
moreover have ( $\prod i. P(i)$ ) =  $\prod (P \text{ ' } UNIV)$ 
  by (blast)
moreover have  $\prod (P \text{ ' } insert\ 0\ \{1..\}) = P(0) \sqcap SUPREMUM\ \{1..\}\ P$ 
  by (simp)
moreover have  $SUPREMUM\ \{1..\}\ P = (\prod i. P(i+1))$ 
  by (simp add: atLeast-Suc-greaterThan greaterThan-0)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp only:)
qed

```

```

lemma Sup-upto-Suc: ( $\prod i \in \{0..Suc\ n\}. P \wedge i$ ) = ( $\prod i \in \{0..n\}. P \wedge i$ )  $\sqcap P \wedge Suc\ n$ 
proof -
  have ( $\prod i \in \{0..Suc\ n\}. P \wedge i$ ) = ( $\prod i \in insert\ (Suc\ n)\ \{0..n\}. P \wedge i$ )
    by (simp add: atLeast0-atMost-Suc)
  also have ... =  $P \wedge Suc\ n \sqcap (\prod i \in \{0..n\}. P \wedge i)$ 
    by (simp)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Lattices.sup-commute)
qed

```

The following two proofs are adapted from the AFP entry [Kleene Algebra](#). See also [2, 1].

```

lemma upower-inductl:  $Q \sqsubseteq ((P ;; Q) \sqcap R) \implies Q \sqsubseteq P \wedge n ;; R$ 
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (auto)
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp add: upred-semiring.power-Suc,metis (no-types,hide-lams) dual-order.trans order-refl
      seqr-assoc seqr-mono)
qed

```

```

lemma upower-inductr:
  assumes  $Q \sqsubseteq R \sqcap (Q ;; P)$ 
  shows  $Q \sqsubseteq R ;; (P \wedge n)$ 
using assms proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  have  $R ;; P \wedge Suc\ n = (R ;; P \wedge n) ;; P$ 
    by (metis seqr-assoc upred-semiring.power-Suc2)
  also have  $Q ;; P \sqsubseteq \dots$ 
    by (meson Suc.hyps assms eq-iff seqr-mono)
  also have  $Q \sqsubseteq \dots$ 
    using assms by auto
  finally show ?case .
qed

```

```

lemma SUP-atLeastAtMost-first:
  fixes  $P :: nat \Rightarrow 'a::complete-lattice$ 
  assumes  $m \leq n$ 
  shows ( $\prod i \in \{m..n\}. P(i)$ ) =  $P(m) \sqcap (\prod i \in \{Suc\ m..n\}. P(i))$ 

```

by (metis SUP-insert assms atLeastAtMost-insertL)

lemma *upower-seqr-iter*: $P \hat{=} n = (;; Q : \text{replicate } n \ P \cdot Q)$
 by (induct n, simp-all add: upred-semiring.power-Suc)

lemma *assigns-power*: $\langle f \rangle_a \hat{=} n = \langle f \hat{=} n \rangle_a$
 by (induct n, rel-auto+)

18.12.1 Kleene Star

definition *ustar* :: $'\alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ hrel} \ (-^* [999] \ 999)$ **where**
 $P^* = (\bigsqcap i \in \{0..\} \cdot P^i)$

lemma *ustar-rep-eq*:
 $\llbracket P^* \rrbracket_e = (\lambda b. b \in (\{p. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ p\}^*))$
 by (simp add: ustar-def, rel-auto, simp-all add: relpow-imp-rtrancl rtrancl-imp-relpow)

update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms

18.13 Kleene Plus

purge-notation *tranc1* $((-^+) [1000] \ 999)$

definition *uplus* :: $'\alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ hrel} \ (-^+ [999] \ 999)$ **where**
 $[upred-defs]: P^+ = P ;; P^*$

lemma *uplus-power-def*: $P^+ = (\bigsqcap i \cdot P \hat{=} (Suc \ i))$
 by (simp add: uplus-def ustar-def seq-UNF-distl' UNF-atLeast-Suc upred-semiring.power-Suc)

18.14 Omega

definition *uomega* :: $'\alpha \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow '\alpha \text{ hrel} \ (-^\omega [999] \ 999)$ **where**
 $P^\omega = (\mu \ X \cdot P \cdot X)$

18.15 Relation Algebra Laws

theorem *RA1*: $(P ;; (Q ;; R)) = ((P ;; Q) ;; R)$
 by (simp add: seqr-assoc)

theorem *RA2*: $(P ;; II) = P \ (II ;; P) = P$
 by simp-all

theorem *RA3*: $P^{--} = P$
 by simp

theorem *RA4*: $(P ;; Q)^- = (Q^- ;; P^-)$
 by simp

theorem *RA5*: $(P \vee Q)^- = (P^- \vee Q^-)$
 by (rel-auto)

theorem *RA6*: $((P \vee Q) ;; R) = (P ;; R \vee Q ;; R)$
 using seqr-or-distl by blast

theorem *RA7*: $((P^- ;; (\neg(P ;; Q))) \vee (\neg Q)) = (\neg Q)$
 by (rel-auto)

18.16 Kleene Algebra Laws

lemma *ustar-alt-def*: $P^* = (\bigcap i. P \cdot P^* \cdot i)$
 by (*simp add: ustar-def*)

theorem *ustar-sub-unfoldl*: $P^* \sqsubseteq II \sqcap (P ;; P^*)$
 by (*rel-simp, simp add: rtrancl-into-trancl2 trancl-into-rtrancl*)

theorem *ustar-inductl*:
 assumes $Q \sqsubseteq R$ $Q \sqsubseteq P ;; Q$
 shows $Q \sqsubseteq P^* ;; R$
proof –
 have $P^* ;; R = (\bigcap i. P \cdot P^* \cdot i ;; R)$
 by (*simp add: ustar-def UINF-as-Sup-collect' seq-SUP-distr*)
 also have $Q \sqsubseteq \dots$
 by (*simp add: SUP-least assms upower-inductl*)
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

theorem *ustar-inductr*:
 assumes $Q \sqsubseteq R$ $Q \sqsubseteq Q ;; P$
 shows $Q \sqsubseteq R ;; P^*$
proof –
 have $R ;; P^* = (\bigcap i. R ;; P \cdot P^* \cdot i)$
 by (*simp add: ustar-def UINF-as-Sup-collect' seq-SUP-distl*)
 also have $Q \sqsubseteq \dots$
 by (*simp add: SUP-least assms upower-inductr*)
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *ustar-refines-nu*: $(\nu X. X \cdot (P ;; X) \sqcap II) \sqsubseteq P^*$
 by (*metis (no-types, lifting) lfp-greatest semilattice-sup-class.le-sup-iff
 semilattice-sup-class.sup-idem upred-semiring.mult-2-right
 upred-semiring.one-add-one ustar-inductl*)

lemma *ustar-as-nu*: $P^* = (\nu X. X \cdot (P ;; X) \sqcap II)$
proof (*rule antisym*)
 show $(\nu X. X \cdot (P ;; X) \sqcap II) \sqsubseteq P^*$
 by (*simp add: ustar-refines-nu*)
 show $P^* \sqsubseteq (\nu X. X \cdot (P ;; X) \sqcap II)$
 by (*metis lfp-lowerbound upred-semiring.add-commute ustar-sub-unfoldl*)
qed

lemma *ustar-unfoldl*: $P^* = II \sqcap (P ;; P^*)$
 apply (*simp add: ustar-as-nu*)
 apply (*subst lfp-unfold*)
 apply (*rule monoI*)
 apply (*rel-auto*)
 done

While loop can be expressed using Kleene star

lemma *while-star-form*:
 $\text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od} = (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)^* ;; [(\neg b)]^\top$
proof –
 have 1: *Continuous* $(\lambda X. P ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

```

have while b do P od = ( $\prod i. ((\lambda X. P ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge i) \text{ false}$ )
  by (simp add: 1 false-upred-def sup-continuous-Continuous sup-continuous-lfp while-top-def)
also have ... = ( $(\lambda X. P ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge 0$ ) false  $\sqcap (\prod i. ((\lambda X. P ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge (i+1)) \text{ false})$ 
  by (subst Sup-power-expand, simp)
also have ... = ( $\prod i. ((\lambda X. P ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge (i+1)) \text{ false}$ )
  by (simp)
also have ... = ( $\prod i. (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge i ;; (\text{false} \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$ )
proof (rule SUP-cong, simp-all)
  fix i
  show  $P ;; ((\lambda X. P ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge i) \text{ false} \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II = (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge i ;; (\text{false} \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$ 
  proof (induct i)
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc i)
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: upred-semiring.power-Suc)
      (metis (no-types, lifting) RA1 comp-cond-left-distr cond-L6 upred-semiring.mult.left-neutral)
  qed
qed
also have ... = ( $\prod i \in \{0..\} \cdot (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II) \wedge i ;; [(\neg b)]^\top$ )
  by (rel-auto)
also have ... =  $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)^* ;; [(\neg b)]^\top$ 
  by (metis seq-UINF-distr ustar-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

18.17 Omega Algebra Laws

lemma *uomega-induct*:
 $P ;; P^\omega \sqsubseteq P^\omega$
 by (simp add: uomega-def, metis eq-refl gfp-unfold monoI seqr-mono)

18.18 Refinement Laws

lemma *skip-r-refine*:

$(p \Rightarrow p) \sqsubseteq II$
 by pred-blast

lemma *conj-refine-left*:

$(Q \Rightarrow P) \sqsubseteq R \Longrightarrow P \sqsubseteq (Q \wedge R)$
 by (rel-auto)

lemma *pre-weak-rel*:

assumes ' $Pre \Rightarrow I$ '
 and $(I \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq P$
 shows $(Pre \Rightarrow Post) \sqsubseteq P$
 using assms by (rel-auto)

lemma *cond-refine-rel*:

assumes $S \sqsubseteq ([b]_{<} \wedge P)$ $S \sqsubseteq ([\neg b]_{<} \wedge Q)$
 shows $S \sqsubseteq P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q$
 by (metis aext-not assms(1) assms(2) cond-def lift-rcond-def utp-pred-laws.le-sup-iff)

lemma *seq-refine-pred*:

assumes $([b]_{<} \Rightarrow [s]_{>}) \sqsubseteq P$ and $([s]_{<} \Rightarrow [c]_{>}) \sqsubseteq Q$

shows $(\lceil b \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow \lceil c \rceil_{>}) \sqsubseteq (P ;; Q)$
using *assms* **by** *rel-auto*

lemma *seq-refine-unrest*:
assumes $\text{out}\alpha \nmid b \text{ in}\alpha \nmid c$
assumes $(b \Rightarrow \lceil s \rceil_{>}) \sqsubseteq P$ **and** $(\lceil s \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow c) \sqsubseteq Q$
shows $(b \Rightarrow c) \sqsubseteq (P ;; Q)$
using *assms* **by** *rel-blast*

18.19 Domain and Range Laws

lemma *Dom-conv-Ran*:
 $\text{Dom}(P^-) = \text{Ran}(P)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Ran-conv-Dom*:
 $\text{Ran}(P^-) = \text{Dom}(P)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-skip*:
 $\text{Dom}(II) = \text{true}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-assigns*:
 $\text{Dom}(\langle \sigma \rangle_a) = \text{true}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-miracle*:
 $\text{Dom}(\text{false}) = \text{false}$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-assume*:
 $\text{Dom}(\lceil b \rceil^\top) = b$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-seq*:
 $\text{Dom}(P ;; Q) = \text{Dom}(P ;; [\text{Dom}(Q)]^\top)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-disj*:
 $\text{Dom}(P \vee Q) = (\text{Dom}(P) \vee \text{Dom}(Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *Dom-inf*:
 $\text{Dom}(P \sqcap Q) = (\text{Dom}(P) \vee \text{Dom}(Q))$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assume-Dom*:
 $[\text{Dom}(P)]^\top ;; P = P$
by (*rel-auto*)

end

19 UTP Theories

```

theory utp-theory
imports utp-rel-laws
begin

```

Here, we mechanise a representation of UTP theories using locales [4]. We also link them to the HOL-Algebra library [5], which allows us to import properties from complete lattices and Galois connections.

19.1 Complete lattice of predicates

definition *upred-lattice* :: $(\alpha \text{ upred}) \text{ gorder } (\mathcal{P})$ **where**
upred-lattice = $\langle \text{carrier} = \text{UNIV}, \text{eq} = (=), \text{le} = (\sqsubseteq) \rangle$

\mathcal{P} is the complete lattice of alphabetised predicates. All other theories will be defined relative to it.

```

interpretation upred-lattice: complete-lattice  $\mathcal{P}$ 
proof (unfold-locales, simp-all add: upred-lattice-def)
  fix A ::  $\alpha$  upred set
  show  $\exists s. \text{is-lub } \langle \text{carrier} = \text{UNIV}, \text{eq} = (=), \text{le} = (\sqsubseteq) \rangle s A$ 
    apply (rule-tac  $x = \bigsqcup A$  in exI)
    apply (rule least-UpperI)
    apply (auto intro: Inf-greatest simp add: Inf-lower Upper-def)
  done
  show  $\exists i. \text{is-glb } \langle \text{carrier} = \text{UNIV}, \text{eq} = (=), \text{le} = (\sqsubseteq) \rangle i A$ 
    apply (rule-tac  $x = \bigsqcap A$  in exI)
    apply (rule greatest-LowerI)
    apply (auto intro: Sup-least simp add: Sup-upper Lower-def)
  done
qed

```

lemma *upred-weak-complete-lattice* [simp]: *weak-complete-lattice* \mathcal{P}
by (simp add: upred-lattice.weak.weak-complete-lattice-axioms)

lemma *upred-lattice-eq* [simp]:
 $(\cdot =_{\mathcal{P}}) = (=)$
by (simp add: upred-lattice-def)

lemma *upred-lattice-le* [simp]:
 $\text{le } \mathcal{P} P Q = (P \sqsubseteq Q)$
by (simp add: upred-lattice-def)

lemma *upred-lattice-carrier* [simp]:
 $\text{carrier } \mathcal{P} = \text{UNIV}$
by (simp add: upred-lattice-def)

lemma *Healthy-fixed-points* [simp]: $\text{fps } \mathcal{P} H = \llbracket H \rrbracket_H$
by (simp add: fps-def upred-lattice-def Healthy-def)

lemma *upred-lattice-Idempotent* [simp]: $\text{Idem}_{\mathcal{P}} H = \text{Idempotent } H$
using upred-lattice.weak-partial-order-axioms **by** (auto simp add: idempotent-def Idempotent-def)

lemma *upred-lattice-Monotonic* [simp]: $\text{Mono}_{\mathcal{P}} H = \text{Monotonic } H$
using upred-lattice.weak-partial-order-axioms **by** (auto simp add: isotone-def mono-def)

19.2 UTP theories hierarchy

```
typedef (' $\mathcal{T}$ ', ' $\alpha$ ') uthy = UNIV :: unit set
by auto
```

We create a unitary parametric type to represent UTP theories. These are merely tags and contain no data other than to help the type-system resolve polymorphic definitions. The two parameters denote the name of the UTP theory – as a unique type – and the minimal alphabet that the UTP theory requires. We will then use Isabelle’s ad-hoc overloading mechanism to associate theory constructs, like healthiness conditions and units, with each of these types. This will allow the type system to retrieve definitions based on a particular theory context.

```
definition uthy :: (' $a$ ', ' $b$ ') uthy where
uthy = Abs-uthy ()
```

```
lemma uthy-eq [intro]:
fixes  $x\ y :: ('a, 'b)\ \textit{uthy}$ 
shows  $x = y$ 
by (cases  $x$ , cases  $y$ , simp)
```

```
syntax
-UTHY :: type  $\Rightarrow$  type  $\Rightarrow$  logic (UTHY'(-, -'))
```

```
translations
UTHY(' $T$ ', ' $\alpha$ ') == CONST uthy :: (' $T$ ', ' $\alpha$ ') uthy
```

We set up polymorphic constants to denote the healthiness conditions associated with a UTP theory. Unfortunately we can currently only characterise UTP theories of homogeneous relations; this is due to restrictions in the instantiation of Isabelle’s polymorphic constants which apparently cannot specialise types in this way.

```
consts
utp-hcond :: (' $\mathcal{T}$ ', ' $\alpha$ ') uthy  $\Rightarrow$  (' $\alpha \times \alpha$ ') health ( $\mathcal{H}_1$ )
```

```
definition utp-order :: (' $\alpha \times \alpha$ ') health  $\Rightarrow$  ' $\alpha$ ' hrel gorder where
utp-order  $H = (\mid \textit{carrier} = \{P.\ P\ \textit{is}\ H\},\ eq = (=),\ le = (\sqsubseteq)\ \mid)$ 
```

```
abbreviation uthy-order  $T \equiv \textit{utp-order}\ \mathcal{H}_T$ 
```

Constant *utp-order* obtains the order structure associated with a UTP theory. Its carrier is the set of healthy predicates, equality is HOL equality, and the order is refinement.

```
lemma utp-order-carrier [simp]:
carrier (utp-order  $H$ ) =  $\llbracket H \rrbracket_H$ 
by (simp add: utp-order-def)
```

```
lemma utp-order-eq [simp]:
 $eq\ (\textit{utp-order}\ T) = (=)$ 
by (simp add: utp-order-def)
```

```
lemma utp-order-le [simp]:
 $le\ (\textit{utp-order}\ T) = (\sqsubseteq)$ 
by (simp add: utp-order-def)
```

```
lemma utp-partial-order: partial-order (utp-order  $T$ )
by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: utp-order-def)
```

lemma *utp-weak-partial-order*: *weak-partial-order* (*utp-order* *T*)
 by (*unfold-locales*, *simp-all* add: *utp-order-def*)

lemma *mono-Monotone-utp-order*:
mono *f* \implies *Monotone* (*utp-order* *T*) *f*
 apply (*auto simp* add: *isotone-def*)
 apply (*metis partial-order-def utp-partial-order*)
 apply (*metis monoD*)
 done

lemma *isotone-utp-orderI*: *Monotonic* *H* \implies *isotone* (*utp-order* *X*) (*utp-order* *Y*) *H*
 by (*auto simp* add: *mono-def isotone-def utp-weak-partial-order*)

lemma *Mono-utp-orderI*:
 $\llbracket \bigwedge P Q. \llbracket P \sqsubseteq Q; P \text{ is } H; Q \text{ is } H \rrbracket \implies F(P) \sqsubseteq F(Q) \rrbracket \implies \text{Mono}_{\text{utp-order } H} F$
 by (*auto simp* add: *isotone-def utp-weak-partial-order*)

The UTP order can equivalently be characterised as the fixed point lattice, *fpl*.

lemma *utp-order-fpl*: *utp-order* *H* = *fpl* *P* *H*
 by (*auto simp* add: *utp-order-def upred-lattice-def fps-def Healthy-def*)

definition *uth-eq* :: (*'T*₁, *'α*) *uthy* \Rightarrow (*'T*₂, *'α*) *uthy* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \approx_T 50) **where**
 $T_1 \approx_T T_2 \longleftrightarrow \llbracket \mathcal{H}_{T_1} \rrbracket_H = \llbracket \mathcal{H}_{T_2} \rrbracket_H$

lemma *uth-eq-refl*: $T \approx_T T$
 by (*simp* add: *uth-eq-def*)

lemma *uth-eq-sym*: $T_1 \approx_T T_2 \longleftrightarrow T_2 \approx_T T_1$
 by (*auto simp* add: *uth-eq-def*)

lemma *uth-eq-trans*: $\llbracket T_1 \approx_T T_2; T_2 \approx_T T_3 \rrbracket \implies T_1 \approx_T T_3$
 by (*auto simp* add: *uth-eq-def*)

definition *uthy-plus* :: (*'T*₁, *'α*) *uthy* \Rightarrow (*'T*₂, *'α*) *uthy* \Rightarrow (*'T*₁ \times *'T*₂, *'α*) *uthy* (**infixl** $+_T$ 65) **where**
 $\text{uthy-plus } T_1 \ T_2 = \text{uthy}$

overloading

prod-hcond == *utp-hcond* :: (*'T*₁ \times *'T*₂, *'α*) *uthy* \Rightarrow (*'α* \times *'α*) *health*
begin

The healthiness condition of a relation is simply identity, since every alphabetised relation is healthy.

definition *prod-hcond* :: (*'T*₁ \times *'T*₂, *'α*) *uthy* \Rightarrow (*'α* \times *'α*) *upred* \Rightarrow (*'α* \times *'α*) *upred* **where**
 $\text{prod-hcond } T = \mathcal{H}_{UTHY}('T_1, 'α) \circ \mathcal{H}_{UTHY}('T_2, 'α)$

end

19.3 UTP theory hierarchy

We next define a hierarchy of locales that characterise different classes of UTP theory. Minimally we require that a UTP theory's healthiness condition is idempotent.

locale *utp-theory* =
 fixes *T* :: (*'T*, *'α*) *uthy* (**structure**)
 assumes *HCond-Idem*: $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H}(P)) = \mathcal{H}(P)$

begin

lemma *uthy-simp*:
 uthy = \mathcal{T}
by *blast*

A UTP theory fixes \mathcal{T} , the structural element denoting the UTP theory. All constants associated with UTP theories can then be resolved by the type system.

lemma *HCond-Idempotent* [*closure,intro*]: *Idempotent* \mathcal{H}
by (*simp add: Idempotent-def HCond-Idem*)

sublocale *partial-order uthy-order* \mathcal{T}
by (*unfold-locales, simp-all add: utp-order-def*)

end

Theory summation is commutative provided the healthiness conditions commute.

lemma *uthy-plus-comm*:
 assumes $\mathcal{H}_{T_1} \circ \mathcal{H}_{T_2} = \mathcal{H}_{T_2} \circ \mathcal{H}_{T_1}$
 shows $T_1 +_T T_2 \approx_T T_2 +_T T_1$
proof –
 have $T_1 = \text{uthy } T_2 = \text{uthy}$
 by *blast+*
 thus *?thesis*
 using *assms* **by** (*simp add: uth-eq-def prod-hcond-def*)
qed

lemma *uthy-plus-assoc*: $T_1 +_T (T_2 +_T T_3) \approx_T (T_1 +_T T_2) +_T T_3$
by (*simp add: uth-eq-def prod-hcond-def comp-def*)

lemma *uthy-plus-idem*: *utp-theory* $T \implies T +_T T \approx_T T$
by (*simp add: uth-eq-def prod-hcond-def Healthy-def utp-theory.HCond-Idem utp-theory.uthy-simp*)

locale *utp-theory-lattice* = *utp-theory* \mathcal{T} + *complete-lattice uthy-order* \mathcal{T} **for** $\mathcal{T} :: ('T, 'a) \text{uthy}$ (**structure**)

The healthiness conditions of a UTP theory lattice form a complete lattice, and allows us to make use of complete lattice results from HOL-Algebra, such as the Knaster-Tarski theorem. We can also retrieve lattice operators as below.

abbreviation *utp-top* (\top_1)
where *utp-top* $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{top } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-bottom* (\perp_1)
where *utp-bottom* $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{bottom } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-join* (**infixl** \sqcup_1 65) **where**
utp-join $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{join } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-meet* (**infixl** \sqcap_1 70) **where**
utp-meet $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{meet } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-sup* (\bigsqcup_1 - [90] 90) **where**
utp-sup $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{Lattice.sup } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-inf* (\bigsqcap_1 - [90] 90) **where**
utp-inf $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{Lattice.inf } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-gfp* (ν_1) **where**
utp-gfp $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{GREATEST-FP } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

abbreviation *utp-lfp* (μ_1) **where**
utp-lfp $\mathcal{T} \equiv \text{LEAST-FP } (\text{uthy-order } \mathcal{T})$

syntax

-*tmu* :: *logic* \Rightarrow *pttrn* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* (μ_1 - · - $[0, 10]$ 10)
 -*tnu* :: *logic* \Rightarrow *pttrn* \Rightarrow *logic* \Rightarrow *logic* (ν_1 - · - $[0, 10]$ 10)

notation *gfp* (μ)

notation *lfp* (ν)

translations

$\mu_T X \cdot P == \text{CONST } \text{utp-lfp } T (\lambda X. P)$
 $\nu_T X \cdot P == \text{CONST } \text{utp-gfp } T (\lambda X. P)$

lemma *upred-lattice-inf*:

Lattice.inf $\mathcal{P} A = \sqcap A$

by (*metis Sup-least Sup-upper UNIV-I antisym-conv subsetI upred-lattice.weak.inf-greatest upred-lattice.weak.inf-lower upred-lattice-carrier upred-lattice-le*)

We can then derive a number of properties about these operators, as below.

context *utp-theory-lattice*

begin

lemma *LFP-healthy-comp*: $\mu F = \mu (F \circ \mathcal{H})$

proof –

have $\{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge F P \sqsubseteq P\} = \{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge F (\mathcal{H} P) \sqsubseteq P\}$

by (*auto simp add: Healthy-def*)

thus *?thesis*

by (*simp add: LEAST-FP-def*)

qed

lemma *GFP-healthy-comp*: $\nu F = \nu (F \circ \mathcal{H})$

proof –

have $\{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge P \sqsubseteq F P\} = \{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge P \sqsubseteq F (\mathcal{H} P)\}$

by (*auto simp add: Healthy-def*)

thus *?thesis*

by (*simp add: GREATEST-FP-def*)

qed

lemma *top-healthy [closure]*: $\top \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$

using *weak.top-closed* **by** *auto*

lemma *bottom-healthy [closure]*: $\perp \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$

using *weak.bottom-closed* **by** *auto*

lemma *utp-top*: $P \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \implies P \sqsubseteq \top$

using *weak.top-higher* **by** *auto*

lemma *utp-bottom*: $P \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \implies \perp \sqsubseteq P$

using *weak.bottom-lower* **by** *auto*

end

lemma *upred-top*: $\top_{\mathcal{P}} = \text{false}$
using *ball-UNIV greatest-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *upred-bottom*: $\perp_{\mathcal{P}} = \text{true}$
by *fastforce*

One way of obtaining a complete lattice is showing that the healthiness conditions are monotone, which the below locale characterises.

locale *utp-theory-mono* = *utp-theory* +
assumes *HCond-Mono* [*closure,intro*]: *Monotonic* \mathcal{H}

sublocale *utp-theory-mono* \subseteq *utp-theory-lattice*
proof –

We can then use the Knaster-Tarski theorem to obtain a complete lattice, and thus provide all the usual properties.

interpret *weak-complete-lattice* *fpl* \mathcal{P} \mathcal{H}
by (*rule Knaster-Tarski*, *auto simp add: upred-lattice.weak.weak-complete-lattice-axioms*)

have *complete-lattice* (*fpl* \mathcal{P} \mathcal{H})
by (*unfold-locale*, *simp add: fps-def sup-exists*, (*blast intro: sup-exists inf-exists*) $+$)

hence *complete-lattice* (*uthy-order* \mathcal{T})
by (*simp add: utp-order-def*, *simp add: upred-lattice-def*)

thus *utp-theory-lattice* \mathcal{T}
by (*simp add: utp-theory-axioms utp-theory-lattice-def*)
qed

context *utp-theory-mono*
begin

In a monotone theory, the top and bottom can always be obtained by applying the healthiness condition to the predicate top and bottom, respectively.

lemma *healthy-top*: $\top = \mathcal{H}(\text{false})$

proof –
have $\top = \top_{fpl} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{H}$
by (*simp add: utp-order-fpl*)
also have $\dots = \mathcal{H} \top_{\mathcal{P}}$
using *Knaster-Tarski-idem-extremes*(1)[*of* $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{H}$]
by (*simp add: HCond-Idempotent HCond-Mono*)
also have $\dots = \mathcal{H} \text{false}$
by (*simp add: upred-top*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *healthy-bottom*: $\perp = \mathcal{H}(\text{true})$

proof –
have $\perp = \perp_{fpl} \mathcal{P} \mathcal{H}$
by (*simp add: utp-order-fpl*)
also have $\dots = \mathcal{H} \perp_{\mathcal{P}}$
using *Knaster-Tarski-idem-extremes*(2)[*of* $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{H}$]
by (*simp add: HCond-Idempotent HCond-Mono*)

```

also have ... =  $\mathcal{H}$  true
  by (simp add: upred-bottom)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma healthy-inf:
  assumes  $A \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H$ 
  shows  $\sqcap A = \mathcal{H} (\sqcap A)$ 
proof -
  have 1: weak-complete-lattice (uthy-order  $\mathcal{T}$ )
    by (simp add: weak.weak-complete-lattice-axioms)
  have 2: Monouthy-order  $\mathcal{T}$   $\mathcal{H}$ 
    by (simp add: HCond-Mono isotone-utp-orderI)
  have 3: Idemuthy-order  $\mathcal{T}$   $\mathcal{H}$ 
    by (simp add: HCond-Idem idempotent-def)
  show ?thesis
    using Knaster-Tarski-idem-inf-eq[OF upred-weak-complete-lattice, of  $\mathcal{H}$ ]
    by (simp, metis HCond-Idempotent HCond-Mono assms partial-object.simps(3) upred-lattice-def
upred-lattice-inf utp-order-def)
qed

end

locale utp-theory-continuous = utp-theory +
  assumes HCond-Cont [closure,intro]: Continuous  $\mathcal{H}$ 

sublocale utp-theory-continuous  $\subseteq$  utp-theory-mono
proof
  show Monotonic  $\mathcal{H}$ 
    by (simp add: Continuous-Monotonic HCond-Cont)
qed

context utp-theory-continuous
begin

lemma healthy-inf-cont:
  assumes  $A \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H$   $A \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\sqcap A = \sqcap A$ 
proof -
  have  $\sqcap A = \sqcap (\mathcal{H} A)$ 
    using Continuous-def HCond-Cont assms(1) assms(2) healthy-inf by auto
  also have ... =  $\sqcap A$ 
    by (unfold Healthy-carrier-image[OF assms(1)], simp)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma healthy-inf-def:
  assumes  $A \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H$ 
  shows  $\sqcap A = (\text{if } (A = \{\}) \text{ then } \top \text{ else } (\sqcap A))$ 
  using assms healthy-inf-cont weak.weak-inf-empty by auto

lemma healthy-meet-cont:
  assumes  $P$  is  $\mathcal{H}$   $Q$  is  $\mathcal{H}$ 
  shows  $P \sqcap Q = P \sqcap Q$ 
  using healthy-inf-cont[of  $\{P, Q\}$ ] assms

```

by (simp add: Healthy-if meet-def)

lemma meet-is-healthy [closure]:

assumes P is \mathcal{H} Q is \mathcal{H}

shows $P \sqcap Q$ is \mathcal{H}

by (metis Continuous-Disjunctous Disjunctuous-def HCond-Cont Healthy-def' assms(1) assms(2))

lemma meet-bottom [simp]:

assumes P is \mathcal{H}

shows $P \sqcap \perp = \perp$

by (simp add: assms semilattice-sup-class.sup-absorb2 utp-bottom)

lemma meet-top [simp]:

assumes P is \mathcal{H}

shows $P \sqcap \top = P$

by (simp add: assms semilattice-sup-class.sup-absorb1 utp-top)

The UTP theory lfp operator can be rewritten to the alphabetised predicate lfp when in a continuous context.

theorem utp-lfp-def:

assumes Monotonic F $F \in \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H$

shows $\mu F = (\mu X \cdot F(\mathcal{H}(X)))$

proof (rule antisym)

have ne: $\{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge F P \sqsubseteq P\} \neq \{\}$

proof –

have $F \top \sqsubseteq \top$

using assms(2) utp-top weak.top-closed by force

thus ?thesis

by (auto, rule-tac $x = \top$ in exI, auto simp add: top-healthy)

qed

show $\mu F \sqsubseteq (\mu X \cdot F(\mathcal{H}(X)))$

proof –

have $\sqcap \{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge F(P) \sqsubseteq P\} \sqsubseteq \sqcap \{P. F(\mathcal{H}(P)) \sqsubseteq P\}$

proof –

have 1: $\bigwedge P. F(\mathcal{H}(P)) = \mathcal{H}(F(\mathcal{H}(P)))$

by (metis HCond-Idem Healthy-def assms(2) funcset-mem mem-Collect-eq)

show ?thesis

proof (rule Sup-least, auto)

fix P

assume $a: F(\mathcal{H}(P)) \sqsubseteq P$

hence $F: (F(\mathcal{H}(P))) \sqsubseteq (\mathcal{H}(P))$

by (metis 1 HCond-Mono mono-def)

show $\sqcap \{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge F P \sqsubseteq P\} \sqsubseteq P$

proof (rule Sup-upper2[of $F(\mathcal{H}(P))$])

show $F(\mathcal{H}(P)) \in \{P. (P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}) \wedge F P \sqsubseteq P\}$

proof (auto)

show $F(\mathcal{H}(P))$ is \mathcal{H}

by (metis 1 Healthy-def)

show $F(F(\mathcal{H}(P))) \sqsubseteq F(\mathcal{H}(P))$

using F mono-def assms(1) by blast

qed

show $F(\mathcal{H}(P)) \sqsubseteq P$

by (simp add: a)

qed

qed

```

qed

with ne show ?thesis
  by (simp add: LEAST-FP-def gfp-def, subst healthy-inf-cont, auto simp add: lfp-def)
qed
from ne show  $(\mu X \cdot F(\mathcal{H} X)) \sqsubseteq \mu F$ 
  apply (simp add: LEAST-FP-def gfp-def, subst healthy-inf-cont, auto simp add: lfp-def)
  apply (rule Sup-least)
  apply (auto simp add: Healthy-def Sup-upper)
done
qed

lemma UINF-ind-Healthy [closure]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. P(i) \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$ 
  shows  $(\bigcap i \cdot P(i)) \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$ 
  by (simp add: closure assms)

```

end

In another direction, we can also characterise UTP theories that are relational. Minimally this requires that the healthiness condition is closed under sequential composition.

```

locale utp-theory-rel =
  utp-theory +
  assumes Healthy-Sequence [closure]:  $\llbracket P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}; Q \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \rrbracket \implies (P ;; Q) \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$ 
begin

```

```

lemma upower-Suc-Healthy [closure]:
  assumes  $P \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$ 
  shows  $P \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ is } \mathcal{H}$ 
  by (induct n, simp-all add: closure assms upred-semiring.power-Suc)

```

end

```

locale utp-theory-cont-rel = utp-theory-continuous + utp-theory-rel
begin

```

```

lemma seq-cont-Sup-distl:
  assumes  $P \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \ A \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H \ A \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $P ;; (\bigcap A) = \bigcap \{P ;; Q \mid Q \in A\}$ 
proof -
  have  $\{P ;; Q \mid Q \in A\} \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H$ 
    using Healthy-Sequence assms(1) assms(2) by (auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: healthy-inf-cont seq-Sup-distl setcompr-eq-image assms)
qed

```

```

lemma seq-cont-Sup-distr:
  assumes  $Q \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \ A \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H \ A \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $(\bigcap A) ;; Q = \bigcap \{P ;; Q \mid P \in A\}$ 
proof -
  have  $\{P ;; Q \mid P \in A\} \subseteq \llbracket \mathcal{H} \rrbracket_H$ 
    using Healthy-Sequence assms(1) assms(2) by (auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: healthy-inf-cont seq-Sup-distr setcompr-eq-image assms)
qed

```

```

lemma uplus-healthy [closure]:
  assumes  $P$  is  $\mathcal{H}$ 
  shows  $P^+$  is  $\mathcal{H}$ 
  by (simp add: uplus-power-def closure assms)

```

end

There also exist UTP theories with units, and the following operator is a theory specific operator for them.

```

consts
  utp-unit :: ( $\mathcal{T}$ ,  $\alpha$ ) uthy  $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  hrel ( $\mathcal{II}_1$ )

```

We can characterise the theory Kleene star by lifting the relational one.

```

definition utp-star ( $\star_1$  [999] 999) where
  [upred-defs]: utp-star  $\mathcal{T}$   $P$  = ( $P^*$  ;;  $\mathcal{II}_{\mathcal{T}}$ )

```

We can then characterise tests as refinements of units.

```

definition utest :: ( $\mathcal{T}$ ,  $\alpha$ ) uthy  $\Rightarrow$   $\alpha$  hrel  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  [upred-defs]: utest  $\mathcal{T}$   $b$  = ( $\mathcal{II}_{\mathcal{T}} \sqsubseteq b$ )

```

Not all theories have both a left and a right unit (e.g. H1-H2 designs) and so we split up the locale into two cases.

```

locale utp-theory-left-unital =
  utp-theory-rel +
  assumes Healthy-Left-Unit [closure]:  $\mathcal{II}$  is  $\mathcal{H}$ 
  and Left-Unit:  $P$  is  $\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{II} ;; P) = P$ 

```

```

locale utp-theory-right-unital =
  utp-theory-rel +
  assumes Healthy-Right-Unit [closure]:  $\mathcal{II}$  is  $\mathcal{H}$ 
  and Right-Unit:  $P$  is  $\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow (P ;; \mathcal{II}) = P$ 

```

```

locale utp-theory-unital =
  utp-theory-rel +
  assumes Healthy-Unit [closure]:  $\mathcal{II}$  is  $\mathcal{H}$ 
  and Unit-Left:  $P$  is  $\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow (\mathcal{II} ;; P) = P$ 
  and Unit-Right:  $P$  is  $\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow (P ;; \mathcal{II}) = P$ 
begin

```

```

lemma Unit-self [simp]:
   $\mathcal{II} ;; \mathcal{II} = \mathcal{II}$ 
  by (simp add: Healthy-Unit Unit-Right)

```

```

lemma utest-intro:
   $\mathcal{II} \sqsubseteq P \Rightarrow \text{utest } \mathcal{T} P$ 
  by (simp add: utest-def)

```

```

lemma utest-Unit [closure]:
  utest  $\mathcal{T}$   $\mathcal{II}$ 
  by (simp add: utest-def)

```

end

```

sublocale utp-theory-unital  $\subseteq$  utp-theory-left-unital
  by (simp add: Healthy-Unit Unit-Left Healthy-Sequence utp-theory-rel-def utp-theory-axioms utp-theory-rel-axioms-def
utp-theory-left-unital-axioms-def utp-theory-left-unital-def)

sublocale utp-theory-unital  $\subseteq$  utp-theory-right-unital
  by (simp add: Healthy-Unit Unit-Right Healthy-Sequence utp-theory-rel-def utp-theory-axioms utp-theory-rel-axioms-def
utp-theory-right-unital-axioms-def utp-theory-right-unital-def)

locale utp-theory-mono-unital = utp-theory-mono + utp-theory-unital
begin

lemma utest-Top [closure]:
  utest  $\mathcal{T} \top$ 
  by (simp add: Healthy-Unit utest-def utp-top)
end

locale utp-theory-cont-unital = utp-theory-cont-rel + utp-theory-unital

sublocale utp-theory-cont-unital  $\subseteq$  utp-theory-mono-unital
  by (simp add: utp-theory-mono-axioms utp-theory-mono-unital-def utp-theory-unital-axioms)

locale utp-theory-unital-zero =
  utp-theory-unital +
  assumes Top-Left-Zero: P is  $\mathcal{H} \implies \top$  ;; P =  $\top$ 

locale utp-theory-cont-unital-zero =
  utp-theory-cont-unital + utp-theory-unital-zero
begin

lemma Top-test-Right-Zero:
  assumes b is  $\mathcal{H}$  utest  $\mathcal{T}$  b
  shows b ;;  $\top = \top$ 
proof –
  have b  $\sqcap \mathcal{II} = \mathcal{II}$ 
  by (meson assms(2) semilattice-sup-class.le-iff-sup utest-def)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types) Top-Left-Zero Unit-Left assms(1) meet-top top-healthy upred-semiring.distrib-right)
qed

end

```

19.4 Theory of relations

We can exemplify the creation of a UTP theory with the theory of relations, a trivial theory.

```

typedecl REL
abbreviation REL  $\equiv$  UTHY(REL, ' $\alpha$ )

```

We declare the type *REL* to be the tag for this theory. We need know nothing about this type (other than it's non-empty), since it is merely a name. We also create the corresponding constant to refer to the theory. Then we can use it to instantiate the relevant polymorphic constants.

```

overloading
  rel-hcond == utp-hcond :: (REL, ' $\alpha$ ) uthy  $\Rightarrow$  (' $\alpha$   $\times$  ' $\alpha$ ) health
  rel-unit == utp-unit :: (REL, ' $\alpha$ ) uthy  $\Rightarrow$  ' $\alpha$  hrel

```

begin

The healthiness condition of a relation is simply identity, since every alphabetised relation is healthy.

definition *rel-hcond* :: (*REL*, ' α) *uthy* \Rightarrow (' $\alpha \times \alpha$) *upred* \Rightarrow (' $\alpha \times \alpha$) *upred* **where**
 $[upred-defs]: rel-hcond\ T = id$

The unit of the theory is simply the relational unit.

definition *rel-unit* :: (*REL*, ' α) *uthy* \Rightarrow ' α *hrel* **where**
 $[upred-defs]: rel-unit\ T = II$

end

Finally we can show that relations are a monotone and unital theory using a locale interpretation, which requires that we prove all the relevant properties. It's convenient to rewrite some of the theorems so that the provisos are more UTP like; e.g. that the carrier is the set of healthy predicates.

interpretation *rel-theory*: *utp-theory-mono-unital REL*
rewrites *carrier* (*uthy-order REL*) = $\llbracket id \rrbracket_H$
by (*unfold-locales*, *simp-all add: rel-hcond-def rel-unit-def Healthy-def*)

We can then, for instance, determine what the top and bottom of our new theory is.

lemma *REL-top*: $\top_{REL} = false$
by (*simp add: rel-theory.healthy-top, simp add: rel-hcond-def*)

lemma *REL-bottom*: $\perp_{REL} = true$
by (*simp add: rel-theory.healthy-bottom, simp add: rel-hcond-def*)

A number of theorems have been exported, such at the fixed point unfolding laws.

thm *rel-theory.GFP-unfold*

19.5 Theory links

We can also describe links between theories, such a Galois connections and retractions, using the following notation.

definition *mk-conn* ($- \Leftarrow \langle -, \rangle \Rightarrow - [90, 0, 0, 91]\ 91$) **where**
 $H1 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H2 \equiv ()\ orderA = utp-order\ H1, orderB = utp-order\ H2, lower = \mathcal{H}_2, upper = \mathcal{H}_1\ ()$

abbreviation *mk-conn'* ($- \Leftarrow \langle -, \rangle \rightarrow - [90, 0, 0, 91]\ 91$) **where**
 $T1 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \rightarrow T2 \equiv \mathcal{H}_{T1} \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{T2}$

lemma *mk-conn-orderA* [*simp*]: $\mathcal{X}_{H1} \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H2 = utp-order\ H1$
by (*simp add:mk-conn-def*)

lemma *mk-conn-orderB* [*simp*]: $\mathcal{Y}_{H1} \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H2 = utp-order\ H2$
by (*simp add:mk-conn-def*)

lemma *mk-conn-lower* [*simp*]: $\pi_* H1 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H2 = \mathcal{H}_1$
by (*simp add: mk-conn-def*)

lemma *mk-conn-upper* [*simp*]: $\pi^* H1 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H2 = \mathcal{H}_2$
by (*simp add: mk-conn-def*)

lemma *galois-comp*: $(H_2 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_3, \mathcal{H}_4 \rangle \Rightarrow H_3) \circ_g (H_1 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H_2) = H_1 \Leftarrow \langle \mathcal{H}_1 \circ \mathcal{H}_3, \mathcal{H}_4 \circ \mathcal{H}_2 \rangle \Rightarrow H_3$
by (*simp add: comp-galcon-def mk-conn-def*)

Example Galois connection / retract: Existential quantification

lemma *Idempotent-ex*: $\text{mwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \text{Idempotent } (ex\ x)$
by (*simp add: Idempotent-def exists-twice*)

lemma *Monotonic-ex*: $\text{mwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \text{Monotonic } (ex\ x)$
by (*simp add: mono-def ex-mono*)

lemma *ex-closed-unrest*:
 $\text{vwb-lens } x \Longrightarrow \llbracket ex\ x \rrbracket_H = \{P. x \# P\}$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def unrest-as-exists*)

Any theory can be composed with an existential quantification to produce a Galois connection

theorem *ex-retract*:
assumes *vwb-lens* x *Idempotent* H $ex\ x \circ H = H \circ ex\ x$
shows *retract* $((ex\ x \circ H) \Leftarrow \langle ex\ x, H \rangle \Rightarrow H)$
proof (*unfold-locales, simp-all*)
show $H \in \llbracket ex\ x \circ H \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket H \rrbracket_H$
using *Healthy-Idempotent* *assms* **by** *blast*
from *assms*(1) *assms*(3)[*THEN sym*] **show** $ex\ x \in \llbracket H \rrbracket_H \rightarrow \llbracket ex\ x \circ H \rrbracket_H$
by (*simp add: Pi-iff Healthy-def fun-eq-iff exists-twice*)
fix $P\ Q$
assume P *is* $(ex\ x \circ H)$ Q *is* H
thus $(H\ P \sqsubseteq Q) = (P \sqsubseteq (\exists\ x \cdot Q))$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Healthy-Idempotent Healthy-if assms comp-apply dual-order.trans ex-weakens*
utp-pred-laws.ex-mono vwb-lens-wb)
next
fix P
assume P *is* $(ex\ x \circ H)$
thus $(\exists\ x \cdot H\ P) \sqsubseteq P$
by (*simp add: Healthy-def*)
qed

corollary *ex-retract-id*:
assumes *vwb-lens* x
shows *retract* $(ex\ x \Leftarrow \langle ex\ x, id \rangle \Rightarrow id)$
using *assms* *ex-retract*[**where** $H=id$] **by** (*auto*)
end

20 Relational Hoare calculus

theory *utp-hoare*
imports
utp-rel-laws
utp-theory
begin

20.1 Hoare Triple Definitions and Tactics

definition *hoare-r* :: $'\alpha\ cond \Rightarrow '\alpha\ hrel \Rightarrow '\alpha\ cond \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($\llbracket - \rrbracket / - / \llbracket - \rrbracket_u$) **where**
 $\llbracket p \rrbracket Q \llbracket r \rrbracket_u = (([p]_< \Rightarrow [r]_>) \sqsubseteq Q)$

declare *hoare-r-def* [*upred-defs*]

named-theorems *hoare* **and** *hoare-safe*

method *hoare-split* **uses** *hr* =

((*simp add: assigns-comp*)?, — Combine Assignments where possible

(*auto*

intro: hoare intro!: hoare-safe hr

simp add: conj-comm conj-assoc usubst unrest))[1] — Apply Hoare logic laws

method *hoare-auto* **uses** *hr* = (*hoare-split hr: hr; (rel-simp)?, auto?*)

20.2 Basic Laws

lemma *hoare-r-conj* [*hoare-safe*]: $\llbracket \{p\} Q \{r\}_u; \{p\} Q \{s\}_u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \{p\} Q \{r \wedge s\}_u$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *hoare-r-weaken-pre* [*hoare*]:

$\{p\} Q \{r\}_u \Longrightarrow \{p \wedge q\} Q \{r\}_u$

$\{q\} Q \{r\}_u \Longrightarrow \{p \wedge q\} Q \{r\}_u$

by *rel-auto+*

lemma *pre-str-hoare-r*:

assumes ' $p_1 \Rightarrow p_2$ ' **and** $\{p_2\} C \{q\}_u$

shows $\{p_1\} C \{q\}_u$

using *assms* **by** *rel-auto*

lemma *post-weak-hoare-r*:

assumes $\{p\} C \{q_2\}_u$ **and** ' $q_2 \Rightarrow q_1$ '

shows $\{p\} C \{q_1\}_u$

using *assms* **by** *rel-auto*

lemma *hoare-r-conseq*: $\llbracket 'p_1 \Rightarrow p_2'; \{p_2\} S \{q_2\}_u; 'q_2 \Rightarrow q_1' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \{p_1\} S \{q_1\}_u$
by *rel-auto*

20.3 Assignment Laws

lemma *assigns-hoare-r* [*hoare-safe*]: ' $p \Rightarrow \sigma \dagger q$ ' $\Longrightarrow \{p\} \langle \sigma \rangle_a \{q\}_u$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *assigns-backward-hoare-r*:

$\{\sigma \dagger p\} \langle \sigma \rangle_a \{p\}_u$

by *rel-auto*

lemma *assign-floyd-hoare-r*:

assumes *vwb-lens* *x*

shows $\{p\} \text{ assign-r } x \ e \ \llbracket \exists v \cdot p \llbracket \langle v \rangle / x \rrbracket \wedge \&x =_u e \llbracket \langle v \rangle / x \rrbracket \rrbracket_u$

using *assms*

by (*rel-auto, metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *assigns-init-hoare* [*hoare-safe*]:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } x; x \# p; x \# v; \&x =_u v \wedge p \rrbracket S \{q\}_u \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \{p\} x := v ;; S \{q\}_u$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *skip-hoare-r* [*hoare-safe*]: $\{p\} II \{p\}_u$

by *rel-auto*

lemma *skip-hoare-impl-r* [*hoare-safe*]: ‘ $p \Rightarrow q' \implies \{p\} II \{q\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

20.4 Sequence Laws

lemma *seq-hoare-r*: $\llbracket \{p\} Q_1 \{s\}_u ; \{s\} Q_2 \{r\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{r\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

lemma *seq-hoare-invariant* [*hoare-safe*]: $\llbracket \{p\} Q_1 \{p\}_u ; \{p\} Q_2 \{p\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{p\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

lemma *seq-hoare-stronger-pre-1* [*hoare-safe*]:
 $\llbracket \{p \wedge q\} Q_1 \{p \wedge q\}_u ; \{p \wedge q\} Q_2 \{q\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p \wedge q\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{q\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

lemma *seq-hoare-stronger-pre-2* [*hoare-safe*]:
 $\llbracket \{p \wedge q\} Q_1 \{p \wedge q\}_u ; \{p \wedge q\} Q_2 \{p\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p \wedge q\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{p\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

lemma *seq-hoare-inv-r-2* [*hoare*]: $\llbracket \{p\} Q_1 \{q\}_u ; \{q\} Q_2 \{q\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{q\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

lemma *seq-hoare-inv-r-3* [*hoare*]: $\llbracket \{p\} Q_1 \{p\}_u ; \{p\} Q_2 \{q\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{q\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

20.5 Conditional Laws

lemma *cond-hoare-r* [*hoare-safe*]: $\llbracket \{b \wedge p\} S \{q\}_u ; \{\neg b \wedge p\} T \{q\}_u \rrbracket \implies \{p\} S \triangleleft b \triangleright_r T \{q\}_u$
 by *rel-auto*

lemma *cond-hoare-r-wp*:
 assumes $\{p'\} S \{q\}_u$ and $\{p'\} T \{q\}_u$
 shows $\{(b \wedge p') \vee (\neg b \wedge p')\} S \triangleleft b \triangleright_r T \{q\}_u$
 using *assms* by *pred-simp*

lemma *cond-hoare-r-sp*:
 assumes $\langle \{b \wedge p\} S \{q\}_u \rangle$ and $\langle \{\neg b \wedge p\} T \{s\}_u \rangle$
 shows $\langle \{p\} S \triangleleft b \triangleright_r T \{q \vee s\}_u \rangle$
 using *assms* by *pred-simp*

20.6 Recursion Laws

lemma *nu-hoare-r-partial*:
 assumes *induct-step*:
 $\bigwedge st P. \{p\} P \{q\}_u \implies \{p\} F P \{q\}_u$
 shows $\{p\} \nu F \{q\}_u$
 by (*meson* *hoare-r-def* *induct-step* *lfp-lowerbound* *order-refl*)

lemma *mu-hoare-r*:
 assumes *WF*: *wf* *R*
 assumes *M:mono* *F*
 assumes *induct-step*:
 $\bigwedge st P. \{p \wedge (e, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg\} P \{q\}_u \implies \{p \wedge e =_u \ll st \gg\} F P \{q\}_u$
 shows $\{p\} \mu F \{q\}_u$
 unfolding *hoare-r-def*

proof (*rule mu-rec-total-utp-rule*[*OF WF M* , *of - e*], *goal-cases*)
case (*1 st*)
then show *?case*
 using *induct-step*[*unfolded hoare-r-def*, *of* ($\lceil p \rceil_{<} \wedge (\lceil e \rceil_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow \lceil q \rceil_{>}$) *st*]
 by (*simp add: alpha*)
qed

lemma *mu-hoare-r'*:
assumes *WF*: *wf R*
assumes *M:mono F*
assumes *induct-step*:
 $\bigwedge st P. \ll p \wedge (e, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \gg P \ll q \gg_u \Longrightarrow \ll p \wedge e =_u \ll st \gg \gg F P \ll q \gg_u$
assumes *I0*: $'p' \Rightarrow p'$
shows $\ll p' \gg \mu F \ll q \gg_u$
by (*meson I0 M WF induct-step mu-hoare-r pre-str-hoare-r*)

20.7 Iteration Rules

lemma *while-hoare-r* [*hoare-safe*]:
assumes $\ll p \wedge b \gg S \ll p \gg_u$
shows $\ll p \gg \text{while } b \text{ do } S \text{ od } \ll \neg b \wedge p \gg_u$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: while-top-def hoare-r-def, rule-tac lfp-lowerbound*) (*rel-auto*)

lemma *while-invr-hoare-r* [*hoare-safe*]:
assumes $\ll p \wedge b \gg S \ll p \gg_u$ $'pre \Rightarrow p'$ $'(\neg b \wedge p) \Rightarrow post'$
shows $\ll pre \gg \text{while } b \text{ invr } p \text{ do } S \text{ od } \ll post \gg_u$
by (*metis assms hoare-r-conseq while-hoare-r while-inv-def*)

lemma *while-r-minimal-partial*:
assumes *seq-step*: $'p \Rightarrow \text{invar}'$
assumes *induct-step*: $\ll \text{invar} \wedge b \gg C \ll \text{invar} \gg_u$
shows $\ll p \gg \text{while } b \text{ do } C \text{ od } \ll \neg b \wedge \text{invar} \gg_u$
using *induct-step pre-str-hoare-r seq-step while-hoare-r* **by** *blast*

lemma *approx-chain*:
 $(\bigcap n::\text{nat}. \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll n \gg \rceil_{<}) = \lceil p \rceil_{<}$
by (*rel-auto*)

Total correctness law for Hoare logic, based on constructive chains. This is limited to variants that have natural numbers as their range.

lemma *while-term-hoare-r*:
assumes $\bigwedge z::\text{nat}. \ll p \wedge b \wedge v =_u \ll z \gg \gg S \ll p \wedge v <_u \ll z \gg \gg_u$
shows $\ll p \gg \text{while}_{\perp} b \text{ do } S \text{ od } \ll \neg b \wedge p \gg_u$

proof –
have $(\lceil p \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow \lceil \neg b \wedge p \rceil_{>}) \sqsubseteq (\mu X \cdot S ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$
proof (*rule mu-refine-intro*)

from *assms* **show** $(\lceil p \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow \lceil \neg b \wedge p \rceil_{>}) \sqsubseteq S ;; (\lceil p \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow \lceil \neg b \wedge p \rceil_{>}) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II$
by (*rel-auto*)

let $?E = \lambda n. \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll n \gg \rceil_{<}$
show $(\lceil p \rceil_{<} \wedge (\mu X \cdot S ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)) = (\lceil p \rceil_{<} \wedge (\nu X \cdot S ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II))$
proof (*rule constr-fp-uniq*[**where** $E = ?E$])

```

show ( $\sqcap n. ?E(n) = \lceil p \rceil_{<}$ )
  by (rel-auto)

show mono ( $\lambda X. S ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II$ )
  by (simp add: cond-mono monoI segr-mono)

show constr ( $\lambda X. S ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II$ ) ?E
proof (rule constrI)

  show chain ?E
  proof (rule chainI)
    show  $\lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll 0 \gg \rceil_{<} = \text{false}$ 
    by (rel-auto)
    show  $\bigwedge i. \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll \text{Suc } i \gg \rceil_{<} \sqsubseteq \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll i \gg \rceil_{<}$ 
    by (rel-auto)
  qed

  from assms
  show  $\bigwedge X n. (S ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II \wedge \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll n + 1 \gg \rceil_{<}) =$ 
     $(S ;; (X \wedge \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll n \gg \rceil_{<}) \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II \wedge \lceil p \wedge v <_u \ll n + 1 \gg \rceil_{<})$ 
    apply (rel-auto)
    using less-antisym less-trans apply blast
    done
  qed
qed
qed

thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: hoare-r-def while-bot-def)
qed

lemma while-vrt-hoare-r [hoare-safe]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge z::\text{nat}. \llbracket p \wedge b \wedge v =_u \ll z \gg \rrbracket S \llbracket p \wedge v <_u \ll z \gg \rrbracket_u \text{ 'pre} \Rightarrow p \text{ ' } (\neg b \wedge p) \Rightarrow \text{post}'$ 
  shows  $\llbracket \text{pre} \rrbracket \text{while } b \text{ invr } p \text{ vrt } v \text{ do } S \text{ od} \llbracket \text{post} \rrbracket_u$ 
  apply (rule hoare-r-conseq[OF assms(2) - assms(3)])
  apply (simp add: while-vrt-def)
  apply (rule while-term-hoare-r[where v=v, OF assms(1)])
  done

General total correctness law based on well-founded induction

lemma while-wf-hoare-r:
  assumes WF: wf R
  assumes I0:  $\text{'pre} \Rightarrow p$ 
  assumes induct-step:  $\bigwedge st. \llbracket b \wedge p \wedge e =_u \ll st \gg \rrbracket Q \llbracket p \wedge (e, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \rrbracket_u$ 
  assumes PHI:  $\text{'}(\neg b \wedge p) \Rightarrow \text{post}'$ 
  shows  $\llbracket \text{pre} \rrbracket \text{while}_\perp b \text{ invr } p \text{ do } Q \text{ od} \llbracket \text{post} \rrbracket_u$ 
unfolding hoare-r-def while-inv-bot-def while-bot-def
proof (rule pre-weak-rel[of -  $\lceil p \rceil_{<}$  ])
  from I0 show  $\lceil \text{pre} \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow \lceil p \rceil_{<}$ 
  by rel-auto
  show  $(\lceil p \rceil_{<} \Rightarrow \lceil \text{post} \rceil_{>}) \sqsubseteq (\mu X. X \cdot Q ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II)$ 
  proof (rule mu-rec-total-utp-rule[where e=e, OF WF])
    show Monotonic ( $\lambda X. Q ;; X \triangleleft b \triangleright_r II$ )
    by (simp add: closure)
    have induct-step':  $\bigwedge st. (\llbracket b \wedge p \wedge e =_u \ll st \gg \rrbracket_{<} \Rightarrow (\llbracket p \wedge (e, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \rrbracket_{>})) \sqsubseteq Q$ 

```

```

    using induct-step by rel-auto
  with PHI
  show  $\bigwedge st. ([p]_{<} \wedge [e]_{<} =_u \ll st \gg \Rightarrow [post]_{>}) \sqsubseteq Q ;; ([p]_{<} \wedge ([e]_{<}, \ll st \gg)_u \in_u \ll R \gg \Rightarrow [post]_{>})$ 
  < b >_r II
    by (rel-auto)
  qed
qed

```

20.8 Frame Rules

Frame rule: If starting S in a state satisfying $pestab\!l\!i\!s\!h\!e\!s\!q$ in the final state, then we can insert an invariant predicate r when S is framed by a , provided that r does not refer to variables in the frame, and q does not refer to variables outside the frame.

lemma *frame-hoare-r*:

```

  assumes vwb-lens a a  $\sharp$  r a  $\Vdash$  q  $\{p\}P\{q\}_u$ 
  shows  $\{p \wedge r\}a:[P]\{q \wedge r\}_u$ 
  using assms
  by (rel-auto, metis)

```

lemma *frame-strong-hoare-r* [*hoare-safe*]:

```

  assumes vwb-lens a a  $\sharp$  r a  $\Vdash$  q  $\{p \wedge r\}S\{q\}_u$ 
  shows  $\{p \wedge r\}a:[S]\{q \wedge r\}_u$ 
  using assms by (rel-auto, metis)

```

lemma *frame-hoare-r'* [*hoare-safe*]:

```

  assumes vwb-lens a a  $\sharp$  r a  $\Vdash$  q  $\{r \wedge p\}S\{q\}_u$ 
  shows  $\{r \wedge p\}a:[S]\{r \wedge q\}_u$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: frame-strong-hoare-r utp-pred-laws.inf commute)

```

lemma *antiframe-hoare-r*:

```

  assumes vwb-lens a a  $\Vdash$  r a  $\sharp$  q  $\{p\}P\{q\}_u$ 
  shows  $\{p \wedge r\}a:[P]\{q \wedge r\}_u$ 
  using assms by (rel-auto, metis)

```

lemma *antiframe-strong-hoare-r*:

```

  assumes vwb-lens a a  $\Vdash$  r a  $\sharp$  q  $\{p \wedge r\}P\{q\}_u$ 
  shows  $\{p \wedge r\}a:[P]\{q \wedge r\}_u$ 
  using assms by (rel-auto, metis)

```

end

21 Weakest (Liberal) Precondition Calculus

```

theory utp-wp
imports utp-hoare
begin

```

A very quick implementation of wlp – more laws still needed!

named-theorems *wp*

method *wp-tac* = (*simp add: wp*)

consts

$uwp :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c$

syntax

$-uwp :: logic \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow logic$ (**infix** wp 60)

translations

$-uwp P b == CONST uwp P b$

definition $wp-upred :: ('\alpha, '\beta) urel \Rightarrow '\beta cond \Rightarrow '\alpha cond$ **where**
 $wp-upred Q r = \lfloor \neg (Q ;; (\neg \lceil r \rceil_{<})) :: ('\alpha, '\beta) urel \rfloor_{<}$

ad hoc-overloading

$uwp wp-upred$

declare $wp-upred-def$ [$urel-defs$]

lemma $wp-true$ [wp]: $p wp true = true$
by ($rel-simp$)

theorem $wp-assigns-r$ [wp]:
 $\langle \sigma \rangle_a wp r = \sigma \dagger r$
by $rel-auto$

theorem $wp-skip-r$ [wp]:
 $\Pi wp r = r$
by $rel-auto$

theorem $wp-abort$ [wp]:
 $r \neq true \implies true wp r = false$
by $rel-auto$

theorem $wp-conj$ [wp]:
 $P wp (q \wedge r) = (P wp q \wedge P wp r)$
by $rel-auto$

theorem $wp-seq-r$ [wp]: $(P ;; Q) wp r = P wp (Q wp r)$
by $rel-auto$

theorem $wp-choice$ [wp]: $(P \sqcap Q) wp R = (P wp R \wedge Q wp R)$
by ($rel-auto$)

theorem $wp-cond$ [wp]: $(P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q) wp r = ((b \Rightarrow P wp r) \wedge ((\neg b) \Rightarrow Q wp r))$
by $rel-auto$

lemma $wp-USUP-pre$ [wp]: $P wp (\bigsqcup_{i \in \{0..n\}} Q(i)) = (\bigsqcup_{i \in \{0..n\}} P wp Q(i))$
by ($rel-auto$)

theorem $wp-hoare-link$:
 $\{p\} Q \{r\}_u \longleftrightarrow (Q wp r \sqsubseteq p)$
by $rel-auto$

If two programs have the same weakest precondition for any postcondition then the programs are the same.

theorem $wp-eq-intro$: $\llbracket \bigwedge r. P wp r = Q wp r \rrbracket \implies P = Q$
by ($rel-auto$ $robust$, $fastforce+$)

end

22 Dynamic Logic

theory *utp-dynlog*
imports *utp-sequent utp-wp*
begin

22.1 Definitions

named-theorems *dynlog-simp* and *dynlog-intro*

definition *dBox* :: 's hrel \Rightarrow 's upred \Rightarrow 's upred ($[-]$ - $[0,999]$ 999)
where [*upred-defs*]: *dBox* A $\Phi = A$ wp Φ

definition *dDia* :: 's hrel \Rightarrow 's upred \Rightarrow 's upred ($\langle - \rangle$ - $[0,999]$ 999)
where [*upred-defs*]: *dDia* A $\Phi = (\neg [A] (\neg \Phi))$

22.2 Box Laws

lemma *dBox-false* [*dynlog-simp*]: $[false]\Phi = true$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *dBox-skip* [*dynlog-simp*]: $[I]\Phi = \Phi$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *dBox-assigns* [*dynlog-simp*]: $[\langle \sigma \rangle_a]\Phi = (\sigma \dagger \Phi)$
by (*simp add: dBox-def wp-assigns-r*)

lemma *dBox-choice* [*dynlog-simp*]: $[P \sqcap Q]\Phi = ([P]\Phi \wedge [Q]\Phi)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *dBox-seq*: $[P ;; Q]\Phi = [P][Q]\Phi$
by (*simp add: dBox-def wp-seq-r*)

lemma *dBox-star-unfold*: $[P^*]\Phi = (\Phi \wedge [P][P^*]\Phi)$
by (*metis dBox-choice dBox-seq dBox-skip ustar-unfoldl*)

lemma *dBox-star-induct*: $\langle (\Phi \wedge [P^*](\Phi \Rightarrow [P]\Phi)) \Rightarrow [P^*]\Phi \rangle$
by (*rel-simp, metis (mono-tags, lifting) mem-Collect-eq rtrancl-induct*)

lemma *dBox-test*: $[? [p]]\Phi = (p \Rightarrow \Phi)$
by (*rel-auto*)

22.3 Diamond Laws

lemma *dDia-false* [*dynlog-simp*]: $\langle false \rangle \Phi = false$
by (*simp add: dBox-false dDia-def*)

lemma *dDia-skip* [*dynlog-simp*]: $\langle I \rangle \Phi = \Phi$
by (*simp add: dBox-skip dDia-def*)

lemma *dDia-assigns* [*dynlog-simp*]: $\langle \langle \sigma \rangle_a \rangle \Phi = (\sigma \dagger \Phi)$
by (*simp add: dBox-assigns dDia-def subst-not*)

lemma *dDia-choice*: $\langle P \sqcap Q \rangle \Phi = (\langle P \rangle \Phi \vee \langle Q \rangle \Phi)$
by (*simp add: dBox-def dDia-def wp-choice*)

lemma *dDia-seq*: $\langle P ;; Q \rangle \Phi = \langle P \rangle \langle Q \rangle \Phi$
by (*simp add: dBox-def dDia-def wp-seq-r*)

lemma *dDia-test*: $\langle ?[p] \rangle \Phi = (p \wedge \Phi)$
by (*rel-auto*)

22.4 Sequent Laws

lemma *sBoxSeq [dynlog-simp]*: $\Gamma \Vdash [P ;; Q] \Phi \equiv \Gamma \Vdash [P][Q] \Phi$
by (*simp add: dBox-def wp-seq-r*)

lemma *sBoxTest [dynlog-intro]*: $\Gamma \Vdash (b \Rightarrow \Psi) \Longrightarrow \Gamma \Vdash [?b] \Psi$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *sBoxAssignFwd [dynlog-simp]*: $\llbracket vwb\text{-}lens\ x; x \# v; x \# \Gamma \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\Gamma \Vdash [x := v] \Phi) = ((\&x =_u v \wedge \Gamma) \Vdash \Phi)$
by (*rel-auto, metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)

lemma *sBoxIndStar*: $\Vdash [\Phi \Rightarrow [P] \Phi]_u \Longrightarrow \Phi \Vdash [P^*] \Phi$
by (*rel-simp, metis (mono-tags, lifting) mem-Collect-eq rtranc1-induct*)

lemma *hoare-as-dynlog*: $\llbracket p \rrbracket Q \llbracket r \rrbracket_u = (p \Vdash [Q] r)$
by (*rel-auto*)

end

23 State Variable Declaration Parser

theory *utp-state-parser*
imports *utp-rel*
begin

This theory sets up a parser for state blocks, as an alternative way of providing lenses to a predicate. A program with local variables can be represented by a predicate indexed by a tuple of lenses, where each lens represents a variable. These lenses must then be supplied with respect to a suitable state space. Instead of creating a type to represent this alphabet, we can create a product type for the state space, with an entry for each variable. Then each variable becomes a composition of the fst_L and snd_L lenses to index the correct position in the variable vector. We first creation a vacuous definition that will mark when an indexed predicate denotes a state block.

definition *state-block* :: $('v \Rightarrow 'p) \Rightarrow 'v \Rightarrow 'p$ **where**
 $[upred\text{-}defs]: state\text{-}block\ f\ x = f\ x$

We declare a number of syntax translations to produce lens and product types, to obtain a type for the overall state space, to construct a tuple that denotes the lens vector parameter, to construct the vector itself, and finally to construct the state declaration.

syntax
 $-lensT :: type \Rightarrow type \Rightarrow type\ (LENSTYPE'(-, -'))$
 $-pairT :: type \Rightarrow type \Rightarrow type\ (PAIRTYPE'(-, -'))$
 $-state\text{-}type :: pttrn \Rightarrow type$


```

-state-tuple :: type => pptrn => logic
-state-lenses :: pptrn => logic
-state-decl :: pptrn => logic => logic (LOCAL - · - [0, 10] 10)

```

translations

```

(type) PAIRTYPE('a, 'b) => (type) 'a × 'b
(type) LENSTYPE('a, 'b) => (type) 'a ==> 'b

-state-type (-constrain x t) => t
-state-type (CONST Pair (-constrain x t) vs) => -pairT t (-state-type vs)

-state-tuple st (-constrain x t) => -constrain x (-lensT t st)
-state-tuple st (CONST Pair (-constrain x t) vs) =>
  CONST Product-Type.Pair (-constrain x (-lensT t st)) (-state-tuple st vs)

-state-decl vs P =>
  CONST state-block (-abs (-state-tuple (-state-type vs) vs) P) (-state-lenses vs)
-state-decl vs P <= CONST state-block (-abs vs P) k

```

parse-translation <<

```

let
  open HLogic;
  val lens-comp = Const (@{const-syntax lens-comp}, dummyT);
  val fst-lens = Const (@{const-syntax fst-lens}, dummyT);
  val snd-lens = Const (@{const-syntax snd-lens}, dummyT);
  val id-lens = Const (@{const-syntax id-lens}, dummyT);
  (* Construct a tuple of lenses for each of the possible locally declared variables *)
  fun
    state-lenses n st =
      if (n = 1)
      then st
      else pair-const dummyT dummyT $ (lens-comp $ fst-lens $ st) $ (state-lenses (n - 1) (lens-comp
$ snd-lens $ st));
  fun
    (* Add up the number of variable declarations in the tuple *)
    var-decl-num (Const (@{const-syntax Product-Type.Pair},-) $ - $ vs) = var-decl-num vs + 1 |
    var-decl-num - = 1;

  fun state-lens ctx [vs] = state-lenses (var-decl-num vs) id-lens ;
in
  [(-state-lenses, state-lens)]
end
>>

```

23.1 Examples

term *LOCAL* (*x::int*, *y::real*, *z::int*) · *x* := (&*x* + &*z*)

lemma *LOCAL* *p* · *II* = *II*
by (*rel-auto*)

end

24 Relational Operational Semantics

```

theory utp-rel-opsem
imports
  utp-rel-laws
  utp-hoare
begin

```

This theory uses the laws of relational calculus to create a basic operational semantics. It is based on Chapter 10 of the UTP book [14].

```

fun trel :: 'α usubst × 'α hrel ⇒ 'α usubst × 'α hrel ⇒ bool (infix →u 85) where
  (σ, P) →u (ρ, Q) ⟷ (⟨σ⟩a ;; P) ⊆ (⟨ρ⟩a ;; Q)

```

lemma *trans-trel*:

```

  ⟦ (σ, P) →u (ρ, Q); (ρ, Q) →u (φ, R) ⟧ ⟹ (σ, P) →u (φ, R)
by auto

```

lemma *skip-trel*: (σ, II) →_u (σ, II)

by *simp*

lemma *assigns-trel*: (σ, ⟨ρ⟩_a) →_u (ρ ∘ σ, II)

by (*simp add: assigns-comp*)

lemma *assign-trel*:

```

  (σ, x := v) →u (σ(&x ↦s σ † v), II)
by (simp add: assigns-comp usubst)

```

lemma *seq-trel*:

```

assumes (σ, P) →u (ρ, Q)
shows (σ, P ;; R) →u (ρ, Q ;; R)
by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms order-refl seqr-assoc seqr-mono trel.simps)

```

lemma *seq-skip-trel*:

```

  (σ, II ;; P) →u (σ, P)
by simp

```

lemma *nondet-left-trel*:

```

  (σ, P ⊔ Q) →u (σ, P)

```

by (*metis (no-types, hide-lams) disj-comm disj-upred-def semilattice-sup-class.sup.absorb-iff1 semilattice-sup-class.sup.l seqr-or-distr trel.simps*)

lemma *nondet-right-trel*:

```

  (σ, P ⊔ Q) →u (σ, Q)

```

by (*simp add: seqr-mono*)

lemma *rcond-true-trel*:

```

assumes σ † b = true

```

```

shows (σ, P < b ▷r Q) →u (σ, P)

```

using *assms*

by (*simp add: assigns-r-comp usubst alpha cond-unit-T*)

lemma *rcond-false-trel*:

```

assumes σ † b = false

```

```

shows (σ, P < b ▷r Q) →u (σ, Q)

```

using *assms*

by (*simp add: assigns-r-comp usubst alpha cond-unit-F*)

lemma *while-true-trel*:
assumes $\sigma \dagger b = \text{true}$
shows $(\sigma, \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od}) \rightarrow_u (\sigma, P ;; \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od})$
by (*metis assms rcond-true-trel while-unfold*)

lemma *while-false-trel*:
assumes $\sigma \dagger b = \text{false}$
shows $(\sigma, \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od}) \rightarrow_u (\sigma, II)$
by (*metis assms rcond-false-trel while-unfold*)

Theorem linking Hoare calculus and operational semantics. If we start Q in a state σ_0 satisfying p , and Q reaches final state σ_1 then r holds in this final state.

theorem *hoare-opsem-link*:
 $\llbracket p \rrbracket Q \llbracket r \rrbracket_u = (\forall \sigma_0 \sigma_1. ' \sigma_0 \dagger p ' \wedge (\sigma_0, Q) \rightarrow_u (\sigma_1, II) \longrightarrow ' \sigma_1 \dagger r ')$
apply (*rel-auto*)
apply (*rename-tac a b*)
apply (*drule-tac x = λ -. a in spec, simp*)
apply (*drule-tac x = λ -. b in spec, simp*)
done

declare *trel.simps* [*simp del*]

end

25 Symbolic Evaluation of Relational Programs

theory *utp-sym-eval*
imports *utp-rel-opsem*
begin

The following operator applies a variable context Γ as an assignment, and composes it with a relation P for the purposes of evaluation.

definition *utp-sym-eval* :: $'s \text{ usubst} \Rightarrow 's \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 's \text{ hrel}$ (**infixr** \models 55) **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{utp-sym-eval } \Gamma \ P = ((\Gamma)_a ;; P)$

named-theorems *symeval*

lemma *seq-symeval* [*symeval*]: $\Gamma \models P ;; Q = (\Gamma \models P) ;; Q$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *assigns-symeval* [*symeval*]: $\Gamma \models \langle \sigma \rangle_a = (\sigma \circ \Gamma) \models II$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *term-symeval* [*symeval*]: $(\Gamma \models II) ;; P = \Gamma \models P$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *if-true-symeval* [*symeval*]: $\llbracket \Gamma \dagger b = \text{true} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \Gamma \models (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q) = \Gamma \models P$
by (*simp add: utp-sym-eval-def usubst assigns-r-comp*)

lemma *if-false-symeval* [*symeval*]: $\llbracket \Gamma \dagger b = \text{false} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \Gamma \models (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q) = \Gamma \models Q$
by (*simp add: utp-sym-eval-def usubst assigns-r-comp*)

lemma *while-true-symeval* [*symeval*]: $\llbracket \Gamma \dagger b = \text{true} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \Gamma \models \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od} = \Gamma \models (P ;; \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od})$

by (subst while-unfold, simp add: symeval)

lemma while-false-symeval [symeval]: $\llbracket \Gamma \uparrow b = \text{false} \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \models \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od} = \Gamma \models II$
 by (subst while-unfold, simp add: symeval)

lemma while-inv-true-symeval [symeval]: $\llbracket \Gamma \uparrow b = \text{true} \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \models \text{while } b \text{ invr } S \text{ do } P \text{ od} = \Gamma \models (P$
 $;; \text{while } b \text{ do } P \text{ od})$
 by (metis while-inv-def while-true-symeval)

lemma while-inv-false-symeval [symeval]: $\llbracket \Gamma \uparrow b = \text{false} \rrbracket \implies \Gamma \models \text{while } b \text{ invr } S \text{ do } P \text{ od} = \Gamma \models II$
 by (metis while-false-symeval while-inv-def)

method sym-eval = (simp add: symeval usubst lit-simps[THEN sym]), (simp del: One-nat-def add:
 One-nat-def[THEN sym])?

syntax

-terminated :: logic \Rightarrow logic (terminated: - [999] 999)

translations

terminated: $\Gamma == \Gamma \models II$

end

26 Strong Postcondition Calculus

theory utp-sp

imports utp-wp

begin

named-theorems sp

method sp-tac = (simp add: sp)

consts

usp :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c (**infix** sp 60)

definition sp-upred :: 'α cond \Rightarrow ('α, 'β) urel \Rightarrow 'β cond **where**
 sp-upred p Q = $\llbracket ([p]_{>} ;; Q) :: ('α, 'β) \text{urel} \rrbracket_{>}$

adhoc-overloading

usp sp-upred

declare sp-upred-def [upred-defs]

lemma sp-false [sp]: p sp false = false
 by (rel-simp)

lemma sp-true [sp]: q \neq false \implies q sp true = true
 by (rel-auto)

lemma sp-assigns-r [sp]:
 vwb-lens x \implies (p sp x := e) = $(\exists v \cdot p \llbracket \llbracket v \rrbracket / x \rrbracket \wedge \&x =_u e \llbracket \llbracket v \rrbracket / x \rrbracket)$
 by (rel-auto, metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put, metis vwb-lens.put-eq)

lemma sp-it-is-post-condition:

$\{p\} C \{p \text{ sp } C\}_u$
by *rel-blast*

lemma *sp-it-is-the-strongest-post*:
 $\langle p \text{ sp } C \Rightarrow Q \rangle \Longrightarrow \{p\} C \{Q\}_u$
by *rel-blast*

lemma *sp-so*:
 $\langle p \text{ sp } C \Rightarrow Q \rangle = \{p\} C \{Q\}_u$
by *rel-blast*

theorem *sp-hoare-link*:
 $\{p\} Q \{r\}_u \longleftrightarrow (r \sqsubseteq p \text{ sp } Q)$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *sp-while-r [sp]*:
assumes $\langle \text{pre} \Rightarrow I \rangle$ **and** $\langle \{I \wedge b\} C \{I\}_u \rangle$ **and** $\langle I' \Rightarrow I \rangle$
shows $(\text{pre sp invar } I \text{ while}_\perp b \text{ do } C \text{ od}) = (\neg b \wedge I)$
unfolding *sp-upred-def*
oops

theorem *sp-eq-intro*: $\llbracket \bigwedge r. r \text{ sp } P = r \text{ sp } Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P = Q$
by (*rel-auto robust, fastforce+*)

lemma *wp-sp-sym*:
 $\langle \text{prog wp } (\text{true sp prog}) \rangle$
by *rel-auto*

lemma *it-is-pre-condition*: $\{C \text{ wp } Q\} C \{Q\}_u$
by *rel-blast*

lemma *it-is-the-weakest-pre*: $\langle P \Rightarrow C \text{ wp } Q \rangle = \{P\} C \{Q\}_u$
by *rel-blast*

lemma *s-pre*: $\langle P \Rightarrow C \text{ wp } Q \rangle = \{P\} C \{Q\}_u$
by *rel-blast*

end

27 Concurrent Programming

theory *utp-concurrency*
imports
utp-hoare
utp-rel
utp-tactics
utp-theory
begin

In this theory we describe the UTP scheme for concurrency, *parallel-by-merge*, which provides a general parallel operator parametrised by a “merge predicate” that explains how to merge the after states of the composed predicates. It can thus be applied to many languages and concurrency schemes, with this theory providing a number of generic laws. The operator is explained in more detail in Chapter 7 of the UTP book [14].

27.1 Variable Renamings

In parallel-by-merge constructions, a merge predicate defines the behaviour following execution of of parallel processes, $P \parallel Q$, as a relation that merges the output of P and Q . In order to achieve this we need to separate the variable values output from P and Q , and in addition the variable values before execution. The following three constructs do these separations. The initial state-space before execution is $'\alpha$, the final state-space after the first parallel process is $'\beta_0$, and the final state-space for the second is $'\beta_1$. These three functions lift variables on these three state-spaces, respectively.

alphabet $('\alpha, '\beta_0, '\beta_1) \text{ mrg} =$
 $\text{mrg-prior} :: '\alpha$
 $\text{mrg-left} :: '\beta_0$
 $\text{mrg-right} :: '\beta_1$

definition $\text{pre-uvar} :: ('a \implies '\alpha) \Rightarrow ('a \implies (' \alpha, '\beta_0, '\beta_1) \text{ mrg})$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{pre-uvar } x = x ;_L \text{ mrg-prior}$

definition $\text{left-uvar} :: ('a \implies '\beta_0) \Rightarrow ('a \implies (' \alpha, '\beta_0, '\beta_1) \text{ mrg})$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{left-uvar } x = x ;_L \text{ mrg-left}$

definition $\text{right-uvar} :: ('a \implies '\beta_1) \Rightarrow ('a \implies (' \alpha, '\beta_0, '\beta_1) \text{ mrg})$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{right-uvar } x = x ;_L \text{ mrg-right}$

We set up syntax for the three variable classes using a subscript $<$, 0 - x , and 1 - x , respectively.

syntax
 $\text{-svarpre} :: \text{svld} \Rightarrow \text{svld} \text{ } (-< [995] \text{ } 995)$
 $\text{-svarleft} :: \text{svld} \Rightarrow \text{svld} \text{ } (0- [995] \text{ } 995)$
 $\text{-svarright} :: \text{svld} \Rightarrow \text{svld} \text{ } (1- [995] \text{ } 995)$

translations
 $\text{-svarpre } x == \text{CONST pre-uvar } x$
 $\text{-svarleft } x == \text{CONST left-uvar } x$
 $\text{-svarright } x == \text{CONST right-uvar } x$
 $\text{-svarpre } \Sigma <= \text{CONST pre-uvar } 1_L$
 $\text{-svarleft } \Sigma <= \text{CONST left-uvar } 1_L$
 $\text{-svarright } \Sigma <= \text{CONST right-uvar } 1_L$

We proved behavedness closure properties about the lenses.

lemma $\text{left-uvar } [\text{simp}]: \text{vwb-lens } x \implies \text{vwb-lens } (\text{left-uvar } x)$
by $(\text{simp add: left-uvar-def})$

lemma $\text{right-uvar } [\text{simp}]: \text{vwb-lens } x \implies \text{vwb-lens } (\text{right-uvar } x)$
by $(\text{simp add: right-uvar-def})$

lemma $\text{pre-uvar } [\text{simp}]: \text{vwb-lens } x \implies \text{vwb-lens } (\text{pre-uvar } x)$
by $(\text{simp add: pre-uvar-def})$

lemma $\text{left-uvar-mwb } [\text{simp}]: \text{mwb-lens } x \implies \text{mwb-lens } (\text{left-uvar } x)$
by $(\text{simp add: left-uvar-def})$

lemma $\text{right-uvar-mwb } [\text{simp}]: \text{mwb-lens } x \implies \text{mwb-lens } (\text{right-uvar } x)$
by $(\text{simp add: right-uvar-def})$

lemma $\text{pre-uvar-mwb } [\text{simp}]: \text{mwb-lens } x \implies \text{mwb-lens } (\text{pre-uvar } x)$

by (simp add: pre-uvar-def)

We prove various independence laws about the variable classes.

lemma *left-uvar-indep-right-uvar* [simp]:
 $\text{left-uvar } x \bowtie \text{right-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: left-uvar-def right-uvar-def lens-comp-assoc[THEN sym])

lemma *left-uvar-indep-pre-uvar* [simp]:
 $\text{left-uvar } x \bowtie \text{pre-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: left-uvar-def pre-uvar-def)

lemma *left-uvar-indep-left-uvar* [simp]:
 $x \bowtie y \implies \text{left-uvar } x \bowtie \text{left-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: left-uvar-def)

lemma *right-uvar-indep-left-uvar* [simp]:
 $\text{right-uvar } x \bowtie \text{left-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: lens-indep-sym)

lemma *right-uvar-indep-pre-uvar* [simp]:
 $\text{right-uvar } x \bowtie \text{pre-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: right-uvar-def pre-uvar-def)

lemma *right-uvar-indep-right-uvar* [simp]:
 $x \bowtie y \implies \text{right-uvar } x \bowtie \text{right-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: right-uvar-def)

lemma *pre-uvar-indep-left-uvar* [simp]:
 $\text{pre-uvar } x \bowtie \text{left-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: lens-indep-sym)

lemma *pre-uvar-indep-right-uvar* [simp]:
 $\text{pre-uvar } x \bowtie \text{right-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: lens-indep-sym)

lemma *pre-uvar-indep-pre-uvar* [simp]:
 $x \bowtie y \implies \text{pre-uvar } x \bowtie \text{pre-uvar } y$
 by (simp add: pre-uvar-def)

27.2 Merge Predicates

A merge predicate is a relation whose input has three parts: the prior variables, the output variables of the left predicate, and the output of the right predicate.

type-synonym $'\alpha \text{ merge} = (('\alpha, '\alpha, '\alpha) \text{ mrg}, '\alpha) \text{ urel}$

skip is the merge predicate which ignores the output of both parallel predicates

definition $\text{skip}_m :: '\alpha \text{ merge}$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{skip}_m = (\$ \mathbf{v}' =_u \$ \mathbf{v}_<)$

swap is a predicate that the swaps the left and right indices; it is used to specify commutativity of the parallel operator

definition $\text{swap}_m :: (('\alpha, '\beta, '\beta) \text{ mrg}) \text{ hrel}$ **where**
 $[\text{upred-defs}]: \text{swap}_m = (0 - \mathbf{v}, 1 - \mathbf{v}) := (\& 1 - \mathbf{v}, \& 0 - \mathbf{v})$

A symmetric merge is one for which swapping the order of the merged concurrent predicates has no effect. We represent this by the following healthiness condition that states that $swap_m$ is a left-unit.

abbreviation $SymMerge :: 'α \ merge \Rightarrow 'α \ merge$ **where**
 $SymMerge(M) \equiv (swap_m ;; M)$

27.3 Separating Simulations

$U0$ and $U1$ are relations modify the variables of the input state-space such that they become indexed with 0 and 1, respectively.

definition $U0 :: ('β_0, ('α, 'β_0, 'β_1) \ mrg) \ urel$ **where**
 $[upred-defs]: U0 = (\$0 - \mathbf{v}' =_u \$\mathbf{v})$

definition $U1 :: ('β_1, ('α, 'β_0, 'β_1) \ mrg) \ urel$ **where**
 $[upred-defs]: U1 = (\$1 - \mathbf{v}' =_u \$\mathbf{v})$

lemma $U0\text{-}swap: (U0 ;; swap_m) = U1$
by $(rel\text{-}auto)$

lemma $U1\text{-}swap: (U1 ;; swap_m) = U0$
by $(rel\text{-}auto)$

As shown below, separating simulations can also be expressed using the following two alphabet extrusions

definition $U0\alpha$ **where** $[upred-defs]: U0\alpha = (1_L \times_L \ mrg\text{-}left)$

definition $U1\alpha$ **where** $[upred-defs]: U1\alpha = (1_L \times_L \ mrg\text{-}right)$

We then create the following intuitive syntax for separating simulations.

abbreviation $U0\text{-}\alpha\text{-lift} \ (\lceil - \rceil_0)$ **where** $\lceil P \rceil_0 \equiv P \oplus_p U0\alpha$

abbreviation $U1\text{-}\alpha\text{-lift} \ (\lceil - \rceil_1)$ **where** $\lceil P \rceil_1 \equiv P \oplus_p U1\alpha$

$\lceil P \rceil_0$ is predicate P where all variables are indexed by 0, and $\lceil P \rceil_1$ is where all variables are indexed by 1. We can thus equivalently express separating simulations using alphabet extrusion.

lemma $U0\text{-}\alpha\text{-lift}: (P ;; U0) = \lceil P \rceil_0$
by $(rel\text{-}auto)$

lemma $U1\text{-}\alpha\text{-lift}: (P ;; U1) = \lceil P \rceil_1$
by $(rel\text{-}auto)$

lemma $U0\alpha\text{-vwb-lens} \ [simp]: vwb\text{-lens} \ U0\alpha$
by $(simp \ add: U0\alpha\text{-def} \ id\text{-vwb-lens} \ prod\text{-vwb-lens})$

lemma $U1\alpha\text{-vwb-lens} \ [simp]: vwb\text{-lens} \ U1\alpha$
by $(simp \ add: U1\alpha\text{-def} \ id\text{-vwb-lens} \ prod\text{-vwb-lens})$

lemma $U0\alpha\text{-indep-right-uvar} \ [simp]: vwb\text{-lens} \ x \Longrightarrow U0\alpha \bowtie out\text{-var} \ (right\text{-uvar} \ x)$
by $(force \ intro: plus\text{-pres-lens-indep} \ fst\text{-snd-lens-indep} \ lens\text{-indep-left-comp} \ simp \ add: U0\alpha\text{-def} \ right\text{-uvar-def} \ out\text{-var-def} \ prod\text{-as-plus} \ lens\text{-comp-assoc} [THEN \ sym])$

lemma $U1\alpha\text{-indep-left-uvar} \ [simp]: vwb\text{-lens} \ x \Longrightarrow U1\alpha \bowtie out\text{-var} \ (left\text{-uvar} \ x)$
by $(force \ intro: plus\text{-pres-lens-indep} \ fst\text{-snd-lens-indep} \ lens\text{-indep-left-comp})$

simp add: U1 α -def left-uvar-def out-var-def prod-as-plus lens-comp-assoc[THEN sym])

lemma *U0-alpha-lift-bool-subst [usubst]:*
 $\sigma(\$0-x' \mapsto_s \text{true}) \uparrow [P]_0 = \sigma \uparrow [P[\![\text{true}/\$x']\!]]_0$
 $\sigma(\$0-x' \mapsto_s \text{false}) \uparrow [P]_0 = \sigma \uparrow [P[\![\text{false}/\$x']\!]]_0$
by (*pred-auto+*)

lemma *U1-alpha-lift-bool-subst [usubst]:*
 $\sigma(\$1-x' \mapsto_s \text{true}) \uparrow [P]_1 = \sigma \uparrow [P[\![\text{true}/\$x']\!]]_1$
 $\sigma(\$1-x' \mapsto_s \text{false}) \uparrow [P]_1 = \sigma \uparrow [P[\![\text{false}/\$x']\!]]_1$
by (*pred-auto+*)

lemma *U0-alpha-out-var [alpha]:* $[\$x']_0 = \$0-x'$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *U1-alpha-out-var [alpha]:* $[\$x']_1 = \$1-x'$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *U0-skip [alpha]:* $[H]_0 = (\$0-\mathbf{v}' =_u \$\mathbf{v})$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *U1-skip [alpha]:* $[H]_1 = (\$1-\mathbf{v}' =_u \$\mathbf{v})$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *U0-seqr [alpha]:* $[P ;; Q]_0 = P ;; [Q]_0$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *U1-seqr [alpha]:* $[P ;; Q]_1 = P ;; [Q]_1$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *U0 α -comp-in-var [alpha]:* $(\text{in-var } x) ;_L U0\alpha = \text{in-var } x$
by (*simp add: U0 α -def alpha-in-var in-var-prod-lens pre-uvar-def*)

lemma *U0 α -comp-out-var [alpha]:* $(\text{out-var } x) ;_L U0\alpha = \text{out-var } (\text{left-uvar } x)$
by (*simp add: U0 α -def alpha-out-var id-wb-lens left-uvar-def out-var-prod-lens*)

lemma *U1 α -comp-in-var [alpha]:* $(\text{in-var } x) ;_L U1\alpha = \text{in-var } x$
by (*simp add: U1 α -def alpha-in-var in-var-prod-lens pre-uvar-def*)

lemma *U1 α -comp-out-var [alpha]:* $(\text{out-var } x) ;_L U1\alpha = \text{out-var } (\text{right-uvar } x)$
by (*simp add: U1 α -def alpha-out-var id-wb-lens right-uvar-def out-var-prod-lens*)

27.4 Associative Merges

Associativity of a merge means that if we construct a three way merge from a two way merge and then rotate the three inputs of the merge to the left, then we get exactly the same three way merge back.

We first construct the operator that constructs the three way merge by effectively wiring up the two way merge in an appropriate way.

definition *ThreeWayMerge* :: $'\alpha \text{ merge} \Rightarrow (((' \alpha, ' \alpha, (' \alpha, ' \alpha, ' \alpha) \text{ mrg}) \text{ mrg}, ' \alpha) \text{ urel } (\mathbf{M3}'(-)))$ **where**
[upred-defs]: *ThreeWayMerge* $M = ((\$0-\mathbf{v}' =_u \$0-\mathbf{v} \wedge \$1-\mathbf{v}' =_u \$1-\mathbf{v} \wedge \$\mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \$\mathbf{v}_{<}) ;; M ;; U0 \wedge \$1-\mathbf{v}' =_u \$1-\mathbf{v} \wedge \$\mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \$\mathbf{v}_{<}) ;; M$

The next definition rotates the inputs to a three way merge to the left one place.

abbreviation $rotate_m$ **where** $rotate_m \equiv (0-v, 1-0-v, 1-1-v) := (\&1-0-v, \&1-1-v, \&0-v)$

Finally, a merge is associative if rotating the inputs does not effect the output.

definition $AssocMerge :: 'a \text{ merge} \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $[upred-defs]: AssocMerge\ M = (rotate_m ;; \mathbf{M}\mathcal{P}(M) = \mathbf{M}\mathcal{P}(M))$

27.5 Parallel Operators

We implement the following useful abbreviation for separating of two parallel processes and copying of the before variables, all to act as input to the merge predicate.

abbreviation par_sep (infixr \parallel_s 85) **where**
 $P \parallel_s Q \equiv (P ;; U0) \wedge (Q ;; U1) \wedge \$v_{<}' =_u \$v$

The following implementation of parallel by merge is less general than the book version, in that it does not properly partition the alphabet into two disjoint segments. We could actually achieve this specifying lenses into the larger alphabet, but this would complicate the definition of programs. May reconsider later.

definition
 $par_by_merge :: ('a, 'b) \text{ urel} \Rightarrow (('a, 'b, 'c) \text{ mrg}, 'd) \text{ urel} \Rightarrow ('a, 'c) \text{ urel} \Rightarrow ('a, 'd) \text{ urel}$
 $(- \parallel - \text{ } [85, 0, 86] \text{ } 85)$
where $[upred-defs]: P \parallel_M Q = (P \parallel_s Q ;; M)$

lemma $par_by_merge_alt_def: P \parallel_M Q = ([P]_0 \wedge [Q]_1 \wedge \$v_{<}' =_u \$v) ;; M$
by ($simp\ add: par_by_merge_def\ U0-as-alpha\ U1-as-alpha$)

lemma $shEx-pbm-left: ((\exists x \cdot P\ x) \parallel_M Q) = (\exists x \cdot (P\ x \parallel_M Q))$
by ($rel-auto$)

lemma $shEx-pbm-right: (P \parallel_M (\exists x \cdot Q\ x)) = (\exists x \cdot (P \parallel_M Q\ x))$
by ($rel-auto$)

27.6 Unrestriction Laws

lemma $unrest-in-par-by-merge\ [unrest]:$
 $\llbracket \$x \# P; \$x_{<} \# M; \$x \# Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \$x \# P \parallel_M Q$
by ($rel-auto, fastforce+$)

lemma $unrest-out-par-by-merge\ [unrest]:$
 $\llbracket \$x' \# M \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \$x' \# P \parallel_M Q$
by ($rel-auto$)

27.7 Substitution laws

Substitution is a little tricky because when we push the expression through the composition operator the alphabet of the expression must also change. Consequently for now we only support literal substitution, though this could be generalised with suitable alphabet coercions. We need quite a number of variants to support this which are below.

lemma $U0-seq-subst: (P ;; U0) \llbracket \langle v \rangle / \$0-x' \rrbracket = (P \llbracket \langle v \rangle / \$x' \rrbracket ;; U0)$
by ($rel-auto$)

lemma $U1-seq-subst: (P ;; U1) \llbracket \langle v \rangle / \$1-x' \rrbracket = (P \llbracket \langle v \rangle / \$x' \rrbracket ;; U1)$
by ($rel-auto$)

lemma *lit-pbm-subst* [*usubst*]:

fixes $x :: (- \implies 'a)$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \ll v \gg) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger ((P \llbracket \ll v \gg / \$x \rrbracket) \parallel_M \llbracket \ll v \gg / \$x \rrbracket (Q \llbracket \ll v \gg / \$x \rrbracket)) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \ll v \gg) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger (P \parallel_M \llbracket \ll v \gg / \$x' \rrbracket Q) \end{aligned}$$

by (*rel-auto*)+

lemma *bool-pbm-subst* [*usubst*]:

fixes $x :: (- \implies 'a)$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \text{false}) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger ((P \llbracket \text{false} / \$x \rrbracket) \parallel_M \llbracket \text{false} / \$x \rrbracket (Q \llbracket \text{false} / \$x \rrbracket)) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \text{true}) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger ((P \llbracket \text{true} / \$x \rrbracket) \parallel_M \llbracket \text{true} / \$x \rrbracket (Q \llbracket \text{true} / \$x \rrbracket)) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \text{false}) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger (P \parallel_M \llbracket \text{false} / \$x' \rrbracket Q) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \text{true}) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger (P \parallel_M \llbracket \text{true} / \$x' \rrbracket Q) \end{aligned}$$

by (*rel-auto*)+

lemma *zero-one-pbm-subst* [*usubst*]:

fixes $x :: (- \implies 'a)$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s 0) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger ((P \llbracket 0 / \$x \rrbracket) \parallel_M \llbracket 0 / \$x \rrbracket (Q \llbracket 0 / \$x \rrbracket)) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s 1) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger ((P \llbracket 1 / \$x \rrbracket) \parallel_M \llbracket 1 / \$x \rrbracket (Q \llbracket 1 / \$x \rrbracket)) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s 0) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger (P \parallel_M \llbracket 0 / \$x' \rrbracket Q) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s 1) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger (P \parallel_M \llbracket 1 / \$x' \rrbracket Q) \end{aligned}$$

by (*rel-auto*)+

lemma *numeral-pbm-subst* [*usubst*]:

fixes $x :: (- \implies 'a)$

shows

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x \mapsto_s \text{numeral } n) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger ((P \llbracket \text{numeral } n / \$x \rrbracket) \parallel_M \llbracket \text{numeral } n / \$x \rrbracket (Q \llbracket \text{numeral } n / \$x \rrbracket)) \\ & \bigwedge P Q M \sigma. \sigma(\$x' \mapsto_s \text{numeral } n) \dagger (P \parallel_M Q) = \sigma \dagger (P \parallel_M \llbracket \text{numeral } n / \$x' \rrbracket Q) \end{aligned}$$

by (*rel-auto*)+

27.8 Parallel-by-merge laws

lemma *par-by-merge-false* [*simp*]:

$$P \parallel_{\text{false}} Q = \text{false}$$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *par-by-merge-left-false* [*simp*]:

$$\text{false} \parallel_M Q = \text{false}$$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *par-by-merge-right-false* [*simp*]:

$$P \parallel_M \text{false} = \text{false}$$

by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *par-by-merge-seq-add*: $(P \parallel_M Q) ;; R = (P \parallel_M ;; R Q)$

by (*simp add: par-by-merge-def seqr-assoc*)

A skip parallel-by-merge yields a skip whenever the parallel predicates are both feasible.

lemma *par-by-merge-skip*:

assumes $P ;; \text{true} = \text{true } Q ;; \text{true} = \text{true}$

shows $P \parallel_{\text{skip}_m} Q = I$
 using *assms* by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *skip-merge-swap*: $\text{swap}_m \parallel \text{skip}_m = \text{skip}_m$
 by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *par-sep-swap*: $P \parallel_s Q \parallel \text{swap}_m = Q \parallel_s P$
 by (*rel-auto*)

Parallel-by-merge commutes when the merge predicate is unchanged by swap

lemma *par-by-merge-commute-swap*:
 shows $P \parallel_M Q = Q \parallel_{\text{swap}_m} \parallel M P$
proof –
 have $Q \parallel_{\text{swap}_m} \parallel M P = (((Q \parallel U0) \wedge (P \parallel U1) \wedge \mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \mathbf{v}) \parallel \text{swap}_m) \parallel M$
 by (*simp add: par-by-merge-def seqr-assoc*)
 also have $\dots = (((Q \parallel U0 \parallel \text{swap}_m) \wedge (P \parallel U1 \parallel \text{swap}_m) \wedge \mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \mathbf{v}) \parallel M)$
 by (*rel-auto*)
 also have $\dots = (((Q \parallel U1) \wedge (P \parallel U0) \wedge \mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \mathbf{v}) \parallel M)$
 by (*simp add: U0-swap U1-swap*)
 also have $\dots = P \parallel_M Q$
 by (*simp add: par-by-merge-def utp-pred-laws.inf.left-commute*)
 finally show ?thesis ..
qed

theorem *par-by-merge-commute*:
 assumes M is *SymMerge*
 shows $P \parallel_M Q = Q \parallel_M P$
 by (*metis Healthy-if assms par-by-merge-commute-swap*)

lemma *par-by-merge-mono-1*:
 assumes $P_1 \sqsubseteq P_2$
 shows $P_1 \parallel_M Q \sqsubseteq P_2 \parallel_M Q$
 using *assms* by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *par-by-merge-mono-2*:
 assumes $Q_1 \sqsubseteq Q_2$
 shows $(P \parallel_M Q_1) \sqsubseteq (P \parallel_M Q_2)$
 using *assms* by (*rel-blast*)

lemma *par-by-merge-mono*:
 assumes $P_1 \sqsubseteq P_2$ $Q_1 \sqsubseteq Q_2$
 shows $P_1 \parallel_M Q_1 \sqsubseteq P_2 \parallel_M Q_2$
 by (*meson assms dual-order.trans par-by-merge-mono-1 par-by-merge-mono-2*)

theorem *par-by-merge-assoc*:
 assumes M is *SymMerge AssocMerge* M
 shows $(P \parallel_M Q) \parallel_M R = P \parallel_M (Q \parallel_M R)$

proof –
 have $(P \parallel_M Q) \parallel_M R = ((P \parallel U0) \wedge (Q \parallel U0 \parallel U1) \wedge (R \parallel U1 \parallel U1) \wedge \mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \mathbf{v}) \parallel \mathbf{M3}(M)$
 by (*rel-blast*)
 also have $\dots = ((P \parallel U0) \wedge (Q \parallel U0 \parallel U1) \wedge (R \parallel U1 \parallel U1) \wedge \mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \mathbf{v}) \parallel \text{rotate}_m \parallel \mathbf{M3}(M)$
 using *AssocMerge-def assms(2)* by *force*
 also have $\dots = ((Q \parallel U0) \wedge (R \parallel U0 \parallel U1) \wedge (P \parallel U1 \parallel U1) \wedge \mathbf{v}_{<} =_u \mathbf{v}) \parallel \mathbf{M3}(M)$
 by (*rel-blast*)
 also have $\dots = (Q \parallel_M R) \parallel_M P$

by (*rel-blast*)
 also have ... = $P \parallel_M (Q \parallel_M R)$
 by (*simp add: assms(1) par-by-merge-commute*)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

theorem *par-by-merge-choice-left*:
 $(P \sqcap Q) \parallel_M R = (P \parallel_M R) \sqcap (Q \parallel_M R)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-choice-right*:
 $P \parallel_M (Q \sqcap R) = (P \parallel_M Q) \sqcap (P \parallel_M R)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-or-left*:
 $(P \vee Q) \parallel_M R = (P \parallel_M R \vee Q \parallel_M R)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-or-right*:
 $P \parallel_M (Q \vee R) = (P \parallel_M Q \vee P \parallel_M R)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-USUP-mem-left*:
 $(\bigcap_{i \in I} i \cdot P(i)) \parallel_M Q = (\bigcap_{i \in I} i \cdot P(i) \parallel_M Q)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-USUP-ind-left*:
 $(\bigcap i \cdot P(i)) \parallel_M Q = (\bigcap i \cdot P(i) \parallel_M Q)$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-USUP-mem-right*:
 $P \parallel_M (\bigcap_{i \in I} i \cdot Q(i)) = (\bigcap_{i \in I} i \cdot P \parallel_M Q(i))$
 by (*rel-auto*)

theorem *par-by-merge-USUP-ind-right*:
 $P \parallel_M (\bigcap i \cdot Q(i)) = (\bigcap i \cdot P \parallel_M Q(i))$
 by (*rel-auto*)

27.9 Example: Simple State-Space Division

The following merge predicate divides the state space using a pair of independent lenses.

definition *StateMerge* :: $('a \implies 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \implies 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ merge } (M[-|-]_\sigma)$ **where**
[upred-defs]: $M[a|b]_\sigma = (\$ \mathbf{v}' =_u (\$ \mathbf{v}_< \oplus \$ 0 - \mathbf{v} \text{ on } \&a) \oplus \$ 1 - \mathbf{v} \text{ on } \&b)$

lemma *swap-StateMerge*: $a \bowtie b \implies (\text{swap}_m ;; M[a|b]_\sigma) = M[b|a]_\sigma$
 by (*rel-auto, simp-all add: lens-indep-comm*)

abbreviation *StateParallel* :: $'a \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow ('a \implies 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \implies 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ hrel } (-|-|)_\sigma$ -
[85,0,0,86] 86)
where $P \mid a|b|_\sigma Q \equiv P \parallel_{M[a|b]_\sigma} Q$

lemma *StateParallel-commute*: $a \bowtie b \implies P \mid a|b|_\sigma Q = Q \mid b|a|_\sigma P$
 by (*metis par-by-merge-commute-swap swap-StateMerge*)

lemma *StateParallel-form*:

$P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q = (\exists (st_0, st_1) \cdot P \llbracket \llbracket st_0 \rrbracket / \$\mathbf{v}' \rrbracket \wedge Q \llbracket \llbracket st_1 \rrbracket / \$\mathbf{v}' \rrbracket \wedge \$\mathbf{v}' =_u (\$ \mathbf{v} \oplus \llbracket st_0 \rrbracket \text{ on } \&a) \oplus \llbracket st_1 \rrbracket \text{ on } \&b)$
by (*rel-auto*)

lemma *StateParallel-form'*:

assumes *vwb-lens a vwb-lens b a* \bowtie *b*
shows $P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q = \{ \&a, \&b \} : [(P \vdash_v \{ \$\mathbf{v}, \$a' \}) \wedge (Q \vdash_v \{ \$\mathbf{v}, \$b' \})]$
using *assms*
apply (*simp add: StateParallel-form, rel-auto*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-axioms-def wb-lens-def*)
apply (*metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put*)
apply (*simp add: lens-indep-comm*)
apply (*metis (no-types, hide-lams) lens-indep-comm vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-def weak-lens.put-get*)
done

We can frame all the variables that the parallel operator refers to

lemma *StateParallel-frame*:

assumes *vwb-lens a vwb-lens b a* \bowtie *b*
shows $\{ \&a, \&b \} : [P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q] = P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q$
using *assms*
apply (*simp add: StateParallel-form, rel-auto*)
using *lens-indep-comm* **apply** *fastforce+*
done

Parallel Hoare logic rule. This employs something similar to separating conjunction in the postcondition, but we explicitly require that the two conjuncts only refer to variables on the left and right of the parallel composition explicitly.

theorem *StateParallel-hoare* [*hoare*]:

assumes $\{ c \} P \{ d_1 \}_u \{ c \} Q \{ d_2 \}_u$ $a \bowtie b$ $a \Vdash d_1$ $b \Vdash d_2$
shows $\{ c \} P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q \{ d_1 \wedge d_2 \}_u$

proof —

— Parallelise the specification

from *assms*(4,5)

have $1 : (\lceil c \rceil < \Rightarrow \lceil d_1 \wedge d_2 \rceil >) \sqsubseteq (\lceil c \rceil < \Rightarrow \lceil d_1 \rceil >) \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} (\lceil c \rceil < \Rightarrow \lceil d_2 \rceil >)$ (**is** *?lhs* \sqsubseteq *?rhs*)
by (*simp add: StateParallel-form, rel-auto, metis assms(3) lens-indep-comm*)

— Prove Hoare rule by monotonicity of parallelism

have $2 : ?rhs \sqsubseteq P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q$

proof (*rule par-by-merge-mono*)

show $(\lceil c \rceil < \Rightarrow \lceil d_1 \rceil >) \sqsubseteq P$

using *assms(1) hoare-r-def* **by** *auto*

show $(\lceil c \rceil < \Rightarrow \lceil d_2 \rceil >) \sqsubseteq Q$

using *assms(2) hoare-r-def* **by** *auto*

qed

show *?thesis*

unfolding *hoare-r-def* **using** *1 2 order-trans* **by** *auto*

qed

Specialised version of the above law where an invariant expression referring to variables outside the frame is preserved.

theorem *StateParallel-frame-hoare* [*hoare*]:

assumes *vwb-lens a vwb-lens b a* \bowtie $b \Vdash d_1$ $b \Vdash d_2$ $a \# c_1$ $b \# c_1$ $\{ c_1 \wedge c_2 \} P \{ d_1 \}_u \{ c_1 \wedge c_2 \} Q \{ d_2 \}_u$
shows $\{ c_1 \wedge c_2 \} P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q \{ c_1 \wedge d_1 \wedge d_2 \}_u$

proof —

have $\{ c_1 \wedge c_2 \} \{ \&a, \&b \} : [P \mid a \mid b \mid_{\sigma} Q] \{ c_1 \wedge d_1 \wedge d_2 \}_u$

by (*auto intro!: frame-hoare-r' StateParallel-hoare simp add: assms unrest plus-vwb-lens*)

```

thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: StateParallel-frame assms)
qed

end

```

28 Meta-theory for the Standard Core

```

theory utp
imports
  utp-var
  utp-expr
  utp-expr-insts
  utp-expr-funcs
  utp-unrest
  utp-usedby
  utp-subst
  utp-meta-subst
  utp-alphabet
  utp-lift
  utp-pred
  utp-pred-laws
  utp-recursion
  utp-dynlog
  utp-rel
  utp-rel-laws
  utp-sequent
  utp-state-parser
  utp-sym-eval
  utp-tactics
  utp-hoare
  utp-wp
  utp-sp
  utp-theory
  utp-concurrency
  utp-rel-opsem
begin end

```

29 Overloaded Expression Constructs

```

theory utp-expr-ovld
  imports utp
begin

```

29.1 Overloadable Constants

For convenience, we often want to utilise the same expression syntax for multiple constructs. This can be achieved using ad-hoc overloading. We create a number of polymorphic constants and then overload their definitions using appropriate implementations. In order for this to work, each collection must have its own unique type. Thus we do not use the HOL map type directly, but rather our own partial function type, for example.

```

consts
  — Empty elements, for example empty set, nil list, 0...

```

uempty :: 'f
 — Function application, map application, list application...
uapply :: 'f ⇒ 'k ⇒ 'v
 — Function update, map update, list update...
uupd :: 'f ⇒ 'k ⇒ 'v ⇒ 'f
 — Domain of maps, lists...
udom :: 'f ⇒ 'a set
 — Range of maps, lists...
uran :: 'f ⇒ 'b set
 — Domain restriction
udomres :: 'a set ⇒ 'f ⇒ 'f
 — Range restriction
uranres :: 'f ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'f
 — Collection cardinality
ucard :: 'f ⇒ nat
 — Collection summation
usums :: 'f ⇒ 'a
 — Construct a collection from a list of entries
uentries :: 'k set ⇒ ('k ⇒ 'v) ⇒ 'f

We need a function corresponding to function application in order to overload.

definition *fun-apply* :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b)
where *fun-apply* f x = f x

declare *fun-apply-def* [simp]

definition *ffun-entries* :: 'k set ⇒ ('k ⇒ 'v) ⇒ ('k, 'v) *ffun* **where**
ffun-entries d f = *graph-ffun* {(k, f k) | k. k ∈ d}

We then set up the overloading for a number of useful constructs for various collections.

ad hoc-overloading

uempty 0 **and**
uapply *fun-apply* **and** *uapply* *nth* **and** *uapply* *pfun-app* **and**
uapply *ffun-app* **and**
uupd *pfun-upd* **and** *uupd* *ffun-upd* **and** *uupd* *list-augment* **and**
udom *Domain* **and** *udom* *pdom* **and** *udom* *fdom* **and** *udom* *seq-dom* **and**
udom *Range* **and** *uran* *pran* **and** *uran* *fran* **and** *uran* *set* **and**
udomres *pdom-res* **and** *udomres* *fdom-res* **and**
uranres *pran-res* **and** *udomres* *fran-res* **and**
ucard *card* **and** *ucard* *pcard* **and** *ucard* *length* **and**
usums *list-sum* **and** *usums* *Sum* **and** *usums* *pfun-sum* **and**
uentries *pfun-entries* **and** *uentries* *ffun-entries*

29.2 Syntax Translations

syntax

-uundef :: *logic* (\perp_u)
-umap-empty :: *logic* ($[]_u$)
-uapply :: ('a ⇒ 'b, 'α) *uexpr* ⇒ *utuple-args* ⇒ ('b, 'α) *uexpr* (-'(-')_a [999,0] 999)
-umaplet :: [*logic*, *logic*] => *umaplet* (- /> / -)
 :: *umaplet* => *umaplets* (-)
-UMaplets :: [*umaplet*, *umaplets*] => *umaplets* (-, / -)
-UMapUpd :: [*logic*, *umaplets*] => *logic* (-'(-')_u [900,0] 900)
-UMap :: *umaplets* => *logic* ((1[-]_u))
-ucard :: *logic* ⇒ *logic* (#_u'(-'))

$-udom \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (dom_u'(-))$
 $-uran \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (ran_u'(-))$
 $-usum \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (sum_u'(-))$
 $-udom-res \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\mathbf{infixl} \triangleleft_u 85)$
 $-uran-res \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (\mathbf{infixl} \triangleright_u 85)$
 $-uentries \quad :: \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \ (entr_u'(-,-))$

translations

— Pretty printing for adhoc-overloaded constructs

$f(x)_a \leq \text{CONST } uapply \ f \ x$

$dom_u(f) \leq \text{CONST } udom \ f$

$ran_u(f) \leq \text{CONST } uran \ f$

$A \triangleleft_u f \leq \text{CONST } udomres \ A \ f$

$f \triangleright_u A \leq \text{CONST } uranres \ f \ A$

$\#_u(f) \leq \text{CONST } ucard \ f$

$f(k \mapsto v)_u \leq \text{CONST } uupd \ f \ k \ v$

$0 \leq \text{CONST } uempty$ — We have to do this so we don't see `uempty`. Is there a better way of printing?

— Overloaded construct translations

$f(x,y,z,u)_a == \text{CONST } bop \ \text{CONST } uapply \ f \ (x,y,z,u)_u$

$f(x,y,z)_a == \text{CONST } bop \ \text{CONST } uapply \ f \ (x,y,z)_u$

$f(x,y)_a == \text{CONST } bop \ \text{CONST } uapply \ f \ (x,y)_u$

$f(x)_a == \text{CONST } bop \ \text{CONST } uapply \ f \ x$

$\#_u(xs) == \text{CONST } uop \ \text{CONST } ucard \ xs$

$sum_u(A) == \text{CONST } uop \ \text{CONST } usums \ A$

$dom_u(f) == \text{CONST } uop \ \text{CONST } udom \ f$

$ran_u(f) == \text{CONST } uop \ \text{CONST } uran \ f$

$\square_u == \ll \text{CONST } uempty \gg$

$\perp_u == \ll \text{CONST } undefined \gg$

$A \triangleleft_u f == \text{CONST } bop \ (\text{CONST } udomres) \ A \ f$

$f \triangleright_u A == \text{CONST } bop \ (\text{CONST } uranres) \ f \ A$

$entr_u(d,f) == \text{CONST } bop \ \text{CONST } uentries \ d \ \ll f \gg$

$-UMapUpd \ m \ (-UMaplets \ xy \ ms) == -UMapUpd \ (-UMapUpd \ m \ xy) \ ms$

$-UMapUpd \ m \ (-umaplet \ x \ y) == \text{CONST } trop \ \text{CONST } uupd \ m \ x \ y$

$-UMap \ ms == -UMapUpd \ \square_u \ ms$

$-UMap \ (-UMaplets \ ms1 \ ms2) \leq -UMapUpd \ (-UMap \ ms1) \ ms2$

$-UMaplets \ ms1 \ (-UMaplets \ ms2 \ ms3) \leq -UMaplets \ (-UMaplets \ ms1 \ ms2) \ ms3$

29.3 Simplifications

lemma *ufun-apply-lit* [simp]:

$\ll f \gg (\ll x \gg)_a = \ll f(x) \gg$

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *lit-plus-appl* [lit-norm]: $\ll (+) \gg (x)_a (y)_a = x + y$ **by** (*simp add: uexpr-defs, transfer, simp*)

lemma *lit-minus-appl* [lit-norm]: $\ll (-) \gg (x)_a (y)_a = x - y$ **by** (*simp add: uexpr-defs, transfer, simp*)

lemma *lit-mult-appl* [lit-norm]: $\ll (\times) \gg (x)_a (y)_a = x * y$ **by** (*simp add: uexpr-defs, transfer, simp*)

lemma *lit-divide-apply* [lit-norm]: $\ll (/) \gg (x)_a (y)_a = x / y$ **by** (*simp add: uexpr-defs, transfer, simp*)

lemma *pfun-entries-apply* [simp]:

$(entr_u(d,f) :: (('k, 'v) \text{pfun}, 'a) \text{uexpr})(i)_a = ((\ll f \gg)(i)_a) \triangleleft i \in_u d \triangleright \perp_u$

by (*pred-auto*)

lemma *udom-uupdate-pfun* [simp]:

fixes $m :: (('k, 'v) \text{pfun}, 'a) \text{uexpr}$

shows $dom_u(m(k \mapsto v)_u) = \{k\}_u \cup_u dom_u(m)$

by (rel-auto)

lemma *uapply-uupdate-pfun* [simp]:
 fixes $m :: (('k, 'v) pfun, 'α) uexpr$
 shows $(m(k \mapsto v)_u)(i)_a = v \triangleleft i =_u k \triangleright m(i)_a$
 by (rel-auto)

29.4 Indexed Assignment

syntax

— Indexed assignment
 $-assignment-upd :: svid \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow logic (([-] := / -) [63, 0, 0] 62)$

translations

— Indexed assignment uses the overloaded collection update function *uupd*.
 $-assignment-upd\ x\ k\ v \Rightarrow x := \&x(k \mapsto v)_u$

end

30 Meta-theory for the Standard Core with Overloaded Constructs

theory *utp-full*

imports *utp utp-expr-ovld*

begin end

31 UTP Easy Expression Parser

theory *utp-easy-parser*

imports *utp-full*

begin

31.1 Replacing the Expression Grammar

The following theory provides an easy to use expression parser that is primarily targetted towards expressing programs. Unlike the built-in UTP expression syntax, this uses a closed grammar separate to the HOL *logic* nonterminal, that gives more freedom in what can be expressed. In particular, identifiers are interpreted as UTP variables rather than HOL variables and functions do not require subscripts and other strange decorations.

The first step is to remove the from the UTP parse the following grammar rule that uses arbitrary HOL logic to represent expressions. Instead, we will populate the *uexp* grammar manually.

purge-syntax

$-uexp-l :: logic \Rightarrow uexp\ (-\ [64]\ 64)$

31.2 Expression Operators

syntax

$-ue-quote :: uexp \Rightarrow logic\ (('(-)')_e)$
 $-ue-tuple :: uexprs \Rightarrow uexp\ (('(-)')$
 $-ue-lit :: logic \Rightarrow uexp\ (\ll-\gg)$
 $-ue-var :: svid \Rightarrow uexp\ (-)$

$-ue-eq :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (infix = 150)}$
 $-ue-uop :: id \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (-'(-) [999,0] 999)}$
 $-ue-bop :: id \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (-'(-, -') [999,0,0] 999)}$
 $-ue-trop :: id \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (-'(-, -, -') [999,0,0,0] 999)}$
 $-ue-apply :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (-[-] [999] 999)}$

translations

$-ue-quote\ e \Rightarrow e$
 $-ue-tuple\ (-uexprs\ x\ (-uexprs\ y\ z)) \Rightarrow -ue-tuple\ (-uexprs\ x\ (-ue-tuple\ (-uexprs\ y\ z)))$
 $-ue-tuple\ (-uexprs\ x\ y) \Rightarrow CONST\ bop\ CONST\ Pair\ x\ y$
 $-ue-tuple\ x \Rightarrow x$
 $-ue-lit\ x \Rightarrow CONST\ lit\ x$
 $-ue-var\ x \Rightarrow CONST\ utp-expr.var\ (CONST\ pr-var\ x)$
 $-ue-eq\ x\ y \Rightarrow x =_u y$
 $-ue-uop\ f\ x \Rightarrow CONST\ uop\ f\ x$
 $-ue-bop\ f\ x\ y \Rightarrow CONST\ bop\ f\ x\ y$
 $-ue-trop\ f\ x\ y \Rightarrow CONST\ trop\ f\ x\ y$
 $-ue-apply\ f\ x \Rightarrow f(x)_a$

31.3 Predicate Operators

syntax

$-ue-true :: uexp\ (true)$
 $-ue-false :: uexp\ (false)$
 $-ue-not :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\neg -\ [40]\ 40)$
 $-ue-conj :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infixr}\ \wedge\ 135)$
 $-ue-disj :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infixr}\ \vee\ 130)$
 $-ue-impl :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infixr}\ \Rightarrow\ 125)$
 $-ue-iff :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infixr}\ \Leftrightarrow\ 125)$
 $-ue-mem :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ ((-/ \in -)\ [151,\ 151]\ 150)$
 $-ue-nmem :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ ((-/ \notin -)\ [151,\ 151]\ 150)$

translations

$-ue-true \Rightarrow CONST\ true-upred$
 $-ue-false \Rightarrow CONST\ false-upred$
 $-ue-not\ p \Rightarrow CONST\ not-upred\ p$
 $-ue-conj\ p\ q \Rightarrow p \wedge_p q$
 $-ue-disj\ p\ q \Rightarrow p \vee_p q$
 $-ue-impl\ p\ q \Rightarrow p \Rightarrow q$
 $-ue-iff\ p\ q \Rightarrow p \Leftrightarrow q$
 $-ue-mem\ x\ A \Rightarrow x \in_u A$
 $-ue-nmem\ x\ A \Rightarrow x \notin_u A$

31.4 Arithmetic Operators

syntax

$-ue-num :: num-const \Rightarrow uexp\ (-)$
 $-ue-size :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\#-\ [999]\ 999)$
 $-ue-eq :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infix} = 150)$
 $-ue-le :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infix} \leq 150)$
 $-ue-lt :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infix} < 150)$
 $-ue-ge :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infix} \geq 150)$
 $-ue-gt :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infix} > 150)$
 $-ue-zero :: uexp\ (0)$
 $-ue-one :: uexp\ (1)$
 $-ue-plus :: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp\ (\text{infixl} + 165)$

`-ue-uminus` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (} - \text{ [181] 180)}$
`-ue-minus` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (infixl } - \text{ 165)}$
`-ue-times` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (infixl } * \text{ 170)}$
`-ue-div` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (infixl div 170)}$

translations

`-ue-num` $x \Rightarrow \text{-Numeral } x$
`-ue-size` $e \Rightarrow \#_u(e)$
`-ue-le` $x y \Rightarrow x \leq_u y$
`-ue-lt` $x y \Rightarrow x <_u y$
`-ue-ge` $x y \Rightarrow x \geq_u y$
`-ue-gt` $x y \Rightarrow x >_u y$
`-ue-zero` $\Rightarrow 0$
`-ue-one` $\Rightarrow 1$
`-ue-plus` $x y \Rightarrow x + y$
`-ue-uminus` $x \Rightarrow - x$
`-ue-minus` $x y \Rightarrow x - y$
`-ue-times` $x y \Rightarrow x * y$
`-ue-div` $x y \Rightarrow \text{CONST divide } x y$

31.5 Sets

syntax

`-ue-empset` $:: uexp \text{ (}\{\}\text{)}$
`-ue-setprod` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (infixr } \times \text{ 80)}$
`-ue-atLeastAtMost` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ ((1}\{-..\}\text{))}$
`-ue-atLeastLessThan` $:: uexp \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ ((1}\{-..<-\}\text{))}$

translations

`-ue-empset` $\Rightarrow \{\}_u$
`-ue-setprod` $e f \Rightarrow \text{CONST bop (CONST Product-Type.Times) } e f$
`-ue-atLeastAtMost` $m n \Rightarrow \{m..n\}_u$
`-ue-atLeastLessThan` $m n \Rightarrow \{m..<n\}_u$

31.6 Imperative Program Syntax

syntax

`-ue-if-then` $:: uexp \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic \text{ (if - then - else - fi)}$
`-ue-hoare` $:: uexp \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow logic \text{ (\{\{-}\} / - / \{\{-}\})}$
`-ue-wp` $:: logic \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow uexp \text{ (infix wp 60)}$

translations

`-ue-if-then` $b P Q \Rightarrow P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q$
`-ue-hoare` $b P c \Rightarrow \llbracket b \rrbracket P \llbracket c \rrbracket_u$
`-ue-wp` $P b \Rightarrow P \text{ wp } b$

end

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