Kleene Algebra in Unifying Theories of Programming

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Abstract

This development links Isabelle/UTP to the mechanised Kleene Algebra (KA) hiearchy for Isabelle/HOL. We substantiate the required KA laws, and provides a large body of additional theorems for alphabetised relations which are provided by the KA library. Additionally, we show how such theorems can be lifted to a subclass of UTP theories, provided certain conditions hold.

Contents

1	Kle	ene Algebra and UTP	1
	1.1	Syntax setup	1
	1.2	Kleene Algebra Instantiations	2
	1.3	Derived Laws	3
	1.4	UTP Theories with Kleene Algebra	3

1 Kleene Algebra and UTP

```
 \begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ utp\text{-}kleene \\ \textbf{imports} \\ KAT\text{-}and\text{-}DRA.KAT \\ UTP.utp \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

This theory instantiates the Kleene Algebra [6] (KA) hierarchy, mechanised in Isabelle/HOL by Armstrong, Gomes, Struth et al [1, 4, 2]., for Isabelle/UTP alphabetised relations [3, 5]. Specifically, we substantiate the required dioid and KA laws in the type class hierarchy, which allows us to make use of all theorems proved in the former work. Moreover, we also prove an important result that a subclass of UTP theories, which we call "Kleene UTP theories", always form Kleene algebras. The proof of the latter is obtained by lifting laws from the KA hierarchy.

1.1 Syntax setup

It is necessary to replace parts of the KA syntax to ensure compatibility with UTP. We therefore delete various bits of notation, and hide some constants.

```
purge-notation star (-* [101] 100)
recall-syntax
purge-notation n-op (n - [90] 91)
purge-notation ts-ord (infix \sqsubseteq 50)
```

```
notation n\text{-}op\ (\mathbf{n}[\text{-}])
notation t\ (\mathbf{n}^2[\text{-}])
notation ts\text{-}ord\ (\text{infix}\ \sqsubseteq_t\ 50)
```

hide-const t

1.2 Kleene Algebra Instantiations

Next, import the laws of Kleene Algebra into the UTP relational calculus. We show that relations form a dioid and a Kleene algebra via two locales, the interpretation of which exports a large library of algebraic laws.

```
interpretation urel-dioid: dioid
 where plus = (\sqcap) and times = (;;_h) and less-eq = less-eq and less = less
proof
 fix P Q R :: '\alpha hrel
 show (P \sqcap Q) ;; R = (P ;; R) \sqcap (Q ;; R)
   by (simp add: upred-semiring.distrib-right)
  \mathbf{show}\ (Q \sqsubseteq P) = (P \sqcap Q = Q)
   by (simp add: semilattice-sup-class.le-iff-sup)
 show (P < Q) = (Q \sqsubseteq P \land \neg P = Q)
   by (simp add: less-le)
 \mathbf{show}\ P\sqcap P=P
   by simp
qed
interpretation urel-ka: kleene-algebra
 where plus = (\sqcap) and times = (::_h) and one = skip - r and zero = false_h and less - eq = less - eq and
less = less and star = ustar
proof
 fix P Q R :: '\alpha hrel
 show II :: P = P by simp
 \mathbf{show}\ P\ ;;\ II=P\ \mathbf{by}\ simp
 show false \sqcap P = P by simp
 show false ;; P = false by simp
 show P;; false = false by simp
 show P^* \sqsubseteq II \sqcap (P ;; P^*)
   using ustar-sub-unfoldl by blast
  show Q \sqsubseteq R \sqcap (P ;; Q) \Longrightarrow Q \sqsubseteq P^* ;; R
   by (simp add: ustar-inductl)
 show Q \sqsubseteq R \sqcap (Q ;; P) \Longrightarrow Q \sqsubseteq R ;; P^*
   by (simp add: ustar-inductr)
We also show that UTP relations form a Kleene Algebra with Tests [7, 4] (KAT).
interpretation urel-kat: kat
 where plus = (\sqcap) and times = (;;_h) and one = skip-r and zero = false_h and less-eq = less-eq and
less = less and star = ustar and n-op = \lambda x. II \wedge (\neg x)
 by (unfold-locales, rel-auto+)
We can now access the laws of KA and KAT for UTP relations as below.
\mathbf{thm} urel-ka.star-inductr-var
thm urel-ka.star-trans
thm urel-ka.star-square
thm urel-ka.independence1
```

1.3 Derived Laws

```
We prove that UTP assumptions are tests.
```

```
lemma test-rassume [simp]: urel-kat.test [b]^{\top} by (simp add: urel-kat.test-def, rel-auto)
```

The KAT laws can be used to prove results like the one below.

```
lemma while-kat-form:
  while b do P od = ([b]^{\top}; P)^{\star}; [(\neg b)]^{\top} (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have 1:(II::'a \ hrel) \ \sqcap \ ((II::'a \ hrel) \ ;; \ [(\neg \ b)]^{\top}) = II
    \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis}\ \mathit{assume-true}\ \mathit{test-rassume}\ \mathit{urel-kat.test-absorb1})
  have ?lhs = (([b]^\top ;; P) \sqcap ([(\neg b)]^\top ;; II))^* ;; [(\neg b)]^\top
    by (simp add: while-star-form rcond-rassume-expand)
  also have ... = (([b]^{\top} ;; P)^{\star} ;; [(\neg b)]^{\top \star})^{\star} ;; [(\neg b)]^{\top}
    \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis}\ \mathit{seqr-right-unit}\ \mathit{urel-ka.star-denest})
  also have ... = (([b]^{\top} ;; P)^{*} ;; (II \sqcap [(\neg b)]^{\top})^{*})^{*} ;; [(\neg b)]^{\top}
    by (metis urel-ka.star2)
  also have ... = (([b]^{\top} ;; P)^{*} ;; (II)^{*})^{*} ;; [(\neg b)]^{\top}
    by (metis 1 segr-left-unit)
  also have ... = (([b]^{\top} ;; P)^{*})^{*} ;; [(\neg b)]^{\top}
    by (metis urel-ka.mult-oner urel-ka.star-one)
  also have \dots = ?rhs
    by (metis urel-ka.star-invol)
  finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma uplus-invol [simp]: (P^+)^+ = P^+
  by (metis RA1 uplus-def urel-ka.conway.dagger-trans-eq urel-ka.star-denest-var-2 urel-ka.star-invol)
lemma uplus-alt-def: P^+ = P^*;; P
  by (simp add: uplus-def urel-ka.star-slide-var)
```

1.4 UTP Theories with Kleene Algebra

A Kleene UTP theory is continuous UTP theory with left and right units, and the top element as a left zero. The star in such a context has already been defined by lifting the relational Kleene star. Here, we use the KA theorems obtained above to provide corresponding theorems for a Kleene UTP theory.

by (simp add: RA1 utp-star-def)

qed

```
lemma Star-Healthy [closure]:
   assumes P is \mathcal{H}
   shows P \star is \mathcal{H}
   by (simp add: assms closure Star-alt-def)
lemma Star-unfoldl:
    P \star \sqsubseteq \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I} \sqcap (P ;; P \star)
   by (simp add: RA1 utp-star-def)
lemma Star-inductl:
    assumes R is \mathcal{H} Q \sqsubseteq (P ;; Q) \sqcap R
   shows Q \sqsubseteq P \star ;; R
proof -
   from assms(2) have Q \sqsubseteq R \ Q \sqsubseteq P \ ;; \ Q
        by auto
    thus ?thesis
        by (simp add: Unit-Left assms(1) upred-semiring.mult-assoc urel-ka.star-inductl utp-star-def)
qed
lemma Star-invol:
    assumes P is \mathcal{H}
   shows P\star\star = P\star
   by (metis (no-types) RA1 Unit-Left Unit-self assms urel-ka.star-invol urel-ka.star-sim3 utp-star-def)
lemma Star-test:
    assumes P is \mathcal{H} utp-test P
   shows P \star = \mathcal{I} \mathcal{I}
   \textbf{by} \ (\textit{metis utp-star-def Star-alt-def Unit-Right Unit-self assms semilattice-sup-class.sup. absorb 1 semilattice-sup-class.sup-by (\textit{metis utp-star-def Star-alt-def Unit-Right Unit-self assms semilattice-sup-class.sup-absorb 1 semilattice-sup-class.sup-by (\textit{metis utp-star-def Star-alt-def Unit-Right Unit-self assms semilattice-sup-class.sup-absorb 1 semilattice-sup-absorb 1 semila
urel-ka.star-inductr-var-eq2 urel-ka.star-sim1 utp-test-def)
lemma Star-lemma-1:
    P \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \Longrightarrow \mathcal{II} \text{ } ;; P^* \text{ } ;; \mathcal{II} = P^* \text{ } ;; \mathcal{II}
   by (metis utp-star-def Star-Healthy Unit-Left)
lemma Star-lemma-2:
    assumes P is \mathcal{H} Q is \mathcal{H}
    shows (P^* :: Q^* :: \mathcal{II})^* :: \mathcal{II} = (P^* :: Q^*)^* :: \mathcal{II}
   by (metis (no-types) assms RA1 Star-lemma-1 Unit-self urel-ka.star-sim3)
lemma Star-denest:
   assumes P is \mathcal{H} Q is \mathcal{H}
   shows (P \sqcap Q)\star = (P\star ;; Q\star)\star
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) RA1 utp-star-def Star-lemma-1 Star-lemma-2 assms urel-ka.star-denest)
{\bf lemma}~\textit{Star-denest-disj}\colon
   assumes P is \mathcal{H} Q is \mathcal{H}
    shows (P \vee Q)\star = (P\star :: Q\star)\star
   by (simp add: disj-upred-def Star-denest assms)
lemma Star-unfoldl-eq:
    assumes P is \mathcal{H}
   \mathbf{shows}\ \mathcal{II}\ \sqcap\ (P\ ;;\ P\star)=P\star
   by (simp add: RA1 utp-star-def)
```

```
lemma uplus-Star-def:
 assumes P is \mathcal{H}
 shows P^+ = (P :; P \star)
 by (metis (full-types) RA1 utp-star-def Unit-Left Unit-Right assms uplus-def urel-ka.conway.dagger-slide)
lemma Star-trade-skip:
  P \text{ is } \mathcal{H} \Longrightarrow \mathcal{II} ;; P^* = P^* ;; \mathcal{II}
 by (simp add: Unit-Left Unit-Right urel-ka.star-sim3)
lemma Star-slide:
 assumes P is \mathcal{H}
 shows (P :; P \star) = (P \star :; P) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 have ?lhs = P ;; P^* ;; II
   by (simp add: utp-star-def)
  also have ... = P :: \mathcal{II} :: P^*
   by (simp add: Star-trade-skip assms)
 also have ... = P;; P^*
   by (simp add: RA1 Unit-Right assms)
  also have ... = P^*;; P
   by (simp add: urel-ka.star-slide-var)
 also have \dots = ?rhs
   by (metis RA1 utp-star-def Unit-Left assms)
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma Star-unfoldr-eq:
 assumes P is \mathcal{H}
 shows \mathcal{II} \sqcap (P \star :: P) = P \star
 using Star-slide Star-unfoldl-eq assms by auto
lemma Star-inductr:
 assumes P is \mathcal{H} R is \mathcal{H} Q \sqsubseteq P \sqcap (Q ;; R)
 shows Q \sqsubseteq P;;R\star
 by (metis (full-types) RA1 Star-def Star-trade-skip Unit-Right assms urel-ka.star-inductr')
lemma Star-Top: T \star = II
 by (simp add: Star-test top-healthy utest-Top)
end
end
```

References

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