# Generalised Reactive Processes in Isabelle/UTP

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#### **Abstract**

Hoare and He's UTP theory of reactive processes provides a unifying foundation for the semantics of process calculi and reactive programming. A reactive process is a form of UTP relation which can refer to both state variables and also a trace history of events. In their original presentation, a trace was modelled solely by a discrete sequence of events. Here, we generalise the trace model using "trace algebra", which characterises traces abstractly using cancellative monoids, and thus enables application of the theory to a wider family of computational models, including hybrid computation. We recast the reactive healthiness conditions in this setting, and prove all the associated distributivity laws. We tackle parallel composition of reactive processes using the "parallel-by-merge" scheme from UTP. We also identify the associated theory of "reactive relations", and use it to define generic reactive laws, a Hoare logic, and a weakest precondition calculus.

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## 1 Trace Algebras

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \  \, \textit{Trace-Algebra} \\ \textbf{imports} \\ \textit{UTP-Toolkit.List-Extra} \\ \textit{UTP-Toolkit.Positive} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

Trace algebras provide a useful way in the UTP of characterising different notions of trace history. They can characterise notions as diverse as discrete event sequences and piecewise continuous functions, as employed by hybrid systems. For more information, please see our journal publication [4].

## 1.1 Ordered Semigroups

```
class ordered-semigroup = semigroup-add + order + assumes add-left-mono: a \le b \Longrightarrow c + a \le c + b and add-right-mono: a \le b \Longrightarrow a + c \le b + c begin
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{add}\text{-}\mathit{mono}\colon
  a \le b \Longrightarrow c \le d \Longrightarrow a + c \le b + d
 using local.add-left-mono local.add-right-mono local.order.trans by blast
end
1.2
       Monoid Subclasses
{\bf class} \ {\it left-cancel-monoid} = {\it monoid-add} \ +
 assumes add-left-imp-eq: a + b = a + c \Longrightarrow b = c
{\bf class} \ {\it right-cancel-monoid} = {\it monoid-add} \ +
 assumes add-right-imp-eq: b + a = c + a \Longrightarrow b = c
Positive Monoids
{f class}\ monoid\mbox{-}pos = monoid\mbox{-}add +
 assumes zero-sum-left: a + b = 0 \implies a = 0
begin
lemma zero-sum-right: a + b = 0 \implies b = 0
 by (metis local.add-0-left local.zero-sum-left)
lemma zero-sum: a + b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \land b = 0
 by (metis local.add-0-right zero-sum-right)
end
context monoid-add
begin
An additive monoid gives rise to natural notions of order, which we here define.
definition monoid-le (infix \leq_m 50)
where a \leq_m b \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. \ b = a + c)
We can also define a subtraction operator that remove a prefix from a monoid, if possible.
definition monoid-subtract (infixl -_m 65)
where a -_m b = (if (b \leq_m a) then THE c. a = b + c else 0)
We derive some basic properties of the preorder
lemma monoid-le-least-zero: 0 \le_m a
 by (simp add: monoid-le-def)
lemma monoid-le-add: a \leq_m a + b
 by (auto simp add: monoid-le-def)
lemma monoid-le-refl: a \leq_m a
 by (simp add: monoid-le-def, metis add.right-neutral)
lemma monoid-le-trans: [a \leq_m b; b \leq_m c] \implies a \leq_m c
 by (metis add.assoc monoid-le-def)
```

**lemma** monoid-le-add-left-mono:  $a \leq_m b \Longrightarrow c + a \leq_m c + b$ 

using add-assoc by (auto simp add: monoid-le-def)

end

```
class ordered-monoid-pos = monoid-pos + ord + assumes le-is-monoid-le: a \le b \longleftrightarrow (a \le_m b) and less-iff: a < b \longleftrightarrow a \le b \land \neg (b \le a) begin

subclass preorder proof
fix x \ y \ z :: 'a
show (x < y) = (x \le y \land \neg y \le x)
by (simp \ add: \ local.less-iff)
show x \le x
by (simp \ add: \ local.le-is-monoid-le \ local.monoid-le-refl)
show x \le y \Longrightarrow y \le z \Longrightarrow x \le z
using local.le-is-monoid-le \ local.monoid-le-trans by blast qed
```

end

#### 1.3 Trace Algebras

A pre-trace algebra is based on a left-cancellative monoid with the additional property that plus has no additive inverse. The latter is required to ensure that there are no "negative traces". A pre-trace algebra has all the trace algebra axioms, but does not export the definitions of  $(\leq)$  and (-).

```
{f class}\ pre\mbox{-}trace = left\mbox{-}cancel\mbox{-}monoid + monoid\mbox{-}pos {f begin}
```

From our axiom set, we can derive a variety of properties of the monoid order

```
lemma monoid-le-antisym:
 assumes a \leq_m b b \leq_m a
 shows a = b
proof -
 obtain a' where a': b = a + a'
   using assms(1) monoid-le-def by auto
 obtain b' where b': a = b + b'
   using assms(2) monoid-le-def by auto
 have b' = (b' + a' + b')
   by (metis a' add-assoc b' local.add-left-imp-eq)
 hence a' + b' = 0
   by (metis add-assoc local.add-0-right local.add-left-imp-eq)
 hence a' = 0 b' = 0
   by (simp \ add: zero-sum)+
 with a' b' show ?thesis
   by simp
```

The monoid minus operator is also the inverse of plus in this context, as expected.

```
lemma add-monoid-diff-cancel-left [simp]: (a + b) -_m a = b
 apply (simp add: monoid-subtract-def monoid-le-add)
 apply (rule the-equality)
  apply (simp)
  using local.add-left-imp-eq apply blast
 done
Iterating a trace
fun tr-iter :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a where
tr-iter-\theta: tr-iter \theta t = \theta
tr-iter-Suc: tr-iter (Suc n) t = tr-iter n t + t
lemma tr-iter-empty [simp]: tr-iter m \theta = \theta
 by (induct \ m, \ simp-all)
end
We now construct the trace algebra by also exporting the order and minus operators.
class trace = pre-trace + ord + minus +
 assumes le-is-monoid-le: a \leq b \longleftrightarrow (a \leq_m b)
 and less-iff: a < b \longleftrightarrow a \le b \land \neg (b \le a)
 and minus-def: a - b = a -_m b
Next we prove all the trace algebra lemmas.
 lemma le-iff-add: a \leq b \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. b = a + c)
   by (simp add: local.le-is-monoid-le local.monoid-le-def)
 lemma least-zero [simp]: 0 \le a
   by (simp add: local.le-is-monoid-le local.monoid-le-least-zero)
 lemma le-add [simp]: a \leq a + b
   by (simp add: le-is-monoid-le local.monoid-le-add)
 lemma not-le-minus [simp]: \neg (a \le b) \Longrightarrow b - a = 0
   by (simp add: le-is-monoid-le local.minus-def local.monoid-subtract-def)
 lemma add-diff-cancel-left [simp]: (a + b) - a = b
   by (simp add: minus-def)
 lemma diff-zero [simp]: a - 0 = a
   by (metis local.add-0-left local.add-diff-cancel-left)
 lemma diff-cancel [simp]: a - a = 0
   by (metis local.add-0-right local.add-diff-cancel-left)
 lemma add-left-mono: a \le b \Longrightarrow c + a \le c + b
   by (simp add: local.le-is-monoid-le local.monoid-le-add-left-mono)
 lemma add-le-imp-le-left: c + a \le c + b \Longrightarrow a \le b
   by (auto simp add: le-iff-add, metis add-assoc local.add-diff-cancel-left)
 lemma add-diff-cancel-left' [simp]: (c + a) - (c + b) = a - b
 proof (cases \ b \leq a)
   case True thus ?thesis
```

```
by (metis add-assoc local.add-diff-cancel-left local.le-iff-add)
   next
       case False thus ?thesis
           using local.add-le-imp-le-left not-le-minus by blast
    qed
   lemma minus-zero-eq: [b \le a; a - b = 0] \implies a = b
       using local.le-iff-add local.monoid-le-def by auto
   lemma diff-add-cancel-left': a \le b \implies a + (b - a) = b
       using local.le-iff-add local.monoid-le-def by auto
   lemma add-left-strict-mono: [a + b < a + c] \implies b < c
       using local.add-le-imp-le-left local.add-left-mono local.less-iff by blast
   lemma sum-minus-left: c \le a \Longrightarrow (a + b) - c = (a - c) + b
       by (metis add-assoc diff-add-cancel-left' local.add-monoid-diff-cancel-left local.minus-def)
   lemma neq-zero-impl-greater:
       x \neq 0 \Longrightarrow 0 < x
       using le-is-monoid-le less-iff monoid-le-antisym monoid-le-least-zero by auto
   lemma minus-cancel-le:
       [\![ x \le y; y \le z ]\!] \Longrightarrow y - x \le z - x
       using add-assoc le-iff-add by auto
   lemma sum-minus-right: c \ge a \Longrightarrow a + b - c = b - (c - a)
       by (metis diff-add-cancel-left' local.add-diff-cancel-left')
   lemma minus-gr-zero-iff [simp]:
       0 < x - y \longleftrightarrow y < x
      by (metis diff-cancel le-is-monoid-le least-zero less-iff minus-zero-eq monoid-le-antisym not-le-minus)
   lemma le-zero-iff [simp]: x \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0
       using local.le-iff-add local.zero-sum by auto
   lemma minus-assoc [simp]: x - y - z = x - (y + z)
     \textbf{by} \ (\textit{metis diff-add-cancel-left'} \ le-\textit{add local}. \\ \textit{add-0-right local}. \\ \textit{add-diff-cancel-left'} \ local. \\ \textit{zero-sum minus-cancel-left'} \\ \textit{add-cancel-left'} \ local. \\ \textit{add-o-right local}. \\ \textit{add-diff-cancel-left'} \ local. \\ \textit{add-o-right local}. \\
not-le-minus)
end
class trace-split = trace +
   assumes
   sum-eq-sum-conv: (a + b) = (c + d) \Longrightarrow \exists e \cdot a = c + e \land e + b = d \lor a + e = c \land b = e + d
       -?a +?b =?c +?d \Longrightarrow \exists e. ?a =?c + e \land e +?b =?d \lor ?a + e =?c \land ?b = e +?d shows
how two equal traces that are each composed of two subtraces, can be expressed in terms of each other.
begin
The set subtraces of a common trace c is totally ordered.
   lemma le-common-total: [a \le c; b \le c] \implies a \le b \lor b \le a
       by (metis diff-add-cancel-left' le-add local.sum-eq-sum-conv)
   lemma le-sum-cases: a \leq b + c \Longrightarrow a \leq b \vee b \leq a
       by (simp add: le-common-total)
```

```
lemma le-sum-cases':
   a \le b + c \Longrightarrow a \le b \lor b \le a \land a - b \le c
  by (auto, metis le-sum-cases, metis minus-def le-is-monoid-le add-monoid-diff-cancel-left monoid-le-def
sum-eq-sum-conv)
 lemma le-sum-iff: a \leq b + c \longleftrightarrow a \leq b \lor b \leq a \land a - b \leq c
  by (metis le-sum-cases' add-monoid-diff-cancel-left le-is-monoid-le minus-def monoid-le-add-left-mono
monoid-le-def monoid-le-trans)
end
Trace algebra give rise to a partial order on traces.
instance trace \subseteq order
 apply (intro-classes)
    apply (simp-all add: less-iff le-is-monoid-le monoid-le-reft)
 using monoid-le-trans apply blast
 apply (simp add: monoid-le-antisym)
 done
1.4
       Models
Lists form a trace algebra.
instantiation \ list :: (type) \ monoid-add
begin
 definition zero-list :: 'a list where zero-list = []
 definition plus-list :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list where plus-list = (@)
instance
 by (intro-classes, simp-all add: zero-list-def plus-list-def)
end
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{monoid-le-list}\colon
  (xs :: 'a \ list) \leq_m ys \longleftrightarrow xs \leq ys
 apply (simp add: monoid-le-def plus-list-def)
 apply (meson Prefix-Order.prefixE Prefix-Order.prefixI)
 done
lemma monoid-subtract-list:
  (xs :: 'a \ list) -_m \ ys = xs - ys
 apply (auto simp add: monoid-subtract-def monoid-le-list minus-list-def less-eq-list-def)
  apply (rule the-equality)
   apply (simp-all add: zero-list-def plus-list-def prefix-drop)
 done
instance list :: (type) trace-split
 apply (intro-classes, simp-all add: zero-list-def plus-list-def monoid-le-def monoid-subtract-list)
 using Prefix-Order.prefixE apply blast
  apply (simp add: less-list-def)
 apply (simp add: append-eq-append-conv2)
 done
```

lemma monoid-le-nat:

```
(x :: nat) \leq_m y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y
  by (simp add: monoid-le-def nat-le-iff-add)
\mathbf{lemma}\ monoid\text{-}subtract\text{-}nat:
  (x :: nat) -_m y = x - y
  by (auto simp add: monoid-subtract-def monoid-le-nat)
instance \ nat :: trace-split
  apply (intro-classes, simp-all add: monoid-subtract-nat)
  apply (simp add: nat-le-iff-add monoid-le-def)
  apply linarith+
 apply (metis Nat.diff-add-assoc Nat.diff-add-assoc2 add-diff-cancel-right' add-le-cancel-left add-le-cancel-right
add-less-mono cancel-ab-semigroup-add-class.add-diff-cancel-left' less-irreft not-le)
Positives form a trace algebra.
instance pos :: (linordered-semidom) trace-split
proof (intro-classes, simp-all)
  \mathbf{fix} \ a \ b \ c \ d :: 'a \ pos
  show a + b = 0 \Longrightarrow a = 0
   by (transfer, simp add: add-nonneg-eq-0-iff)
  show a+b=c+d \Longrightarrow \exists e. \ a=c+e \land e+b=d \lor a+e=c \land b=e+d
   apply (cases c \leq a)
   apply (metis (no-types, lifting) cancel-semigroup-add-class. add-left-imp-eq le-add-diff-inverse semiring-normalization-
  \mathbf{apply} \ (metis \ (no\text{-}types, \ lifting) \ cancel-semigroup-add-class. add-left-imp-eq \ less-imp-le \ linordered-semidom-class. add-difference \ lifting)
semiring-normalization-rules(21))
   done
  show (a < b) = (a \le b \land \neg b \le a)
   by auto
  show le-def: \bigwedge a b :: 'a pos. (a \leq b) = (a \leq_m b)
   by (auto simp add: monoid-le-def, metis le-add-diff-inverse)
  \mathbf{show} \ a - b = a -_m \ b
   \mathbf{apply} \ (\mathit{auto} \ \mathit{simp} \ \mathit{add} \colon \mathit{monoid}\text{-}\mathit{subtract}\text{-}\mathit{def} \ [\mathit{THEN} \ \mathit{sym}])
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule the-equality)
     apply (simp-all)
   apply (transfer, simp)
   done
qed
```

### 2 Reactive Processes Core Definitions

```
theory utp-rea-core
imports
Trace-Algebra
UTP.utp-concurrency
UTP-Designs.utp-designs
begin recall-syntax
```

end

#### 2.1 Alphabet and Signature

The alphabet of reactive processes contains a boolean variable wait, which denotes whether a process is exhibiting an intermediate observation. It also has the variable tr which denotes

the trace history of a process. The type parameter 't represents the trace model being used, which must form a trace algebra [4], and thus provides the theory of "generalised reactive processes" [4]. The reactive process alphabet also extends the design alphabet, and thus includes the ok variable. For more information on these, see the UTP book [5], or the associated tutorial [2].

```
alphabet 't::trace rp-vars = des-vars + wait :: bool tr :: 't  
 \text{type-synonym} \ ('t, '\alpha) \ rp = ('t, '\alpha) \ rp-vars-scheme  
 \text{type-synonym} \ ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp = (('t, '\alpha) \ rp, \ ('t, '\beta) \ rp) \ urel  
 \text{type-synonym} \ ('t, '\alpha) \ hrel-rp = ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ hrel  
 \text{translations} 
 (type) \ ('t, '\alpha) \ rp <= (type) \ ('t, \ '\alpha) \ rp-vars-scheme  
 (type) \ ('t, '\alpha) \ rp <= (type) \ ('t, \ '\alpha) \ rp-vars-ext  
 (type) \ ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp <= (type) \ (('t, '\alpha) \ rp, \ ('\gamma, '\beta) \ rp) \ urel  
 (type) \ ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp <= (type) \ ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ hrel
```

As for designs, we set up various types to represent reactive processes. The main types to be used are  $('t, '\alpha, '\beta)$  rel-rp and  $('t, '\alpha)$  hrel-rp, which correspond to heterogeneous/homogeneous reactive processes whose trace model is 't and alphabet types are ' $\alpha$  and ' $\beta$ . We also set up some useful syntax translations for these.

```
notation rp-vars.more_L (\Sigma_R)
```

#### syntax

```
-svid-rea-alpha :: svid (\Sigma_R)
```

#### translations

```
-svid-rea-alpha => CONST rp-vars.more_L
```

Lens  $\Sigma_R$  exists because reactive alphabets are extensible.  $\Sigma_R$  points to the portion of the alphabet / state space that is neither ok, wait, or tr.

```
declare des-vars.splits [alpha-splits del]
declare des-vars.splits [alpha-splits]
declare zero-list-def [upred-defs]
declare plus-list-def [upred-defs]
declare prefixE [elim]
```

```
abbreviation wait-f::('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp where wait-f R \equiv R[false/\$wait]
```

```
abbreviation wait-t::('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp where wait-t R \equiv R[[true/\$wait]]
```

#### syntax

```
-wait-f :: logic \Rightarrow logic (-f [1000] 1000)
-wait-t :: logic \Rightarrow logic (-f [1000] 1000)
```

#### translations

```
P_f \rightleftharpoons CONST \ usubst \ (CONST \ subst-upd \ CONST \ id \ (CONST \ ivar \ CONST \ wait) \ false) \ P
```

```
P_{t} = CONST \ usubst \ (CONST \ subst-upd \ CONST \ id \ (CONST \ ivar \ CONST \ wait) \ true) \ P
\mathbf{abbreviation} \ lift-rea :: - \Rightarrow - (\lceil -\rceil_R) \ \mathbf{where}
\lceil P \rceil_R \equiv P \oplus_p (\Sigma_R \times_L \Sigma_R)
\mathbf{abbreviation} \ drop-rea :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('\alpha, '\beta) \ urel \ (\lfloor -\rfloor_R) \ \mathbf{where}
\lfloor P \rfloor_R \equiv P \mid_e (\Sigma_R \times_L \Sigma_R)
\mathbf{abbreviation} \ rea-pre-lift :: - \Rightarrow - (\lceil -\rceil_{R<}) \ \mathbf{where} \ \lceil n \rceil_R \rangle \equiv \lceil \lceil n \rceil_< \rceil_R
\mathbf{2.2} \ \mathbf{Reactive \ Lemmas}
\mathbf{lemma} \ unrest-ok-lift-rea \ [unrest]:
\$ok \ \sharp \ \lceil P \rceil_R \ \$ok' \ \sharp \ \lceil P \rceil_R
\mathbf{by} \ (pred-auto) +
\mathbf{lemma} \ unrest-wait-lift-rea \ [unrest]:
\$wait \ \sharp \ \lceil P \rceil_R \ \$wait' \ \sharp \ \lceil P \rceil_R
\mathbf{by} \ (pred-auto) +
```

```
lemma des-lens-equiv-wait-tr-rest: \Sigma_D \approx_L wait +_L tr +_L \Sigma_R
by simp
```

```
lemma rea-lens-bij: bij-lens (ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L \Sigma_R)
proof -
have ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L \Sigma_R \approx_L ok +_L \Sigma_D
using des-lens-equiv-wait-tr-rest des-vars.indeps lens-equiv-sym lens-plus-eq-right by blast also have ... \approx_L 1<sub>L</sub>
using bij-lens-equiv-id[of ok +_L \Sigma_D] by (simp add: ok-des-bij-lens)
finally show ?thesis
by (simp add: bij-lens-equiv-id)
qed
```

```
lemma seqr-wait-true [usubst]: (P ;; Q)_t = (P_t ;; Q) by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma seqr-wait-false [usubst]: (P ;; Q)_f = (P_f ;; Q) by (rel-auto)
```

#### 2.3 Trace contribution lens

**lemma** unrest-tr-lift-rea [unrest]:  $tr \sharp [P]_R tr' \sharp [P]_R$ 

by (pred-auto)+

The following lens represents the portion of the state-space that is the difference between tr' and tr, that is the contribution that a process is making to the trace history.

```
definition tcontr :: 't::trace \Longrightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \times ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ (tt) where [lens-defs]: tcontr = (|lens-get| = (\lambda \ s. \ get_{(\$tr')_v} \ s - get_{(\$tr)_v} \ s) \ , lens-put = (\lambda \ s. \ v. \ put_{(\$tr')_v} \ s \ (get_{(\$tr)_v} \ s + v)) \ || definition itrace :: 't::trace \Longrightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \times ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ (it) where [lens-defs]: itrace = (|lens-get| = get_{(\$tr)_v},
```

```
lens-put = (\lambda \ s \ v. \ put_{(\$tr')_v} \ (put_{(\$tr)_v} \ s \ v) \ v)
lemma tcontr-mwb-lens [simp]: mwb-lens tt
 by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: lens-defs prod.case-eq-if)
lemma itrace-mwb-lens [simp]: mwb-lens it
 by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: lens-defs prod.case-eq-if)
syntax
  -svid-tcontr :: svid (tt)
 -svid-itrace :: svid (it)
 -utr\text{-}iter :: logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (iter[-]'(-'))
translations
  -svid-tcontr == CONST \ tcontr
 -svid-itrace == CONST itrace
 iter[n](P) == CONST \ uop \ (CONST \ tr-iter \ n) \ P
lemma tcontr-alt-def: &tt = (\$tr' - \$tr)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma tcontr-alt-def': utp-expr.var tt = (\$tr' - \$tr)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma tt-indeps [simp]:
 assumes x \bowtie (\$tr)_v \ x \bowtie (\$tr')_v
 shows x \bowtie tt \ tt \bowtie x
 using assms
 by (unfold lens-indep-def, safe, simp-all add: tcontr-def, (metis lens-indep-get var-update-out)+)
We lift a few trace properties from the trace class using transfer.
lemma uexpr-diff-zero [simp]:
 fixes a :: ('\alpha :: trace, 'a) \ uexpr
 shows a - \theta = a
 by (simp add: minus-uexpr-def zero-uexpr-def, transfer, auto)
lemma uexpr-add-diff-cancel-left [simp]:
 fixes a \ b :: ('\alpha :: trace, 'a) \ uexpr
 \mathbf{shows}\ (a+b)-a=b
 by (simp add: minus-uexpr-def plus-uexpr-def, transfer, auto)
lemma iter-0 [simp]: iter[\theta](t) = \langle \rangle
 by (transfer, simp add: zero-list-def)
end
```

## 3 Events for Reactive Processes

theory utp-rea-event imports UTP.utp begin

#### 3.1 Events

Events of some type  $\theta$  are just the elements of that type.

#### 3.2 Channels

Typed channels are modelled as functions. Below, 'a determines the channel type and ' $\vartheta$  the underlying event type. As with values, it is difficult to introduce channels as monomorphic types due to the fact that they can have arbitrary parametrisations in term of 'a. Applying a channel to an element of its type yields an event, as we may expect. Though this is not formalised here, we may also sensibly assume that all channel- representing functions are injective. Note: is there benefit in formalising this here?

```
type-synonym ('a, '\vartheta) chan = 'a \Rightarrow '\vartheta event
```

A downside of the approach is that the event type  $'\vartheta$  must be able to encode all events of a process model, and hence cannot be fixed upfront for a single channel or channel set. To do so, we actually require a notion of 'extensible' datatypes, in analogy to extensible record types. Another solution is to encode a notion of channel scoping that namely uses sum types to lift channel types into extensible ones, that is using channel-set specific scoping operators. This is a current work in progress.

#### 3.2.1 Operators

end

The Z type of a channel corresponds to the entire carrier of the underlying HOL type of that channel.

```
definition chan-type :: ('a, '\vartheta) chan \Rightarrow 'a set (\delta_u) where [upred-defs]: \delta_u c = UNIV
```

The next lifted function creates an expression that yields a channel event, from an expression on the channel type 'a.

```
definition chan-apply::
('a, '\vartheta) \ chan \Rightarrow ('a, '\alpha) \ uexpr \Rightarrow ('\vartheta \ event, '\alpha) \ uexpr \ ('(-\cdot/-')_u) \ \text{where}
[upred-defs]: \ (c \cdot e)_u = uop \ c \ e
lemma \ unrest-chan-apply \ [unrest]: \ x \ \sharp \ e \Longrightarrow x \ \sharp \ (c \cdot e)_u
by \ (rel-auto)
lemma \ usubst-chan-apply \ [usubst]: \ \sigma \dagger \ (c \cdot v)_u = (c \cdot \sigma \dagger v)_u
by \ (rel-auto)
lemma \ msubst-event \ [usubst]: \ (c \cdot v \ x)_u \llbracket x \to u \rrbracket = (c \cdot (v \ x) \llbracket x \to u \rrbracket)_u
by \ (pred-simp)
lemma \ msubst-event-2 \ [usubst]: \ (c \cdot v \ x \ y)_u \llbracket (x,y) \to u \rrbracket = (c \cdot (v \ x \ y) \llbracket (x,y) \to u \rrbracket)_u
by \ (pred-simp) +
lemma \ aext-event \ [alpha]: \ (c \cdot v)_u \ \oplus_p \ a = (c \cdot v \ \oplus_p \ a)_u
by \ (pred-auto)
```

## 4 Reactive Healthiness Conditions

```
theory utp-rea-healths
imports utp-rea-core
begin
```

#### 4.1 R1: Events cannot be undone

```
definition R1 :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp where
R1-def [upred-defs]: R1 (P) = (P \land (\$tr \leq_u \$tr'))
lemma R1-idem: R1(R1(P)) = R1(P)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-Idempotent [closure]: Idempotent R1
 by (simp add: Idempotent-def R1-idem)
lemma R1-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow R1(P) \sqsubseteq R1(Q)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-Monotonic: Monotonic R1
 by (simp add: mono-def R1-mono)
lemma R1-Continuous: Continuous R1
 by (auto simp add: Continuous-def, rel-auto)
lemma R1-unrest [unrest]: [x \bowtie in\text{-var } tr; x \bowtie out\text{-var } tr; x \sharp P] \Longrightarrow x \sharp R1(P)
 by (simp add: R1-def unrest lens-indep-sym)
lemma R1-false: R1(false) = false
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-conj: R1(P \land Q) = (R1(P) \land R1(Q))
 by pred-auto
lemma conj-R1-closed-1 [closure]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) is R1
 by (rel-blast)
lemma conj-R1-closed-2 [closure]: Q is R1 \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) is R1
 by (rel-blast)
lemma R1-disj: R1(P \lor Q) = (R1(P) \lor R1(Q))
 by pred-auto
lemma disj-R1-closed [closure]: [P \text{ is } R1; Q \text{ is } R1] \implies (P \vee Q) \text{ is } R1
 by (simp add: Healthy-def R1-def utp-pred-laws.inf-sup-distrib2)
lemma R1-impl: R1(P \Rightarrow Q) = ((\neg R1(\neg P)) \Rightarrow R1(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-inf: R1(P \sqcap Q) = (R1(P) \sqcap R1(Q))
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-USUP:
  R1(\prod i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\prod i \in A \cdot R1(P(i)))
 by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma R1-Sup [closure]: \llbracket \bigwedge P. P \in A \Longrightarrow P \text{ is } R1; A \neq \{\} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \prod A \text{ is } R1
  using R1-Continuous by (auto simp add: Continuous-def Healthy-def)
lemma R1-UINF:
  assumes A \neq \{\}
  shows R1(\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot R1(P(i)))
 using assms by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-UINF-ind:
  R1(\bigsqcup i \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \cdot R1(P(i)))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma UINF-ind-R1-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket \bigwedge i. \ P(i) \text{ is } R1 \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\prod i \cdot P(i)) \text{ is } R1
 by (rel-blast)
lemma UINF-R1-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket \bigwedge i. \ P \ i \ is \ R1 \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\bigcap i \in A \cdot P \ i) \ is \ R1
 by (rel-blast)
lemma tr-ext-conj-R1 [closure]:
 tr' =_u tr \hat{u} e \wedge P is R1
 \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rel-auto},\ \mathit{simp}\ \mathit{add}\colon \mathit{Prefix-Order}.\mathit{prefixI})
lemma tr-id-conj-R1 [closure]:
 tr' =_u tr \wedge P \text{ is } R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-extend-conj: R1(P \land Q) = (R1(P) \land Q)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-extend-conj': R1(P \land Q) = (P \land R1(Q))
  by pred-auto
lemma R1-cond: R1(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R1(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright R1(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-cond': R1(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R1(P) \triangleleft R1(b) \triangleright R1(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-negate-R1: R1(\neg R1(P)) = R1(\neg P)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-wait-true [usubst]: (R1 P)_t = R1(P)_t
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-wait-false [usubst]: (R1\ P)_f = R1(P)_f
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-wait'-true [usubst]: (R1\ P)[true/$wait']] = R1(P[true/$wait']])
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-wait'-false [usubst]: (R1\ P) [false/$wait'] = R1(P [false/$wait'])
 by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma R1-wait-false-closed [closure]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow P[false/$wait] is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-wait'-false-closed [closure]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow P[false/$wait'] is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-skip: R1(II) = II
 by (rel-auto)
lemma skip-is-R1 [closure]: II is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma subst-R1: [\![ \$tr \sharp \sigma; \$tr' \sharp \sigma \ ]\!] \Longrightarrow \sigma \dagger (R1\ P) = R1(\sigma \dagger P)
 by (simp add: R1-def usubst)
lemma subst-R1-closed [closure]: \llbracket \$tr \sharp \sigma; \$tr' \sharp \sigma; P \text{ is } R1 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \sigma \dagger P \text{ is } R1
 by (metis Healthy-def subst-R1)
lemma R1-by-refinement:
  P \text{ is } R1 \longleftrightarrow ((\$tr \leq_u \$tr') \sqsubseteq P)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma R1-trace-extension [closure]:
 tr' \ge_u tr \hat{u} e is R1
 by (rel-auto)
\mathbf{lemma}\ tr-le-trans:
 ((\$tr \le_u \$tr') ;; (\$tr \le_u \$tr')) = (\$tr \le_u \$tr')
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-seqr:
 R1(R1(P) ;; R1(Q)) = (R1(P) ;; R1(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-segr-closure [closure]:
 assumes P is R1 Q is R1
 shows (P ;; Q) is R1
 using assms unfolding R1-by-refinement
 by (metis seqr-mono tr-le-trans)
lemma R1-power [closure]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow P^n is R1
 by (induct n, simp-all add: upred-semiring.power-Suc closure)
lemma R1-true-comp [simp]: (R1(true) ;; R1(true)) = R1(true)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-ok'-true: (R1(P))^t = R1(P^t)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-ok'-false: (R1(P))^f = R1(P^f)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-ok-true: (R1(P))[true/\$ok] = R1(P[true/\$ok])
 by pred-auto
```

```
lemma R1-ok-false: (R1(P))[false/\$ok] = R1(P[false/\$ok])
 by pred-auto
lemma seqr-R1-true-right: ((P ;; R1(true)) \lor P) = (P ;; (\$tr \le_u \$tr'))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma conj-R1-true-right: (P;;R1(true) \land Q;;R1(true));; R1(true) = (P;;R1(true) \land Q;;R1(true))
 apply (rel-auto) using dual-order.trans by blast+
lemma R1-extend-conj-unrest: \llbracket \$tr \sharp Q; \$tr' \sharp Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R1(P \land Q) = (R1(P) \land Q)
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-extend-conj-unrest': [\![ \$tr \sharp P; \$tr' \sharp P ]\!] \Longrightarrow R1(P \land Q) = (P \land R1(Q))
 by pred-auto
lemma R1-tr'-eq-tr: R1 ($tr' =_u $tr) = ($tr' =_u $tr)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-tr-less-tr': R1(\$tr <_u \$tr') = (\$tr <_u \$tr')
 by (rel-auto)
lemma tr-strict-prefix-R1-closed [closure]: \$tr <_u \$tr' is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-H2-commute: R1(H2(P)) = H2(R1(P))
 by (simp add: H2-split R1-def usubst, rel-auto)
```

### 4.2 R2: No dependence upon trace history

There are various ways of expressing R2, which are enumerated below.

```
definition R2a:: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ \text{where} [upred-defs]: R2a \ (P) = (\prod s \cdot P[ \leqslant s \gg, (\leqslant s \gg + (\$tr' - \$tr)) / \$tr, \$tr']) definition R2a':: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ \text{where} [upred-defs]: R2a' \ P = (R2a(P) \triangleleft R1(true) \triangleright P) definition R2s:: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ \text{where} [upred-defs]: R2s \ (P) = (P[0/\$tr][ (\$tr' - \$tr) / \$tr']) definition R2:: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ \text{where} [upred-defs]: R2(P) = R1(R2s(P)) definition R2c:: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ \text{where} [upred-defs]: R2(P) = R1(R2s(P))
```

R2a and R2s are the standard definitions from the UTP book [5]. An issue with these forms is that their definition depends upon R1 also being satisfied [4], since otherwise the trace minus operator is not well defined. We overcome this with our own version, R2c, which applies R2s if R1 holds, and otherwise has no effect. This latter healthiness condition can therefore be reasoned about independently of R1, which is useful in some circumstances.

```
lemma unrest-ok-R2s [unrest]: \$ok \ \sharp \ P \Longrightarrow \$ok \ \sharp \ R2s(P) by (simp add: R2s-def unrest)
```

```
lemma unrest-ok'-R2s [unrest]: \$ok' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$ok' \sharp R2s(P)
 by (simp add: R2s-def unrest)
lemma unrest-ok-R2c [unrest]: \$ok \ \sharp \ P \Longrightarrow \$ok \ \sharp \ R2c(P)
 by (simp add: R2c-def unrest)
lemma unrest-ok'-R2c [unrest]: \$ok' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$ok' \sharp R2c(P)
 by (simp add: R2c-def unrest)
lemma R2s-unrest [unrest]: \llbracket vwb-lens x; x \bowtie in-var tr; x \bowtie out-var tr; x \sharp P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sharp R2s(P)
 by (simp add: R2s-def unrest usubst lens-indep-sym)
lemma R2s-subst-wait-true [usubst]:
 (R2s(P))[true/\$wait] = R2s(P[true/\$wait])
 by (simp add: R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2s-subst-wait'-true [usubst]:
 (R2s(P))[true/\$wait'] = R2s(P[true/\$wait'])
 by (simp add: R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2-subst-wait-true [usubst]:
 (R2(P))[true/\$wait] = R2(P[true/\$wait])
 by (simp add: R2-def R1-def R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2-subst-wait'-true [usubst]:
 (R2(P))[true/\$wait'] = R2(P[true/\$wait'])
 by (simp add: R2-def R1-def R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2-subst-wait-false [usubst]:
 (R2(P))[false/\$wait] = R2(P[false/\$wait])
 by (simp add: R2-def R1-def R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2-subst-wait'-false [usubst]:
 (R2(P))[false/\$wait'] = R2(P[false/\$wait'])
 by (simp add: R2-def R1-def R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2c-R2s-absorb: R2c(R2s(P)) = R2s(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2a-R2s: R2a(R2s(P)) = R2s(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-R2a: R2s(R2a(P)) = R2a(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2a-equiv-R2s: P is R2a \longleftrightarrow P is R2s
 by (metis Healthy-def' R2a-R2s R2s-R2a)
lemma R2a-idem: R2a(R2a(P)) = R2a(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2a'-idem: R2a'(R2a'(P)) = R2a'(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2a-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow R2a(P) \sqsubseteq R2a(Q)
```

```
by (rel-blast)
lemma R2a'-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow R2a'(P) \sqsubseteq R2a'(Q)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma R2a'-weakening: R2a'(P) \sqsubseteq P
 apply (rel-simp)
 apply (rename-tac ok wait tr more ok' wait' tr' more')
 apply (rule-tac \ x=tr \ \mathbf{in} \ exI)
 apply (simp add: diff-add-cancel-left')
 done
lemma R2s-idem: R2s(R2s(P)) = R2s(P)
  by (pred-auto)
lemma R2-idem: R2(R2(P)) = R2(P)
 by (pred-auto)
lemma R2-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow R2(P) \sqsubseteq R2(Q)
 by (pred-auto)
lemma R2-implies-R1 [closure]: P is R2 \implies P is R1
 by (rel-blast)
lemma R2c-Continuous: Continuous R2c
 by (rel-simp)
lemma R2c-lit: R2c(\ll x\gg) = \ll x\gg
 by (rel-auto)
lemma tr-strict-prefix-R2c-closed [closure]: \$tr <_u \$tr ' is R2c
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-conj: R2s(P \land Q) = (R2s(P) \land R2s(Q))
 by (pred-auto)
lemma R2-conj: R2(P \land Q) = (R2(P) \land R2(Q))
 by (pred-auto)
lemma R2s-disj: R2s(P \lor Q) = (R2s(P) \lor R2s(Q))
 by pred-auto
lemma R2s-USUP:
  R2s(\bigcap i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigcap i \in A \cdot R2s(P(i)))
  by (simp add: R2s-def usubst)
lemma R2c-USUP:
  R2c(\bigcap i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigcap i \in A \cdot R2c(P(i)))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-UINF:
  R2s(\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot R2s(P(i)))
 by (simp add: R2s-def usubst)
```

lemma R2c-UINF:

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```
R2c(\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot R2c(P(i)))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2-disj: R2(P \lor Q) = (R2(P) \lor R2(Q))
 by (pred-auto)
lemma R2s-not: R2s(\neg P) = (\neg R2s(P))
 by pred-auto
lemma R2s\text{-}condr: R2s(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R2s(P) \triangleleft R2s(b) \triangleright R2s(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2-condr: R2(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R2(P) \triangleleft R2(b) \triangleright R2(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2-condr': R2(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R2(P) \triangleleft R2s(b) \triangleright R2(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-ok: R2s(\$ok) = \$ok
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-ok': R2s(\$ok') = \$ok'
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-wait: R2s(\$wait) = \$wait
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-wait': R2s(\$wait') = \$wait'
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-true: R2s(true) = true
 by pred-auto
lemma R2s-false: R2s(false) = false
 \mathbf{by}\ \mathit{pred-auto}
lemma true-is-R2s:
 true is R2s
 by (simp add: Healthy-def R2s-true)
lemma R2s-lift-rea: R2s(\lceil P \rceil_R) = \lceil P \rceil_R
 by (simp add: R2s-def usubst unrest)
lemma R2c-lift-rea: R2c(\lceil P \rceil_R) = \lceil P \rceil_R
 by (simp add: R2c-def R2s-lift-rea cond-idem usubst unrest)
lemma R2c-true: R2c(true) = true
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-false: R2c(false) = false
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-and: R2c(P \land Q) = (R2c(P) \land R2c(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma conj-R2c-closed [closure]: \llbracket P \text{ is } R2c; Q \text{ is } R2c \rrbracket \implies (P \land Q) \text{ is } R2c
  by (simp add: Healthy-def R2c-and)
lemma R2c-disj: R2c(P \lor Q) = (R2c(P) \lor R2c(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-inf: R2c(P \sqcap Q) = (R2c(P) \sqcap R2c(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-not: R2c(\neg P) = (\neg R2c(P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c - ok: R2c(\$ok) = (\$ok)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c - ok': R2c(\$ok') = (\$ok')
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-wait: R2c(\$wait) = \$wait
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-wait': R2c(\$wait') = \$wait'
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-wait'-true [usubst]: (R2c\ P)[true/\$wait'] = R2c(P[true/\$wait'])
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-wait'-false [usubst]: (R2c\ P)[false/$wait'] = R2c(P[false/$wait'])
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-tr'-minus-tr: R2c(\$tr' =_u \$tr) = (\$tr' =_u \$tr)
 apply (rel-auto) using minus-zero-eq by blast
lemma R2c-tr'-ge-tr: <math>R2c(\$tr' \ge_u \$tr) = (\$tr' \ge_u \$tr)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-tr-less-tr': R2c(\$tr <_u \$tr') = (\$tr <_u \$tr')
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c\text{-}condr: R2c(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R2c(P) \triangleleft R2c(b) \triangleright R2c(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-shAll: R2c (\forall x \cdot P x) = (\forall x \cdot R2c(P x))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c\text{-}impl: R2c(P \Rightarrow Q) = (R2c(P) \Rightarrow R2c(Q))
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) R2c-and R2c-not double-negation impl-alt-def not-conj-deMorgans)
lemma R2c-skip-r: R2c(II) = II
proof -
  have R2c(II) = R2c(\$tr' =_u \$tr \land II \upharpoonright_{\alpha} tr)
   \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{subst\ skip\text{-}r\text{-}unfold}[\mathit{of\ tr}],\ \mathit{simp\text{-}all})
 also have ... = (R2c(\$tr' =_u \$tr) \land II \upharpoonright_{\alpha} tr)
   by (simp add: R2c-and, simp add: R2c-def R2s-def usubst unrest cond-idem)
 also have ... = (\$tr' =_u \$tr \land II \upharpoonright_{\alpha} tr)
```

```
by (simp \ add: R2c-tr'-minus-tr)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst\ skip\ -r\ unfold\ [of\ tr],\ simp\ -all)
qed
lemma R1-R2c-commute: R1(R2c(P)) = R2c(R1(P))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-R2c-is-R2: R1(R2c(P)) = R2(P)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-R2s-R2c: R1(R2s(P)) = R1(R2c(P))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-R2s-tr-wait:
  R1 (R2s \ (\$tr' =_u \$tr \land \$wait')) = (\$tr' =_u \$tr \land \$wait')
  apply rel-auto using minus-zero-eq by blast
lemma R1-R2s-tr'-eq-tr:
  R1 (R2s (\$tr' =_u \$tr)) = (\$tr' =_u \$tr)
  apply (rel-auto) using minus-zero-eq by blast
lemma R1-R2s-tr'-extend-tr:
  \llbracket \$tr \sharp v; \$tr' \sharp v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R1 \ (R2s \ (\$tr' =_u \$tr \hat{\ }_u \ v)) = (\$tr' =_u \$tr \hat{\ }_u \ v)
  apply (rel-auto)
  apply (metis append-minus)
  apply (simp add: Prefix-Order.prefixI)
  done
lemma R2-tr-prefix: R2(\$tr \le_u \$tr') = (\$tr \le_u \$tr')
  by (pred-auto)
lemma R2-form:
  R2(P) = (\exists tt_0 \cdot P [0/\$tr] [\ll tt_0 )/\$tr'] \land \$tr' =_u \$tr + \ll tt_0 )
  \mathbf{by}\ (\textit{rel-auto},\ \textit{metis}\ \textit{trace-class}.\textit{add-diff-cancel-left}\ \textit{trace-class}.\textit{le-iff-add})
lemma R2-subst-tr:
  assumes P is R2
  shows [\$tr \mapsto_s tr_0, \$tr' \mapsto_s tr_0 + t] \dagger P = [\$tr \mapsto_s \theta, \$tr' \mapsto_s t] \dagger P
  have [\$tr \mapsto_s tr_0, \$tr' \mapsto_s tr_0 + t] \dagger R2P = [\$tr \mapsto_s 0, \$tr' \mapsto_s t] \dagger R2P
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma R2-segr-form:
  shows (R2(P) :: R2(Q)) =
         (\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot ((P[0/\$tr][[\ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr']]) ;; (Q[0/\$tr][[\ll tt_2 \gg /\$tr']]))
                        \wedge (\$tr' =_u \$tr + \ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg))
proof -
  have (R2(P) ;; R2(Q)) = (\exists tr_0 \cdot (R2(P))[\ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr'] ;; (R2(Q))[\ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr])
    by (subst\ seqr-middle[of\ tr],\ simp-all)
  also have \dots =
       (\exists tr_0 \cdot \exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot ((P\llbracket \theta/\$tr \rrbracket \llbracket \ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr' \rrbracket \land \ll tr_0 \gg =_u \$tr + \ll tt_1 \gg) ;;
```

```
(Q[0/\$tr][\ll tt_2 \gg /\$tr'] \wedge \$tr' =_u \ll tr_0 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg)))
    by (simp add: R2-form usubst unrest uquant-lift, rel-blast)
  also have ... =
        (\exists tr_0 \cdot \exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot ((\langle tr_0 \rangle =_u \$tr + \langle tt_1 \rangle \land P \llbracket \theta / \$tr \rrbracket \llbracket \langle tt_1 \rangle / \$tr' \rrbracket) ;;
                                     (Q[0/\$tr][\ll tt_2 > /\$tr'] \wedge \$tr' =_u \ll tr_0 > + \ll tt_2 >)))
    by (simp add: conj-comm)
  also have ... =
        (\exists \hspace{0.1cm} tt_1 \cdot \exists \hspace{0.1cm} tt_2 \cdot \exists \hspace{0.1cm} tr_0 \cdot ((P \llbracket \theta / \$tr \rrbracket \llbracket \ll tt_1 \gg / \$tr' \rrbracket)) \hspace{0.1cm} ;; \hspace{0.1cm} (Q \llbracket \theta / \$tr \rrbracket \llbracket \ll tt_2 \gg / \$tr' \rrbracket))
                                     \wedge \ll tr_0 \gg =_u \$tr + \ll tt_1 \gg \wedge \$tr' =_u \ll tr_0 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg)
    by (rel-blast)
  also have ... =
        (\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot ((P[0/\$tr][(*tt_1 > /\$tr']) ;; (Q[0/\$tr][(*tt_2 > /\$tr'])))
                            \wedge \left( \exists tr_0 \cdot \ll tr_0 \right) =_u \$tr + \ll tt_1 \rangle \wedge \$tr' =_u \ll tr_0 \rangle + \ll tt_2 \rangle )
    by (rel-auto)
  also have ... =
        (\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot ((P[0/\$tr]][\ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr']) ;; (Q[0/\$tr]][\ll tt_2 \gg /\$tr']))
                            \wedge (\$tr' =_{u} \$tr + \ll tt_{1} \gg + \ll tt_{2} \gg))
    by (rel-auto)
  finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma R2-seqr-form':
  assumes P is R2 Q is R2
  shows P :: Q =
          (\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot ((P[0/\$tr][\ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr']) ;; (Q[0/\$tr][\ll tt_2 \gg /\$tr']))
                            \wedge (\$tr' =_{u} \$tr + \ll tt_{1} \gg + \ll tt_{2} \gg))
  using R2-seqr-form[of P Q] by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
lemma R2-seqr-form'':
  assumes P is R2 Q is R2
  shows P ;; Q =
          (\exists (tt_1, tt_2) \cdot ((P[0, \ll tt_1)/\$tr, \$tr']) ;; (Q[0, \ll tt_2)/\$tr, \$tr']))
                             \wedge (\$tr' =_{u} \$tr + \ll tt_{1} \gg + \ll tt_{2} \gg))
  by (subst R2-seqr-form', simp-all add: assms, rel-auto)
lemma R2-tr-middle:
  assumes P is R2 Q is R2
  shows (\exists tr_0 \cdot (P[\![\ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr']\!] ;; Q[\![\ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr]\!]) \land \ll tr_0 \gg \leq_u \$tr') = (P ;; Q)
proof -
  have (P ;; Q) = (\exists tr_0 \cdot (P[\ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr'] ;; Q[\ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr]))
    by (simp add: segr-middle)
  also have ... = (\exists tr_0 \cdot ((R2 P)[\ll tr_0)/\$tr'] ; (R2 Q)[\ll tr_0)/\$tr]))
    by (simp add: assms Healthy-if)
  also have ... = (\exists tr_0 \cdot ((R2P)[(tr_0)/(tr_0)/(tr_0)](tr_0)/(tr_0)/(tr_0)) \wedge (tr_0) \leq_u (tr_0)/(tr_0)
    by (rel-auto)
  also have ... = (\exists tr_0 \cdot (P[\{ tr_0 > / tr']\};; Q[\{ tr_0 > / tr]]) \land \{ tr_0 > \leq_u tr')
    by (simp add: assms Healthy-if)
  finally show ?thesis ...
qed
lemma R2-seqr-distribute:
  fixes P :: ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) \ rel-rp \ and \ Q :: ('t,'\beta,'\gamma) \ rel-rp
  shows R2(R2(P) ;; R2(Q)) = (R2(P) ;; R2(Q))
proof -
  have R2(R2(P) ;; R2(Q)) =
```

```
((\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot (P[0/\$tr][[\ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr']] ;; Q[0/\$tr][[\ll tt_2 \gg /\$tr']])[[\$tr' - \$tr)/\$tr']]
      \wedge \$tr' - \$tr =_u \ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg) \wedge \$tr' \geq_u \$tr
    by (simp add: R2-seqr-form, simp add: R2s-def usubst unrest, rel-auto)
  also have \dots =
    ((\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot (P \llbracket \theta /\$tr \rrbracket \llbracket \ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr' \rrbracket) ;; Q \llbracket \theta /\$tr \rrbracket \llbracket \ll tt_2 \gg /\$tr' \rrbracket) \llbracket (\ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg) /\$tr' \rrbracket)
      \wedge \$tr' - \$tr =_u \ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg) \wedge \$tr' \geq_u \$tr
      by (subst-subst-eq-replace, simp)
  also have ... =
    ((\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot (P[0/\$tr]][\ll tt_1)/\$tr'] ;; Q[0/\$tr][\ll tt_2)/\$tr'])
      \wedge \$tr' - \$tr =_u \ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg) \wedge \$tr' \geq_u \$tr
      by (rel-auto)
  also have ... =
    (\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot (P[0/\$tr][\ll tt_1 )/\$tr'] ;; Q[0/\$tr][\ll tt_2 )/\$tr'])
      \land (\$tr' - \$tr =_u \ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg \land \$tr' \geq_u \$tr))
    by pred-auto
  also have ... =
    ((\exists tt_1 \cdot \exists tt_2 \cdot (P[0/\$tr][\ll tt_1)/\$tr']);; Q[0/\$tr][\ll tt_2)/\$tr'])
      \wedge \$tr' =_{u} \$tr + (t_{1}) + (t_{2})
  proof -
    have \bigwedge tt_1 tt_2. (((\$tr' - \$tr =_u \ll tt_1 \gg + \ll tt_2 \gg) \land \$tr' \geq_u \$tr) :: ('t,'\alpha,'\gamma) rel-rp)
           = (\$tr' =_u \$tr + «tt_1» + «tt_2»)
      apply (rel-auto)
       apply (metis add.assoc diff-add-cancel-left')
       apply (simp add: add.assoc)
      apply (meson le-add order-trans)
      done
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed
  also have ... = (R2(P) ;; R2(Q))
    by (simp add: R2-segr-form)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma R2-segr-closure [closure]:
  assumes P is R2 Q is R2
 shows (P ;; Q) is R2
 by (metis Healthy-def' R2-segr-distribute assms(1) assms(2))
lemma false-R2 [closure]: false is R2
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-R2-commute:
  R1(R2(P)) = R2(R1(P))
 by pred-auto
lemma R2-R1-form: R2(R1(P)) = R1(R2s(P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-H1-commute:
  R2s(H1(P)) = H1(R2s(P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2s-H2-commute:
  R2s(H2(P)) = H2(R2s(P))
 by (simp add: H2-split R2s-def usubst)
```

```
lemma R2-R1-seq-drop-left:
 R2(R1(P) ;; R1(Q)) = R2(P ;; R1(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c\text{-}idem: R2c(R2c(P)) = R2c(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-Idempotent [closure]: Idempotent R2c
 by (simp add: Idempotent-def R2c-idem)
lemma R2c-Monotonic [closure]: Monotonic R2c
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-H2-commute: R2c(H2(P)) = H2(R2c(P))
 by (simp add: H2-split R2c-disj R2c-def R2s-def usubst, rel-auto)
lemma R2c\text{-}seq: R2c(R2(P) ;; R2(Q)) = (R2(P) ;; R2(Q))
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) R1-R2c-commute R1-R2c-is-R2 R2-seqr-distribute R2c-idem)
lemma R2\text{-}R2c\text{-}def: R2(P) = R1(R2c(P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2-comp-def: R2 = R1 \circ R2c
 by (auto simp add: R2-R2c-def)
lemma R2c-R1-seq: R2c(R1(R2c(P)) ;; R1(R2c(Q))) = (R1(R2c(P)) ;; R1(R2c(Q)))
 using R2c\text{-seq}[of\ P\ Q] by (simp\ add:\ R2\text{-}R2c\text{-}def)
lemma R1-R2c-segr-distribute:
 fixes P :: ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) \ rel-rp \ and \ Q :: ('t,'\beta,'\gamma) \ rel-rp
 assumes P is R1 P is R2c Q is R1 Q is R2c
 shows R1(R2c(P ;; Q)) = P ;; Q
 by (metis Healthy-if R1-seqr R2c-R1-seq assms)
lemma R2-R1-true:
 R2(R1(true)) = R1(true)
 by (simp add: R2-R1-form R2s-true)
lemma R1-true-R2 [closure]: R1(true) is R2
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-R2s-R1-true-lemma:
 R1(R2s(R1 (\neg R2s P) ;; R1 true)) = R1(R2s((\neg P) ;; R1 true))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-healthy-R2s: P is R2c \Longrightarrow R1(R2s(P)) = R1(P)
 by (simp add: Healthy-def R1-R2s-R2c)
4.3
      R3: No activity while predecessor is waiting
definition R3::('t::trace, '\alpha) \ hrel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ hrel-rp \ where
[upred-defs]: R3(P) = (II \triangleleft \$wait \triangleright P)
lemma R3-idem: R3(R3(P)) = R3(P)
```

**by** (rel-auto)

```
lemma R3-Idempotent [closure]: Idempotent R3
 by (simp add: Idempotent-def R3-idem)
lemma R3-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow R3(P) \sqsubseteq R3(Q)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-Monotonic: Monotonic R3
 by (simp add: mono-def R3-mono)
lemma R3-Continuous: Continuous R3
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-conj: R3(P \land Q) = (R3(P) \land R3(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-disj: R3(P \lor Q) = (R3(P) \lor R3(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-USUP:
 assumes A \neq \{\}
 shows R3(\bigcap i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigcap i \in A \cdot R3(P(i)))
 using assms by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-UINF:
 assumes A \neq \{\}
 shows R3(\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot R3(P(i)))
 using assms by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-condr: R3(P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) = (R3(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright R3(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-skipr: R3(II) = II
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-form: R3(P) = ((\$wait \land II) \lor (\neg \$wait \land P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma wait-R3:
 (\$wait \land R3(P)) = (II \land \$wait')
 by (rel-auto)
lemma nwait-R3:
  (\neg \$wait \land R3(P)) = (\neg \$wait \land P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-semir-form:
 (R3(P) ;; R3(Q)) = R3(P ;; R3(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R3-semir-closure:
 assumes P is R3 Q is R3
 shows (P ;; Q) is R3
 using assms
 by (metis Healthy-def' R3-semir-form)
```

```
lemma R1-R3-commute: R1(R3(P)) = R3(R1(P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2-R3-commute: R2(R3(P)) = R3(R2(P))
 apply (rel-auto)
 using minus-zero-eq apply blast+
 done
4.4
       R4: The trace strictly increases
definition R4:: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ where
[upred-defs]: R4(P) = (P \land \$tr <_u \$tr')
lemma R4-implies-R1 [closure]: P is R4 \implies P is R1
 using less-iff by rel-blast
lemma R4-iff-refine:
 P \text{ is } R4 \longleftrightarrow (\$tr <_u \$tr') \sqsubseteq P
 by (rel-blast)
lemma R4-idem: R4 (R4 P) = R4 P
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R4-false: R4(false) = false
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R_4-conj: R_4(P \land Q) = (R_4(P) \land R_4(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R4-disj: R4(P \lor Q) = (R4(P) \lor R4(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R4-is-R4 [closure]: R4(P) is R4
 by (rel-auto)
lemma false-R4 [closure]: false is R4
 by (rel-auto)
lemma UINF-R4-closed [closure]:
  by (rel-blast)
lemma conj-R4-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } R4; Q \text{ is } R4 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \text{ is } R4
 by (simp add: Healthy-def R4-conj)
lemma disj-R4-closed [closure]:
 \llbracket P \text{ is } R4; Q \text{ is } R4 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \lor Q) \text{ is } R4
 by (simp add: Healthy-def R4-disj)
lemma seq-R4-closed-1 [closure]:
 \llbracket P \text{ is } R4; Q \text{ is } R1 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P ;; Q) \text{ is } R4
 using less-le-trans by rel-blast
```

**lemma** seq-R4-closed-2 [closure]:

```
\llbracket P \text{ is } R1; Q \text{ is } R4 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P ;; Q) \text{ is } R4 using le-less-trans by rel-blast
```

#### 4.5 R5: The trace does not increase

```
definition R5 :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp where [upred-defs]: R5(P) = (P \land \$tr =_u \$tr')
```

lemma R5-implies-R1 [closure]: P is R5  $\Longrightarrow$  P is R1 using eq-iff by rel-blast

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{R5-iff-refine}:$ 

$$P \text{ is } R5 \longleftrightarrow (\$tr =_u \$tr') \sqsubseteq P$$
  
**by**  $(rel\text{-}blast)$ 

**lemma** 
$$R5$$
- $conj$ :  $R5(P \land Q) = (R5(P) \land R5(Q))$  **by**  $(rel-auto)$ 

lemma 
$$R5$$
-disj:  $R5(P \lor Q) = (R5(P) \lor R5(Q))$  by  $(rel$ -auto)

lemma 
$$R4$$
- $R5$ :  $R4$   $(R5 P) = false$  by  $(rel-auto)$ 

lemma 
$$R5$$
- $R4$ :  $R5$   $(R4$   $P) = false$  by  $(rel-auto)$ 

lemma UINF-R5-closed [closure]: 
$$\llbracket \bigwedge i. \ P \ i \ is \ R5 \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\prod i \cdot P \ i) \ is \ R5$$
 by  $(rel\text{-}blast)$ 

lemma conj-R5-closed [closure]:  

$$\llbracket P \text{ is } R5; Q \text{ is } R5 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \text{ is } R5$$
  
by (simp add: Healthy-def R5-conj)

lemma disj-R5-closed [closure]:  

$$\llbracket P \text{ is } R5; Q \text{ is } R5 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \lor Q) \text{ is } R5$$
  
by (simp add: Healthy-def R5-disj)

**lemma** 
$$seq$$
- $R5$ - $closed$  [ $closure$ ]:  
 $\llbracket P \ is \ R5; \ Q \ is \ R5 \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \ ;; \ Q) \ is \ R5$ 
**by**  $(rel$ - $auto, \ metis)$ 

## 4.6 RP laws

**definition** 
$$RP$$
- $def$  [upred- $defs$ ]:  $RP(P) = R1(R2c(R3(P)))$ 

**lemma** 
$$RP$$
-comp-def:  $RP = R1 \circ R2c \circ R3$   
**by** (auto simp add:  $RP$ -def)

lemma 
$$RP$$
-alt-def:  $RP(P) = R1(R2(R3(P)))$   
by  $(metis\ R1$ - $R2c$ -is- $R2\ R1$ -idem  $RP$ -def $)$ 

**lemma** 
$$RP$$
-intro:  $[P \text{ is } R1; P \text{ is } R2; P \text{ is } R3] \implies P \text{ is } RP$   
**by**  $(simp \text{ add: } Healthy\text{-}def' \text{ } RP\text{-}alt\text{-}def)$ 

```
lemma RP-idem: RP(RP(P)) = RP(P)
 by (simp add: R1-R2c-is-R2 R2-R3-commute R2-idem R3-idem RP-def)
lemma RP-Idempotent [closure]: Idempotent RP
 by (simp add: Idempotent-def RP-idem)
lemma RP-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow RP(P) \sqsubseteq RP(Q)
 by (simp add: R1-R2c-is-R2 R2-mono R3-mono RP-def)
lemma RP-Monotonic: Monotonic RP
 by (simp add: mono-def RP-mono)
lemma RP-Continuous: Continuous RP
 by (simp add: Continuous-comp R1-Continuous R2c-Continuous R3-Continuous RP-comp-def)
lemma RP-skip:
 RP(II) = II
 by (simp add: R1-skip R2c-skip-r R3-skipr RP-def)
lemma RP-skip-closure [closure]:
 II is RP
 by (simp add: Healthy-def' RP-skip)
lemma RP-seq-closure [closure]:
 assumes P is RP Q is RP
 shows (P :; Q) is RP
proof (rule RP-intro)
 show (P ;; Q) is R1
   by (metis Healthy-def R1-seqr RP-def assms)
 thus (P ;; Q) is R2
   by (metis Healthy-def' R2-R2c-def R2c-R1-seq RP-def assms)
 show (P ;; Q) is R3
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) Healthy-def' R1-R2c-is-R2 R2-R3-commute R3-idem R3-semir-form
RP-def assms)
qed
4.7
      UTP theories
interpretation rea-theory: utp-theory-continuous RP
 rewrites P \in carrier\ rea-theory.thy-order \longleftrightarrow P\ is\ RP
 and le des-theory.thy-order = (\sqsubseteq)
 and eq des-theory.thy-order = (=)
proof -
 show utp-theory-continuous RP
   by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: RP-idem RP-Continuous)
qed (simp-all)
notation rea-theory.utp-top (\top_r)
notation rea-theory.utp-bottom (\perp_r)
interpretation rea-theory-rel: utp-theory-unital RP skip-r
 by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: closure)
lemma rea-top: T_r = (\$wait \land II)
proof -
 have T_r = RP(false)
```

```
by (simp add: rea-theory.healthy-top)
 also have ... = (\$wait \land II)
   by (rel-auto, metis minus-zero-eq)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma rea-top-left-zero:
 assumes P is RP
 shows (\top_r ;; P) = \top_r
 have (\top_r ;; P) = ((\$wait \land II) ;; R3(P))
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Healthy-def R1-R2c-is-R2 R2-R3-commute R3-idem RP-def assms
rea-top)
 also have ... = (\$wait \land R3(P))
   by (rel-auto)
 also have ... = (\$wait \land II)
   by (metis R3-skipr wait-R3)
 also have ... = T_r
   \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add\colon rea\text{-}top)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma rea-bottom: \perp_r = R1(\$wait \Rightarrow II)
proof -
 have \perp_r = RP(true)
   by (simp add: rea-theory.healthy-bottom)
 also have ... = R1(\$wait \Rightarrow II)
   by (rel-auto, metis minus-zero-eq)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
end
```

## 5 Reactive Parallel-by-Merge

```
theory utp-rea-parallel imports utp-rea-healths begin
```

We show closure of parallel by merge under the reactive healthiness conditions by means of suitable restrictions on the merge predicate [4]. We first define healthiness conditions for R1 and R2 merge predicates.

```
definition R1m: ('t::trace, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge where [upred\text{-}defs]: R1m(M) = (M \land \$tr_{<} \leq_{u} \$tr') definition R1m'::('t::trace, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge where [upred\text{-}defs]: R1m'(M) = (M \land \$tr_{<} \leq_{u} \$tr' \land \$tr_{<} \leq_{u} \$\theta - tr \land \$tr_{<} \leq_{u} \$1 - tr)
```

A merge predicate can access the history through tr, as usual, but also through 0.tr and 1.tr. Thus we have to remove the latter two histories as well to satisfy R2 for the overall construction.

```
definition R2m :: ('t :: trace, '\alpha) rp merge \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) rp merge where [upred-defs]: R2m(M) = R1m(M[0,(\$tr'-\$tr_<),(\$0-tr-\$tr_<),(\$1-tr-\$tr_<)/\$tr_<,\$tr',\$0-tr,\$1-tr]) definition R2m' :: ('t :: trace, '\alpha) rp merge \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) rp merge
```

```
where [upred-defs]: R2m'(M) = R1m'(M[0,(\$tr'-\$tr_<),(\$0-tr-\$tr_<),(\$1-tr-\$tr_<)/\$tr_<,\$tr',\$0-tr,\$1-tr])
definition R2cm :: ('t :: trace, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge
   \mathbf{where} \; [\mathit{upred-defs}] \colon R2cm(M) = M [\![\theta, (\$tr' - \$tr_<), (\$\theta - tr - \$tr_<), (\$1 - tr - \$tr_<) / \$tr_<, \$tr', \$\theta - tr, \$1 - tr] ] = (-1) \times (-1
\triangleleft \$tr_{<} \leq_{u} \$tr' \triangleright M
lemma R2m'-form:
     R2m'(M) =
     (\exists \ (tt_p, \ tt_0, \ tt_1) \cdot M [\![\theta, \ll tt_p \gg, \ll tt_0 \gg, \ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr_<, \$tr', \$\theta - tr, \$1 - tr]\!]
                                                   \wedge \$tr' =_u \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{p} \gg
                                                   \wedge \$0 - tr =_u \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_0 \gg
                                                   \wedge \$1 - tr =_u \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{1} \gg)
    by (rel-auto, metis diff-add-cancel-left')
lemma R1m-idem: R1m(R1m(P)) = R1m(P)
    by (rel-auto)
lemma R1m-seg-lemma: R1m(R1m(M) :: R1(P)) = R1m(M) :: R1(P)
     by (rel-auto)
lemma R1m-seq [closure]:
     assumes M is R1m P is R1
     shows M;; P is R1m
proof -
     from assms have R1m(M ;; P) = R1m(R1m(M) ;; R1(P))
         by (simp add: Healthy-if)
     also have ... = R1m(M) ;; R1(P)
         by (simp add: R1m-seq-lemma)
     also have \dots = M;; P
          by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
    finally show ?thesis
          by (simp add: Healthy-def)
lemma R2m-idem: R2m(R2m(P)) = R2m(P)
    by (rel-auto)
lemma R2m-seq-lemma: R2m'(R2m'(M) ;; R2(P)) = R2m'(M) ;; R2(P)
     apply (simp add: R2m'-form R2-form)
     apply (rel-auto)
      apply (metis (no-types, lifting) add.assoc)+
     done
lemma R2m'-seq [closure]:
     assumes M is R2m' P is R2
     shows M;; P is R2m'
    by (metis Healthy-def' R2m-seq-lemma assms(1) assms(2))
lemma R1-par-by-merge [closure]:
     M \text{ is } R1m \Longrightarrow (P \parallel_M Q) \text{ is } R1
    by (rel-blast)
lemma R2-R2m'-pbm: R2(P \parallel_M Q) = (R2(P) \parallel_{R2m'(M)} R2(Q))
    have (R2(P) \parallel_{R2m'(M)} R2(Q)) = ((R2(P) \parallel_s R2(Q)) ;;
```

```
(\exists (tt_p, tt_0, tt_1) \cdot M[0, \ll tt_p), \ll tt_0), \ll tt_1)/\$tr_<, \$tr', \$0-tr, \$1-tr]
                                                                                                               \wedge \$tr' =_u \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{p} \gg
                                                                                                               \wedge \$\theta - tr =_{u} \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{0} \gg
                                                                                                               \wedge \$1 - tr =_u \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{1} \gg ))
            by (simp add: par-by-merge-def R2m'-form)
    \textbf{also have} \ ... = (\exists \ (tt_p, \, tt_0, \, tt_1) \cdot ((R\mathcal{Z}(P) \parallel_s R\mathcal{Z}(Q)) \; ;; \\ (M \llbracket \theta, \ll tt_p \gg, \ll tt_0 \gg, \ll tt_1 \gg /\$tr_<, \$tr', \$\theta - tr, \$1 - tr \rrbracket ) \; |
                                                                                                                                                       \wedge \$tr' =_u \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{p} \gg
                                                                                                                                                       \wedge \$0 - tr =_{u} \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{0} \gg
                                                                                                                                                      \wedge \$1 - tr =_{u} \$tr_{<} + \ll tt_{1} \gg )))
            by (rel-blast)
      also have ... = (\exists (tt_p, tt_0, tt_1) \cdot (((R2(P) \parallel_s R2(Q)) \land \$0 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + «tt_0» \land \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}')
tr<' + «tt_1»);;
                                                                                                                          (M[0, \ll tt_p), \ll tt_0), \ll tt_1)/\$tr_<, \$tr', \$0-tr, \$1-tr] \land \$tr' =_u \$tr_< +
\ll tt_{p}\gg)))
            by (rel-blast)
      \textbf{also have} \ \dots = (\exists \ (tt_p, \ tt_0, \ tt_1) \ \boldsymbol{\cdot} \ (((R\mathcal{Z}(P) \parallel_s R\mathcal{Z}(Q)) \ \land \ \$\theta - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$tr_{<}' + \ll tt_0 \gg \land \ \$1 - tr' =_u \$1 - tr' =_u \$1 - t
tr<' + \ll tt_1>);
                                                                                                                         (M[0, \ll tt_n), \ll tt_0), \ll tt_1) / \$tr < .\$tr', \$0 - tr. \$1 - tr])) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr +
\ll tt_p\gg)
            by (rel-blast)
      also have ... = (\exists (tt_p, tt_0, tt_1) \cdot (((R2(P) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr + \ll tt_0 \gg)) \parallel_s (R2(Q) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr + (R2(Q) \land R2(Q) \land R2
\ll tt_1\gg));
                                                                                                                         (M[0, \ll tt_n), \ll tt_1), \ll tt_1), \ll tr', \$0-tr, \$1-tr])) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr +
\ll tt_p\gg)
            by (rel-auto, blast, metis le-add trace-class.add-diff-cancel-left)
      \textbf{also have} \ ... = (\exists \ (tt_p, \ tt_0, \ tt_1) \ \cdot \ ((\ \ ((\exists \ tt_0' \cdot \ P \llbracket \theta, \ll tt_0' \gg /\$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket \ \land \ \$tr' =_u \$tr \ + \ \ll tt_0' \gg) \ \land \ \ )
tr' =_u tr + \ll tt_0 
                                                                                                                     \|_{s} ((\exists tt_{1}' \cdot Q \llbracket 0, \ll tt_{1}' \gg /\$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket \wedge \$tr' =_{u} \$tr + \ll tt_{1}' \gg) \wedge \$tr' =_{u} 
tr + (t_1) ;;
                                                                                                                         (M[0, \ll tt_n), \ll tt_0), \ll tt_1)/\$tr_{\leq s}, \$tr', \$0-tr, \$1-tr[)) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr +
\ll tt_p\gg)
            by (simp add: R2-form usubst)
      also have ... = (\exists (tt_p, tt_0, tt_1) \cdot (((P[0, < tt_0) / \$tr, \$tr']) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr + < tt_0)
                                                                                                                     ||_s (Q[0,\ll tt_1)/\$tr,\$tr'] \wedge \$tr' =_u \$tr + \ll tt_1));;
                                                                                                                         (M[0, \ll tt_p), \ll tt_0), \ll tt_1)/\$tr_<, \$tr', \$0-tr, \$1-tr])) \land \$tr' =_u \$tr +
\ll tt_p\gg)
            by (rel-auto, metis left-cancel-monoid-class.add-left-imp-eq, blast)
      also have ... = R2(P \parallel_M Q)
            by (rel-auto, blast, metis diff-add-cancel-left')
      finally show ?thesis ..
qed
lemma R2m-R2m'-pbm: (R2(P) \parallel_{R2m(M)} R2(Q)) = (R2(P) \parallel_{R2m'(M)} R2(Q))
      by (rel-blast)
lemma R2-par-by-merge [closure]:
      assumes P is R2 Q is R2 M is R2m
      shows (P \parallel_M Q) is R2
      by (metis\ Healthy-def'\ R2-R2m'-pbm\ R2m-R2m'-pbm\ assms(1)\ assms(2)\ assms(3))
lemma R2-par-by-merge' [closure]:
      assumes P is R2 Q is R2 M is R2m'
      shows (P \parallel_M Q) is R2
      by (metis\ Healthy-def'\ R2-R2m'-pbm\ assms(1)\ assms(2)\ assms(3))
```

```
lemma R1m-skip-merge: R1m(skip_m) = skip_m
     by (rel-auto)
lemma R1m-disj: R1m(P \lor Q) = (R1m(P) \lor R1m(Q))
     by (rel-auto)
lemma R1m\text{-}conj: R1m(P \land Q) = (R1m(P) \land R1m(Q))
     by (rel-auto)
lemma R2m-skip-merge: R2m(skip_m) = skip_m
     apply (rel-auto) using minus-zero-eq by blast
lemma R2m-disj: R2m(P \lor Q) = (R2m(P) \lor R2m(Q))
     by (rel-auto)
lemma R2m-conj: R2m(P \land Q) = (R2m(P) \land R2m(Q))
     by (rel-auto)
definition R3m :: ('t :: trace, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) \ rp \ merge \ \mathbf{where}
     [upred-defs]: R\Im m(M) = skip_m \triangleleft \$wait_{<} \triangleright M
lemma R3-par-by-merge:
     assumes
            P is R3 Q is R3 M is R3m
     shows (P \parallel_M Q) is R3
proof -
     \mathbf{have}\ (P\parallel_M Q) = ((P\parallel_M Q)[[true/\$wait]] \triangleleft \$wait \triangleright (P\parallel_M Q))
           by (metis cond-L6 cond-var-split in-var-uvar wait-vwb-lens)
     \textbf{also have} \ \dots = (((R3\ P)[\![\mathit{true}/\$\mathit{wait}]\!] \parallel_{(R3m\ M)[\![\mathit{true}/\$\mathit{wait}_<]\!]} (R3\ Q)[\![\mathit{true}/\$\mathit{wait}]\!]) \ \lhd \ \$\mathit{wait} \ \rhd \ (P \parallel_{Mn})[\![\mathit{true}/\$\mathit{wait}_<]\!] \ \lor \ \mathsf{wait} \ \mathsf{vait} \ \mathsf{vait}]) \ \lhd \ \mathsf{vait} \ \mathsf{vait}
 Q))
           by (subst-tac, simp add: Healthy-if assms)
     \textbf{also have} \ \dots = ((II[\![true/\$wait]\!] \parallel_{skip_m[\![true/\$wait_<]\!]} II[\![true/\$wait]\!]) \mathrel{\triangleleft} \$wait \mathrel{\triangleright} (P \parallel_M Q))
           by (simp add: R3-def R3m-def usubst)
     also have ... = ((II \parallel_{skip_m} II)[[true/\$wait]] \triangleleft \$wait \triangleright (P \parallel_M Q))
           by (subst-tac)
     also have ... = (II \triangleleft \$wait \triangleright (P \parallel_M Q))
          by (simp add: cond-var-subst-left par-by-merge-skip)
     also have ... = R3(P \parallel_M Q)
          by (simp \ add: R3-def)
     finally show ?thesis
           by (simp add: Healthy-def)
qed
lemma SymMerge-R1-true [closure]:
     M \text{ is } SymMerge \implies M \text{ } ;; R1(true) \text{ is } SymMerge
     by (rel-auto)
end
```

## 6 Reactive Relations

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ utp\text{-}rea\text{-}rel \\ \textbf{imports} \\ utp\text{-}rea\text{-}healths \\ UTP\text{-}KAT.utp\text{-}kleene \end{array}
```

#### begin

This theory defines a reactive relational calculus for R1-R2 predicates as an extension of the standard alphabetised predicate calculus. This enables us to formally characterise relational programs that refer to both state variables and a trace history. For more details on reactive relations, please see the associated journal paper [3].

#### 6.1 Healthiness Conditions

```
definition RR :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ where
[upred-defs]: RR(P) = (\exists \{\$ok,\$ok',\$wait,\$wait'\} \cdot R2(P))
lemma RR-idem: RR(RR(P)) = RR(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma RR-Idempotent [closure]: Idempotent RR
 by (simp add: Idempotent-def RR-idem)
lemma RR-Continuous [closure]: Continuous RR
 by (rel-blast)
lemma R1-RR: R1(RR(P)) = RR(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-RR: R2c(RR(P)) = RR(P)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma RR-implies-R1 [closure]: P is RR \Longrightarrow P is R1
 by (metis\ Healthy-def\ R1-RR)
lemma RR-implies-R2c: P is RR \Longrightarrow P is R2c
 by (metis Healthy-def R2c-RR)
lemma RR-implies-R2 [closure]: P is RR \Longrightarrow P is R2
 by (metis Healthy-def R1-RR R2-R2c-def R2c-RR)
lemma RR-intro:
 assumes \$ok \sharp P \$ok' \sharp P \$wait \sharp P \$wait' \sharp P P is R1 P is R2c
 shows P is RR
 by (simp add: RR-def Healthy-def ex-plus R2-R2c-def, simp add: Healthy-if assms ex-unrest)
lemma RR-R2-intro:
 assumes \$ok \ \sharp \ P \ \$ok' \ \sharp \ P \ \$wait \ \sharp \ P \ \$wait' \ \sharp \ P \ P \ is \ R2
 shows P is RR
 by (simp add: RR-def Healthy-def ex-plus, simp add: Healthy-if assms ex-unrest)
lemma RR-unrests [unrest]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows \$ok \sharp P \$ok' \sharp P \$wait \sharp P \$wait' \sharp P
proof -
 have \$ok \sharp RR(P) \$ok' \sharp RR(P) \$wait \sharp RR(P) \$wait' \sharp RR(P)
   by (simp-all add: RR-def ex-plus unrest)
 thus \$ok \ \sharp \ P \ \$ok' \ \sharp \ P \ \$wait \ \sharp \ P \ \$wait' \ \sharp \ P
   by (simp-all add: assms Healthy-if)
qed
```

```
lemma RR-refine-intro:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR \land t. P[0,\ll t \gg /\$tr,\$tr'] \sqsubseteq Q[0,\ll t \gg /\$tr,\$tr']
 shows P \sqsubseteq Q
proof -
  have \bigwedge t. (RR\ P)\llbracket \theta, \ll t \gg /\$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket \sqsubseteq (RR\ Q)\llbracket \theta, \ll t \gg /\$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
 hence RR(P) \sqsubseteq RR(Q)
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma R4-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows R4(P) is RR
proof -
  have R4(RR(P)) is RR
    by (rel-blast)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma R5-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows R5(P) is RR
proof -
 have R5(RR(P)) is RR
    using minus-zero-eq by rel-auto
 thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
6.2
        Reactive relational operators
named-theorems rpred
abbreviation rea-true :: ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp (true<sub>r</sub>) where
true_r \equiv R1(true)
definition rea-not :: ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp (\neg_r - [40] 40)
where [upred-defs]: (\neg_r \ P) = R1(\neg \ P)
definition rea-diff :: ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp (infixl -_r 65)
where [upred-defs]: rea-diff P Q = (P \land \neg_r Q)
definition rea-impl ::
  ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp (infixr \Rightarrow_r 25)
where [upred-defs]: (P \Rightarrow_r Q) = (\neg_r P \lor Q)
definition rea-lift :: ('t::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rp ([-]_r)
where [upred-defs]: [P]_r = R1(P)
definition rea-skip :: ('t::trace,'\alpha) hrel-rp (II_r)
where [upred-defs]: II_r = (\$tr' =_u \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R)
```

```
definition rea-assert :: ('t::trace,'\alpha) hrel-rp \Rightarrow ('t,'\alpha) hrel-rp ({-}_r) where [upred-defs]: {_b}_r = (_r _r _r b)
```

Convert from one trace algebra to another using renamer functions, which are a kind of monoid homomorphism.

```
locale renamer =
     fixes f :: 'a :: trace \Rightarrow 'b :: trace
     assumes
           injective: inj f and
           add: f(x + y) = fx + fy
begin
     lemma zero: f \theta = \theta
           by (metis add add.right-neutral add-monoid-diff-cancel-left)
     lemma monotonic: mono f
           by (metis add monoI trace-class.le-iff-add)
     lemma minus: x \le y \Longrightarrow f(y-x) = f(y) - f(x)
           by (metis add diff-add-cancel-left' trace-class.add-diff-cancel-left)
end
declare renamer.add [simp]
declare renamer.zero [simp]
declare renamer.minus [simp]
lemma renamer-id: renamer id
     by (unfold-locales, simp-all)
lemma renamer-comp: \llbracket renamer f; renamer g \rrbracket \Longrightarrow renamer (f \circ g)
     by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: inj-comp renamer.injective)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{renamer-map: inj } f \Longrightarrow \mathit{renamer } (\mathit{map} \ f)
     by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: plus-list-def)
definition rea-rename :: ('t_1::trace,'\alpha) hrel-rp \Rightarrow ('t_1 \Rightarrow 't_2) \Rightarrow ('t_2::trace,'\alpha) hrel-rp ((-)(]-]_r [999, 0]
999) where
[upred-defs]: rea-rename Pf = R2((\$tr' =_u 0 \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u \$\Sigma_R) ;; P ;; (\$tr' =_u uop f \$tr \land \$\Sigma_R' =_u uop f \$\tau \land \$\Sigma_R'
\Sigma_R
Trace contribution substitution: make a substitution for the trace contribution lens tt, and apply
R1 to make the resulting predicate healthy again.
definition rea-subst :: ('t::trace, '\alpha) hrel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, ('t, '\alpha) rp) hexpr \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha) hrel-rp (-[-]_r [999,0]
```

#### 6.3 Unrestriction and substitution laws

where [upred-defs]:  $P[v]_r = R1(P[v/\&tt])$ 

```
lemma rea-true-unrest [unrest]:

[[x \sim ($tr)_v; x \sim ($tr')_v]] \Rightarrow x \pm true_r
by (simp add: R1-def unrest lens-indep-sym)

lemma rea-not-unrest [unrest]:

[[x \sim ($tr)_v; x \sim ($tr')_v; x \pm P]] \Rightarrow x \pm ¬_r P
by (simp add: rea-not-def R1-def unrest lens-indep-sym)
```

```
lemma rea-impl-unrest [unrest]:
  \llbracket x \bowtie (\$tr)_v; x \bowtie (\$tr')_v; x \sharp P; x \sharp Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sharp (P \Rightarrow_r Q)
  by (simp add: rea-impl-def unrest)
lemma rea-true-usubst [usubst]:
  \llbracket \$tr \sharp \sigma; \$tr' \sharp \sigma \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \sigma \dagger true_r = true_r
  by (simp add: R1-def usubst)
lemma rea-not-usubst [usubst]:
  \llbracket \$tr \sharp \sigma; \$tr' \sharp \sigma \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \sigma \dagger (\neg_r P) = (\neg_r \sigma \dagger P)
  by (simp add: rea-not-def R1-def usubst)
lemma rea-impl-usubst [usubst]:
  \llbracket \$tr \sharp \sigma; \$tr' \sharp \sigma \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \sigma \dagger (P \Rightarrow_r Q) = (\sigma \dagger P \Rightarrow_r \sigma \dagger Q)
  by (simp add: rea-impl-def usubst R1-def)
\mathbf{lemma}\ rea-true-usubst-tt\ [usubst]:
  R1(true)[e/\&tt] = true
  by (rel-simp)
lemma unrests-rea-rename [unrest]:
  \$ok \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$ok \sharp P(|f|)_r
  \$ok' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$ok' \sharp P(f)_r
  \$wait \ \sharp \ P \Longrightarrow \$wait \ \sharp \ P(|f|)_r
  \$wait' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$wait' \sharp P(|f|)_r
  by (simp-all add: rea-rename-def R2-def unrest)
lemma unrest-rea-subst [unrest]:
  \llbracket mwb\text{-}lens\ x;\ x\bowtie (\$tr)_v;\ x\bowtie (\$tr')_v;\ x\ \sharp\ v;\ x\ \sharp\ P\ \rrbracket \implies\ x\ \sharp\ P\llbracket v\rrbracket_r
  by (simp add: rea-subst-def R1-def unrest lens-indep-sym)
lemma rea-substs [usubst]:
  true_r \llbracket v \rrbracket_r = true_r \ true \llbracket v \rrbracket_r = true_r \ false \llbracket v \rrbracket_r = false
  (\neg_r \ P)[\![v]\!]_r = (\neg_r \ P[\![v]\!]_r) \ (P \ \land \ Q)[\![v]\!]_r = (P[\![v]\!]_r \ \land \ Q[\![v]\!]_r) \ (P \ \lor \ Q)[\![v]\!]_r = (P[\![v]\!]_r \ \lor \ Q[\![v]\!]_r)
  (P \Rightarrow_r Q) \llbracket v \rrbracket_r = (P \llbracket v \rrbracket_r \Rightarrow_r Q \llbracket v \rrbracket_r)
  by rel-auto+
lemma rea-substs-lattice [usubst]:
  ([ i \cdot P(i))[v]_r = ([ i \cdot (P(i))[v]_r)
  ( \bigsqcup i \cdot P(i)) \llbracket v \rrbracket_r = ( \bigsqcup i \cdot (P(i)) \llbracket v \rrbracket_r )
   by (rel-auto)+
lemma rea-subst-USUP-set [usubst]:
  A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow (\bigsqcup \ i \in A \cdot P(i))[\![v]\!]_r \quad = (\bigsqcup \ i \in A \cdot (P(i))[\![v]\!]_r)
  by (rel-auto)+
          Closure laws
lemma rea-lift-R1 [closure]: [P]_r is R1
  by (rel-simp)
lemma R1-rea-not: R1(\neg_r P) = (\neg_r P)
  by rel-auto
lemma R1-rea-not': R1(\neg_r P) = (\neg_r R1(P))
```

```
by rel-auto
lemma R2c-rea-not: R2c(\neg_r P) = (\neg_r R2c(P))
  by rel-auto
lemma RR-rea-not: RR(\neg_r RR(P)) = (\neg_r RR(P))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-rea-impl: R1(P \Rightarrow_r Q) = (P \Rightarrow_r R1(Q))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-rea-impl': R1(P \Rightarrow_r Q) = (R1(P) \Rightarrow_r R1(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-rea-impl: R2c(P \Rightarrow_r Q) = (R2c(P) \Rightarrow_r R2c(Q))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma RR-rea-impl: RR(RR(P) \Rightarrow_r RR(Q)) = (RR(P) \Rightarrow_r RR(Q))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-true-R1 [closure]: true_r is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-true-R2c [closure]: true_r is R2c
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-true-RR [closure]: true_r is RR
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-R1 [closure]: \neg_r P is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-R2c [closure]: P is R2c \Longrightarrow \neg_r P is R2c
  by (simp add: Healthy-def rea-not-def R1-R2c-commute[THEN sym] R2c-not)
lemma rea-not-R2-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } R2 \Longrightarrow (\neg_r P) \text{ is } R2
 by (simp add: Healthy-def' R1-rea-not' R2-R2c-def R2c-rea-not)
lemma rea-no-RR [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\neg_r P) \text{ is } RR
 by (metis Healthy-def' RR-rea-not)
lemma rea-impl-R1 [closure]:
  Q \text{ is } R1 \Longrightarrow (P \Rightarrow_r Q) \text{ is } R1
 by (rel-blast)
lemma rea-impl-R2c [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } R2c; Q \text{ is } R2c \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \Rightarrow_r Q) \text{ is } R2c
 by (simp add: rea-impl-def Healthy-def rea-not-def R1-R2c-commute[THEN sym] R2c-not R2c-disj)
lemma rea-impl-R2 [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } R2; Q \text{ is } R2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \Rightarrow_r Q) \text{ is } R2
```

by (rel-blast)

```
lemma rea-impl-RR [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \Rightarrow_r Q) \text{ is } RR
 by (metis Healthy-def' RR-rea-impl)
lemma conj-RR [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \land Q) \text{ is } RR
 by (meson RR-implies-R1 RR-implies-R2c RR-intro RR-unrests(1-4) conj-R1-closed-1 conj-R2c-closed
unrest-conj)
lemma disj-RR [closure]:
 \llbracket P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \lor Q) \text{ is } RR
 by (metis Healthy-def'R1-RR R1-idem R1-rea-not'RR-rea-impl RR-rea-not disj-comm double-negation
rea-impl-def rea-not-def)
lemma USUP-mem-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. i \in A \Longrightarrow P i \text{ is } RR A \neq \{\}
 shows (| i \in A \cdot P(i)) is RR
proof -
 have 1:(| | i \in A \cdot P(i)) is R1
   by (unfold Healthy-def, subst R1-UINF, simp-all add: Healthy-if assms closure cong: USUP-cong)
 have 2:(\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P(i)) is R2c
    by (unfold Healthy-def, subst R2c-UINF, simp-all add: Healthy-if assms RR-implies-R2c closure
cong: USUP-cong)
 show ?thesis
   using 1 2 by (rule-tac RR-intro, simp-all add: unrest assms)
qed
lemma USUP-ind-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. P i is RR
 shows (   i \cdot P(i) ) is RR
 using USUP-mem-RR-closed[of UNIV P] by (simp add: assms)
lemma UINF-mem-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. i \in A \Longrightarrow P i is RR
 shows ( \bigcap i \in A \cdot P(i) ) is RR
proof -
 have 1:(\prod i \in A \cdot P(i)) is R1
  by (unfold Healthy-def, subst R1-USUP, simp add: Healthy-if RR-implies-R1 assms conq: UINF-conq)
 have 2:(\prod i \in A \cdot P(i)) is R2c
  by (unfold Healthy-def, subst R2c-USUP, simp add: Healthy-if RR-implies-R2c assms cong: UINF-cong)
 show ?thesis
   using 1 2 by (rule-tac RR-intro, simp-all add: unrest assms)
qed
lemma UINF-ind-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. P i is RR
 shows (   i \cdot P(i) ) is RR
 by (simp add: assms closure)
lemma USUP-elem-RR [closure]:
 assumes \land i. P i is RR A \neq \{\}
 proof -
 have 1:(| | i \in A \cdot P(i)) is R1
   by (unfold Healthy-def, subst R1-UINF, simp-all add: Healthy-if assms closure)
```

```
have 2:(\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P(i)) is R2c
   by (unfold Healthy-def, subst R2c-UINF, simp-all add: Healthy-if assms RR-implies-R2c closure)
 show ?thesis
   using 1 2 by (rule-tac RR-intro, simp-all add: unrest assms)
qed
lemma seq-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR
 shows P ;; Q is RR
 unfolding Healthy-def
 by (simp add: RR-def Healthy-if assms closure RR-implies-R2 ex-unrest unrest)
lemma power-Suc-RR-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } RR \Longrightarrow P \text{ ;; } P \hat{\ } i \text{ is } RR
 by (induct i, simp-all add: closure upred-semiring.power-Suc)
lemma seqr-iter-RR-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket I \neq \llbracket ; \bigwedge i. \ i \in set(I) \Longrightarrow P(i) \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (;; i : I \cdot P(i)) \text{ is } RR
 apply (induct\ I,\ simp-all)
 apply (rename-tac \ i \ I)
 apply (case-tac\ I)
 apply (simp-all add: seq-RR-closed)
done
lemma cond-tt-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR
 shows P \triangleleft \$tr' =_u \$tr \triangleright Q \text{ is } RR
 apply (rule RR-intro)
 apply (simp-all add: unrest assms)
 apply (simp-all add: Healthy-def)
 apply (simp-all add: R1-cond R2c-condr Healthy-if assms RR-implies-R2c closure R2c-tr'-minus-tr)
done
lemma rea-skip-RR [closure]:
 II_r is RR
 apply (rel-auto) using minus-zero-eq by blast
lemma tr'-eq-tr-RR-closed [closure]: tr' =_u tr is tr' =_u tr
 apply (rel-auto) using minus-zero-eq by auto
lemma inf-RR-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \sqcap Q \text{ is } RR
 by (simp add: disj-RR uinf-or)
lemma conj-tr-strict-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows (P \land \$tr <_u \$tr') is RR
proof -
 have RR(RR(P) \land \$tr <_u \$tr') = (RR(P) \land \$tr <_u \$tr')
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis Healthy-def assms)
qed
lemma rea-assert-RR-closed [closure]:
```

```
assumes b is RR
 shows \{b\}_r is RR
 by (simp add: closure assms rea-assert-def)
lemma upower-RR-closed [closure]:
 \llbracket i > 0; P \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \hat{i} \text{ is } RR
 apply (induct i, simp-all)
 apply (rename-tac i)
 apply (case-tac i = 0)
  apply (simp-all add: closure upred-semiring.power-Suc)
 done
lemma seq-power-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR
 shows (P \hat{i});; Q is RR
 by (metis assms neq0-conv seq-RR-closed seqr-left-unit upower-RR-closed upred-semiring.power-0)
lemma ustar-right-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR
 shows P;; Q^* is RR
proof -
 have P :: Q^* = P :: (   i \in \{0..\} \cdot Q \hat{i})
   by (simp add: ustar-def)
 by (metis One-nat-def UINF-atLeast-first upred-semiring.power-0)
 also have ... = (P \lor P ;; (   i \in \{1..\} \cdot Q \hat{i}))
   by (simp add: disj-upred-def[THEN sym] seqr-or-distr)
 also have \dots is RR
 proof -
   by (rule UINF-mem-Continuous-closed, simp-all add: assms closure)
   thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms closure)
 qed
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma ustar-left-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR
 shows P^* ;; Q is RR
proof -
 have P^*;; Q = (\prod i \in \{0..\} \cdot P \hat{i});; Q
  by (simp add: ustar-def)
 by (metis One-nat-def UINF-atLeast-first upred-semiring.power-0)
 also have ... = (Q \lor (\prod i \in \{1..\} \cdot P \hat{i}) ;; Q)
   by (simp add: disj-upred-def[THEN sym] seqr-or-distl)
 also have \dots is RR
 proof -
   by (rule UINF-mem-Continuous-closed, simp-all add: assms closure)
   thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms closure)
 qed
 finally show ?thesis.
```

```
qed
```

**by** (rel-auto)

**by** (rel-auto)

have  $2: II_r ;; RR(P) = RR(P)$ 

from  $1 \ 2 \text{ show } P ;; II_r = P II_r ;; P = P$ 

```
lemma uplus-RR-closed [closure]: P is RR \Longrightarrow P^+ is RR
 by (simp add: uplus-def ustar-right-RR-closed)
lemma trace-ext-prefix-RR [closure]:
 \llbracket \$tr \sharp e; \$ok \sharp e; \$wait \sharp e; out\alpha \sharp e \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \$tr \hat{u} e \leq_u \$tr' is RR
 apply (rel-auto)
 apply (metis (no-types, lifting) Prefix-Order.same-prefix-prefix less-eq-list-def prefix-concat-minus zero-list-def)
 apply (metis append-minus list-append-prefixD minus-cancel-le order-refl)
lemma rea-subst-R1-closed [closure]: P[v]_r is R1
 by (rel-auto)
lemma R5-comp [rpred]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RR
 shows R5(P ;; Q) = R5(P) ;; R5(Q)
proof -
 have R5(RR(P) ;; RR(Q)) = R5(RR(P)) ;; R5(RR(Q))
   by (rel-auto; force)
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma R4-comp [rpred]:
 assumes P is R4 Q is RR
 shows R_4(P ;; Q) = P ;; Q
 have R_4(R_4(P) ;; RR(Q)) = R_4(P) ;; RR(Q)
   by (rel-auto, blast)
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma rea-rename-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows P(|f|)_r is RR
proof -
 have (RR \ P)(|f|)_r is RR
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
6.5
      Reactive relational calculus
lemma rea-skip-unit [rpred]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows P;; II_r = P II_r;; P = P
 have 1: RR(P) ;; II_r = RR(P)
```

```
by (simp-all add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma rea-true-conj [rpred]:
 assumes P is R1
 shows (true_r \wedge P) = P (P \wedge true_r) = P
  using assms
 by (simp-all add: Healthy-def R1-def utp-pred-laws.inf-commute)
lemma rea-true-disj [rpred]:
 assumes P is R1
 shows (true_r \vee P) = true_r (P \vee true_r) = true_r
 using assms by (metis Healthy-def R1-disj disj-comm true-disj-zero)+
lemma rea-not-not [rpred]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow (\neg_r \neg_r P) = P
 by (simp add: rea-not-def R1-negate-R1 Healthy-if)
lemma rea-not-rea-true [simp]: (\neg_r true_r) = false
  by (simp add: rea-not-def R1-negate-R1 R1-false)
lemma rea-not-false [simp]: (\neg_r false) = true_r
 by (simp add: rea-not-def)
lemma rea-true-impl [rpred]:
  P \text{ is } R1 \Longrightarrow (true_r \Rightarrow_r P) = P
 by (simp add: rea-not-def rea-impl-def R1-negate-R1 R1-false Healthy-if)
lemma rea-true-impl' [rpred]:
  P \text{ is } R1 \Longrightarrow (true \Rightarrow_r P) = P
 \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add:\ rea-not\text{-}def\ rea-impl\text{-}def\ R1\text{-}negate\text{-}R1\ R1\text{-}false\ Healthy\text{-}if})
lemma rea-false-impl [rpred]:
  P \text{ is } R1 \Longrightarrow (false \Rightarrow_r P) = true_r
  by (simp add: rea-impl-def rpred Healthy-if)
lemma rea-impl-true [simp]: (P \Rightarrow_r true_r) = true_r
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-impl-false [simp]: (P \Rightarrow_r false) = (\neg_r P)
 by (rel-simp)
lemma rea-imp-refl [rpred]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow (P \Rightarrow_r P) = true<sub>r</sub>
 by (rel-blast)
lemma rea-impl-conj [rpred]:
  (P \Rightarrow_r Q \Rightarrow_r R) = ((P \land Q) \Rightarrow_r R)
 \mathbf{by} (rel-auto)
lemma rea-impl-mp [rpred]:
  (P \wedge (P \Rightarrow_r Q)) = (P \wedge Q)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-impl-conj-combine [rpred]:
  ((P \Rightarrow_r Q) \land (P \Rightarrow_r R)) = (P \Rightarrow_r Q \land R)
 by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma rea-impl-alt-def:
 assumes Q is R1
 \mathbf{shows}\ (P \Rightarrow_r Q) = R1(P \Rightarrow Q)
proof -
  have (P \Rightarrow_r R1(Q)) = R1(P \Rightarrow Q)
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms Healthy-if)
lemma rea-impl-disj:
  (P \Rightarrow_r Q \lor R) = (Q \lor (P \Rightarrow_r R))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-true [simp]: (\neg_r true) = false
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-demorgan1 [simp]:
  (\neg_r \ (P \land Q)) = (\neg_r \ P \lor \neg_r \ Q)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-demorgan2 [simp]:
  (\neg_r \ (P \lor Q)) = (\neg_r \ P \land \neg_r \ Q)
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-or [rpred]:
  P \text{ is } R1 \Longrightarrow (P \vee \neg_r P) = true_r
 by (rel-blast)
lemma rea-not-and [simp]:
  (P \wedge \neg_r P) = false
 by (rel-auto)
lemma truer-bottom-rpred [rpred]: P is RR \Longrightarrow R1(true) \sqsubseteq P
 by (metis Healthy-def R1-RR R1-mono utp-pred-laws.top-greatest)
lemma ext-close-weakening: P;; true_r \sqsubseteq P
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-INFIMUM [simp]:
  (\neg_r ( \bigsqcup i \in A. \ Q(i))) = (\bigcap i \in A. \ \neg_r \ Q(i))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-USUP [simp]:
  (\neg_r ( \bigsqcup i \in A \cdot Q(i))) = ( \bigcap i \in A \cdot \neg_r Q(i))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-SUPREMUM [simp]:
  A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow (\lnot_r \; ( \textstyle \bigcap i \in A. \; Q(i))) = ( \textstyle \bigsqcup i \in A. \; \lnot_r \; Q(i))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-UINF [simp]:
  A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow (\neg_r ( \prod i \in A \cdot Q(i))) = ( \coprod i \in A \cdot \neg_r Q(i))
 by (rel-auto)
```

```
lemma USUP-mem-rea-true [simp]: A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot true_r) = true_r
 by (rel-auto)
lemma USUP-ind-rea-true [simp]: (\bigcup i \cdot true_r) = true_r
 by (rel-auto)
lemma UINF-ind-rea-true [rpred]: A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow (\prod i \in A \cdot true_r) = true_r
 by (rel-auto)
lemma UINF-rea-impl: (\bigcap P \in A \cdot F(P) \Rightarrow_r G(P)) = ((\bigcap P \in A \cdot F(P)) \Rightarrow_r (\bigcap P \in A \cdot G(P)))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-not-shEx [rpred]: (\neg_r \text{ shEx } P) = (\text{shAll } (\lambda x. \neg_r P x))
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-assert-true:
  \{true_r\}_r = II_r
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-false-true:
  \{false\}_r = true_r
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-rename-id [rpred]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows P(id)_r = P
proof -
 have (RR\ P)(|id|)_r = RR\ P
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma rea-rename-comp [rpred]:
 assumes renamer\ f\ renamer\ g\ P is RR
 shows P(g \circ f)_r = P(g)_r(f)_r
lemma rea-rename-false [rpred]: false(|f|)<sub>r</sub> = false
 by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-rename-disj [rpred]:
 (P \vee Q)(|f|)_r = (P(|f|)_r \vee Q(|f|)_r)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma rea-rename-UINF-ind [rpred]:
 (\prod i \cdot P i)(|f|)_r = (\prod i \cdot (P i)(|f|)_r)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma rea-rename-UINF-mem [rpred]:
 (\prod i \in A \cdot P \ i)(|f|)_r = (\prod i \in A \cdot (P \ i)(|f|)_r)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma rea-rename-conj [rpred]:
 assumes renamer f P is RR Q is RR
```

```
shows (P \wedge Q)(|f|)_r = (P(|f|)_r \wedge Q(|f|)_r)
proof -
 interpret ren: renamer f by (simp add: assms)
 have (RR\ P\ \wedge\ RR\ Q)(|f|)_r = ((RR\ P)(|f|)_r\ \wedge\ (RR\ Q)(|f|)_r)
   using injD[OF ren.injective]
   by (rel-auto; blast)
 thus ?thesis by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma rea-rename-USUP-ind [rpred]:
 assumes renamer f \wedge i. P i is RR
 proof -
 interpret ren: renamer f by (simp add: assms)
 using injD[OF ren.injective]
   by (rel-auto, blast, metis (mono-tags, hide-lams))
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms cong: USUP-all-cong)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma rea-rename-USUP-mem [rpred]:
 assumes renamer f A \neq \{\} \land i. i \in A \Longrightarrow P i \text{ is } RR
 proof -
 interpret ren: renamer f by (simp add: assms)
 have ( \sqsubseteq i \in A \cdot RR(P \ i))(f)_r = ( \sqsubseteq i \in A \cdot (RR \ (P \ i))(f)_r)
   using injD[OF ren.injective] assms(2)
   by (rel-auto, blast, metis (no-types, hide-lams))
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms cong: USUP-cong)
qed
lemma rea-rename-skip-rea [rpred]: renamer f \Longrightarrow II_r(|f|)_r = II_r
 using minus-zero-eq by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-rename-seq [rpred]:
 assumes renamer f P is RR Q is RR
 shows (P ;; Q)(|f|)_r = P(|f|)_r ;; Q(|f|)_r
proof -
 interpret ren: renamer f by (simp add: assms)
 from assms(1) have (RR(P) ;; RR(Q))(|f|)_r = (RR P)(|f|)_r ;; (RR Q)(|f|)_r
   by (rel-auto)
    (metis (no-types, lifting) diff-add-cancel-left' le-add minus-assoc mono-def ren.minus ren.monotonic
trace-class.add-diff-cancel-left trace-class.add-left-mono)+
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
declare R4-idem [rpred]
declare R4-false [rpred]
declare R4-conj [rpred]
declare R4-disj [rpred]
declare R4-R5 [rpred]
```

```
declare R5-R4 [rpred]
declare R5-conj [rpred]
declare R5-disj [rpred]
lemma R4-USUP [rpred]: I \neq \{\} \implies R4(\bigsqcup i \in I \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in I \cdot R4(P(i)))
by (rel\text{-}auto)
lemma R5-USUP [rpred]: I \neq \{\} \implies R5(\bigsqcup i \in I \cdot P(i)) = (\bigsqcup i \in I \cdot R5(P(i)))
by (rel\text{-}auto)
lemma R4-UINF [rpred]: R4(\bigcap i \in I \cdot P(i)) = (\bigcap i \in I \cdot R4(P(i)))
by (rel\text{-}auto)
lemma R5-UINF [rpred]: R5(\bigcap i \in I \cdot P(i)) = (\bigcap i \in I \cdot R5(P(i)))
by (rel\text{-}auto)
```

### 6.6 UTP theory

We create a UTP theory of reactive relations which in particular provides Kleene star theorems

```
interpretation rrel-theory: utp-theory-kleene RR II<sub>r</sub>
 rewrites P \in carrier\ rrel-theory.thy-order \longleftrightarrow P is RR
 and le rrel-theory.thy-order = (\sqsubseteq)
 and eq rrel-theory.thy-order = (=)
 and rrel-top: rrel-theory.utp-top = false
 and rrel-bottom: rrel-theory.utp-bottom = true_r
proof -
 interpret utp-theory-continuous RR
   by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: add: RR-idem RR-Continuous)
 show top:utp-top = false
   by (simp add: healthy-top, rel-auto)
 show bot:utp-bottom = true_r
   by (simp add: healthy-bottom, rel-auto)
 show utp-theory-kleene RR II<sub>r</sub>
   by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: closure rpred top)
qed (simp-all)
abbreviation rea-star :: - \Rightarrow - (-*^{r} [999] 999) where
P^{\star r} \equiv rrel-theory.utp-star P
```

The supernova tactic explodes conjectures using the Kleene star laws and relational calculus  $method\ supernova = ((safe\ intro!:\ rrel-theory.Star-inductr\ rrel-theory.Star-inductl,\ simp-all\ add:\ closure);\ rel-auto)[1]$ 

### 6.7 Instantaneous Reactive Relations

```
Instantaneous Reactive Relations, where the trace stays the same.
```

```
abbreviation Instant::('t::trace, 'lpha)\ hrel-rp\Rightarrow ('t, 'lpha)\ hrel-rp\  where Instant(P)\equiv RID(tr)(P) lemma skip\text{-}rea\text{-}Instant\ [closure]:\ II_r\ is\ Instant\  by (rel\text{-}auto)
```

end

# 7 Reactive Conditions

```
theory utp-rea-cond
imports utp-rea-rel
begin
```

### 7.1 Healthiness Conditions

```
definition RC1 :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp where
[upred-defs]: RC1(P) = (\neg_r (\neg_r P) ;; true_r)
definition RC :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rp \ where
[upred-defs]: RC = RC1 \circ RR
lemma RC-intro: [P \text{ is } RR; ((\neg_r (\neg_r P); true_r) = P)] \implies P \text{ is } RC
 by (simp add: Healthy-def RC1-def RC-def)
lemma RC-intro': [P \text{ is } RR; P \text{ is } RC1] \implies P \text{ is } RC
 by (simp add: Healthy-def RC1-def RC-def)
lemma RC1-idem: RC1(RC1(P)) = RC1(P)
 by (rel-auto, (blast intro: dual-order.trans)+)
lemma RC1-mono: P \sqsubseteq Q \Longrightarrow RC1(P) \sqsubseteq RC1(Q)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma RC1-prop:
 assumes P is RC1
 shows (\neg_r P) ;; R1 \ true = (\neg_r P)
proof -
 have (\neg_r P) = (\neg_r (RC1 P))
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
 also have ... = (\neg_r \ P) ;; R1 true
   by (simp add: RC1-def rpred closure)
 finally show ?thesis ..
lemma R2-RC: R2 (RC P) = RC P
proof -
 have \neg_r RR P is RR
   by (metis (no-types) Healthy-Idempotent RR-Idempotent RR-rea-not)
 then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types) Healthy-def' R1-R2c-seqr-distribute R2-R2c-def RC1-def RC-def RR-implies-R1
RR-implies-R2c comp-apply rea-not-R2-closed rea-true-R1 rea-true-R2c)
qed
lemma RC-R2-def: RC = RC1 \circ RR
 by (auto simp add: RC-def fun-eq-iff R1-R2c-commute[THEN sym] R1-R2c-is-R2)
lemma RC-implies-R2: P is RC \Longrightarrow P is R2
 by (metis Healthy-def' R2-RC)
lemma RC-ex-ok-wait: (\exists \{\$ok, \$ok', \$wait, \$wait'\} \cdot RCP) = RCP
 by (rel-auto)
```

An important property of reactive conditions is they are monotonic with respect to the trace. That is, P with a shorter trace is refined by P with a longer trace.

```
lemma RC-prefix-refine:
    assumes P is RC s \leq t
    shows P[0,\ll s \gg /\$tr,\$tr'] \sqsubseteq P[0,\ll t \gg /\$tr,\$tr']
proof -
     from assms(2) have (RC\ P)\llbracket \theta, \ll s \gg /\$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket \sqsubseteq (RC\ P)\llbracket \theta, \ll t \gg /\$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket
         apply (rel-auto)
         using dual-order.trans apply blast
         done
    thus ?thesis
         by (simp\ only:\ assms(1)\ Healthy-if)
qed
The RC healthy relations can also be defined in terms of prefix closure, which is characterised
by the healthiness condition below.
definition RC2 :: ('t::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp \Rightarrow ('t, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rp where
[upred-defs]: RC2(P) = R1(P ;; (\$tr' \leq_u \$tr))
lemma RC2-RR-commute:
    RC2(RR(P)) = RR(RC2(P))
    apply (rel-auto)
    using minus-cancel-le apply blast
    apply (metis diff-add-cancel-left' le-add trace-class.add-diff-cancel-left trace-class.add-left-mono)
    done
Intuitive meaning of RC2
lemma RC2-form-1:
    assumes P is RR
    shows RC2(P) = (\exists tr_0 \cdot (\exists \$\Sigma_R' \cdot P) \llbracket \ll tr_0 \gg /\$tr' \rrbracket \wedge \$tr' \leq_u \ll tr_0 \gg \wedge \$tr \leq_u \$tr')
    have RC2(RR(P)) = (\exists tr_0 \cdot (\exists \$\Sigma_R' \cdot RR P) \llbracket \langle tr_0 \rangle / \$tr' \rrbracket \wedge \$tr' \leq_n \langle tr_0 \rangle \wedge \$tr \leq_n \$tr')
        by (rel-blast)
    thus ?thesis
         by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Healthy-if assms shEx-cong)
qed
lemma RC2-form-2:
    assumes P is RR
         shows RC2(P) = (\exists (t_0, t_1) \cdot (\exists \$\Sigma_R' \cdot P) \llbracket \theta, \ll t_1 \gg / \$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket \wedge \ll t_0 \gg \leq_u \ll t_1 \gg \wedge \$tr' =_u \$tr + t_0 \gg t_0 \ll t_1 \gg t_1 \ll t_1 \gg t_1 \ll t
\ll t_0 \gg)
proof -
    have RC2(RR(P)) = (\exists (t_0, t_1) \cdot (\exists \$\Sigma_R' \cdot RR(P)) \llbracket \theta, \ll t_1 \gg / \$tr, \$tr' \rrbracket \land \ll t_0 \gg \leq_u \ll t_1 \gg \land \$tr' =_u
tr + < t_0>
        \mathbf{apply} \ (\mathit{rel-auto})
         apply (metis diff-add-cancel-left' trace-class.add-le-imp-le-left)
         apply (metis le-add trace-class.add-diff-cancel-left trace-class.add-left-mono)
         done
    thus ?thesis
         by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
Every reactive condition is prefix closed
lemma RC-prefix-closed:
    assumes P is RC
    shows P is RC2
proof -
```

```
have RC2(RC(P)) = RC(P)
   apply (rel-auto) using dual-order.trans by blast
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis Healthy-def assms)
qed
lemma RC2-RR-is-RC1:
 assumes P is RR P is RC2
 shows P is RC1
proof
 have RC1(RC2(RR(P))) = RC2(RR(P))
   apply (rel-auto) using dual-order.trans by blast
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis\ Healthy-def\ assms(1)\ assms(2))
qed
RC closure can be demonstrated in terms of prefix closure.
lemma RC-intro-prefix-closed:
 assumes P is RR P is RC2
 shows P is RC
 by (simp add: RC2-RR-is-RC1 RC-intro' assms)
7.2
      Closure laws
lemma RC-implies-RR [closure]:
 assumes P is RC
 shows P is RR
 by (metis Healthy-def RC-ex-ok-wait RC-implies-R2 RR-def assms)
lemma RC-implies-RC1: P is RC \Longrightarrow P is RC1
 by (metis Healthy-def RC-R2-def RC-implies-RR comp-eq-dest-lhs)
lemma RC1-trace-ext-prefix:
 out\alpha \sharp e \Longrightarrow RC1(\neg_r \$tr \hat{\ }_u e \leq_u \$tr') = (\neg_r \$tr \hat{\ }_u e \leq_u \$tr')
 by (rel-auto, blast, metis (no-types, lifting) dual-order.trans)
lemma RC1-conj [rpred]: RC1(P \land Q) = (RC1(P) \land RC1(Q))
 by (rel-blast)
lemma conj-RC1-closed [closure]:
 \llbracket P \text{ is } RC1; Q \text{ is } RC1 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \land Q \text{ is } RC1
 by (simp add: Healthy-def RC1-conj)
lemma disj-RC1-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RC1 Q is RC1
 shows (P \lor Q) is RC1
proof -
 have 1:RC1(RC1(P) \vee RC1(Q)) = (RC1(P) \vee RC1(Q))
   apply (rel-auto) using dual-order.trans by blast+
 show ?thesis
   by (metis (no-types) Healthy-def 1 assms)
qed
lemma conj-RC-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RC Q is RC
 shows (P \wedge Q) is RC
```

```
by (metis Healthy-def RC-R2-def RC-implies-RR assms comp-apply conj-RC1-closed conj-RR)
lemma rea-true-RC [closure]: true_r is RC
 by (rel-auto)
lemma false-RC [closure]: false is RC
 by (rel-auto)
lemma disj-RC-closed [closure]: \llbracket P \text{ is } RC; Q \text{ is } RC \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \vee Q) \text{ is } RC
 by (metis Healthy-def RC-R2-def RC-implies-RR comp-apply disj-RC1-closed disj-RR)
lemma UINF-mem-RC1-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. P i is RC1
 proof -
 have 1:RC1(\bigcap i \in A \cdot RC1(P i)) = (\bigcap i \in A \cdot RC1(P i))
   by (rel-auto, meson order.trans)
 show ?thesis
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) 1 Healthy-def' UINF-all-cong UINF-alt-def assms)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma UINF-mem-RC-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. P i is RC
 proof
 have RC(\bigcap i \in A \cdot P \ i) = (RC1 \circ RR)(\bigcap i \in A \cdot P \ i)
   by (simp add: RC-def)
 also have ... = RC1(\prod i \in A \cdot RR(P i))
   by (rel-blast)
 also have ... = RC1(\bigcap i \in A \cdot RC1(P i))
   by (simp add: Healthy-if RC-implies-RR RC-implies-RC1 assms)
 by (rel-auto, meson order.trans)
 also have ... = (   | i \in A \cdot P i )
   \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add\colon Healthy\text{-}if\ RC\text{-}implies\text{-}RC1\ assms)
 finally show ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-def)
qed
lemma UINF-ind-RC-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. P i is RC
 by (metis (no-types) UINF-as-Sup-collect' UINF-as-Sup-image UINF-mem-RC-closed assms)
lemma USUP-mem-RC1-closed [closure]:
 assumes \bigwedge i. i \in A \Longrightarrow P i \text{ is } RC1 A \neq \{\}
 proof -
 have RC1(| | i \in A \cdot P i) = RC1(| | i \in A \cdot RC1(P i))
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms(1) cong: USUP-cong)
 also from assms(2) have ... = (| | i \in A \cdot RC1(P i))
   using dual-order.trans by (rel-blast)
 by (simp add: Healthy-if assms(1) cong: USUP-cong)
 finally show ?thesis
```

```
using Healthy-def by blast
qed
lemma USUP-mem-RC-closed [closure]:
  assumes \bigwedge i. i \in A \Longrightarrow P i \text{ is } RC A \neq \{\}
  shows (\bigsqcup i \in A \cdot P i) is RC
  by (rule RC-intro', simp-all add: closure assms RC-implies-RC1)
lemma USUP-ind-RC-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket \bigwedge i. \ P \ i \ is \ RC \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (|| i \cdot P \ i) \ is \ RC
  by (metis UNIV-not-empty USUP-mem-RC-closed USUP-mem-UNIV)
lemma neg-trace-ext-prefix-RC [closure]:
  \llbracket \$tr \sharp e; \$ok \sharp e; \$wait \sharp e; out\alpha \sharp e \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \neg_r \$tr \hat{u} e \leq_u \$tr' is RC
  by (rule RC-intro, simp add: closure, metis RC1-def RC1-trace-ext-prefix)
lemma RC1-unrest:
  \llbracket mwb\text{-}lens\ x;\ x\bowtie tr\ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \$x'\ \sharp\ RC1(P)
  by (simp add: RC1-def unrest)
lemma RC-unrest-dashed [unrest]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } RC; \text{ } mwb\text{-}lens \text{ } x; \text{ } x \bowtie \text{ } tr \text{ } \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \$x' \sharp P
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis}\ \mathit{Healthy-if}\ \mathit{RC1-unrest}\ \mathit{RC-implies-RC1})
lemma RC1-RR-closed [closure]: P is RR \Longrightarrow RC1(P) is RR
  by (simp add: RC1-def closure)
end
```

# 8 Reactive Programs

theory utp-rea-prog imports utp-rea-cond begin

## 8.1 Stateful reactive alphabet

R3 as presented in the UTP book and related publications is not sensitive to state, although reactive programs often need this property. Thus is is necessary to use a modification of R3 from Butterfield et al. [1] that explicitly states that intermediate waiting states do not propogate final state variables. In order to do this we need an additional observational variable that capture the program state that we call st. Upon this foundation, we can define operators for reactive programs [3].

```
alphabet ('t, 's) rsp\text{-}vars = 't::trace \ rp\text{-}vars + st :: 's

print-theorems

type-synonym ('s,'t,'\alpha) rsp = ('t, 's, '\alpha) \ rsp\text{-}vars\text{-}scheme

type-synonym ('s,'t,'\alpha) rel\text{-}rsp = (('s,'t,'\alpha) \ rsp, \ ('s,'t,'\beta) \ rsp) \ urel

type-synonym ('s,'t,'\alpha) trel\text{-}rsp = ('s,'t,'\alpha) \ rsp \ hrel

type-synonym ('s,'t) rdes = ('s,'t,unit) \ hrel\text{-}rsp
```

translations

```
(type) ('s,'t,'\alpha) rsp <= (type) ('t, ('s, '\alpha) rsp-vars-ext) rp
  (type) ('s, 't, '\alpha) rsp \le (type) ('t, ('s, '\alpha) rsp-vars-scheme) rp
  (type) ('s,'t,unit) rsp <= (type) ('t, 's rsp-vars) rp
  (type) ('s,'t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rsp <= (type) (('s,'t,'\alpha) rsp, ('s1,'t1,'\beta) rsp) urel
  (type) ('s,'t,'\alpha) hrel-rsp <= (type) ('s, 't, '\alpha) rsp hrel
 (type) ('s,'t) rdes <= (type) ('s, 't, unit) hrel-rsp
notation rsp-vars.more_L (\Sigma_S)
syntax
 -svid-st-alpha :: svid (\Sigma_S)
translations
  -svid-st-alpha => CONST rsp-vars.more_L
lemma rea-lens-equiv-st-rest: \Sigma_R \approx_L st +_L \Sigma_S
 by simp
lemma srea-lens-bij: bij-lens (ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L st +_L \Sigma_S)
proof -
 have ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L st +_L \Sigma_S \approx_L ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L \Sigma_R
   by (auto intro!:lens-plus-cong, rule lens-equiv-sym, simp add: rea-lens-equiv-st-rest)
 also have ... \approx_L 1_L
   using bij-lens-equiv-id[of ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L \Sigma_R] by (simp add: rea-lens-bij)
 finally show ?thesis
   by (simp add: bij-lens-equiv-id)
qed
lemma st-qual-alpha [alpha]: x :_L fst_L :_L st \times_L st = (\$st:x)_v
 by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) in-var-def in-var-prod-lens lens-comp-assoc st-vwb-lens vwb-lens-wb)
declare des-vars.splits [alpha-splits del]
\mathbf{declare}\ \mathit{rp-vars.splits}\ [\mathit{alpha-splits}\ \mathit{del}]
declare rp-vars.splits [alpha-splits]
declare des-vars.splits [alpha-splits]
lemma unrest-st'-neg-RC [unrest]:
 assumes P is RR P is RC
 \mathbf{shows} \ \$st' \ \sharp \ P
proof -
 have P = (\neg_r \ \neg_r \ P)
   by (simp add: closure rpred assms)
 also have ... = (\neg_r \ (\neg_r \ P) \ ;; \ true_r)
   by (metis Healthy-if RC1-def RC-implies-RC1 assms(2) calculation)
 also have $st' \mu ...
   by (rel-auto)
 finally show ?thesis.
lemma ex-st'-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR
```

```
shows (\exists \$st' \cdot P) is RR
proof -
  have RR (\exists \$st' \cdot RR(P)) = (\exists \$st' \cdot RR(P))
     by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
     by (metis Healthy-def assms)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma unrest-st'-R4 [unrest]:
  \$st' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$st' \sharp R4(P)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma unrest-st'-R5 [unrest]:
  \$st' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$st' \sharp R5(P)
  by (rel-auto)
8.2
          State Lifting
abbreviation lift-state-rel (\lceil - \rceil_S)
where \lceil P \rceil_S \equiv P \oplus_p (st \times_L st)
abbreviation drop\text{-}state\text{-}rel (|-|_S)
where \lfloor P \rfloor_S \equiv P \upharpoonright_e (st \times_L st)
abbreviation lift-state-pre (\lceil - \rceil_{S <})
where \lceil p \rceil_{S <} \equiv \lceil \lceil p \rceil_{<} \rceil_{S}
abbreviation drop-state-pre (|-|_{S<})
where \lfloor p \rfloor_{S<} \equiv \lfloor \lfloor p \rfloor_{S} \rfloor_{<}
abbreviation lift-state-post (\lceil - \rceil_{S>})
where \lceil p \rceil_{S>} \equiv \lceil \lceil p \rceil_{>} \rceil_{S}
abbreviation drop\text{-}state\text{-}post (\lfloor - \rfloor_{S>})
where \lfloor p \rfloor_{S} \equiv \lfloor \lfloor p \rfloor_{S} \rfloor_{>}
lemma st-unrest-state-pre [unrest]: &v \sharp s \Longrightarrow $st \sharp [s]<sub>S<</sub>
  by (rel-auto)
lemma st'-unrest-st-lift-pred [unrest]:
  \$st' \sharp \lceil a \rceil_{S<}
  by (pred-auto)
lemma out-alpha-unrest-st-lift-pre [unrest]:
   out\alpha \sharp \lceil a \rceil_{S<}
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R1-st'-unrest [unrest]: \$st' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$st' \sharp R1(P)
  by (simp add: R1-def unrest)
lemma R2c\text{-}st'\text{-}unrest [unrest]: \$st' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$st' \sharp R2c(P)
  by (simp add: R2c-def unrest)
lemma unrest-st-rea-rename [unrest]:
  \$st \ \sharp \ P \Longrightarrow \$st \ \sharp \ P(|f|)_r
  \$st' \sharp P \Longrightarrow \$st' \sharp P(f)_r
```

```
by (rel-blast)+
lemma st-lift-R1-true-right: [b]_{S<};; R1(true) = [b]_{S<}
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R2c-lift-state-pre: R2c(\lceil b \rceil_{S<}) = \lceil b \rceil_{S<}
 by (rel-auto)
```

#### 8.3 Reactive Program Operators

#### 8.3.1 State Substitution

shows  $[\sigma]_{S\sigma} \dagger P$  is RR

proof -

```
Lifting substitutions on the reactive state
\textbf{definition} \ \textit{usubst-st-lift} ::
  's usubst \Rightarrow (('s,'t::trace,'\alpha) \ rsp \times ('s,'t,'\beta) \ rsp) \ usubst \ ([-]_{S\sigma}) where
[upred-defs]: [\sigma]_{S\sigma} = [\sigma \oplus_s st]_s
abbreviation st-subst :: 's usubst \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rsp \Rightarrow ('s, 't, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rsp (infixr \dagger_S 80)
where
\sigma \dagger_S P \equiv [\sigma]_{S\sigma} \dagger P
translations
  \begin{array}{l} \sigma \dagger_S P <= \lceil \sigma \oplus_s st \rceil_s \dagger P \\ \sigma \dagger_S P <= \lceil \sigma \rceil_{S\sigma} \dagger P \end{array}
\mathbf{lemma}\ st-lift-lemma:
  [\sigma]_{S\sigma} = \sigma \oplus_s (fst_L ;_L (st \times_L st))
  by (auto simp add: upred-defs lens-defs prod.case-eq-if)
lemma unrest-st-lift [unrest]:
  fixes x :: 'a \Longrightarrow ('s, 't :: trace, '\alpha) \ rsp \times ('s, 't, '\alpha) \ rsp
  assumes x \bowtie (\$st)_v
  shows x \sharp [\sigma]_{S\sigma} (is ?P)
  by (simp add: st-lift-lemma)
    (metis assms in-var-def in-var-prod-lens lens-comp-left-id st-vwb-lens unrest-subst-alpha-ext vwb-lens-wb)
lemma id-st-subst [usubst]:
  [id]_{S\sigma} = id
  by (pred-auto)
lemma st-subst-comp [usubst]:
  [\sigma]_{S\sigma} \circ [\varrho]_{S\sigma} = [\sigma \circ \varrho]_{S\sigma}
  by (rel-auto)
definition lift-cond-srea (\lceil - \rceil_{S\leftarrow}) where
[upred-defs]: [b]_{S\leftarrow} = [b]_{S<}
lemma unrest-lift-cond-srea [unrest]:
  x \sharp \lceil b \rceil_{S <} \Longrightarrow x \sharp \lceil b \rceil_{S \leftarrow}
  by (simp add: lift-cond-srea-def)
\mathbf{lemma} \ st\text{-}subst\text{-}RR\text{-}closed \ [closure]:
  assumes P is RR
```

```
have RR(\lceil \sigma \rceil_{S\sigma} \dagger RR(P)) = \lceil \sigma \rceil_{S\sigma} \dagger RR(P)
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis Healthy-def assms)
qed
lemma subst-lift-cond-srea [usubst]: \sigma \dagger_S [P]_{S\leftarrow} = [\sigma \dagger P]_{S\leftarrow}
  \mathbf{by} \ (rel-auto)
lemma st-subst-rea-not [usubst]: \sigma \dagger_S (\neg_r P) = (\neg_r \sigma \dagger_S P)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma st-subst-seq [usubst]: \sigma \dagger_S (P ;; Q) = \sigma \dagger_S P ;; Q
  by (rel-auto)
lemma st-subst-RC-closed [closure]:
  assumes P is RC
  shows \sigma \dagger_S P is RC
  apply (rule RC-intro, simp add: closure assms)
  apply (simp add: st-subst-rea-not[THEN sym] st-subst-seq[THEN sym])
  apply (metis Healthy-if RC1-def RC-implies-RC1 assms)
done
8.3.2
           Assignment
definition rea-assigns :: ('s \Rightarrow 's) \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha) hrel-rsp (\langle -\rangle_r) where
[upred-defs]: \langle \sigma \rangle_r = (\$tr' =_u \$tr \wedge \lceil \langle \sigma \rangle_a \rceil_S \wedge \$\Sigma_S' =_u \$\Sigma_S)
syntax
  -assign-rea :: svids \Rightarrow uexprs \Rightarrow logic ('(-') :=_r '(-'))
  -assign-rea :: svids \Rightarrow uexprs \Rightarrow logic (infixr :=_r 62)
translations
  -assign-rea\ xs\ vs => CONST\ rea-assigns\ (-mk-usubst\ (CONST\ id)\ xs\ vs)
  -assign-rea \ x \ v \le CONST \ rea-assigns \ (CONST \ subst-upd \ (CONST \ id) \ x \ v)
  -assign-rea \ x \ v \le -assign-rea \ (-spvar \ x) \ v
  x,y :=_r u,v <= CONST \ rea-assigns \ (CONST \ subst-upd \ (CONST \ subst-upd \ (CONST \ id) \ (CONST \ id)
svar x) u) (CONST svar y) v)
lemma rea-assigns-RR-closed [closure]:
  \langle \sigma \rangle_r is RR
  apply (rel-auto) using minus-zero-eq by auto
lemma st-subst-assigns-rea [usubst]:
  \sigma \dagger_S \langle \varrho \rangle_r = \langle \varrho \circ \sigma \rangle_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma st-subst-rea-skip [usubst]:
  \sigma \dagger_S II_r = \langle \sigma \rangle_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-assigns-comp [rpred]:
  assumes P is RR
  shows \langle \sigma \rangle_r ; P = \sigma \dagger_S P
proof -
  have \langle \sigma \rangle_r;; (RR \ P) = \sigma \dagger_S (RR \ P)
```

```
by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis Healthy-def assms)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma rea-assigns-rename [rpred]:
  renamer f \Longrightarrow \langle \sigma \rangle_r (|f|)_r = \langle \sigma \rangle_r
  using minus-zero-eq by rel-auto
lemma st-subst-RR [closure]:
  assumes P is RR
  shows (\sigma \dagger_S P) is RR
proof -
  have (\sigma \dagger_S RR(P)) is RR
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
lemma rea-assigns-st-subst [usubst]:
  [\sigma \oplus_s st]_s \dagger \langle \varrho \rangle_r = \langle \varrho \circ \sigma \rangle_r
  by (rel-auto)
```

### 8.3.3 Conditional

We guard the reactive conditional condition so that it can't be simplified by alphabet laws unless explicitly simplified.

```
abbreviation cond-srea ::
  ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel-rsp \Rightarrow
  's \ upred \Rightarrow
  ('s, 't, '\alpha, '\beta) \ rel rsp \Rightarrow
  ('s,'t,'\alpha,'\beta) rel-rsp where
cond\text{-}srea\ P\ b\ Q \equiv P \triangleleft \lceil b \rceil_{S\leftarrow} \triangleright Q
syntax
  -cond-srea :: logic \Rightarrow uexp \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic ((3- <->_R/-) [52,0,53] 52)
translations
  -cond-srea P b Q == CONST cond-srea P b Q
lemma st-cond-assigns [rpred]:
  \langle \sigma \rangle_r \triangleleft b \triangleright_R \langle \varrho \rangle_r = \langle \sigma \triangleleft b \triangleright_s \varrho \rangle_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma cond-srea-RR-closed [closure]:
  assumes P is RR Q is RR
  shows P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q is RR
proof -
  have RR(RR(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright_R RR(Q)) = RR(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright_R RR(Q)
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
     by (metis\ Healthy-def'\ assms(1)\ assms(2))
\mathbf{qed}
```

 ${f lemma}\ cond\mbox{-}srea\mbox{-}RC1\mbox{-}closed$ :

```
assumes P is RC1 Q is RC1
  shows P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q is RC1
proof -
  have RC1(RC1(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright_R RC1(Q)) = RC1(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright_R RC1(Q)
    using dual-order.trans by (rel-blast)
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis Healthy-def' assms)
qed
lemma cond-srea-RC-closed [closure]:
  assumes P is RC Q is RC
  shows P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q is RC
  by (rule RC-intro', simp-all add: closure cond-srea-RC1-closed RC-implies-RC1 assms)
lemma R4-cond [rpred]: R4(P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q) = (R4(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright_R R4(Q))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma R5-cond [rpred]: R5(P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q) = (R5(P) \triangleleft b \triangleright_R R5(Q))
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-rename-cond [rpred]: (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q)(|f|)_r = P(|f|)_r \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q(|f|)_r
  by (rel-auto)
8.3.4 Assumptions
definition rea-assume :: 's upred \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha) hrel-rsp ([-]\bar{}^{\dagger}_r) where
[upred\text{-}defs]: [b]^{\top}_{r} = (II_{r} \triangleleft b \triangleright_{R} false)
lemma rea-assume-RR [closure]: [b]^{\top}_{r} is RR
  by (simp add: rea-assume-def closure)
lemma rea-assume-false [rpred]: [false]^{\top}_{r} = false
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-assume-true [rpred]: [true]^{\top}_{r} = II_{r}
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-assume-comp [rpred]: [b]^{\top}_{r};; [c]^{\top}_{r} = [b \land c]^{\top}_{r}
  by (rel-auto)
```

## 8.3.5 State Abstraction

We introduce state abstraction by creating some lens functors that allow us to lift a lens on the state-space to one on the whole stateful reactive alphabet.

```
definition lmap_R :: ('a \Longrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('t::trace, 'a) \ rp \Longrightarrow ('t, 'b) \ rp where [lens-defs]: lmap_R = lmap[rp-vars]
```

This construction lens is useful for conversion between a record and its product representation; it would be helpful if this could be automatically generated.

```
definition rsp-make-lens :: ('\sigma, '\tau :: trace, '\alpha) rsp \implies bool \times bool \times '\tau \times '\sigma \times '\alpha where [lens-defs]: rsp-make-lens = (lens-defs]: (lens-defs): (
```

lemma rsp-make-lens-alt: rsp-make-lens =  $inv_L$  (ok  $+_L$  wait  $+_L$  tr  $+_L$  st  $+_L$  rsp-vars.more\_L)

```
by (auto simp add: lens-defs)
```

**definition** map-st-lens ::

 $('\sigma \Longrightarrow '\psi) \Rightarrow$ 

syntax

```
lemma make-lens-bij [simp]: bij-lens rsp-make-lens by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: lens-defs prod.case-eq-if)
```

 $(('\sigma, '\tau :: trace, '\alpha) \ rsp \Longrightarrow ('\psi, '\tau :: trace, '\alpha) \ rsp) \ (map'-st_L) \ \mathbf{where}$ 

The following is an intuitive definition of the st functorial lens, which frames all the state space excluding st, to which another lens l is applied. We do this by splitting the state space into a product, including the application of l to st, and then invert the product creation lens to reconstruct the reactive state space.

```
map\text{-}st\text{-}lens\ l = inv_L\ (ok +_L\ wait +_L\ tr +_L\ st +_L\ rsp\text{-}vars.more_L)\ ;_L
                       (ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L (l;_L st) +_L rsp\text{-}vars.more_L)
The above definition is intuitive, but helpful in proof automaton. Consequently, we the following
optimised definition below.
lemma map-st-lens-alt-def [lens-defs]:
  = more s
                        , lens-put = \lambda \ s \ v. (lens-put = \lambda \ s \ v.) (lens-put = \lambda \ s \ v. (lens-put = \lambda \ s \ v.) (lens-put = \lambda \ s \ v.)
v), \ldots = more \ v \ ) \ )
  by (auto simp add: map-st-lens-def lens-defs fun-eq-iff)
lemma map-set-vwb [simp]: vwb-lens X \Longrightarrow vwb-lens (map-st<sub>L</sub> X)
  by (simp add: map-st-lens-def rsp-make-lens-alt[THEN sym])
syntax
   -map-st-lens :: logic \Rightarrow salpha (map'-st_L[-])
translations
   -map-st-lens a => CONST map-st-lens a
abbreviation abs\text{-}st_L \equiv (map\text{-}st_L \ \theta_L) \times_L (map\text{-}st_L \ \theta_L)
abbreviation abs-st (\langle -\rangle_S) where
abs\text{-}st\ P \equiv P \restriction_e abs\text{-}st_L
lemma rea-impl-aext-st [alpha]:
   (P \Rightarrow_r Q) \oplus_r map-st_L[a] = (P \oplus_r map-st_L[a] \Rightarrow_r Q \oplus_r map-st_L[a])
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-true-ext-st [alpha]:
   true_r \oplus_p abs\text{-}st_L = true_r
  by (rel-auto)
8.3.6 Reactive Frames and Extensions
definition rea-frame :: ('\alpha \Longrightarrow '\beta) \Longrightarrow ('\beta, 't::trace, 'r) \ hrel-rsp \Longrightarrow ('\beta, 't, 'r) \ hrel-rsp \ where
[upred-defs]: rea-frame x P = frame (ok +_L wait +_L tr +_L (x ;_L st) +_L \Sigma_S) P
```

**definition** rea-frame-ext ::  $('\alpha \Longrightarrow '\beta) \Rightarrow ('\alpha, 't::trace, 'r)$  hrel-rsp  $\Rightarrow ('\beta, 't, 'r)$  hrel-rsp where

[upred-defs]: rea-frame-ext a P = rea-frame a  $(P \oplus_r map-st_L[a])$ 

```
:: salpha \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (-:[-]_r [99,0] 100)
 -rea-frame
 -rea-frame-ext :: salpha \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (-:[-]_r + [99,0] 100)
translations
 -rea-frame \ x \ P => CONST \ rea-frame \ x \ P
 -rea-frame (-salphaset (-salphamk x)) P \le CONST rea-frame x P
 -rea-frame-ext \ x \ P => CONST \ rea-frame-ext \ x \ P
 -rea-frame-ext (-salphaset (-salphamk x)) P \le CONST rea-frame-ext x P
lemma rea-frame-R1-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is R1
 shows x:[P]_r is R1
proof -
 have R1(x:[R1\ P]_r) = x:[R1\ P]_r
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis Healthy-if Healthy-intro assms)
lemma rea-frame-R2-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is R2
 shows x:[P]_r is R2
proof -
 have R2(x:[R2\ P]_r) = x:[R2\ P]_r
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis Healthy-if Healthy-intro assms)
qed
lemma rea-frame-RR-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR
 shows x:[P]_r is RR
proof -
 have RR(x:[RR \ P]_r) = x:[RR \ P]_r
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
   by (metis Healthy-if Healthy-intro assms)
qed
lemma rea-aext-R1 [closure]:
 assumes P is R1
 shows rel-aext P (map-st<sub>L</sub> x) is R1
proof -
 have rel-aext (R1\ P)\ (map-st_L\ x) is R1
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
lemma rea-aext-R2 [closure]:
 assumes P is R2
 shows rel-aext P (map-st<sub>L</sub> x) is R2
proof -
 have rel-aext (R2\ P)\ (map\text{-}st_L\ x) is R2
   by (rel-auto)
```

```
thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma rea-aext-RR [closure]:
  assumes P is RR
  shows rel-aext P (map-st<sub>L</sub> x) is RR
proof -
  have rel-aext (RR \ P) \ (map-st_L \ x) is RR
    by (rel-auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma true-rea-map-st [alpha]: (R1 \ true \oplus_r \ map-st_L[a]) = R1 \ true
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-frame-ext-R1-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } R1 \Longrightarrow x:[P]_r^+ \text{ is } R1
  by (simp add: rea-frame-ext-def closure)
lemma rea-frame-ext-R2-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } R2 \Longrightarrow x:[P]_r^+ \text{ is } R2
  by (simp add: rea-frame-ext-def closure)
lemma rea-frame-ext-RR-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } RR \Longrightarrow x:[P]_r^+ \text{ is } RR
  by (simp add: rea-frame-ext-def closure)
lemma rel-aext-st-Instant-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } Instant \Longrightarrow rel\text{-}aext \ P \ (map\text{-}st_L \ x) \text{ is } Instant
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-frame-ext-false [frame]:
  x:[false]_r^+ = false
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-frame-ext-skip [frame]:
  vwb-lens x \Longrightarrow x:[II_r]_r^+ = II_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-frame-ext-assigns [frame]:
  vwb-lens x \Longrightarrow x: [\langle \sigma \rangle_r]_r^+ = \langle \sigma \oplus_s x \rangle_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-frame-ext-cond [frame]:
  x:[P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q]_r^+ = x:[P]_r^+ \triangleleft (b \oplus_p x) \triangleright_R x:[Q]_r^+
  by (rel-auto)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{rea-frame-ext-seq} \ [\mathit{frame}] :
  vwb-lens x \Longrightarrow x:[P ;; Q]_r^+ = x:[P]_r^+ ;; x:[Q]_r^+
  apply (simp add: rea-frame-ext-def rea-frame-def alpha frame)
  apply (subst frame-seq)
     apply (simp-all add: plus-vwb-lens closure)
  apply (rel-auto)+
```

```
done
```

```
lemma rea-frame-ext-subst-indep [usubst]:
  assumes x \bowtie y \Sigma \sharp v P \text{ is } RR
  shows \sigma(y \mapsto_s v) \uparrow_S x : [P]_r^+ = (\sigma \uparrow_S x : [P]_r^+) ;; y :=_r v
proof -
  from assms(1-2) have \sigma(y \mapsto_s v) \uparrow_S x: [RR P]_r^+ = (\sigma \uparrow_S x: [RR P]_r^+) ;; y :=_r v
    by (rel-auto, (metis (no-types, lifting) lens-indep.lens-put-comm lens-indep-get)+)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
qed
lemma rea-frame-ext-subst-within [usubst]:
  assumes vwb-lens x vwb-lens y \Sigma \sharp v P is RR
  shows \sigma(x:y\mapsto_s v) \uparrow_S x:[P]_r^+ = (\sigma \uparrow_S x:[y:=_r (v \upharpoonright_e x) ;; P]_r^+)
  from assms(1,3) have \sigma(x:y\mapsto_s v) \uparrow_S x:[RR\ P]_r^+ = (\sigma \uparrow_S x:[y:=_r (v \upharpoonright_e x) ;; RR(P)]_r^+)
    by (rel-auto, metis+)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms Healthy-if)
qed
lemma rea-frame-ext-UINF-ind [frame]:
  a: [\prod x \cdot P x]_r^+ = (\prod x \cdot a: [P x]_r^+)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma rea-frame-ext-UINF-mem [frame]:
  a: [\bigcap x \in A \cdot P x]_r^+ = (\bigcap x \in A \cdot a: [P x]_r^+)
  by (rel-auto)
8.4
         Stateful Reactive specifications
definition rea-st-rel :: 's hrel \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rsp ([-]<sub>S</sub>) where
[upred-defs]: rea-st-rel b = (\lceil b \rceil_S \land \$tr' =_u \$tr)
definition rea-st-rel' :: 's hrel \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rsp ([-]s') where
[upred-defs]: rea-st-rel' b = R1(\lceil b \rceil_S)
definition rea-st-cond :: 's upred \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rsp ([-]<sub>S<</sub>) where
[upred-defs]: rea-st-cond b = R1(\lceil b \rceil_{S<})
definition rea-st-post :: 's upred \Rightarrow ('s, 't::trace, '\alpha, '\beta) rel-rsp ([-]<sub>S></sub>) where
[upred-defs]: rea-st-post b = R1(\lceil b \rceil_{S>})
lemma lift-state-pre-unrest [unrest]: x \bowtie (\$st)_v \Longrightarrow x \sharp \lceil P \rceil_{S<}
  by (rel-simp, simp add: lens-indep-def)
lemma rea-st-rel-unrest [unrest]:
  \llbracket x \bowtie (\$tr)_v; x \bowtie (\$tr')_v; x \bowtie (\$st)_v; x \bowtie (\$st')_v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sharp [P]_{S < t}
  by (simp add: add: rea-st-cond-def R1-def unrest lens-indep-sym)
lemma rea-st-cond-unrest [unrest]:
  \llbracket x \bowtie (\$tr)_v; x \bowtie (\$tr')_v; x \bowtie (\$st)_v \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \sharp [P]_{S<}
  by (simp add: add: rea-st-cond-def R1-def unrest lens-indep-sym)
lemma subst-st-cond [usubst]: [\sigma]_{S\sigma} \dagger [P]_{S<} = [\sigma \dagger P]_{S<}
```

```
by (rel-auto)
```

lemma rea-st-cond-R1 [closure]:  $[b]_{S<}$  is R1 by (rel-auto)

lemma rea-st-cond-R2c [closure]:  $[b]_{S<}$  is R2c by (rel-auto)

lemma rea-st-rel-RR [closure]: [P] $_S$  is RR using minus-zero-eq by (rel-auto)

**lemma** rea-st-rel'-RR [closure]:  $[P]_S$ ' is RR **by** (rel-auto)

lemma rea-st-post-RR [closure]:  $[b]_{S>}$  is RR by (rel-auto)

**lemma** st-subst-rel [usubst]:  $\sigma \dagger_S [P]_S = [\lceil \sigma \rceil_s \dagger P]_S$  **by** (rel-auto)

**lemma** st-rel-cond [rpred]:  $[P \triangleleft b \triangleright_r Q]_S = [P]_S \triangleleft b \triangleright_R [Q]_S$  **by** (rel-auto)

lemma st-rel-false [rpred]:  $[false]_S = false$ by (rel-auto)

lemma st-rel-skip [rpred]:  $[H]_S = (H_r :: ('s, 't::trace) \ rdes)$ by (rel-auto)

lemma st-rel-seq [rpred]:  $[P ;; Q]_S = [P]_S ;; [Q]_S$ by (rel-auto)

lemma st-rel-conj [rpred]:  $([P]_S \wedge [Q]_S) = [P \wedge Q]_S$  by (rel-auto)

lemma st-cond-disj [rpred]:  $([P]_{S<} \lor [Q]_{S<}) = [P \lor Q]_{S<}$  by (rel-auto)

**lemma** rea-st-cond-RR [closure]:  $[b]_{S<}$  is RR **by** (rule RR-intro, simp-all add: unrest closure)

lemma rea-st-cond-RC [closure]:  $[b]_{S<}$  is RC by (rule RC-intro, simp add: closure, rel-auto)

lemma rea-st-cond-true [rpred]: [true]<sub>S<</sub> = true<sub>r</sub> by (rel-auto)

**lemma** rea-st-cond-false [rpred]: [false]<sub>S<</sub> = false **by** (rel-auto)

```
lemma st-cond-not [rpred]: (\neg_r [P]_{S<}) = [\neg P]_{S<}
  by (rel-auto)
lemma st-cond-conj [rpred]: ([P]_{S<} \wedge [Q]_{S<}) = [P \wedge Q]_{S<}
  by (rel-auto)
lemma st-rel-assigns [rpred]:
  [\langle \sigma \rangle_a]_S = (\langle \sigma \rangle_r :: ('\alpha, 't::trace) \ rdes)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma cond-st-distr: (P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q) ;; R = (P ;; R \triangleleft b \triangleright_R Q ;; R)
  by (rel-auto)
lemma cond-st-miracle [rpred]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow P \triangleleft b \triangleright_R false = ([b]<sub>S<</sub> \land P)
  by (rel-blast)
lemma cond-st-true [rpred]: P \triangleleft true \triangleright_R Q = P
  by (rel-blast)
lemma cond-st-false [rpred]: P \triangleleft false \triangleright_R Q = Q
  by (rel-blast)
lemma st-cond-true-or [rpred]: P is R1 \Longrightarrow (R1 \text{ true} \triangleleft b \triangleright_R P) = ([b]_{S<} \vee P)
  by (rel-blast)
lemma st-cond-left-impl-RC-closed [closure]:
  P \text{ is } RC \Longrightarrow ([b]_{S<} \Rightarrow_r P) \text{ is } RC
  by (simp add: rea-impl-def rpred closure)
```

## 9 Reactive Weakest Preconditions

```
theory utp-rea-wp imports utp-rea-prog begin
```

end

Here, we create a weakest precondition calculus for reactive relations, using the recast boolean algebra and relational operators. Please see our journal paper [3] for more information.

```
definition wp\text{-}rea ::
('t::trace, '\alpha) \ hrel\text{-}rp \Rightarrow
('t, '\alpha) \ hrel\text{-}rp \Rightarrow
('t, '\alpha) \ hrel\text{-}rp \ (infix \ wp_r \ 60)
\text{where } [upred\text{-}defs] : P \ wp_r \ Q = (\neg_r \ P \ ;; \ (\neg_r \ Q))
\text{lemma } in\text{-}var\text{-}unrest\text{-}wp\text{-}rea \ [unrest] : } [\![\$x \ \sharp \ P; \ tr \bowtie x]\!] \Longrightarrow \$x \ \sharp \ (P \ wp_r \ Q)
\text{by } (simp \ add : \ wp\text{-}rea\text{-}def \ unrest \ R1\text{-}def \ rea\text{-}not\text{-}def})
\text{lemma } out\text{-}var\text{-}unrest\text{-}wp\text{-}rea \ [unrest] : } [\![\$x' \ \sharp \ Q; \ tr \bowtie x]\!] \Longrightarrow \$x' \ \sharp \ (P \ wp_r \ Q)
\text{by } (simp \ add : \ wp\text{-}rea\text{-}def \ unrest \ R1\text{-}def \ rea\text{-}not\text{-}def})
\text{lemma } wp\text{-}rea\text{-}R1 \ [closure] : P \ wp_r \ Q \ is \ R1
\text{by } (rel\text{-}auto)
```

```
lemma wp-rea-RR-closed [closure]: [P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RR] \implies P \text{ wp}_r Q \text{ is } RR
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def closure)
lemma wp-rea-impl-lemma:
  ((P wp_r Q) \Rightarrow_r (R1(P) ;; R1(Q \Rightarrow_r R))) = ((P wp_r Q) \Rightarrow_r (R1(P) ;; R1(R)))
  by (rel-auto, blast)
lemma wpR-impl-post-spec:
  assumes P is RR
 shows (P \ wp_r \ Q_1 \Rightarrow_r (P \ ;; (Q_1 \Rightarrow_r Q_2))) = (P \ ;; (Q_1 \Rightarrow_r Q_2))
  by (simp add: R1-segr-closure RR-implies-R1 assms rea-impl-def rea-not-R1 rea-not-not segr-or-distr
wp-rea-def)
lemma wpR-R1-right [wp]:
  P wp_r R1(Q) = P wp_r Q
 by (rel-auto)
lemma wp-rea-true [wp]: P wp<sub>r</sub> true = true<sub>r</sub>
  by (rel-auto)
lemma wp-rea-conj [wp]: P wp<sub>r</sub> (Q \wedge R) = (P wp<sub>r</sub> Q \wedge P wp<sub>r</sub> R)
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def seqr-or-distr)
lemma wp-rea-USUP-mem [wp]:
  A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow P \ wp_r \ (| \ | \ i \in A \cdot Q(i)) = (| \ | \ i \in A \cdot P \ wp_r \ Q(i))
  by (simp add: wp-rea-def seq-UINF-distl)
lemma wp-rea-Inf-pre [wp]:
  P \ wp_r \ (|\ |i \in \{0..n:nat\}.\ Q(i)) = (|\ |i \in \{0..n\}.\ P \ wp_r \ Q(i))
  by (simp add: wp-rea-def seq-SUP-distl)
lemma wp-rea-div [wp]:
  (\neg_r \ P \ ;; \ true_r) = true_r \implies true_r \ wp_r \ P = false
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def rpred, rel-blast)
lemma wp-rea-st-cond-div [wp]:
  P \neq true \Longrightarrow true_r \ wp_r \ [P]_{S<} = false
 by (rel-auto)
lemma wp-rea-cond [wp]:
  out\alpha \sharp b \Longrightarrow (P \triangleleft b \triangleright Q) wp_r R = P wp_r R \triangleleft b \triangleright Q wp_r R
  by (simp add: wp-rea-def cond-seq-left-distr, rel-auto)
lemma wp-rea-RC-false [wp]:
  P \text{ is } RC \Longrightarrow (\neg_r P) \text{ } wp_r \text{ } false = P
 by (metis Healthy-if RC1-def RC-implies-RC1 rea-not-false wp-rea-def)
lemma wp-rea-seq [wp]:
 assumes Q is R1
 shows (P ;; Q) wp_r R = P wp_r (Q wp_r R) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have ?rhs = R1 (\neg P ;; R1 (Q ;; R1 (\neg R)))
   by (simp add: wp-rea-def rea-not-def R1-negate-R1 assms)
  also have ... = R1 (\neg P ;; (Q ;; R1 (\neg R)))
   by (metis Healthy-if R1-seqr assms)
```

```
also have ... = R1 (¬ (P ;; Q) ;; R1 (¬ R))
    by (simp add: seqr-assoc)
 finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: wp-rea-def rea-not-def)
qed
lemma wp-rea-skip [wp]:
 assumes Q is R1
 shows II wp_r Q = Q
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def rpred assms Healthy-if)
lemma wp-rea-rea-skip [wp]:
 assumes Q is RR
 shows II_r wp_r Q = Q
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def rpred closure assms Healthy-if)
lemma power-wp-rea-RR-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket R \text{ is } RR; P \text{ is } RR \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R \hat{} i \text{ } wp_r P \text{ is } RR
  by (induct i, simp-all add: wp closure)
lemma wp-rea-rea-assigns [wp]:
  assumes P is RR
 shows \langle \sigma \rangle_r \ wp_r \ P = \lceil \sigma \rceil_{S\sigma} \dagger P
proof -
  have \langle \sigma \rangle_r \ wp_r \ (RR \ P) = [\sigma]_{S\sigma} \dagger (RR \ P)
   by (rel-auto)
 thus ?thesis
    by (metis Healthy-def assms)
lemma wp-rea-miracle [wp]: false wp<sub>r</sub> Q = true_r
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def)
lemma wp-rea-disj [wp]: (P \vee Q) wp<sub>r</sub> R = (P wp_r R \wedge Q wp_r R)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma wp-rea-UINF [wp]:
 assumes A \neq \{\}
 shows (   x \in A \cdot P(x) ) \ wp_r \ Q = (  x \in A \cdot P(x) \ wp_r \ Q )
 \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add\colon wp\text{-}rea\text{-}def\ rea\text{-}not\text{-}def\ seq\text{-}UINF\text{-}distr\ not\text{-}UINF\ R1\text{-}UINF\ assms})
lemma wp-rea-choice [wp]:
  (P \sqcap Q) wp_r R = (P wp_r R \wedge Q wp_r R)
 by (rel-blast)
lemma wp-rea-UINF-ind [wp]:
  (\prod i \cdot P(i)) wp_r Q = (\coprod i \cdot P(i) wp_r Q)
 \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add\colon wp\text{-}rea\text{-}def\ rea\text{-}not\text{-}def\ seq\text{-}UINF\text{-}distr'\ not\text{-}UINF\text{-}ind\ R1\text{-}UINF\text{-}ind)
lemma rea-assume-wp [wp]:
 assumes P is RC
 shows ([b]^{\top}_r \ wp_r \ P) = ([b]_{S<} \Rightarrow_r P)
 have ([b]^{\top}_r wp_r RC P) = ([b]_{S<} \Rightarrow_r RC P)
    by (rel-auto)
```

```
thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Healthy-if assms)
lemma rea-star-wp [wp]:
  assumes P is RR Q is RR
  shows P^{\star r} wp_r Q = (\bigsqcup i \cdot P \hat{\ } i \ wp_r \ Q)
proof
 have P^{\star r} wp_r Q = (Q \wedge P^+ wp_r Q)
   by (simp add: assms rrel-theory.Star-alt-def wp-rea-choice wp-rea-rea-skip)
 also have ... = (II \ wp_r \ Q \land (| \ | \ i \cdot P \ \hat{\ } Suc \ i \ wp_r \ Q))
   by (simp add: uplus-power-def wp closure assms)
  also have ... = (   i \cdot P \hat{\ } i \ wp_r \ Q )
  proof -
   have P^{\star} wp_r Q = P^{\star r} wp_r Q
      by (metis (no-types) RA1 assms(2) rea-no-RR rea-skip-unit(2) rrel-theory.Star-def wp-rea-def)
   then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: calculation ustar-def wp-rea-UINF-ind)
  qed
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma wp-rea-R2-closed [closure]:
  \llbracket P \text{ is } R2; Q \text{ is } R2 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P wp_r Q \text{ is } R2
 by (simp add: wp-rea-def closure)
lemma wp-rea-false-RC1': P is R2 \Longrightarrow RC1(P wp_r false) = P wp_r false
  by (simp add: wp-rea-def RC1-def closure rpred seqr-assoc)
lemma wp-rea-false-RC1: P is R2 \Longrightarrow P wp<sub>r</sub> false is RC1
 by (simp add: Healthy-def wp-rea-false-RC1')
lemma wp-rea-false-RR:
  \llbracket \$ok \ \sharp \ P; \$wait \ \sharp \ P; \ P \ is \ R2 \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ wp_r \ false \ is \ RR
 by (rule RR-R2-intro, simp-all add: unrest closure)
lemma wp-rea-false-RC:
  \llbracket \$ok \ \sharp \ P; \$wait \ \sharp \ P; \ P \ is \ R2 \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ wp_r \ false \ is \ RC
 by (rule RC-intro', simp-all add: wp-rea-false-RC1 wp-rea-false-RR)
lemma wp-rea-RC1: [P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RC] \implies P \text{ wp}_r Q \text{ is } RC1
 \mathbf{by}\ (\textit{rule Healthy-intro}, \textit{simp add: wp-rea-def RC1-def rpred closure seqr-assoc}\ RC1\text{-}prop\ RC\text{-}implies\text{-}RC1)
lemma wp-rea-RC [closure]: \llbracket P \text{ is } RR; Q \text{ is } RC \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \text{ wp}_r Q \text{ is } RC
  by (rule RC-intro', simp-all add: wp-rea-RC1 closure)
lemma wpR-power-RC-closed [closure]:
 assumes P is RR Q is RC
 shows P \cap i wp_r Q is RC
  by (metis RC-implies-RR RR-implies-R1 assms power-power-eq-if power-Suc-RR-closed wp-rea-RC
wp-rea-skip)
```

end

# 10 Reactive Hoare Logic

```
theory utp-rea-hoare
  imports utp-rea-prog
begin
definition hoare-rp :: '\alpha upred \Rightarrow ('\alpha, real pos) rdes \Rightarrow '\alpha upred \Rightarrow bool (\{-\}/\ -/\ \{-\}_r) where
[upred-defs]: hoare-rp p \ Q \ r = ((\lceil p \rceil_{S <} \Rightarrow \lceil r \rceil_{S >}) \sqsubseteq Q)
lemma hoare-rp-conseq:
   \llbracket \ `p \Rightarrow p'`; \ `q' \Rightarrow q`; \ \Pp' S \Pq' \}_r \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \Pp S \Pq \}_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma hoare-rp-weaken:
   [\![ p \Rightarrow p' ; \{\![ p' \}\!] S \{\![ q \}\!]_r ]\!] \Longrightarrow \{\![ p \}\!] S \{\![ q \}\!]_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma hoare-rp-strengthen:
   [\![ \ `q' \Rightarrow q`; \{\!\{p\}\!\} S\{\!\{q'\}\!\}_r \ ]\!] \Longrightarrow \{\!\{p\}\!\} S\{\!\{q\}\!\}_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma false-pre-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]: \{false\}P\{q\}_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma true-post-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]: \{p\} Q\{true\}_r
  by (rel-auto)
lemma miracle-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]: \{p\} false \{q\}<sub>r</sub>
  by (rel-auto)
lemma assigns-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]: 'p \Rightarrow \sigma \dagger q' \Longrightarrow \{p\} \langle \sigma \rangle_r \{q\}_r
  by rel-auto
lemma skip-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]: \{p\}II_r\{p\}_r
  by rel-auto
lemma seq-hoare-rp: [ { \{p\} Q_1 { \{s\}_r : \{s\} Q_2 { \{r\}_r } \} } \Longrightarrow { \{p\} Q_1 : ; Q_2 { \{r\}_r } \} }
  by (rel-auto)
lemma seq-est-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]:
   [\![ \{true\} Q_1 \{p\}_r ; \{p\} Q_2 \{p\}_r ]\!] \Longrightarrow \{true\} Q_1 ;; Q_2 \{p\}_r ]\!]
  by (rel-auto)
lemma seq-inv-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]:
   by (rel-auto)
lemma cond-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]:
    \llbracket \hspace{0.1cm} \{\hspace{0.05cm} b \hspace{0.1cm} \wedge \hspace{0.1cm} p\} P \{\hspace{0.05cm} r\}_r; \hspace{0.1cm} \{\hspace{0.05cm} \neg b \hspace{0.1cm} \wedge \hspace{0.1cm} p\}\hspace{0.05cm} Q \{\hspace{0.05cm} r\}_r \hspace{0.1cm} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \{\hspace{0.05cm} p\}\hspace{0.05cm} P \hspace{0.1cm} \triangleleft \hspace{0.1cm} b \hspace{0.1cm} \triangleright_R \hspace{0.1cm} Q \{\hspace{0.05cm} r\}\hspace{0.05cm} r\}_r \}
  by (rel-auto)
lemma repeat-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]:
   {p}Q{p}_r \Longrightarrow {p}Q^n \cap {n}{p}_r
  by (induct\ n,\ rel-auto+)
lemma UINF-ind-hoare-rp [hoare-safe]:
```

end

# 11 Meta-theory for Generalised Reactive Processes

```
theory utp-reactive
imports
utp-rea-core
utp-rea-event
utp-rea-healths
utp-rea-parallel
utp-rea-rel
utp-rea-cond
utp-rea-prog
utp-rea-wp
utp-rea-hoare
begin end
```

## References

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