

Mathematical Toolkit for Isabelle/UTP

Simon Foster

Pedro Ribeiro

Frank Zeyda

March 2, 2018

Abstract

This document describes our mathematical toolkit for Isabelle/UTP, which provides a foundational collection of definition, theorems, and proof facilities. This includes extensions to existing HOL libraries, such as for list and partial functions, and also new type definitions, theorems, and Isabelle/HOL commands.

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Extra Lens Laws	3
2.1	Mapper Lenses	4
2.2	Tactic	5
3	Lists: extra functions and properties	5
3.1	Useful Abbreviations	6
3.2	List Lookup	6
3.3	Extra List Theorems	6
3.3.1	Map	6
3.3.2	Sorted Lists	6
3.3.3	List Update	9
3.3.4	Drop While and Take While	9
3.3.5	Last and But Last	10
3.3.6	Prefixes and Strict Prefixes	11
3.3.7	Lexicographic Order	14
3.4	Distributed Concatenation	15
3.5	List Domain and Range	16
3.6	Extracting List Elements	16
3.7	Filtering a list according to a set	18
3.8	Minus on lists	18
4	Infinite Sequences	20
5	Finite Sets: extra functions and properties	26
6	Countable Sets: Extra functions and properties	31
6.1	Extra syntax	31
6.2	Countable set functions	31

7	Map Type: extra functions and properties	37
7.1	Functional Relations	37
7.2	Graphing Maps	38
7.3	Map Application	40
7.4	Map Membership	40
7.5	Preimage	40
7.6	Minus operation for maps	40
7.7	Map Bind	41
7.8	Range Restriction	41
7.9	Map Inverse and Identity	42
7.10	Merging of compatible maps	49
7.11	Conversion between lists and maps	50
7.12	Map Comprehension	50
7.13	Sorted lists from maps	51
7.14	Extra map lemmas	52
8	Alternative List Lexicographic Order	52
9	Partial Functions	53
9.1	Partial function type and operations	53
9.2	Algebraic laws	55
9.3	Membership, application, and update	56
9.4	Domain laws	57
9.5	Range laws	58
9.6	Domain restriction laws	58
9.7	Range restriction laws	59
9.8	Graph laws	60
9.9	Entries	60
9.10	Summation	60
10	Finite Functions	61
10.1	Finite function type and operations	61
10.2	Algebraic laws	63
10.3	Membership, application, and update	64
10.4	Domain laws	65
10.5	Range laws	66
10.6	Domain restriction laws	66
10.7	Range restriction laws	66
10.8	Graph laws	67
11	Infinity Supplement	67
11.1	Type class <i>infinite</i>	67
11.2	Infinity Theorems	67
11.3	Instantiations	69
12	Positive Subtypes	69
12.1	Type Definition	69
12.2	Operators	70
12.3	Instantiations	70
12.4	Theorems	71

12.5 Transfer to Reals	72
13 Recall Undeclarations	73
13.1 ML File Import	73
13.2 Outer Commands	73
14 Injection Universes	73
15 Trace Algebras	74
15.1 Ordered Semigroups	74
15.2 Monoid Subclasses	75
15.3 Trace Algebras	75
15.4 Models	78
16 Meta-theory for UTP Toolkit	80

1 Introduction

This document contains the description of our mathematical toolkit for Isabelle/UTP [2, 4, 5, 8], a mechanisation of Hoare and He’s *Unifying Theories of Programming* [6, 1]. The toolkit provides a foundational collection of additional HOL theorems, new abstract types, and proof facilities, upon which Isabelle/UTP depends. In brief, the toolkit contains the following principal items:

- additional laws and functions for the list, map (partial functions), countable set, and finite set types;
- type definitions for partial and finite functions, together with additional functions and laws derived from the Z mathematical toolkit [7];
- positive subtypes of existing types;
- trace algebras, which underlie generalised reactive processes in UTP [3];
- infinite sequences;
- injection universes;
- the “total recall” package, which allows us to precisely control overriding of existing syntax annotations.

A few other theories exist that add smaller utilities and additional laws.

2 Extra Lens Laws

```
theory Lens-Extra
  imports
    Optics.Lenses
    HOL-Eisbach.Eisbach
begin
```

```
lemma comp-weak-lens: [ weak-lens x; weak-lens y ]  $\implies$  weak-lens (x ;L y)
```

by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: lens-comp-def)

lemma *list-augment-last* [simp]:

list-augment (*xs* @ [*y*]) (length *xs*) *z* = *xs* @ [*z*]

by (induct *xs*, simp-all)

lemma *lens-get-put-quasi-commute*:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } Y; X \subseteq_L Y \rrbracket \implies \text{get}_Y (\text{put}_X s v) = \text{put}_{X /_L Y} (\text{get}_Y s) v$

proof –

assume *a1*: *vwb-lens* *Y*

assume *a2*: $X \subseteq_L Y$

have $\bigwedge l \text{ la. } \text{put}_l ;_L \text{ la} = (\lambda b c. \text{put}_{\text{la}} (b::'b) (\text{put}_l (\text{get}_{\text{la}} b::'a) (c::'c)))$

by (simp add: lens-comp-def)

then have $\bigwedge l \text{ la } b c. \text{get}_l (\text{put}_{\text{la}} ;_L l (b::'b) (c::'c)) = \text{put}_{\text{la}} (\text{get}_l b::'a) c \vee \neg \text{weak-lens } l$

by force

then show ?thesis

using *a2 a1* by (metis lens-quotient-comp vwb-lens-wb wb-lens-def)

qed

lemma *lens-put-of-quotient*:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } Y; X \subseteq_L Y \rrbracket \implies \text{put}_Y s (\text{put}_{X /_L Y} v_2 v_1) = \text{put}_X (\text{put}_Y s v_2) v_1$

proof –

assume *a1*: *vwb-lens* *Y*

assume *a2*: $X \subseteq_L Y$

have *f3*: $\bigwedge l b. \text{put}_l (b::'b) (\text{get}_l b::'a) = b \vee \neg \text{vwb-lens } l$

by force

have *f4*: $\bigwedge b c. \text{put}_{X /_L Y} (\text{get}_Y b) c = \text{get}_Y (\text{put}_X b c)$

using *a2 a1* by (simp add: lens-get-put-quasi-commute)

have $\bigwedge b c a. \text{put}_Y (\text{put}_X b c) a = \text{put}_Y b a$

using *a2 a1* by (simp add: sublens-put-put)

then show ?thesis

using *f4 f3 a1* by (metis mwb-lens.put-put mwb-lens-def vwb-lens-mwb weak-lens.put-get)

qed

lemma *lens-override-idem* [simp]:

vwb-lens *X* $\implies S \oplus_L S \text{ on } X = S$

by (simp add: lens-override-def)

lemma *lens-override-put-right-in*:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } A; X \subseteq_L A \rrbracket \implies S_1 \oplus_L (\text{put}_X S_2 v) \text{ on } A = \text{put}_X (S_1 \oplus_L S_2 \text{ on } A) v$

by (simp add: lens-override-def lens-get-put-quasi-commute lens-put-of-quotient)

lemma *lens-override-put-right-out*:

$\llbracket \text{vwb-lens } A; X \bowtie A \rrbracket \implies S_1 \oplus_L (\text{put}_X S_2 v) \text{ on } A = (S_1 \oplus_L S_2 \text{ on } A)$

by (simp add: lens-override-def lens-indep.lens-put-irr2)

lemma *bij-lens-intro*: $\llbracket \text{weak-lens } L; \bigwedge \sigma \varrho. \text{put}_L \sigma (\text{get}_L \varrho) = \varrho \rrbracket \implies \text{bij-lens } L$

using *bij-lens.intro* *bij-lens-axioms.intro* by blast

2.1 Mapper Lenses

definition *lmap-lens* ::

$((\alpha \Rightarrow \beta) \Rightarrow (\gamma \Rightarrow \delta)) \Rightarrow$

$((\beta \Rightarrow \alpha) \Rightarrow \delta \Rightarrow \gamma) \Rightarrow$

$(\gamma \Rightarrow \alpha) \Rightarrow$

```

('β ⇒ 'α) ⇒
('δ ⇒ 'γ) where
[lens-defs]:
lmap-lens f g h l = ()
lens-get = f (get_l),
lens-put = g o (put_l) o h ()

```

The parse translation below yields a heterogeneous mapping lens for any record type. This is achieved through the utility function above that constructs a functorial lens. This takes as input a heterogeneous mapping function that lifts a function on a record’s extension type to an update on the entire record, and also the record’s “more” function. The first input is given twice as it has different polymorphic types, being effectively a type functor construction which are not explicitly supported by HOL. We note that the *more-update* function does something similar to the extension lifting, but is not precisely suitable here since it only considers homogeneous functions, namely of type $'a \Rightarrow 'a$ rather than $'a \Rightarrow 'b$.

syntax

```
-lmap :: id ⇒ logic (lmap[-])
```

ML \langle

```

fun lmap-tr [Free (name, -)] =
  let
    val extend = Free (name ^ .extend, dummyT);
    val truncate = Free (name ^ .truncate, dummyT);
    val more = Free (name ^ .more, dummyT);
    val map-ext = Abs (f, dummyT,
      Abs (r, dummyT,
        extend $ (truncate $ Bound 0) $ (Bound 1 $ (more $ (Bound 0))))))
  in
    Const (@{const-syntax lmap-lens}, dummyT) $ map-ext $ map-ext $ more
  end
| lmap-tr - = raise Match;

```

parse-translation $\langle [(@\{\text{syntax-const } -\text{lmap}\}, K \text{ lmap-tr})] \rangle$

2.2 Tactic

A simple tactic for simplifying lens expressions

declare *split-paired-all* [*alpha-splits*]

method *lens-simp* = (*simp add: alpha-splits lens-defs prod.case-eq-if*)

end

3 Lists: extra functions and properties

theory *List-Extra*

imports

```

Main
HOL-Library.Sublist
HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
HOL-Library.Prefix-Order

```

begin

3.1 Useful Abbreviations

abbreviation $list\text{-}sum\ xs \equiv foldr\ (op\ +)\ xs\ 0$

3.2 List Lookup

The following variant of the standard nth function returns \perp if the index is out of range.

primrec

$nth\text{-}el :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a\ option\ (-\langle-\rangle_l\ [90,\ 0]\ 91)$

where

$\llbracket \langle i \rangle_l = None$

$\mid (x \# xs) \langle i \rangle_l = (case\ i\ of\ 0 \Rightarrow Some\ x \mid Suc\ j \Rightarrow xs\ \langle j \rangle_l)$

lemma $nth\text{-}el\text{-}appendl[simp]: i < length\ xs \Longrightarrow (xs\ @\ ys) \langle i \rangle_l = xs \langle i \rangle_l$

apply $(induct\ xs\ arbitrary:\ i)$

apply $simp$

apply $(case\text{-}tac\ i)$

apply $simp\text{-}all$

done

lemma $nth\text{-}el\text{-}appendr[simp]: length\ xs \leq i \Longrightarrow (xs\ @\ ys) \langle i \rangle_l = ys \langle i - length\ xs \rangle_l$

apply $(induct\ xs\ arbitrary:\ i)$

apply $simp$

apply $(case\text{-}tac\ i)$

apply $simp\text{-}all$

done

3.3 Extra List Theorems

3.3.1 Map

lemma $map\text{-}nth\text{-}Cons\text{-}atLeastLessThan:$

$map\ (nth\ (x \# xs))\ [Suc\ m..<n] = map\ (nth\ xs)\ [m..<n - 1]$

proof $-$

have $nth\ xs = nth\ (x \# xs) \circ Suc$

by $auto$

hence $map\ (nth\ xs)\ [m..<n - 1] = map\ (nth\ (x \# xs) \circ Suc)\ [m..<n - 1]$

by $simp$

also have $\dots = map\ (nth\ (x \# xs))\ (map\ Suc\ [m..<n - 1])$

by $simp$

also have $\dots = map\ (nth\ (x \# xs))\ [Suc\ m..<n]$

by $(metis\ Suc\text{-}diff\text{-}1\ le\ 0\text{-}eq\ length\text{-}upt\ list.\text{simps}(8)\ list.\text{size}(3)\ map\text{-}Suc\text{-}upt\ not\text{-}less\ upt\ 0)$

finally show $?thesis\ ..$

qed

3.3.2 Sorted Lists

lemma $sorted\text{-}last\ [simp]: \llbracket x \in set\ xs; sorted\ xs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow x \leq last\ xs$

apply $(induct\ xs)$

apply $(auto)$

apply $(metis\ last\text{-}in\text{-}set\ sorted\text{-}Cons)+$

done

lemma $sorted\text{-}map: \llbracket sorted\ xs; mono\ f \rrbracket \Longrightarrow sorted\ (map\ f\ xs)$

by $(simp\ add:\ monoD\ sorted\text{-}equals\text{-}nth\text{-}mono)$

```

lemma sorted-distinct [intro]:  $\llbracket \text{sorted } (xs); \text{distinct}(xs) \rrbracket \implies (\forall i < \text{length } xs - 1. xs[i] < xs[i + 1])$ 
  apply (induct xs)
  apply (auto)
  apply (metis Suc-mono distinct.simps(2) length-Cons lessI less-SucI less-le nth-Cons-Suc nth-eq-iff-index-eq
sorted-equals-nth-mono)
done

```

Is the given list a permutation of the given set?

definition is-sorted-list-of-set :: ('a::ord) set \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool **where**
is-sorted-list-of-set A xs = $((\forall i < \text{length}(xs) - 1. xs[i] < xs[i + 1])) \wedge \text{set}(xs) = A$)

```

lemma sorted-is-sorted-list-of-set:
  assumes is-sorted-list-of-set A xs
  shows sorted(xs) and distinct(xs)
using assms proof (induct xs arbitrary: A)
  show sorted []
    by auto
next
  show distinct []
    by auto
next
  fix A :: 'a set
  case (Cons x xs) note hyps = this
  assume isl: is-sorted-list-of-set A (x # xs)
  hence srt:  $(\forall i < \text{length } xs - \text{Suc } 0. xs[i] < xs[\text{Suc } i])$ 
    using less-diff-conv by (auto simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
  with hyps(1) have srt_d: sorted xs
    by (simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
  with isl show sorted (x # xs)
    apply (auto simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
    apply (metis length-pos-if-in-set less-imp-le nth-Cons-0 sorted.simps sorted-many sorted-single)
  done
from srt hyps(2) have distinct xs
  by (simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
with isl show distinct (x # xs)
proof -
  have  $(\forall n. \neg n < \text{length } (x \# xs) - 1 \vee (x \# xs)[n] < (x \# xs)[n + 1]) \wedge \text{set } (x \# xs) = A$ 
    by (meson is-sorted-list-of-set A (x # xs) is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis Nat.add-0-right One-nat-def distinct xs sorted (x # xs) add-Suc-right diff-Suc-Suc
diff-zero distinct.simps(2) insert-iff length-pos-if-in-set linorder-not-less list.set(2) list.simps(1) list.simps(3)
list.size(3) list.size(4) not-less-iff-gr-or-eq nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc sorted.cases)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma is-sorted-list-of-set-alt-def:
  is-sorted-list-of-set A xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  sorted (xs)  $\wedge$  distinct (xs)  $\wedge$  set(xs) = A
  apply (auto intro: sorted-is-sorted-list-of-set)
  apply (auto simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
  apply (metis Nat.add-0-right One-nat-def add-Suc-right sorted-distinct)
  done

```

definition sorted-list-of-set-alt :: ('a::ord) set \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
sorted-list-of-set-alt A =
(if (A = {}) then [] else (THE xs. is-sorted-list-of-set A xs))

lemma *is-sorted-list-of-set*:

finite A \implies *is-sorted-list-of-set A* (*sorted-list-of-set A*)

apply (*simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def*)

apply (*metis One-nat-def add.right-neutral add-Suc-right sorted-distinct sorted-list-of-set*)

done

lemma *sorted-list-of-set-other-def*:

finite A \implies *sorted-list-of-set(A)* = (*THE xs. sorted(xs) \wedge distinct(xs) \wedge set xs = A*)

apply (*rule sym*)

apply (*rule the-equality*)

apply (*auto*)

apply (*simp add: sorted-distinct-set-unique*)

done

lemma *sorted-list-of-set-alt* [*simp*]:

finite A \implies *sorted-list-of-set-alt(A)* = *sorted-list-of-set(A)*

apply (*rule sym*)

apply (*auto simp add: sorted-list-of-set-alt-def is-sorted-list-of-set-alt-def sorted-list-of-set-other-def*)

done

Sorting lists according to a relation

definition *is-sorted-list-of-set-by* :: '*a rel* \Rightarrow '*a set* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

is-sorted-list-of-set-by R A xs = ($(\forall i < \text{length}(xs) - 1. (xs[i], xs[i + 1]) \in R) \wedge \text{set}(xs) = A$)

definition *sorted-list-of-set-by* :: '*a rel* \Rightarrow '*a set* \Rightarrow '*a list* **where**

sorted-list-of-set-by R A = (*THE xs. is-sorted-list-of-set-by R A xs*)

definition *fin-set-lexord* :: '*a rel* \Rightarrow '*a set rel* **where**

fin-set-lexord R = $\{(A, B). \text{finite } A \wedge \text{finite } B \wedge$

$(\exists xs\ ys. \text{is-sorted-list-of-set-by } R\ A\ xs \wedge \text{is-sorted-list-of-set-by } R\ B\ ys$
 $\wedge (xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } R)\}$

lemma *is-sorted-list-of-set-by-mono*:

$\llbracket R \subseteq S; \text{is-sorted-list-of-set-by } R\ A\ xs \rrbracket \implies \text{is-sorted-list-of-set-by } S\ A\ xs$

by (*auto simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-by-def*)

lemma *lexord-mono'*:

$\llbracket (\bigwedge x\ y. f\ x\ y \longrightarrow g\ x\ y); (xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } \{(x, y). f\ x\ y\} \rrbracket \implies (xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } \{(x, y). g\ x\ y\}$

by (*metis case-prodD case-prodI lexord-take-index-conv mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma *fin-set-lexord-mono* [*mono*]:

$(\bigwedge x\ y. f\ x\ y \longrightarrow g\ x\ y) \implies (xs, ys) \in \text{fin-set-lexord } \{(x, y). f\ x\ y\} \longrightarrow (xs, ys) \in \text{fin-set-lexord } \{(x, y). g\ x\ y\}$

proof

assume

fin: $(xs, ys) \in \text{fin-set-lexord } \{(x, y). f\ x\ y\}$ **and**

hyp: $(\bigwedge x\ y. f\ x\ y \longrightarrow g\ x\ y)$

from *fin* **have** *finite xs finite ys*

using *fin-set-lexord-def* **by** *fastforce+*

with *fin hyp* **show** $(xs, ys) \in \text{fin-set-lexord } \{(x, y). g\ x\ y\}$

apply (*auto simp add: fin-set-lexord-def*)

apply (*rename-tac xs' ys'*)


```

  apply (rule-tac x=xs' in exI)
  apply (auto)
  apply (metis case-prodD case-prodI is-sorted-list-of-set-by-def mem-Collect-eq)
  apply (metis case-prodD case-prodI is-sorted-list-of-set-by-def lexord-mono' mem-Collect-eq)
  done
qed

```

definition *distincts* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a list set **where**
distincts A = {xs \in lists A. *distinct*(xs)}

lemma *tl-element*:
 $\llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; x \neq \text{hd}(xs) \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{set}(\text{tl}(xs))$
by (metis in-set-insert insert-Nil list.collapse list.distinct(2) set-ConsD)

3.3.3 List Update

lemma *listsum-update*:
fixes *xs* :: 'a::ring list
assumes *i* < length *xs*
shows list-sum (xs[i := v]) = list-sum xs - xs ! i + v
using *assms* **proof** (induct xs arbitrary: i)
 case Nil
 then show ?case **by** (simp)
next
 case (Cons a xs)
 then show ?case
proof (cases i)
 case 0
 thus ?thesis
by (simp add: add commute)
next
 case (Suc i')
 with Cons show ?thesis
by (auto)
qed
qed

3.3.4 Drop While and Take While

lemma *dropWhile-sorted-le-above*:
 $\llbracket \text{sorted } xs; x \in \text{set } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda x. x \leq n) xs) \rrbracket \implies x > n$
apply (induct xs)
apply (auto)
apply (rename-tac a xs)
apply (case-tac a \leq n)
apply (simp-all)
using sorted-Cons **apply** blast
apply (meson dual-order.trans not-less sorted-Cons)
done

lemma *set-dropWhile-le*:
 $\text{sorted } xs \implies \text{set } (\text{dropWhile } (\lambda x. x \leq n) xs) = \{x \in \text{set } xs. x > n\}$
apply (induct xs)
apply (simp)
apply (rename-tac x xs)
apply (subgoal-tac sorted xs)

```

  apply (simp)
  apply (safe)
    apply (simp-all)
  apply (meson not-less order-trans sorted-Cons)
  using sorted-Cons apply auto
done

```

```

lemma set-takeWhile-less-sorted:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } I; x \in \text{set } I; x < n \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{set } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda x. x < n) I)$ 
proof (induct I arbitrary: x)
  case Nil thus ?case
    by (simp)
next
  case (Cons a I) thus ?case
    by (auto, (meson le-less-trans sorted-Cons)+)
qed

```

```

lemma nth-le-takeWhile-ord:  $\llbracket \text{sorted } xs; i \geq \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda x. x \leq n) xs); i < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies n \leq xs ! i$ 
  apply (induct xs arbitrary: i, auto)
  apply (rename-tac x xs i)
  apply (case-tac x  $\leq n$ )
  apply (auto simp add: sorted-Cons)
  apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1 le-less-linear le-less-trans less-imp-le list.size(4) nth-mem set-ConsD)
done

```

```

lemma length-takeWhile-less:
   $\llbracket a \in \text{set } xs; \neg P a \rrbracket \implies \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } P xs) < \text{length } xs$ 
  by (metis in-set-conv-nth length-takeWhile-le nat-neq-iff not-less set-takeWhileD takeWhile-nth)

```

```

lemma nth-length-takeWhile-less:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } xs; \text{distinct } xs; (\exists a \in \text{set } xs. a \geq n) \rrbracket \implies xs ! \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda x. x < n) xs) \geq n$ 
  apply (induct xs, auto)
  using sorted-Cons apply blast
done

```

3.3.5 Last and But Last

```

lemma length-gt-zero-butlast-concat:
  assumes length ys > 0
  shows butlast (xs @ ys) = xs @ (butlast ys)
  using assms by (metis butlast-append length-greater-0-conv)

```

```

lemma length-eq-zero-butlast-concat:
  assumes length ys = 0
  shows butlast (xs @ ys) = butlast xs
  using assms by (metis append-Nil2 length-0-conv)

```

```

lemma butlast-single-element:
  shows butlast [e] = []
  by (metis butlast.simps(2))

```

```

lemma last-single-element:
  shows last [e] = e
  by (metis last.simps)

```

lemma *length-zero-last-concat*:
assumes *length t = 0*
shows *last (s @ t) = last s*
by (*metis append-Nil2 assms length-0-conv*)

lemma *length-gt-zero-last-concat*:
assumes *length t > 0*
shows *last (s @ t) = last t*
by (*metis assms last-append length-greater-0-conv*)

3.3.6 Prefixes and Strict Prefixes

lemma *prefix-length-eq*:
 $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \rrbracket \implies xs = ys$
by (*metis not-equal-is-parallel parallel-def*)

lemma *prefix-Cons-elim* [*elim*]:
assumes *prefix (x # xs) ys*
obtains *ys' where ys = x # ys' prefix xs ys'*
using *assms*
by (*metis append-Cons prefix-def*)

lemma *prefix-map-inj*:
 $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f \text{ (set } xs \cup \text{set } ys); \text{prefix (map } f \text{ } xs) \text{ (map } f \text{ } ys) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys$
apply (*induct xs arbitrary:ys*)
apply (*simp-all*)
apply (*erule prefix-Cons-elim*)
apply (*auto*)
apply (*metis image-insert insertI1 insert-Diff-if singletonE*)
done

lemma *prefix-map-inj-eq* [*simp*]:
 $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (set } xs \cup \text{set } ys) \implies$
 $\text{prefix (map } f \text{ } xs) \text{ (map } f \text{ } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys$
by (*metis map-prefixI prefix-map-inj*)

lemma *strict-prefix-Cons-elim* [*elim*]:
assumes *strict-prefix (x # xs) ys*
obtains *ys' where ys = x # ys' strict-prefix xs ys'*
using *assms*
by (*metis Sublist.strict-prefixE' Sublist.strict-prefixI' append-Cons*)

lemma *strict-prefix-map-inj*:
 $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f \text{ (set } xs \cup \text{set } ys); \text{strict-prefix (map } f \text{ } xs) \text{ (map } f \text{ } ys) \rrbracket \implies$
 $\text{strict-prefix } xs \text{ } ys$
apply (*induct xs arbitrary:ys*)
apply (*auto*)
using *prefix-bot.bot.not-eq-extremum* **apply** *fastforce*
apply (*erule strict-prefix-Cons-elim*)
apply (*auto*)
apply (*metis (hide-lams, full-types) image-insert insertI1 insert-Diff-if singletonE*)
done

lemma *strict-prefix-map-inj-eq* [*simp*]:

$\text{inj-on } f \text{ (set } xs \cup \text{set } ys) \implies$
 $\text{strict-prefix (map } f \text{ } xs) \text{ (map } f \text{ } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{strict-prefix } xs \text{ } ys$
by (metis inj-on-map-eq-map map-prefixI prefix-map-inj prefix-order.less-le)

lemma prefix-drop:
 $\llbracket \text{drop (length } xs) \text{ } ys = zs; \text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \rrbracket$
 $\implies ys = xs @ zs$
by (metis append-eq-conv-conj prefix-def)

lemma list-append-prefixD [dest]: $x @ y \leq z \implies x \leq z$
using append-prefixD less-eq-list-def **by** blast

lemma prefix-not-empty:
assumes strict-prefix $xs \text{ } ys$ **and** $xs \neq []$
shows $ys \neq []$
using Sublist.strict-prefix-simps(1) assms(1) **by** blast

lemma prefix-not-empty-length-gt-zero:
assumes strict-prefix $xs \text{ } ys$ **and** $xs \neq []$
shows $\text{length } ys > 0$
using assms prefix-not-empty **by** auto

lemma butlast-prefix-suffix-not-empty:
assumes strict-prefix (butlast xs) ys
shows $ys \neq []$
using assms prefix-not-empty-length-gt-zero **by** fastforce

lemma prefix-and-concat-prefix-is-concat-prefix:
assumes prefix $s \text{ } t$ prefix (e @ t) u
shows prefix (e @ s) u
using Sublist.same-prefix-prefix assms(1) assms(2) prefix-order.dual-order.trans **by** blast

lemma prefix-eq-exists:
 $\text{prefix } s \text{ } t \longleftrightarrow (\exists xs . s @ xs = t)$
using Sublist.prefixE Sublist.prefixI **by** blast

lemma strict-prefix-eq-exists:
 $\text{strict-prefix } s \text{ } t \longleftrightarrow (\exists xs . s @ xs = t \wedge (\text{length } xs) > 0)$
using prefix-def strict-prefix-def **by** auto

lemma butlast-strict-prefix-eq-butlast:
assumes $\text{length } s = \text{length } t$ **and** strict-prefix (butlast s) t
shows strict-prefix (butlast s) $t \longleftrightarrow (\text{butlast } s) = (\text{butlast } t)$
by (metis append-butlast-last-id append-eq-append-conv assms(1) assms(2) length-0-conv length-butlast strict-prefix-eq-exists)

lemma butlast-eq-if-eq-length-and-prefix:
assumes $\text{length } s > 0$ $\text{length } z > 0$
 $\text{length } s = \text{length } z$ strict-prefix (butlast s) t strict-prefix (butlast z) t
shows (butlast s) = (butlast z)
using assms **by** (auto simp add:strict-prefix-eq-exists)

lemma prefix-imp-length-lteq:
assumes prefix $s \text{ } t$
shows $\text{length } s \leq \text{length } t$

```

using assms by (simp add: Sublist.prefix-length-le)

lemma prefix-imp-length-not-gt:
  assumes prefix s t
  shows  $\neg$  length t < length s
  using assms by (simp add: Sublist.prefix-length-le leD)

lemma prefix-and-eq-length-imp-eq-list:
  assumes prefix s t and length t = length s
  shows s=t
  using assms by (simp add: prefix-length-eq)

lemma butlast-prefix-imp-length-not-gt:
  assumes length s > 0 strict-prefix (butlast s) t
  shows  $\neg$  (length t < length s)
  using assms prefix-length-less by fastforce

lemma length-not-gt-iff-eq-length:
  assumes length s > 0 and strict-prefix (butlast s) t
  shows ( $\neg$  (length s < length t)) = (length s = length t)
proof -
  have ( $\neg$  (length s < length t)) = ((length t < length s)  $\vee$  (length s = length t))
    by (metis not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
  also have ... = (length s = length t)
    using assms
    by (simp add: butlast-prefix-imp-length-not-gt)

  finally show ?thesis .
qed

Greatest common prefix

fun gcp :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  gcp [] ys = [] |
  gcp (x # xs) (y # ys) = (if (x = y) then x # gcp xs ys else []) |
  gcp _ - = []

lemma gcp-right [simp]: gcp xs [] = []
  by (induct xs, auto)

lemma gcp-append [simp]: gcp (xs @ ys) (xs @ zs) = xs @ gcp ys zs
  by (induct xs, auto)

lemma gcp-lb1: prefix (gcp xs ys) xs
  apply (induct xs arbitrary: ys, auto)
  apply (case-tac ys, auto)
  done

lemma gcp-lb2: prefix (gcp xs ys) ys
  apply (induct ys arbitrary: xs, auto)
  apply (case-tac xs, auto)
  done

interpretation prefix-semilattice: semilattice-inf gcp prefix strict-prefix
proof
  fix xs ys :: 'a list

```

```

show prefix (gcp xs ys) xs
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys, auto, case-tac ys, auto)
show prefix (gcp xs ys) ys
  by (induct ys arbitrary: xs, auto, case-tac xs, auto)
next
fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
assume prefix xs ys prefix xs zs
thus prefix xs (gcp ys zs)
  by (simp add: prefix-def, auto)
qed

```

3.3.7 Lexicographic Order

```

lemma lexord-append:
  assumes (xs1 @ ys1, xs2 @ ys2) ∈ lexord R length(xs1) = length(xs2)
  shows (xs1, xs2) ∈ lexord R ∨ (xs1 = xs2 ∧ (ys1, ys2) ∈ lexord R)
using assms
proof (induct xs2 arbitrary: xs1)
  case (Cons x2 xs2') note hyps = this
  from hyps(3) obtain x1 xs1' where xs1: xs1 = x1 # xs1' length(xs1') = length(xs2')
  by (auto, metis Suc-length-conv)
  with hyps(2) have xcases: (x1, x2) ∈ R ∨ (xs1' @ ys1, xs2' @ ys2) ∈ lexord R
  by (auto)
  show ?case
  proof (cases (x1, x2) ∈ R)
    case True with xs1 show ?thesis
      by (auto)
  next
    case False
    with xcases have (xs1' @ ys1, xs2' @ ys2) ∈ lexord R
      by (auto)
    with hyps(1) xs1 have dichot: (xs1', xs2') ∈ lexord R ∨ (xs1' = xs2' ∧ (ys1, ys2) ∈ lexord R)
      by (auto)
    have x1 = x2
      using False hyps(2) xs1(1) by auto
    with dichot xs1 show ?thesis
      by (simp)
  qed
next
  case Nil thus ?case
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma strict-prefix-lexord-rel:
  strict-prefix xs ys ⇒ (xs, ys) ∈ lexord R
  by (metis Sublist.strict-prefixE' lexord-append-rightI)

```

```

lemma strict-prefix-lexord-left:
  assumes trans R (xs, ys) ∈ lexord R strict-prefix xs' xs
  shows (xs', ys) ∈ lexord R
  by (metis assms lexord-trans strict-prefix-lexord-rel)

```

```

lemma prefix-lexord-right:
  assumes trans R (xs, ys) ∈ lexord R strict-prefix ys ys'
  shows (xs, ys') ∈ lexord R
  by (metis assms lexord-trans strict-prefix-lexord-rel)

```

```

lemma lexord-eq-length:
  assumes  $(xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } R \text{ length } xs = \text{length } ys$ 
  shows  $\exists i. (xs!i, ys!i) \in R \wedge i < \text{length } xs \wedge (\forall j < i. xs!j = ys!j)$ 
using assms proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
  case (Cons x xs) note hyps = this
  then obtain y ys' where ys: ys = y # ys' length ys' = length xs
    by (metis Suc-length-conv)
  show ?case
  proof (cases (x, y) ∈ R)
    case True with ys show ?thesis
      by (rule-tac x=0 in exI, simp)
  next
    case False
    with ys hyps(2) have xy: x = y (xs, ys') ∈ lexord R
      by auto
    with hyps(1,3) ys obtain i where  $(xs!i, ys!i) \in R \ i < \text{length } xs \ (\forall j < i. xs!j = ys!j)$ 
      by force
    with xy ys show ?thesis
      apply (rule-tac x=Suc i in exI)
      apply (auto simp add: less-Suc-eq-0-disj)
    done
  qed
next
  case Nil thus ?case by (auto)
qed

lemma lexord-intro-elems:
  assumes  $\text{length } xs > i \ \text{length } ys > i \ (xs!i, ys!i) \in R \ \forall j < i. xs!j = ys!j$ 
  shows  $(xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } R$ 
using assms proof (induct i arbitrary: xs ys)
  case 0 thus ?case
    by (auto, metis lexord-cons-cons list.exhaust nth-Cons-0)
next
  case (Suc i) note hyps = this
  then obtain x' y' xs' ys' where  $xs = x' \# xs' \ ys = y' \# ys'$ 
    by (metis Suc-length-conv Suc-lessE)
  moreover with hyps(5) have  $\forall j < i. xs'!j = ys'!j$ 
    by (auto)
  ultimately show ?case using hyps
    by (auto)
qed

```

3.4 Distributed Concatenation

definition *uncurry* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b \Rightarrow 'c)$ **where**
[simp]: uncurry f = $(\lambda(x, y). f\ x\ y)$

definition *dist-concat* ::
 $'a \text{ list set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list set}$ (*infixr* $\hat{\ } 100$) **where**
dist-concat ls1 ls2 = (uncurry (op @)) ' (ls1 \times ls2)

lemma *dist-concat-left-empty* [*simp*]:
 $\{\} \hat{\ } ys = \{\}$
by (*simp add: dist-concat-def*)

lemma *dist-concat-right-empty* [simp]:
 $xs \frown \{\} = \{\}$
by (simp add: dist-concat-def)

lemma *dist-concat-insert* [simp]:
 $insert\ l\ ls1 \frown ls2 = ((op\ @\ l)\ ' (ls2)) \cup (ls1 \frown ls2)$
by (auto simp add: dist-concat-def)

3.5 List Domain and Range

abbreviation *seq-dom* :: 'a list \Rightarrow nat set (*dom_l*) **where**
 $seq-dom\ xs \equiv \{0..<length\ xs\}$

abbreviation *seq-ran* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a set (*ran_l*) **where**
 $seq-ran\ xs \equiv set\ xs$

3.6 Extracting List Elements

definition *seq-extract* :: nat set \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list (**infix** \upharpoonright_l 80) **where**
 $seq-extract\ A\ xs = nth\ xs\ A$

lemma *seq-extract-Nil* [simp]: $A \upharpoonright_l [] = []$
by (simp add: seq-extract-def)

lemma *seq-extract-Cons*:
 $A \upharpoonright_l (x \# xs) = (if\ 0 \in A\ then\ [x]\ else\ []) @ \{j. Suc\ j \in A\} \upharpoonright_l xs$
by (simp add: seq-extract-def nth-Cons)

lemma *seq-extract-empty* [simp]: $\{\} \upharpoonright_l xs = []$
by (simp add: seq-extract-def)

lemma *seq-extract-ident* [simp]: $\{0..<length\ xs\} \upharpoonright_l xs = xs$
unfolding list-eq-iff-nth-eq
by (auto simp add: seq-extract-def length-nths atLeast0LessThan)

lemma *seq-extract-split*:
assumes $i \leq length\ xs$
shows $\{0..<i\} \upharpoonright_l xs @ \{i..<length\ xs\} \upharpoonright_l xs = xs$
using *assms*
proof (induct xs arbitrary: i)
case Nil **thus** ?case **by** (simp add: seq-extract-def)
next
case (Cons $x\ xs$) **note** $hyp = this$
have $\{j. Suc\ j < i\} = \{0..<i - 1\}$
by (auto)
moreover **have** $\{j. i \leq Suc\ j \wedge j < length\ xs\} = \{i - 1..<length\ xs\}$
by (auto)
ultimately **show** ?case
using hyp **by** (force simp add: seq-extract-def nth-Cons)
qed

lemma *seq-extract-append*:
 $A \upharpoonright_l (xs @ ys) = (A \upharpoonright_l xs) @ (\{j. j + length\ xs \in A\} \upharpoonright_l ys)$
by (simp add: seq-extract-def nth-append)

lemma *seq-extract-range*: $A \upharpoonright_l xs = (A \cap dom_l(xs)) \upharpoonright_l xs$


```

  apply (auto simp add: seq-extract-def nth-def)
  apply (metis (no-types, lifting) atLeastLessThan-iff filter-cong in-set-zip nth-mem set-upt)
done

```

```

lemma seq-extract-out-of-range:
   $A \cap \text{dom}_l(xs) = \{\} \implies A \upharpoonright_l xs = []$ 
  by (metis seq-extract-def seq-extract-range nth-empty)

```

```

lemma seq-extract-length [simp]:
  length (A  $\upharpoonright_l$  xs) = card (A  $\cap$  doml(xs))
proof -
  have {i. i < length(xs)  $\wedge$  i  $\in$  A} = (A  $\cap$  {0..

```

```

lemma seq-extract-Cons-atLeastLessThan:
  assumes m < n
  shows {m.. $<n$ }  $\upharpoonright_l$  (x # xs) = (if (m = 0) then x # ({0.. $<n-1$ }  $\upharpoonright_l$  xs) else {m-1.. $<n-1$ }  $\upharpoonright_l$  xs)
proof -
  have {j. Suc j < n} = {0.. $<n - \text{Suc } 0$ }
    by (auto)
  moreover have {j. m  $\leq$  Suc j  $\wedge$  Suc j < n} = {m - Suc 0.. $<n - \text{Suc } 0$ }
    by (auto)

  ultimately show ?thesis using assms
    by (auto simp add: seq-extract-Cons)
qed

```

```

lemma seq-extract-singleton:
  assumes i < length xs
  shows {i}  $\upharpoonright_l$  xs = [xs ! i]
  using assms
  apply (induct xs arbitrary: i)
  apply (auto simp add: seq-extract-Cons)
  apply (rename-tac xs i)
  apply (subgoal-tac {j. Suc j = i} = {i - 1})
  apply (auto)
done

```

```

lemma seq-extract-as-map:
  assumes m < n n  $\leq$  length xs
  shows {m.. $<n$ }  $\upharpoonright_l$  xs = map (nth xs) [m.. $<n$ ]
using assms proof (induct xs arbitrary: m n)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  have [m.. $<n$ ] = m # [m+1.. $<n$ ]
    using Cons.premis(1) upt-eq-Cons-conv by blast
  moreover have map (nth (x # xs)) [Suc m.. $<n$ ] = map (nth xs) [m.. $<n-1$ ]
    by (simp add: map-nth-Cons-atLeastLessThan)
  ultimately show ?case
    using Cons upt-rec
    by (auto simp add: seq-extract-Cons-atLeastLessThan)

```

qed

lemma *seq-append-as-extract*:

$xs = ys @ zs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i \leq \text{length}(xs). ys = \{0..<i\} \upharpoonright_l xs \wedge zs = \{i..<\text{length}(xs)\} \upharpoonright_l xs)$

proof

assume $xs = ys @ zs$

moreover have $ys = \{0..<\text{length } ys\} \upharpoonright_l (ys @ zs)$

by (*simp add: seq-extract-append*)

moreover have $zs = \{\text{length } ys..<\text{length } ys + \text{length } zs\} \upharpoonright_l (ys @ zs)$

proof –

have $\{\text{length } ys..<\text{length } ys + \text{length } zs\} \cap \{0..<\text{length } ys\} = \{\}$

by *auto*

moreover have $s1: \{j. j < \text{length } zs\} = \{0..<\text{length } zs\}$

by *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis*

by (*simp add: seq-extract-append seq-extract-out-of-range*)

qed

ultimately show $(\exists i \leq \text{length}(xs). ys = \{0..<i\} \upharpoonright_l xs \wedge zs = \{i..<\text{length}(xs)\} \upharpoonright_l xs)$

by (*rule-tac x=length ys in exI, auto*)

next

assume $\exists i \leq \text{length } xs. ys = \{0..<i\} \upharpoonright_l xs \wedge zs = \{i..<\text{length } xs\} \upharpoonright_l xs$

thus $xs = ys @ zs$

by (*auto simp add: seq-extract-split*)

qed

3.7 Filtering a list according to a set

definition *seq-filter* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'a list (*infix* \upharpoonright_l 80) **where**

seq-filter $xs\ A = \text{filter } (\lambda x. x \in A)\ xs$

lemma *seq-filter-Cons-in* [*simp*]:

$x \in cs \Longrightarrow (x \# xs) \upharpoonright_l cs = x \# (xs \upharpoonright_l cs)$

by (*simp add: seq-filter-def*)

lemma *seq-filter-Cons-out* [*simp*]:

$x \notin cs \Longrightarrow (x \# xs) \upharpoonright_l cs = (xs \upharpoonright_l cs)$

by (*simp add: seq-filter-def*)

lemma *seq-filter-Nil* [*simp*]: $[] \upharpoonright_l A = []$

by (*simp add: seq-filter-def*)

lemma *seq-filter-empty* [*simp*]: $xs \upharpoonright_l \{\} = []$

by (*simp add: seq-filter-def*)

lemma *seq-filter-append*: $(xs @ ys) \upharpoonright_l A = (xs \upharpoonright_l A) @ (ys \upharpoonright_l A)$

by (*simp add: seq-filter-def*)

3.8 Minus on lists

instantiation *list* :: (*type*) *minus*

begin

We define list minus so that if the second list is not a prefix of the first, then an arbitrary list longer than the combined length is produced. Thus we can always determined from the output whether the minus is defined or not.

definition $xs - ys = (\text{if } (\text{prefix } ys\ xs) \text{ then drop } (\text{length } ys)\ xs \text{ else } [])$

instance ..
end

lemma *minus-cancel* [*simp*]: $xs - xs = []$
by (*simp add: minus-list-def*)

lemma *append-minus* [*simp*]: $(xs @ ys) - xs = ys$
by (*simp add: minus-list-def*)

lemma *minus-right-nil* [*simp*]: $xs - [] = xs$
by (*simp add: minus-list-def*)

lemma *list-concat-minus-list-concat*: $(s @ t) - (s @ z) = t - z$
by (*simp add: minus-list-def*)

lemma *length-minus-list*: $y \leq x \implies \text{length}(x - y) = \text{length}(x) - \text{length}(y)$
by (*simp add: less-eq-list-def minus-list-def*)

Extra lemmas about *prefix* and *strict-prefix*

lemma *prefix-concat-minus*:
assumes *prefix xs ys*
shows $xs @ (ys - xs) = ys$
using *assms* **by** (*metis minus-list-def prefix-drop*)

lemma *prefix-minus-concat*:
assumes *prefix s t*
shows $(t - s) @ z = (t @ z) - s$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: Sublist.prefix-length-le minus-list-def*)

lemma *strict-prefix-minus-not-empty*:
assumes *strict-prefix xs ys*
shows $ys - xs \neq []$
using *assms* **by** (*metis append-Nil2 prefix-concat-minus strict-prefix-def*)

lemma *strict-prefix-diff-minus*:
assumes *prefix xs ys* **and** $xs \neq ys$
shows $(ys - xs) \neq []$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: strict-prefix-minus-not-empty*)

lemma *length-tl-list-minus-butlast-gt-zero*:
assumes $\text{length } s < \text{length } t$ **and** *strict-prefix (butlast s) t* **and** $\text{length } s > 0$
shows $\text{length } (tl (t - (butlast s))) > 0$
using *assms*
by (*metis Nitpick.size-list-simp(2) butlast-snoc hd-Cons-tl length-butlast length-greater-0-conv length-tl less-trans nat-neq-iff strict-prefix-minus-not-empty prefix-order.dual-order.strict-implies-order prefix-concat-minus*)

lemma *list-minus-butlast-eq-butlast-list*:
assumes $\text{length } t = \text{length } s$ **and** *strict-prefix (butlast s) t*
shows $t - (butlast s) = [last t]$
using *assms*
by (*metis append-butlast-last-id append-eq-append-conv butlast.simps(1) length-butlast less-numeral-extra(3) list.size(3) prefix-order.dual-order.strict-implies-order prefix-concat-minus prefix-length-less*)

lemma *butlast-strict-prefix-length-lt-imp-last-tl-minus-butlast-eq-last*:

assumes $\text{length } s > 0$ *strict-prefix* (butlast s) t $\text{length } s < \text{length } t$
shows $\text{last } (\text{tl } (t - (\text{butlast } s))) = (\text{last } t)$
using *assms* **by** (*metis last-append last-tl length-tl-list-minus-butlast-gt-zero less-numeral-extra*(3)
list.size(3) *append-minus strict-prefix-eq-exists*)

lemma *tl-list-minus-butlast-not-empty*:

assumes *strict-prefix* (butlast s) t **and** $\text{length } s > 0$ **and** $\text{length } t > \text{length } s$
shows $\text{tl } (t - (\text{butlast } s)) \neq []$
using *assms* *length-tl-list-minus-butlast-gt-zero* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *tl-list-minus-butlast-empty*:

assumes *strict-prefix* (butlast s) t **and** $\text{length } s > 0$ **and** $\text{length } t = \text{length } s$
shows $\text{tl } (t - (\text{butlast } s)) = []$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: list-minus-butlast-eq-butlast-list*)

lemma *concat-minus-list-concat-butlast-eq-list-minus-butlast*:

assumes *prefix* (butlast u) s
shows $(t @ s) - (t @ (\text{butlast } u)) = s - (\text{butlast } u)$
using *assms* **by** (*metis append-assoc prefix-concat-minus append-minus*)

lemma *tl-list-minus-butlast-eq-empty*:

assumes *strict-prefix* (butlast s) t **and** $\text{length } s = \text{length } t$
shows $\text{tl } (t - (\text{butlast } s)) = []$
using *assms* **by** (*metis list.sel*(3) *list-minus-butlast-eq-butlast-list*)

lemma *prefix-length-tl-minus*:

assumes *strict-prefix* s t
shows $\text{length } (\text{tl } (t - s)) = (\text{length } (t - s)) - 1$
by (*auto*)

lemma *length-list-minus*:

assumes *strict-prefix* s t
shows $\text{length } (t - s) = \text{length } (t) - \text{length } (s)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: minus-list-def prefix-order.dual-order.strict-implies-order*)

end

4 Infinite Sequences

theory *Sequence*

imports

Real

List-Extra

HOL-Library.Sublist

HOL-Library.Nat-Bijection

begin

typedef $'a \text{ seq} = \text{UNIV} :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \text{ set}$
by (*auto*)

setup-lifting *type-definition-seq*

definition *ssubstr* $:: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ seq} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
ssubstr $i \ j \ xs = \text{map } (\text{Rep-seq } xs) [i ..< j]$

lift-definition $nth\text{-}seq :: 'a\ seq \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$ (**infixl** $!_s$ 100)
is $\lambda f\ i.\ f\ i$.

abbreviation $sinit :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ seq \Rightarrow 'a\ list$ **where**
 $sinit\ i\ xs \equiv ssubstr\ 0\ i\ xs$

lemma $sinit\text{-}len$ [*simp*]:
 $length\ (sinit\ i\ xs) = i$
by (*simp add: ssubstr-def*)

lemma $sinit\text{-}0$ [*simp*]: $sinit\ 0\ xs = []$
by (*simp add: ssubstr-def*)

lemma $prefix\text{-}upt\text{-}0$ [*intro*]:
 $i \leq j \implies prefix\ [0..<i]\ [0..<j]$
by (*induct i, auto, metis append-prefixD le0 prefix-order.lift-Suc-mono-le prefix-order.order-refl upt-Suc*)

lemma $sinit\text{-}prefix$:
 $i \leq j \implies prefix\ (sinit\ i\ xs)\ (sinit\ j\ xs)$
by (*auto intro: map-prefixI simp add: ssubstr-def*)

lemma $sinit\text{-}strict\text{-}prefix$:
 $i < j \implies strict\text{-}prefix\ (sinit\ i\ xs)\ (sinit\ j\ xs)$
by (*metis sinit-len sinit-prefix le-less nat-neq-iff prefix-order.dual-order.strict-iff-order*)

lemma $nth\text{-}sinit$:
 $i < n \implies sinit\ n\ xs\ !\ i = xs\ !_s\ i$
apply (*auto simp add: ssubstr-def*)
apply (*transfer, auto*)
done

lemma $sinit\text{-}append\text{-}split$:
assumes $i < j$
shows $sinit\ j\ xs = sinit\ i\ xs\ @\ ssubstr\ i\ j\ xs$
proof –
have $[0..<i]\ @\ [i..<j] = [0..<j]$
by (*metis assms le0 le-add-diff-inverse le-less upt-add-eq-append*)
thus *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: ssubstr-def, transfer, simp add: map-append[THEN sym]*)
qed

lemma $sinit\text{-}linear\text{-}asym\text{-}lemma1$:
assumes $asym\ R\ i < j\ (sinit\ i\ xs,\ sinit\ i\ ys) \in lexord\ R\ (sinit\ j\ ys,\ sinit\ j\ xs) \in lexord\ R$
shows *False*
proof –
have $sinit\text{-}xs: sinit\ j\ xs = sinit\ i\ xs\ @\ ssubstr\ i\ j\ xs$
by (*metis assms(2) sinit-append-split*)
have $sinit\text{-}ys: sinit\ j\ ys = sinit\ i\ ys\ @\ ssubstr\ i\ j\ ys$
by (*metis assms(2) sinit-append-split*)
from $sinit\text{-}xs\ sinit\text{-}ys\ assms(4)$
have $(sinit\ i\ ys,\ sinit\ i\ xs) \in lexord\ R \vee (sinit\ i\ ys = sinit\ i\ xs \wedge (ssubstr\ i\ j\ ys,\ ssubstr\ i\ j\ xs) \in lexord\ R)$
by (*auto dest: lexord-append*)
with *assms lexord-asymmetric* **show** *False*

by (force)
qed

lemma *sinit-linear-asy-lemma2*:
 assumes *asy* *R* (*sinit i xs*, *sinit i ys*) \in *lexord R* (*sinit j ys*, *sinit j xs*) \in *lexord R*
 shows *False*
proof (*cases i j rule: linorder-cases*)
 case *less* **with** *assms* **show** ?thesis
 by (*auto dest: sinit-linear-asy-lemma1*)
next
 case *equal* **with** *assms* **show** ?thesis
 by (*simp add: lexord-asymmetric*)
next
 case *greater* **with** *assms* **show** ?thesis
 by (*auto dest: sinit-linear-asy-lemma1*)
 qed

lemma *range-ext*:
 assumes $\forall i :: \text{nat}. \forall x \in \{0..<i\}. f(x) = g(x)$
 shows $f = g$
proof (*rule ext*)
 fix *x* :: *nat*
 obtain *i* :: *nat* **where** $i > x$
 by (*metis lessI*)
 with *assms* **show** $f(x) = g(x)$
 by (*auto*)
 qed

lemma *sinit-ext*:
 $(\forall i. \text{sinit } i \text{ } xs = \text{sinit } i \text{ } ys) \implies xs = ys$
 by (*simp add: ssubstr-def, transfer, auto intro: range-ext*)

definition *seq-lexord* :: '*a* *rel* \Rightarrow ('*a* *seq*) *rel* **where**
seq-lexord R = $\{(xs, ys). (\exists i. (\text{sinit } i \text{ } xs, \text{sinit } i \text{ } ys) \in \text{lexord } R))\}$

lemma *seq-lexord-irreflexive*:
 $\forall x. (x, x) \notin R \implies (xs, xs) \notin \text{seq-lexord } R$
 by (*auto dest: lexord-irreflexive simp add: irrefl-def seq-lexord-def*)

lemma *seq-lexord-irrefl*:
 $\text{irrefl } R \implies \text{irrefl } (\text{seq-lexord } R)$
 by (*simp add: irrefl-def seq-lexord-irreflexive*)

lemma *seq-lexord-transitive*:
 assumes *trans R*
 shows *trans* (*seq-lexord R*)
unfolding *seq-lexord-def*
proof (*rule transI, clarify*)
 fix *xs ys zs* :: '*a* *seq* **and** *m n* :: *nat*
 assume *las*: (*sinit m xs*, *sinit m ys*) \in *lexord R* (*sinit n ys*, *sinit n zs*) \in *lexord R*
 hence *inz*: $m > 0$
 using *gr0I* **by** *force*
 from *las*(1) **obtain** *i* **where** *sinitm*: (*sinit m xs*!*i*, *sinit m ys*!*i*) \in *R* $i < m \forall j < i. \text{sinit } m \text{ } xs!j = \text{sinit } m \text{ } ys!j$
 using *lexord-eq-length* **by** *force*

```

from  $las(2)$  obtain  $j$  where  $sinitn: (sinit\ n\ ys!j, sinit\ n\ zs!j) \in R\ j < n\ \forall\ k < j. sinit\ n\ ys!k = sinit\ n\ zs!k$ 
  using  $lexord\text{-}eq\text{-}length$  by  $force$ 
show  $\exists i. (sinit\ i\ xs, sinit\ i\ zs) \in lexord\ R$ 
proof ( $cases\ i \leq j$ )
  case  $True$  note  $lt = this$ 
  with  $sinitm\ sinitn$  have  $(sinit\ n\ xs!i, sinit\ n\ zs!i) \in R$ 
    by ( $metis\ assms\ le\text{-}eq\text{-}less\text{-}or\text{-}eq\ le\text{-}less\text{-}trans\ nth\text{-}sinit\ transD$ )
  moreover from  $lt\ sinitm\ sinitn$  have  $\forall j < i. sinit\ m\ xs!j = sinit\ m\ zs!j$ 
    by ( $metis\ less\text{-}le\text{-}trans\ less\text{-}trans\ nth\text{-}sinit$ )
  ultimately have  $(sinit\ n\ xs, sinit\ n\ zs) \in lexord\ R$  using  $sinitm(2)\ sinitn(2)\ lt$ 
    apply ( $rule\text{-}tac\ lexord\text{-}intro\text{-}elems$ )
    apply ( $auto$ )
    apply ( $metis\ less\text{-}le\text{-}trans\ less\text{-}trans\ nth\text{-}sinit$ )
    done
  thus  $?thesis$  by  $auto$ 
next
  case  $False$ 
  then have  $ge: i > j$  by  $auto$ 
  with  $assms\ sinitm\ sinitn$  have  $(sinit\ n\ xs!j, sinit\ n\ zs!j) \in R$ 
    by ( $metis\ less\text{-}trans\ nth\text{-}sinit$ )
  moreover from  $ge\ sinitm\ sinitn$  have  $\forall k < j. sinit\ m\ xs!k = sinit\ m\ zs!k$ 
    by ( $metis\ dual\text{-}order.\text{strict}\text{-}trans\ nth\text{-}sinit$ )
  ultimately have  $(sinit\ n\ xs, sinit\ n\ zs) \in lexord\ R$  using  $sinitm(2)\ sinitn(2)\ ge$ 
    apply ( $rule\text{-}tac\ lexord\text{-}intro\text{-}elems$ )
    apply ( $auto$ )
    apply ( $metis\ less\text{-}trans\ nth\text{-}sinit$ )
    done
  thus  $?thesis$  by  $auto$ 
qed
qed

```

lemma $seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}trans$:

```

 $\llbracket (xs, ys) \in seq\text{-}lexord\ R; (ys, zs) \in seq\text{-}lexord\ R; trans\ R \rrbracket \implies (xs, zs) \in seq\text{-}lexord\ R$ 
by ( $meson\ seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}transitive\ transE$ )

```

lemma $seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}antisym$:

```

 $\llbracket asym\ R; (a, b) \in seq\text{-}lexord\ R \rrbracket \implies (b, a) \notin seq\text{-}lexord\ R$ 
by ( $auto\ dest: sinit\text{-}linear\text{-}asym\text{-}lemma2\ simp\ add: seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}def$ )

```

lemma $seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}asym$:

```

assumes  $asym\ R$ 
shows  $asym\ (seq\text{-}lexord\ R)$ 
by ( $meson\ assms\ asym.\text{sims}\ seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}antisym\ seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}irrefl$ )

```

lemma $seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}total$:

```

assumes  $total\ R$ 
shows  $total\ (seq\text{-}lexord\ R)$ 
using  $assms$  by ( $auto\ simp\ add: total\text{-}on\text{-}def\ seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}def, meson\ lexord\text{-}linear\ sinit\text{-}ext$ )

```

lemma $seq\text{-}lexord\text{-}strict\text{-}linear\text{-}order$:

```

assumes  $strict\text{-}linear\text{-}order\ R$ 
shows  $strict\text{-}linear\text{-}order\ (seq\text{-}lexord\ R)$ 
using  $assms$ 
by ( $auto\ simp\ add: strict\text{-}linear\text{-}order\text{-}on\text{-}def\ partial\text{-}order\text{-}on\text{-}def\ preorder\text{-}on\text{-}def$ )

```

intro: seq-lexord-transitive seq-lexord-irrefl seq-lexord-total)

lemma *seq-lexord-linear*:

assumes $(\forall a b. (a,b) \in R \vee a = b \vee (b,a) \in R)$
shows $(x,y) \in \text{seq-lexord } R \vee x = y \vee (y,x) \in \text{seq-lexord } R$

proof –

have *total R*
using *assms total-on-def* **by** *blast*
hence *total (seq-lexord R)*
using *seq-lexord-total* **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis*
by *(auto simp add: total-on-def)*

qed

instantiation *seq* :: *(ord)* *ord*

begin

definition *less-seq* :: '*a seq* \Rightarrow '*a seq* \Rightarrow *bool* where
less-seq xs ys $\longleftrightarrow (xs, ys) \in \text{seq-lexord } \{(xs, ys). xs < ys\}$

definition *less-eq-seq* :: '*a seq* \Rightarrow '*a seq* \Rightarrow *bool* where
less-eq-seq xs ys = $(xs = ys \vee xs < ys)$

instance ..

end

instance *seq* :: *(order)* *order*

proof

fix *xs* :: '*a seq*
show $xs \leq xs$ **by** *(simp add: less-eq-seq-def)*
next
fix *xs ys zs* :: '*a seq*
assume $xs \leq ys$ **and** $ys \leq zs$
then show $xs \leq zs$
by *(force dest: seq-lexord-trans simp add: less-eq-seq-def less-seq-def trans-def)*

next

fix *xs ys* :: '*a seq*
assume $xs \leq ys$ **and** $ys \leq xs$
then show $xs = ys$
apply *(auto simp add: less-eq-seq-def less-seq-def)*
apply *(rule seq-lexord-irreflexive [THEN notE])*
defer
apply *(rule seq-lexord-trans)*
apply *(auto intro: transI)*
done

next

fix *xs ys* :: '*a seq*
show $xs < ys \longleftrightarrow xs \leq ys \wedge \neg ys \leq xs$
apply *(auto simp add: less-seq-def less-eq-seq-def)*
defer
apply *(rule seq-lexord-irreflexive [THEN notE])*
apply *auto*
apply *(rule seq-lexord-irreflexive [THEN notE])*
defer


```

    apply (rule seq-lexord-trans)
    apply (auto intro: transI)
    apply (simp add: seq-lexord-irreflexive)
  done
qed

```

instance *seq* :: (*linorder*) *linorder*

proof

```

  fix xs ys :: 'a seq
  have (xs, ys) ∈ seq-lexord {(u, v). u < v} ∨ xs = ys ∨ (ys, xs) ∈ seq-lexord {(u, v). u < v}
    by (rule seq-lexord-linear) auto
  then show xs ≤ ys ∨ ys ≤ xs
    by (auto simp add: less-eq-seq-def less-seq-def)
qed

```

lemma *seq-lexord-mono* [*mono*]:

```

  (⋀ x y. f x y ⟶ g x y) ⟹ (xs, ys) ∈ seq-lexord {(x, y). f x y} ⟶ (xs, ys) ∈ seq-lexord {(x, y). g
x y}
  apply (auto simp add: seq-lexord-def)
  apply (metis case-prodD case-prodI lexord-take-index-conv mem-Collect-eq)
done

```

fun *insort-rel* :: 'a rel ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list **where**

```

insort-rel R x [] = [x] |
insort-rel R x (y # ys) = (if (x = y ∨ (x, y) ∈ R) then x # y # ys else y # insort-rel R x ys)

```

inductive *sorted-rel* :: 'a rel ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool **where**

```

Nil-rel [iff]: sorted-rel R [] |
Cons-rel: ∀ y ∈ set xs. (x = y ∨ (x, y) ∈ R) ⟹ sorted-rel R xs ⟹ sorted-rel R (x # xs)

```

definition *list-of-set* :: 'a rel ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a list **where**

```

list-of-set R = folding.F (insort-rel R) []

```

lift-definition *seq-inj* :: 'a seq seq ⇒ 'a seq **is**

```

λ f i. f (fst (prod-decode i)) (snd (prod-decode i)) .

```

lift-definition *seq-proj* :: 'a seq ⇒ 'a seq seq **is**

```

λ f i j. f (prod-encode (i, j)) .

```

lemma *seq-inj-inverse*: *seq-proj* (*seq-inj* *x*) = *x*

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *seq-proj-inverse*: *seq-inj* (*seq-proj* *x*) = *x*

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *seq-inj*: *inj seq-inj*

by (*metis injI seq-inj-inverse*)

lemma *seq-inj-surj*: *bij seq-inj*

apply (*rule bijI*)

apply (*auto simp add: seq-inj*)

apply (*metis rangeI seq-proj-inverse*)

done

end

5 Finite Sets: extra functions and properties

theory *FSet-Extra*

imports

~~/src/HOL/Library/FSet

~~/src/HOL/Library/Countable-Set-Type

begin

setup-lifting *type-definition-fset*

notation *fempty* ($\{\!\!\{\}$)

notation *fset* ($\langle\cdot\rangle_f$)

notation *fminus* (**infixl** $-_f$ 65)

syntax

$-FinFset :: args \Rightarrow 'a\ fset \quad (\{\!\!\{(-)\!\!\})$

translations

$\{\!\!\{x, xs\}\!\!\} == CONST\ finset\ x\ \{\!\!\{xs\}\!\!\}$

$\{\!\!\{x\}\!\!\} == CONST\ finset\ x\ \{\!\!\{\}\!\!\}$

term *fBall*

syntax

$-fBall :: pttrn \Rightarrow 'a\ fset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool\ ((\exists\forall\ -|\in|-. / -)\ [0, 0, 10]\ 10)$

$-fBex :: pttrn \Rightarrow 'a\ fset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool\ ((\exists\exists\ -|\in|-. / -)\ [0, 0, 10]\ 10)$

translations

$\forall\ x|\in|A.\ P == CONST\ fBall\ A\ (\%x.\ P)$

$\exists\ x|\in|A.\ P == CONST\ fBex\ A\ (\%x.\ P)$

definition *FUnion* :: $'a\ fset\ fset \Rightarrow 'a\ fset\ (\bigcup_f\ [90]\ 90)$ **where**

$FUnion\ xs = Abs-fset\ (\bigcup_{x\in\langle xs\rangle_f} \langle x\rangle_f)$

definition *FInter* :: $'a\ fset\ fset \Rightarrow 'a\ fset\ (\bigcap_f\ [90]\ 90)$ **where**

$FInter\ xs = Abs-fset\ (\bigcap_{x\in\langle xs\rangle_f} \langle x\rangle_f)$

Finite power set

definition *FinPow* :: $'a\ fset \Rightarrow 'a\ fset\ fset$ **where**

$FinPow\ xs = Abs-fset\ (Abs-fset\ 'Pow\ \langle xs\rangle_f)$

Set of all finite subsets of a set

definition *Fow* :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ fset\ set$ **where**

$Fow\ A = \{x.\ \langle x\rangle_f \subseteq A\}$

declare *Abs-fset-inverse* [*simp*]

lemma *fset-intro*:

$fset\ x = fset\ y \Longrightarrow x = y$

by (*simp add:fset-inject*)

lemma *fset-elim*:

$\llbracket x = y; fset\ x = fset\ y \Longrightarrow P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$

by (*auto*)

```

lemma fmember-intro:
   $\llbracket x \in \text{fset}(xs) \rrbracket \implies x \in xs$ 
  by (metis fmember.rep-eq)

lemma fmember-elim:
   $\llbracket x \in xs; x \in \text{fset}(xs) \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  by (metis fmember.rep-eq)

lemma fmember-intro [intro]:
   $\llbracket x \notin \text{fset}(xs) \rrbracket \implies x \notin xs$ 
  by (metis fmember.rep-eq)

lemma fmember-elim [elim]:
   $\llbracket x \notin xs; x \notin \text{fset}(xs) \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  by (metis fmember.rep-eq)

lemma fsubset-intro [intro]:
   $\langle xs \rangle_f \subseteq \langle ys \rangle_f \implies xs \subseteq ys$ 
  by (metis less-eq-fset.rep-eq)

lemma fsubset-elim [elim]:
   $\llbracket xs \subseteq ys; \langle xs \rangle_f \subseteq \langle ys \rangle_f \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  by (metis less-eq-fset.rep-eq)

lemma fBall-intro [intro]:
   $\text{Ball } \langle A \rangle_f P \implies \text{fBall } A P$ 
  by (metis (poly-guards-query) fBallI fmember.rep-eq)

lemma fBall-elim [elim]:
   $\llbracket \text{fBall } A P; \text{Ball } \langle A \rangle_f P \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$ 
  by (metis fBallE fmember.rep-eq)

lift-definition finset :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is set ..

context linorder
begin

lemma sorted-list-of-set-inj:
   $\llbracket \text{finite } xs; \text{finite } ys; \text{sorted-list-of-set } xs = \text{sorted-list-of-set } ys \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies xs = ys$ 
  apply (simp add:sorted-list-of-set-def)
  apply (induct xs rule:finite-induct)
  apply (induct ys rule:finite-induct)
  apply (simp-all)
  apply (metis finite.insertI insert-not-empty sorted-list-of-set-def sorted-list-of-set-empty sorted-list-of-set-eq-Nil-iff)
  apply (metis finite.insertI finite-list set-remdups set-sort sorted-list-of-set-def sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups)
done

definition flist :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
flist xs = sorted-list-of-set (fset xs)

lemma flist-inj: inj flist
  apply (simp add:flist-def inj-on-def)
  apply (clarify)
  apply (rename-tac x y)

```

```

  apply (subgoal-tac fset x = fset y)
  apply (simp add:fset-inject)
  apply (rule sorted-list-of-set-inj, simp-all)
done

lemma flist-props [simp]:
  sorted (flist xs)
  distinct (flist xs)
  by (simp-all add:flist-def)

lemma flist-empty [simp]:
  flist {} = []
  by (simp add:flist-def)

lemma flist-inv [simp]: finset (flist xs) = xs
  by (simp add:finset-def flist-def fset-inverse)

lemma flist-set [simp]: set (flist xs) = fset xs
  by (simp add:finset-def flist-def fset-inverse)

lemma fset-inv [simp]: [sorted xs; distinct xs]  $\implies$  flist (finset xs) = xs
  apply (simp add:finset-def flist-def fset-inverse)
  apply (metis local.sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups local.sorted-sort-id remdups-id-iff-distinct)
done

lemma fcard-flist:
  fcard xs = length (flist xs)
  apply (simp add:fcard-def)
  apply (fold flist-set)
  apply (unfold distinct-card[OF flist-props(2)])
  apply (rule refl)
done

lemma flist-nth:
  i < fcard vs  $\implies$  flist vs ! i  $\in$  vs
  apply (simp add: fmember-def flist-def fcard-def)
  apply (metis distinct-card finite-fset nth-mem sorted-list-of-set)
done

definition fmax :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
fmax xs = (if (xs = {}) then undefined else last (flist xs))

end

definition flists :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a list set where
flists A = {xs. distinct xs  $\wedge$  finset xs = A}

lemma flists-nonempty:  $\exists$  xs. xs  $\in$  flists A
  apply (simp add: flists-def)
  apply (metis Abs-fset-cases Abs-fset-inverse finite-distinct-list finite-fset finset.rep-eq)
done

lemma flists-elem-uniq: [x  $\in$  flists A; x  $\in$  flists B]  $\implies$  A = B
  by (simp add: flists-def)

```

definition *flist-arb* :: 'a fset \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
flist-arb A = (SOME xs. xs \in flists A)

lemma *flist-arb-distinct* [simp]: distinct (*flist-arb* A)
 by (metis (mono-tags) *flist-arb-def flists-def flists-nonempty mem-Collect-eq someI-ex*)

lemma *flist-arb-inv* [simp]: finset (*flist-arb* A) = A
 by (metis (mono-tags) *flist-arb-def flists-def flists-nonempty mem-Collect-eq someI-ex*)

lemma *flist-arb-inj*:
inj flist-arb
 by (metis *flist-arb-inv injI*)

lemma *flist-arb-lists*: *flist-arb* ' Fow A \subseteq lists A
 apply (auto)
 using *Fow-def finset.rep-eq* apply fastforce
 done

lemma *countable-Fow*:
 fixes A :: 'a set
 assumes countable A
 shows countable (Fow A)

proof –
 from *assms* obtain *to-nat-list* :: 'a list \Rightarrow nat **where** *inj-on to-nat-list* (lists A)
 by blast
 thus ?thesis
 apply (simp add: countable-def)
 apply (rule-tac x=*to-nat-list* \circ *flist-arb* in *exI*)
 apply (rule comp-inj-on)
 apply (metis *flist-arb-inv inj-on-def*)
 apply (simp add: *flist-arb-lists subset-inj-on*)
 done
qed

definition *flub* :: 'a fset set \Rightarrow 'a fset \Rightarrow 'a fset **where**
flub A t = (if (\forall a \in A. a \subseteq t) then Abs-fset (\bigcup x \in A. $\langle x \rangle_f$) else t)

lemma *finite-Union-subsets*:
 $\llbracket \forall a \in A. a \subseteq b; \text{finite } b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{finite } (\bigcup A)$
 by (metis *Sup-le-iff finite-subset*)

lemma *finite-UN-subsets*:
 $\llbracket \forall a \in A. B a \subseteq b; \text{finite } b \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{finite } (\bigcup a \in A. B a)$
 by (metis *UN-subset-iff finite-subset*)

lemma *flub-rep-eq*:
 $\langle \text{flub } A \ t \rangle_f = (\text{if } (\forall a \in A. a \subseteq t) \text{ then } (\bigcup x \in A. \langle x \rangle_f) \text{ else } \langle t \rangle_f)$
 apply (subgoal-tac (if ($\forall a \in A. a \subseteq t$) then $(\bigcup x \in A. \langle x \rangle_f)$ else $\langle t \rangle_f$) \in {x. finite x})
 apply (auto simp add: *flub-def*)
 apply (rule *finite-UN-subsets*[of - - $\langle t \rangle_f$])
 apply (auto)
 done

definition *fglb* :: 'a fset set \Rightarrow 'a fset \Rightarrow 'a fset **where**
fglb A t = (if (A = {}) then t else Abs-fset (\bigcap x \in A. $\langle x \rangle_f$))

lemma *fglb-rep-eq*:

$\langle \text{fglb } A \ t \rangle_f = (\text{if } (A = \{\}) \text{ then } \langle t \rangle_f \text{ else } (\bigcap_{x \in A} \langle x \rangle_f))$
apply (*subgoal-tac* (*if* ($A = \{\}$) *then* $\langle t \rangle_f$ *else* $(\bigcap_{x \in A} \langle x \rangle_f)$) $\in \{x. \text{finite } x\}$)
apply (*metis* *Abs-fset-inverse* *fglb-def*)
apply (*auto*)
apply (*metis* *finite-INT* *finite-fset*)
done

lemma *FinPow-rep-eq* [*simp*]:

$\text{fset } (\text{FinPow } xs) = \{ys. ys \subseteq xs\}$
apply (*subgoal-tac* *finite* (*Abs-fset* 'Pow $\langle xs \rangle_f$ '))
apply (*auto* *simp* *add:fmembers-def* *FinPow-def*)
apply (*rename-tac* $x' y'$)
apply (*subgoal-tac* *finite* x')
apply (*auto*)
apply (*metis* *finite-fset* *finite-subset*)
apply (*metis* (*full-types*) *Pow-iff* *fset-inverse* *imageI* *less-eq-fset.rep-eq*)
done

lemma *FUnion-rep-eq* [*simp*]:

$\langle \bigcup_f xs \rangle_f = \langle \bigcup_{x \in \langle xs \rangle_f} \langle x \rangle_f \rangle_f$
by (*simp* *add:FUnion-def*)

lemma *FInter-rep-eq* [*simp*]:

$xs \neq \{\} \implies \langle \bigcap_f xs \rangle_f = \langle \bigcap_{x \in \langle xs \rangle_f} \langle x \rangle_f \rangle_f$
apply (*simp* *add:FInter-def*)
apply (*subgoal-tac* *finite* ($\bigcap_{x \in \langle xs \rangle_f} \langle x \rangle_f$))
apply (*simp*)
apply (*metis* (*poly-guards-query*) *bot-fset.rep-eq* *fglb-rep-eq* *finite-fset* *fset-inverse*)
done

lemma *FUnion-empty* [*simp*]:

$\bigcup_f \{\} = \{\}$
by (*auto* *simp* *add:FUnion-def* *fmembers-def*)

lemma *FinPow-member* [*simp*]:

$xs \in \text{FinPow } xs$
by (*auto* *simp* *add:fmembers-def*)

lemma *FUnion-FinPow* [*simp*]:

$\bigcup_f (\text{FinPow } x) = x$
by (*auto* *simp* *add:fmembers-def* *less-eq-fset-def*)

lemma *Fow-mem* [*iff*]: $x \in \text{Fow } A \longleftrightarrow \langle x \rangle_f \subseteq A$

by (*auto* *simp* *add:Fow-def*)

lemma *Fow-UNIV* [*simp*]: $\text{Fow } UNIV = UNIV$

by (*simp* *add:Fow-def*)

lift-definition *FMax* :: $('a::\text{linorder}) \text{fset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ is Max}$.

end

6 Countable Sets: Extra functions and properties

```

theory Countable-Set-Extra
imports
  HOL-Library.Countable-Set-Type
  Sequence
  FSet-Extra
  HOL-Library.Bit
begin

```

6.1 Extra syntax

```

notation cempty ( $\{\}_c$ )
notation cin (infix  $\in_c$  50)
notation cUn (infixl  $\cup_c$  65)
notation cInt (infixl  $\cap_c$  70)
notation cDiff (infixl  $-_c$  65)
notation cUnion ( $\bigcup_c$  [900] 900)
notation cimage (infixr  $'_c$  90)

abbreviation csubseq :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $((-/ \subseteq_c -) [51, 51] 50)$ 
where  $A \subseteq_c B \equiv A \leq B$ 

abbreviation csubset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $((-/ \subset_c -) [51, 51] 50)$ 
where  $A \subset_c B \equiv A < B$ 

```

6.2 Countable set functions

setup-lifting *type-definition-cset*

lift-definition *cnin* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a cset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \notin_c 50) **is** *op* \notin .

definition *cBall* :: 'a cset \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool **where**
cBall A P = $(\forall x. x \in_c A \longrightarrow P x)$

definition *cBex* :: 'a cset \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool **where**
cBex A P = $(\exists x. x \in_c A \longrightarrow P x)$

declare *cBall-def* [*mono,simp*]
declare *cBex-def* [*mono,simp*]

syntax

-*cBall* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a cset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool $((\exists \forall -\in_c ./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)$
 -*cBex* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow 'a cset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool $((\exists \exists -\in_c ./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)$

translations

$\forall x \in_c A. P == \text{CONST } cBall \ A \ (\%x. P)$
 $\exists x \in_c A. P == \text{CONST } cBex \ A \ (\%x. P)$

definition *cset-Collect* :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a cset **where**
cset-Collect = (*acset* o *Collect*)

lift-definition *cset-Coll* :: 'a cset \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a cset **is** $\lambda A P. \{x \in A. P x\}$
by (*auto*)

lemma *cset-Coll-equiv*: *cset-Coll* A P = *cset-Collect* ($\lambda x. x \in_c A \wedge P x$)

```

by (simp add: cset-Collect-def cset-Coll-def cin-def)

declare cset-Collect-def [simp]

syntax
  -cColl :: pttrn => bool => 'a cset ((1{-./-}c))

translations
  {x . P}_c ⇐ (CONST cset-Collect) (λ x . P)

syntax (xsymbols)
  -cCollect :: pttrn => 'a cset => bool => 'a cset ((1{- ∈c/-./-}c))
translations
  {x ∈c A. P}_c => CONST cset-Coll A (λ x. P)

lemma cset-CollectI: P (a :: 'a::countable) ⇒ a ∈c {x. P x}_c
  by (simp add: cin-def)

lemma cset-CollI: [ a ∈c A; P a ] ⇒ a ∈c {x ∈c A. P x}_c
  by (simp add: cin.rep-eq cset-Coll.rep-eq)

lemma cset-CollectD: (a :: 'a::countable) ∈c {x. P x}_c ⇒ P a
  by (simp add: cin-def)

lemma cset-Collect-cong: (λx. P x = Q x) ==> {x. P x}_c = {x. Q x}_c
  by simp

— Avoid eta-contraction for robust pretty-printing.

print-translation ⟨
  [Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs-tr'
    @{const-syntax cset-Collect} @{syntax-const -cColl}]
⟩

lift-definition cset-set :: 'a list ⇒ 'a cset is set
  using countable-finite by blast

lemma countable-finite-power:
  countable(A) ⇒ countable {B. B ⊆ A ∧ finite(B)}
  by (metis Collect-conj-eq Int-commute countable-Collect-finite-subset)

lift-definition cINTER :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b cset) ⇒ 'b cset is
  λ A f. if (A = {}) then {} else INTER A f
  by (auto)

definition cInter :: 'a cset cset ⇒ 'a cset (⋂c- [900] 900) where
  ⋂c A = cINTER A id

lift-definition cfinite :: 'a cset ⇒ bool is finite .
lift-definition cInfinite :: 'a cset ⇒ bool is infinite .
lift-definition clist :: 'a::linorder cset ⇒ 'a list is sorted-list-of-set .
lift-definition ccard :: 'a cset ⇒ nat is card .
lift-definition cPow :: 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset cset is λ A. {B. B ⊆c A ∧ cfinite(B)}
proof —
  fix A

```



```

have { $B :: 'a \text{ cset}. B \subseteq_c A \wedge \text{cfinite } B$ } =  $\text{acset ' \{B :: 'a set. } B \subseteq \text{rcset } A \wedge \text{finite } B\}}$ 
  apply (auto simp add: cfinite.rep-eq cin-def less-eq-cset-def countable-finite)
  using image-iff apply fastforce
done

moreover have countable { $B :: 'a \text{ set}. B \subseteq \text{rcset } A \wedge \text{finite } B$ }
  by (auto intro: countable-finite-power)

ultimately show countable { $B. B \subseteq_c A \wedge \text{cfinite } B$ }
  by simp
qed

definition CCollect :: ( $'a \Rightarrow \text{bool option}$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $'a \text{ cset option}$  where
CCollect  $p = (\text{if } (\text{None} \notin \text{range } p) \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{cset-Collect } (\text{the } \circ p)) \text{ else } \text{None})$ 

definition cset-mapM ::  $'a \text{ option cset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cset option}$  where
cset-mapM  $A = (\text{if } (\text{None} \in_c A) \text{ then } \text{None} \text{ else } \text{Some } (\text{the '}_c A))$ 

lemma cset-mapM-Some-image [simp]:
  cset-mapM (cimage Some  $A$ ) = Some  $A$ 
  apply (auto simp add: cset-mapM-def)
  apply (metis cimage-cinsert cinsertI1 option.sel set-cinsert)
done

definition CCollect-ext :: ( $'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option}$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $'a \Rightarrow \text{bool option}$ )  $\Rightarrow$   $'b \text{ cset option}$  where
CCollect-ext  $f p = \text{do } \{ xs \leftarrow \text{CCollect } p; \text{cset-mapM } (f \text{ '}_c xs) \}$ 

lemma the-Some-image [simp]:
  the ' Some '  $xs = xs$ 
  by (auto simp add: image-iff)

lemma CCollect-ext-Some [simp]:
  CCollect-ext Some  $xs = \text{CCollect } xs$ 
  apply (case-tac CCollect  $xs$ )
  apply (auto simp add: CCollect-ext-def)
done

lift-definition list-of-cset ::  $'a :: \text{linorder cset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list is sorted-list-of-set .}$ 

lift-definition fset-cset ::  $'a \text{ fset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cset is id}$ 
  using uncountable-infinite by auto

definition cset-count ::  $'a \text{ cset} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where
cset-count  $A =$ 
  ( $\text{if } (\text{finite } (\text{rcset } A))$ 
    then ( $\text{SOME } f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj-on } f (\text{rcset } A)$ )
    else ( $\text{SOME } f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{bij-betw } f (\text{rcset } A) \text{ UNIV}$ ))

lemma cset-count-inj-seq:
  inj-on (cset-count  $A$ ) (rcset  $A$ )
proof (cases finite (rcset  $A$ ))
case True note fin = this
obtain count ::  $'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where count-inj: inj-on count (rcset  $A$ )
  by (metis countable-def mem-Collect-eq rcset)
with fin show ?thesis

```

by (metis (poly-guards-query) cset-count-def someI-ex)
 next
 case False note inf = this
 obtain count :: 'a \Rightarrow nat where count-bij: bij-betw count (rcset A) UNIV
 by (metis countableE-infinite inf mem-Collect-eq rcset)
 with inf have bij-betw (cset-count A) (rcset A) UNIV
 by (metis (poly-guards-query) cset-count-def someI-ex)
 thus ?thesis
 by (metis bij-betw-imp-inj-on)
 qed

lemma cset-count-infinite-bij:
 assumes infinite (rcset A)
 shows bij-betw (cset-count A) (rcset A) UNIV

proof –
 from assms obtain count :: 'a \Rightarrow nat where count-bij: bij-betw count (rcset A) UNIV
 by (metis countableE-infinite mem-Collect-eq rcset)
 with assms show ?thesis
 by (metis (poly-guards-query) cset-count-def someI-ex)
 qed

definition cset-seq :: 'a cset \Rightarrow (nat \rightarrow 'a) where
 cset-seq A i = (if (i \in range (cset-count A) \wedge inv-into (rcset A) (cset-count A) i \in_c A)
 then Some (inv-into (rcset A) (cset-count A) i)
 else None)

lemma cset-seq-ran: ran (cset-seq A) = rcset(A)
 apply (auto simp add: ran-def cset-seq-def cin.rep-eq)
 apply (metis cset-count-inj-seq inv-into-f-f rangeI)
 done

lemma cset-seq-inj: inj cset-seq
 proof (rule injI)
 fix A B :: 'a cset
 assume cset-seq A = cset-seq B
 thus A = B
 by (metis cset-seq-ran rcset-inverse)
 qed

lift-definition cset2seq :: 'a cset \Rightarrow 'a seq
 is (λ A i. if (i \in cset-count A \wedge rcset A) then inv-into (rcset A) (cset-count A) i else (SOME x. x \in_c A)) .

lemma range-cset2seq:
 A $\neq \{\}_c \implies$ range (Rep-seq (cset2seq A)) = rcset A
 by (force intro: someI2 simp add: cset2seq.rep-eq cset-count-inj-seq bot-cset.rep-eq cin.rep-eq)

lemma infinite-cset-count-surj: infinite (rcset A) \implies surj (cset-count A)
 using bij-betw-imp-surj cset-count-infinite-bij by auto

lemma cset2seq-inj:
 inj-on cset2seq {A. A $\neq \{\}_c$ }
 apply (rule inj-onI)
 apply (simp)
 apply (metis range-cset2seq rcset-inject)

done

lift-definition *nat-seq2set* :: *nat seq* \Rightarrow *nat set* **is**
 $\lambda f. \text{prod-encode } \{(x, f\ x) \mid x. \text{True}\}.$

lemma *inj-nat-seq2set*: *inj nat-seq2set*

proof (*rule injI*, *transfer*)

fix *f g*

assume *prod-encode* $\{(x, f\ x) \mid x. \text{True}\} = \text{prod-encode } \{(x, g\ x) \mid x. \text{True}\}$

hence $\{(x, f\ x) \mid x. \text{True}\} = \{(x, g\ x) \mid x. \text{True}\}$

by (*simp add: inj-image-eq-iff* [*OF inj-prod-encode*])

thus *f* = *g*

by (*auto simp add: set-eq-iff*)

qed

lift-definition *bit-seq-of-nat-set* :: *nat set* \Rightarrow *bit seq*
is $\lambda A\ i. \text{if } (i \in A) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0.$

lemma *bit-seq-of-nat-set-inj*: *inj bit-seq-of-nat-set*

apply (*rule injI*)

apply (*transfer, auto*)

apply (*metis bit.distinct*(1))

apply (*meson zero-neq-one*)

done

lemma *bit-seq-of-nat-cset-bij*: *bij bit-seq-of-nat-set*

apply (*rule bijI*)

apply (*fact bit-seq-of-nat-set-inj*)

apply (*auto simp add: image-def*)

apply (*transfer*)

apply (*rename-tac x*)

apply (*rule-tac x={i. x i = 1} in exI*)

apply (*auto*)

done

This function is a partial injection from countable sets of natural sets to natural sets. When used with the Schroeder-Bernstein theorem, it can be used to conjure a total bijection between these two types.

definition *nat-set-cset-collapse* :: *nat set cset* \Rightarrow *nat set* **where**

nat-set-cset-collapse = *inv bit-seq-of-nat-set* \circ *seq-inj* \circ *cset2seq* \circ ($\lambda A. (\text{bit-seq-of-nat-set } {}_c A)$)

lemma *nat-set-cset-collapse-inj*: *inj-on nat-set-cset-collapse* $\{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$

proof –

have *op* ${}_c \text{bit-seq-of-nat-set } \{A. A \neq \{\}_c\} \subseteq \{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$

by (*auto simp add: cimage.rep-eq*)

thus *?thesis*

apply (*simp add: nat-set-cset-collapse-def*)

apply (*rule comp-inj-on*)

apply (*meson bit-seq-of-nat-set-inj cset.inj-map injD inj-onI*)

apply (*rule comp-inj-on*)

apply (*metis cset2seq-inj subset-inj-on*)

apply (*rule comp-inj-on*)

apply (*rule subset-inj-on*)

apply (*rule seq-inj*)

apply (*simp*)

```

    apply (meson UNIV-I bij-imp-bij-inv bij-is-inj bit-seq-of-nat-cset-bij subsetI subset-inj-on)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma inj-csingle:
  inj csingle
  by (auto intro: injI simp add: cinsert-def bot-cset.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma range-csingle:
  range csingle  $\subseteq$   $\{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$ 
  by (auto)

```

```

lift-definition csets :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset set is
 $\lambda A. \{B. B \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } B\}$  by auto

```

```

lemma csets-finite: finite A  $\implies$  finite (csets A)
  by (auto simp add: csets-def)

```

```

lemma csets-infinite: infinite A  $\implies$  infinite (csets A)
  by (auto simp add: csets-def, metis csets.abs-eq csets.rep-eq finite-countable-subset finite-imageI)

```

```

lemma csets-UNIV:
  csets (UNIV :: 'a set) = (UNIV :: 'a cset set)
  by (auto simp add: csets-def, metis image-iff rset rset-inverse)

```

```

lemma infinite-nempty-cset:
  assumes infinite (UNIV :: 'a set)
  shows infinite  $\{\{A. A \neq \{\}_c\} :: 'a \text{ cset set}\}$ 
proof -
  have infinite (UNIV :: 'a cset set)
    by (metis assms csets-UNIV csets-infinite)
  hence infinite ((UNIV :: 'a cset set) -  $\{\{\}_c\}$ )
    by (rule infinite-remove)
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto)
qed

```

```

lemma nat-set-cset-partial-bij:
  obtains f :: nat set cset  $\Rightarrow$  nat set where bij-betw f  $\{\{A. A \neq \{\}_c\} \text{ UNIV}$ 
  using Schroeder-Bernstein[OF nat-set-cset-collapse-inj, of UNIV csingle, simplified, OF inj-csingle
range-csingle]
  by (auto)

```

```

lemma nat-set-cset-bij:
  obtains f :: nat set cset  $\Rightarrow$  nat set where bij f
proof -
  obtain g :: nat set cset  $\Rightarrow$  nat set where bij-betw g  $\{\{A. A \neq \{\}_c\} \text{ UNIV}$ 
    using nat-set-cset-partial-bij by blast
  moreover obtain h :: nat set cset  $\Rightarrow$  nat set cset where bij-betw h UNIV  $\{\{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$ 
  proof -
    have infinite (UNIV :: nat set cset set)
      by (metis Finite-Set.finite-set csets-UNIV csets-infinite infinite-UNIV-char-0)
    then obtain h' :: nat set cset  $\Rightarrow$  nat set cset where bij-betw h' UNIV (UNIV -  $\{\{\}_c\}$ )
      using infinite-imp-bij-betw[of UNIV :: nat set cset set  $\{\}_c$ ] by auto
    moreover have (UNIV :: nat set cset set) -  $\{\{\}_c\} = \{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$ 

```

```

    by (auto)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using that by (auto)
qed
ultimately have bij (g ∘ h)
  using bij-betw-trans by blast
with that show ?thesis
  by (auto)
qed

```

definition *nat-set-cset-bij* = (SOME f :: nat set cset ⇒ nat set. bij f)

lemma *bij-nat-set-cset-bij*:
bij nat-set-cset-bij
 by (metis nat-set-cset-bij nat-set-cset-bij-def someI-ex)

lemma *inj-on-image-csets*:
inj-on f A ⇒ inj-on (op ‘_c f) (csets A)
 by (fastforce simp add: inj-on-def cimage-def cin-def csets-def)

lemma *image-csets-surj*:
 $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f \text{ } A; f \text{ ‘}_c A = B \rrbracket \implies \text{op ‘}_c f \text{ ‘ csets } A = \text{csets } B$
 apply (auto simp add: cimage-def csets-def image-mono map-fun-def)
 apply (simp add: image-comp)
 apply (auto simp add: image-Collect)
 apply (erule subset-imageE)
 apply (auto)
 apply (metis countable-image rcset-inverse rcset-to-rcset subset-inj-on the-inv-into-onto)
 done

lemma *bij-betw-image-csets*:
bij-betw f A B ⇒ bij-betw (op ‘_c f) (csets A) (csets B)
 by (simp add: bij-betw-def inj-on-image-csets image-csets-surj)
 end

7 Map Type: extra functions and properties

```

theory Map-Extra
  imports
    Main
    HOL-Library.Countable-Set
    HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
begin

```

7.1 Functional Relations

definition *functional* :: ('a * 'b) set ⇒ bool **where**
functional g = *inj-on fst g*

definition *functional-list* :: ('a * 'b) list ⇒ bool **where**
functional-list xs = (∀ x y z. ListMem (x,y) xs ∧ ListMem (x,z) xs ⟶ y = z)

lemma *functional-insert* [simp]: *functional (insert (x,y) g) ⟷ (g“{x} ⊆ {y} ∧ functional g)*
 by (auto simp add: functional-def inj-on-def image-def)

lemma *functional-list-nil*[simp]: *functional-list* []
 by (simp add: *functional-list-def ListMem-iff*)

lemma *functional-list*: *functional-list* $xs \longleftrightarrow$ *functional* (set xs)
 apply (induct xs)
 apply (simp add: *functional-def*)
 apply (simp add: *functional-def functional-list-def ListMem-iff*)
 apply (safe)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 apply (force)
 done

7.2 Graphing Maps

definition *map-graph* :: ($'a \rightarrow 'b$) \Rightarrow ($'a * 'b$) set **where**
map-graph $f = \{(x, y) \mid x \ y. f \ x = \text{Some } y\}$

definition *graph-map* :: ($'a * 'b$) set \Rightarrow ($'a \rightarrow 'b$) **where**
graph-map $g = (\lambda x. \text{if } (x \in \text{fst } 'g) \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{SOME } y. (x, y) \in g) \text{ else } \text{None})$

definition *graph-map'* :: ($'a \times 'b$) set \rightarrow ($'a \rightarrow 'b$) **where**
graph-map' $R = (\text{if } (\text{functional } R) \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{graph-map } R) \text{ else } \text{None})$

lemma *map-graph-mem-equiv*: $(x, y) \in \text{map-graph } f \longleftrightarrow f(x) = \text{Some } y$
 by (simp add: *map-graph-def*)

lemma *map-graph-functional*[simp]: *functional* (*map-graph* f)
 by (simp add: *functional-def map-graph-def inj-on-def*)

lemma *map-graph-countable* [simp]: *countable* (*dom* f) \implies *countable* (*map-graph* f)
 apply (auto simp add: *map-graph-def countable-def*)
 apply (rename-tac f')
 apply (rule-tac $x=f' \circ \text{fst}$ in *exI*)
 apply (auto simp add: *inj-on-def dom-def*)
 apply fastforce
 done

lemma *map-graph-inv* [simp]: *graph-map* (*map-graph* f) = f
 by (auto intro!: *ext* simp add: *map-graph-def graph-map-def image-def*)

lemma *graph-map-empty*[simp]: *graph-map* {} = *empty*
 by (simp add: *graph-map-def*)

lemma *graph-map-insert* [simp]: $\llbracket \text{functional } g; g''\{x\} \subseteq \{y\} \rrbracket \implies \text{graph-map } (\text{insert } (x, y) \ g) = (\text{graph-map } g)(x \mapsto y)$
 by (rule *ext*, auto simp add: *graph-map-def*)

lemma *dom-map-graph*: *dom* $f = \text{Domain}(\text{map-graph } f)$
 by (simp add: *map-graph-def dom-def image-def*)

```

lemma ran-map-graph: ran f = Range(map-graph f)
  by (simp add: map-graph-def ran-def image-def)

lemma ran-map-add-subset:
  ran (x ++ y) ⊆ (ran x) ∪ (ran y)
  by (auto simp add: ran-def)

lemma finite-dom-graph: finite (dom f) ⇒ finite (map-graph f)
  by (metis dom-map-graph finite-imageD fst-eq-Domain functional-def map-graph-functional)

lemma finite-dom-ran [simp]: finite (dom f) ⇒ finite (ran f)
  by (metis finite-Range finite-dom-graph ran-map-graph)

lemma graph-map-inv [simp]: functional g ⇒ map-graph (graph-map g) = g
  apply (auto simp add: map-graph-def graph-map-def functional-def)
  apply (metis (lifting, no-types) image-iff option.distinct(1) option.inject someI surjective-pairing)
  apply (simp add: inj-on-def)
  apply (metis fst-conv snd-conv some-equality)
  apply (metis (lifting) fst-conv image-iff)
  done

lemma graph-map-dom: dom (graph-map R) = fst ‘ R
  by (simp add: graph-map-def dom-def)

lemma graph-map-countable-dom: countable R ⇒ countable (dom (graph-map R))
  by (simp add: graph-map-dom)

lemma countable-ran:
  assumes countable (dom f)
  shows countable (ran f)
proof –
  have countable (map-graph f)
    by (simp add: assms)
  then have countable (Range(map-graph f))
    by (simp add: Range-snd)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: ran-map-graph)
qed

lemma map-graph-inv' [simp]:
  graph-map' (map-graph f) = Some f
  by (simp add: graph-map'-def)

lemma map-graph-inj:
  inj map-graph
  by (metis injI map-graph-inv)

lemma map-eq-graph: f = g ⇔ map-graph f = map-graph g
  by (auto simp add: inj-eq map-graph-inj)

lemma map-le-graph: f ⊆m g ⇔ map-graph f ⊆ map-graph g
  by (force simp add: map-le-def map-graph-def)

lemma map-graph-comp: map-graph (g ∘m f) = (map-graph f) O (map-graph g)
  apply (auto simp add: map-comp-def map-graph-def relcomp-unfold)

```

```

apply (rename-tac a b)
apply (case-tac f a, auto)
done

```

7.3 Map Application

definition *map-apply* :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b (-'(-')_m [999,0] 999) **where**
map-apply = ($\lambda f x. the (f x)$)

7.4 Map Membership

fun *map-member* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \in_m 50) **where**
 $(k, v) \in_m m \longleftrightarrow m(k) = Some(v)$

lemma *map-ext*:

```

 $\llbracket \bigwedge x y. (x, y) \in_m A \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in_m B \rrbracket \implies A = B$ 
by (rule ext, auto, metis not-Some-eq)

```

lemma *map-member-alt-def*:

```

 $(x, y) \in_m A \longleftrightarrow (x \in dom A \wedge A(x)_m = y)$ 
by (auto simp add: map-apply-def)

```

lemma *map-le-member*:

```

 $f \subseteq_m g \longleftrightarrow (\forall x y. (x, y) \in_m f \longrightarrow (x, y) \in_m g)$ 
by (force simp add: map-le-def)

```

7.5 Preimage

definition *preimage* :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
preimage f B = {x \in dom(f). the(f(x)) \in B}

lemma *preimage-range*: *preimage* f (ran f) = dom f
by (auto simp add: preimage-def ran-def)

lemma *dom-preimage*: dom (m \circ_m f) = *preimage* f (dom m)

```

apply (auto simp add: dom-def preimage-def)
apply (meson map-comp-Some-iff)
apply (metis map-comp-def option.case-eq-if option.distinct(1))
done

```

lemma *countable-preimage*:

```

 $\llbracket countable A; inj-on f (preimage f A) \rrbracket \implies countable (preimage f A)$ 
apply (auto simp add: countable-def)
apply (rename-tac g)
apply (rule-tac x=g  $\circ$  the  $\circ$  f in exI)
apply (rule inj-onI)
apply (drule inj-onD)
apply (auto simp add: preimage-def inj-onD)
done

```

7.6 Minus operation for maps

definition *map-minus* :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) (**infixl** -- 100)
where *map-minus* f g = ($\lambda x. if (f x = g x) then None else f x$)

lemma *map-minus-apply* [*simp*]: $y \in dom(f -- g) \implies (f -- g)(y)_m = f(y)_m$

by (auto simp add: map-minus-def dom-def map-apply-def)

lemma map-member-plus:

$(x, y) \in_m f ++ g \longleftrightarrow ((x \notin \text{dom}(g) \wedge (x, y) \in_m f) \vee (x, y) \in_m g)$

by (auto simp add: map-add-Some-iff)

lemma map-member-minus:

$(x, y) \in_m f -- g \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in_m f \wedge (\neg (x, y) \in_m g)$

by (auto simp add: map-minus-def)

lemma map-minus-plus-commute:

$\text{dom}(g) \cap \text{dom}(h) = \{\} \implies (f -- g) ++ h = (f ++ h) -- g$

apply (rule map-ext)

apply (auto simp add: map-member-plus map-member-minus simp del: map-member.simps)

apply (auto simp add: map-member-alt-def)

done

lemma map-graph-minus: $\text{map-graph } (f -- g) = \text{map-graph } f - \text{map-graph } g$

by (auto simp add: map-minus-def map-graph-def, (meson option.distinct(1))+)

lemma map-minus-common-subset:

$\llbracket h \subseteq_m f; h \subseteq_m g \rrbracket \implies (f -- h = g -- h) = (f = g)$

by (auto simp add: map-eq-graph map-graph-minus map-le-graph)

7.7 Map Bind

Create some extra intro/elim rules to help dealing with proof about option bind.

lemma option-bindSomeE [elim!]:

$\llbracket X >>= F = \text{Some}(v); \bigwedge x. \llbracket X = \text{Some}(x); F(x) = \text{Some}(v) \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$

by (case-tac X, auto)

lemma option-bindSomeI [intro]:

$\llbracket X = \text{Some}(x); F(x) = \text{Some}(y) \rrbracket \implies X >>= F = \text{Some}(y)$

by (simp)

lemma ifSomeE [elim]: $\llbracket (\text{if } c \text{ then } \text{Some}(x) \text{ else } \text{None}) = \text{Some}(y); \llbracket c; x = y \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$

by (case-tac c, auto)

7.8 Range Restriction

A range restriction operator; only domain restriction is provided in HOL.

definition ran-restrict-map :: $('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$ (-|_ [111,110] 110) **where**

$\text{ran-restrict-map } f B = (\lambda x. \text{do } \{ v <- f(x); \text{if } (v \in B) \text{ then } \text{Some}(v) \text{ else } \text{None} \})$

lemma ran-restrict-empty [simp]: $f|_{\{\}} = \text{Map.empty}$

by (simp add: ran-restrict-map-def)

lemma ran-restrict-ran [simp]: $f|_{\text{ran}(f)} = f$

apply (auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def ran-def)

apply (rule ext)

apply (case-tac f(x), auto)

done

lemma ran-ran-restrict [simp]: $\text{ran}(f|_B) = \text{ran}(f) \cap B$

by (auto intro!:option-bindSomeI simp add:ran-restrict-map-def ran-def)

lemma dom-ran-restrict: $\text{dom}(f|_B) \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$
by (auto simp add:ran-restrict-map-def dom-def)

lemma ran-restrict-finite-dom [intro]:
 $\text{finite}(\text{dom}(f)) \implies \text{finite}(\text{dom}(f|_B))$
by (metis finite-subset dom-ran-restrict)

lemma dom-Some [simp]: $\text{dom} (\text{Some} \circ f) = \text{UNIV}$
by (auto)

lemma dom-left-map-add [simp]: $x \in \text{dom } g \implies (f ++ g) x = g x$
by (auto simp add:map-add-def dom-def)

lemma dom-right-map-add [simp]: $\llbracket x \notin \text{dom } g; x \in \text{dom } f \rrbracket \implies (f ++ g) x = f x$
by (auto simp add:map-add-def dom-def)

lemma map-add-restrict:
 $f ++ g = (f |' (- \text{dom } g)) ++ g$
by (rule ext, auto simp add: map-add-def restrict-map-def)

7.9 Map Inverse and Identity

definition map-inv :: $('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
 $\text{map-inv } f \equiv \lambda y. \text{ if } (y \in \text{ran } f) \text{ then } \text{Some } (\text{SOME } x. f x = y) \text{ else None}$

definition map-id-on :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
 $\text{map-id-on } xs \equiv \lambda x. \text{ if } (x \in xs) \text{ then } \text{Some } x \text{ else None}$

lemma map-id-on-in [simp]:
 $x \in xs \implies \text{map-id-on } xs x = \text{Some } x$
by (simp add:map-id-on-def)

lemma map-id-on-out [simp]:
 $x \notin xs \implies \text{map-id-on } xs x = \text{None}$
by (simp add:map-id-on-def)

lemma map-id-dom [simp]: $\text{dom} (\text{map-id-on } xs) = xs$
by (simp add:dom-def map-id-on-def)

lemma map-id-ran [simp]: $\text{ran} (\text{map-id-on } xs) = xs$
by (force simp add:ran-def map-id-on-def)

lemma map-id-on-UNIV[simp]: $\text{map-id-on UNIV} = \text{Some}$
by (simp add:map-id-on-def)

lemma map-id-on-inj [simp]:
 $\text{inj-on } (\text{map-id-on } xs) xs$
by (simp add:inj-on-def)

lemma map-inv-empty [simp]: $\text{map-inv empty} = \text{empty}$
by (simp add:map-inv-def)

lemma map-inv-id [simp]:
 $\text{map-inv } (\text{map-id-on } xs) = \text{map-id-on } xs$

```

by (force simp add:map-inv-def map-id-on-def ran-def)

lemma map-inv-Some [simp]: map-inv Some = Some
  by (simp add:map-inv-def ran-def)

lemma map-inv-f-f [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f); f\ x = \text{Some } y \rrbracket \implies \text{map-inv } f\ y = \text{Some } x$ 
  apply (auto simp add:map-inv-def)
  apply (rule some-equality)
  apply (auto simp add:inj-on-def dom-def ran-def)
done

lemma dom-map-inv [simp]:
  dom (map-inv f) = ran f
  by (auto simp add:map-inv-def)

lemma ran-map-inv [simp]:
   $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f) \implies \text{ran (map-inv } f) = \text{dom } f$ 
  apply (auto simp add:map-inv-def ran-def)
  apply (rename-tac a b)
  apply (rule-tac x=a in exI)
  apply (force intro:someI)
  apply (rename-tac x y)
  apply (rule-tac x=y in exI)
  apply (auto)
  apply (rule some-equality, simp-all)
  apply (auto simp add:inj-on-def dom-def)
done

lemma dom-image-ran:  $f\ ` \text{dom } f = \text{Some } ` \text{ran } f$ 
  by (auto simp add:dom-def ran-def image-def)

lemma inj-map-inv [intro]:
   $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f) \implies \text{inj-on (map-inv } f) \text{ (ran } f)$ 
  apply (auto simp add:map-inv-def inj-on-def dom-def ran-def)
  apply (rename-tac x y u v)
  apply (frule-tac P= $\lambda xa. f\ xa = \text{Some } x$  in some-equality)
  apply (auto)
  apply (metis (mono-tags) option.sel someI)
done

lemma inj-map-bij:  $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f) \implies \text{bij-betw } f \text{ (dom } f) (\text{Some } ` \text{ran } f)$ 
  by (auto simp add:inj-on-def dom-def ran-def image-def bij-betw-def)

lemma map-inv-map-inv [simp]:
  assumes  $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f)$ 
  shows  $\text{map-inv (map-inv } f) = f$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{inj-on (map-inv } f) \text{ (ran } f)$ 
  by auto

  thus ?thesis
  apply (rule-tac ext)
  apply (rename-tac x)

```

```

  apply (case-tac  $\exists y. \text{map-inv } f \ y = \text{Some } x$ )
  apply (auto)[1]
  apply (simp add:map-inv-def)
  apply (rename-tac  $x \ y$ )
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{ran } f, \text{simp-all}$ )
  apply (auto)
  apply (rule someI2-ex)
  apply (simp add:ran-def)
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis assms dom-image-ran dom-map-inv image-iff map-add-dom-app-simps(2) map-add-dom-app-simps(3)
ran-map-inv)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma map-self-adjoin-complete [intro]:
  assumes  $\text{dom } f \cap \text{ran } f = \{\}$  inj-on  $f \ (\text{dom } f)$ 
  shows  $\text{inj-on } (\text{map-inv } f \ ++ \ f) \ (\text{dom } f \cup \text{ran } f)$ 
  apply (rule inj-onI)
  apply (insert assms)
  apply (rename-tac  $x \ y$ )
  apply (case-tac  $x \in \text{dom } f$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{dom } f$ )
  apply (simp add:inj-on-def)
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{ran } f$ )
  apply (subgoal-tac  $y \in \text{dom } (\text{map-inv } f)$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis Int-iff domD empty-iff ranI ran-map-inv)
  apply (simp)
  apply (simp)
  apply (simp)
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{dom } f$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{ran } f$ )
  apply (subgoal-tac  $y \in \text{dom } (\text{map-inv } f)$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis Int-iff domD empty-iff ranI ran-map-inv)
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis Int-iff domD empty-iff ranI ran-map-inv)
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis (lifting) inj-map-inv inj-on-contrad)
  done

```

```

lemma inj-completed-map [intro]:
   $\llbracket \text{dom } f = \text{ran } f; \text{inj-on } f \ (\text{dom } f) \rrbracket \implies \text{inj } (\text{Some } ++ \ f)$ 
  apply (drule inj-map-bij)
  apply (auto simp add:bij-betw-def)
  apply (auto simp add:inj-on-def)[1]
  apply (rename-tac  $x \ y$ )
  apply (case-tac  $x \in \text{dom } f$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{dom } f$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (simp add:ran-def)
  apply (case-tac  $y \in \text{dom } f$ )

```

```

  apply (auto intro:ranI)
done

```

```

lemma bij-completed-map [intro]:
   $\llbracket \text{dom } f = \text{ran } f; \text{inj-on } f (\text{dom } f) \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{bij-betw } (\text{Some } ++ f) \text{ UNIV } (\text{range } \text{Some})$ 
  apply (auto intro: inj-completed-map simp add:bij-betw-def)
  apply (rename-tac x)
  apply (case-tac x  $\in \text{dom } f$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis domD rangeI)
  apply (simp)
  apply (simp add:image-def)
  apply (metis (full-types) dom-image-ran dom-left-map-add image-iff map-add-dom-app-simps(3))
done

```

```

lemma bij-map-Some:
   $\text{bij-betw } f a (\text{Some } 'b) \implies \text{bij-betw } (f \circ \text{the}) a b$ 
  apply (simp add:bij-betw-def)
  apply (safe)
  apply (metis (hide-lams, no-types) comp-inj-on-iff f-the-inv-into-f inj-on-inverseI option.sel)
  apply (metis (hide-lams, no-types) comp-apply image-iff option.sel)
  apply (metis imageI image-comp option.sel)
done

```

```

lemma ran-map-add [simp]:
   $n'(\text{dom } m \cap \text{dom } n) = n'(\text{dom } m \cap \text{dom } n) \implies$ 
   $\text{ran}(m ++ n) = \text{ran } n \cup \text{ran } m$ 
  apply (auto simp add:ran-def)
  apply (metis map-add-find-right)
  apply (rename-tac x a)
  apply (case-tac a  $\in \text{dom } n$ )
  apply (subgoal-tac  $\exists b. n b = \text{Some } x$ )
  apply (auto)
  apply (rename-tac x a b y)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=b$  in exI)
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis (hide-lams, no-types) IntI domI image-iff)
  apply (metis (full-types) map-add-None map-add-dom-app-simps(1) map-add-dom-app-simps(3) not-None-eq)
done

```

```

lemma ran-maplets [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{ran } [xs \mapsto] ys = \text{set } ys$ 
  by (induct rule:list-induct2, simp-all)

```

```

lemma inj-map-add:
   $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f (\text{dom } f); \text{inj-on } g (\text{dom } g); \text{ran } f \cap \text{ran } g = \{\} \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{inj-on } (f ++ g) (\text{dom } f \cup \text{dom } g)$ 
  apply (auto simp add:inj-on-def)
  apply (metis (full-types) disjoint-iff-not-equal domI dom-left-map-add map-add-dom-app-simps(3) ranI)
  apply (metis domI)
  apply (metis disjoint-iff-not-equal ranI)
  apply (metis disjoint-iff-not-equal domIff map-add-Some-iff ranI)
  apply (metis domI)

```

done

lemma *map-inv-add* [simp]:

assumes *inj-on* *f* (*dom* *f*) *inj-on* *g* (*dom* *g*)
 $\text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g = \{\}$ $\text{ran } f \cap \text{ran } g = \{\}$

shows $\text{map-inv } (f ++ g) = \text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g$

proof (*rule ext*)

from *assms* **have** *minj*: *inj-on* (*f* ++ *g*) (*dom* (*f* ++ *g*))
by (*simp*, *metis inj-map-add sup-commute*)

fix *x*

have $x \in \text{ran } g \implies \text{map-inv } (f ++ g) \ x = (\text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g) \ x$

proof –

assume *ran*: $x \in \text{ran } g$

then obtain *y* **where** *dom*: $g \ y = \text{Some } x \ y \in \text{dom } g$

by (*auto simp add: ran-def*)

hence $(f ++ g) \ y = \text{Some } x$

by *simp*

with *assms minj ran dom* **show** $\text{map-inv } (f ++ g) \ x = (\text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g) \ x$

by *simp*

qed

moreover have $\llbracket x \notin \text{ran } g; x \in \text{ran } f \rrbracket \implies \text{map-inv } (f ++ g) \ x = (\text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g) \ x$

proof –

assume *ran*: $x \notin \text{ran } g \ x \in \text{ran } f$

with *assms* **obtain** *y* **where** *dom*: $f \ y = \text{Some } x \ y \in \text{dom } f \ y \notin \text{dom } g$

by (*auto simp add: ran-def*)

with *ran* **have** $(f ++ g) \ y = \text{Some } x$

by (*simp*)

with *assms minj ran dom* **show** $\text{map-inv } (f ++ g) \ x = (\text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g) \ x$

by *simp*

qed

moreover from *assms minj* **have** $\llbracket x \notin \text{ran } g; x \notin \text{ran } f \rrbracket \implies \text{map-inv } (f ++ g) \ x = (\text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g) \ x$

apply (*auto simp add: map-inv-def ran-def map-add-def*)

apply (*metis dom-left-map-add map-add-def map-add-dom-app-simps(3)*)

done

ultimately show $\text{map-inv } (f ++ g) \ x = (\text{map-inv } f ++ \text{map-inv } g) \ x$

apply (*case-tac* $x \in \text{ran } g$)

apply (*simp*)

apply (*case-tac* $x \in \text{ran } f$)

apply (*simp-all*)

done

qed

lemma *map-add-lookup* [simp]:

$x \notin \text{dom } f \implies ([x \mapsto y] ++ f) \ x = \text{Some } y$

by (*simp add: map-add-def dom-def*)

```

lemma map-add-Some: Some ++ f = map-id-on (- dom f) ++ f
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (rename-tac x)
  apply (case-tac x ∈ dom f)
  apply (simp-all)
done

```

```

lemma distinct-map-dom:
   $x \notin \text{set } xs \implies x \notin \text{dom } [xs \mapsto] ys$ 
  by (simp add:dom-def)

```

```

lemma distinct-map-ran:
   $\llbracket \text{distinct } xs; y \notin \text{set } ys; \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $y \notin \text{ran } ([xs \mapsto] ys)$ 
  apply (simp add:map-upds-def)
  apply (subgoal-tac distinct (map fst (rev (zip xs ys))))
  apply (simp add:ran-distinct)
  apply (metis (hide-lams, no-types) image-iff set-zip-rightD surjective-pairing)
  apply (simp add:zip-rev[THEN sym])
done

```

```

lemma maplets-lookup[rule-format,dest]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\forall y. [xs \mapsto] ys \ x = \text{Some } y \longrightarrow y \in \text{set } ys$ 
  by (induct rule:list-induct2, auto)

```

```

lemma maplets-distinct-inj [intro]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\} \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{inj-on } [xs \mapsto] ys \ (\text{set } xs)$ 
  apply (induct rule:list-induct2)
  apply (simp-all)
  apply (rule conjI)
  apply (rule inj-onI)
  apply (rename-tac x xs y ys xa ya)
  apply (case-tac xa = x)
  apply (simp)
  apply (case-tac xa = y)
  apply (simp)
  apply (simp)
  apply (case-tac ya = x)
  apply (simp)
  apply (simp add:inj-on-def)
  apply (auto)
  apply (rename-tac x xs y ys xa)
  apply (case-tac xa = y)
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis maplets-lookup)
done

```

```

lemma map-inv-maplet[simp]: map-inv [x ↦ y] = [y ↦ x]
  by (auto simp add:map-inv-def)

```

```

lemma map-inv-maplets [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\} \rrbracket \implies$ 

```

```

map-inv [xs [↦] ys] = [ys [↦] xs]
apply (induct rule:list-induct2)
apply (simp-all)
apply (rename-tac x xs y ys)
apply (subgoal-tac map-inv ([xs [↦] ys] ++ [x ↦ y]) = map-inv [xs [↦] ys] ++ map-inv [x ↦ y])
apply (simp)
apply (rule map-inv-add)
apply (auto)
done

```

```

lemma maplets-lookup-nth [rule-format,simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\forall i < \text{length } ys. [xs [↦] ys] (xs ! i) = \text{Some } (ys ! i)$ 
apply (induct rule:list-induct2)
apply (auto)
apply (rename-tac x xs y ys i)
apply (case-tac i)
apply (simp-all)
apply (metis nth-mem)
apply (rename-tac x xs y ys i)
apply (case-tac i)
apply (auto)
done

```

```

theorem the-Some[simp]: the ∘ Some = id
by (simp add:comp-def id-def)

```

```

theorem inv-map-inv:
   $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f (\text{dom } f); \text{ran } f = \text{dom } f \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{inv } (the \circ (\text{Some} ++ f)) = the \circ \text{map-inv } (\text{Some} ++ f)$ 
apply (rule ext)
apply (simp add:map-add-Some)
apply (simp add:inv-def)
apply (rename-tac x)
apply (case-tac  $\exists y. f y = \text{Some } x$ )
apply (erule exE)
apply (rename-tac x y)
apply (subgoal-tac  $x \in \text{ran } f$ )
apply (subgoal-tac  $y \in \text{dom } f$ )
apply (simp)
apply (rule some-equality)
apply (simp)
apply (metis (hide-lams, mono-tags) domD domI dom-left-map-add inj-on-contrad map-add-Some
map-add-dom-app-simps(3) option.sel)
apply (simp add:dom-def)
apply (metis ranI)
apply (simp)
apply (rename-tac x)
apply (subgoal-tac  $x \notin \text{ran } f$ )
apply (simp)
apply (rule some-equality)
apply (simp)
apply (metis domD dom-left-map-add map-add-Some map-add-dom-app-simps(3) option.sel)
apply (metis dom-image-ran image-iff)
done

```


lemma *map-comp-dom*: $\text{dom } (g \circ_m f) \subseteq \text{dom } f$
 by (metis (lifting, full-types) Collect-mono dom-def map-comp-simps(1))

lemma *map-comp-assoc*: $f \circ_m (g \circ_m h) = f \circ_m g \circ_m h$

proof

fix x

show $(f \circ_m (g \circ_m h)) x = (f \circ_m g \circ_m h) x$

proof (cases $h x$)

case *None* **thus** ?thesis

by (auto simp add: map-comp-def)

next

case (Some y) **thus** ?thesis

by (auto simp add: map-comp-def)

qed

qed

lemma *map-comp-runit* [simp]: $f \circ_m \text{Some} = f$

by (simp add: map-comp-def)

lemma *map-comp-lunit* [simp]: $\text{Some} \circ_m f = f$

proof

fix x

show $(\text{Some} \circ_m f) x = f x$

proof (cases $f x$)

case *None* **thus** ?thesis

by (simp add: map-comp-def)

next

case (Some y) **thus** ?thesis

by (simp add: map-comp-def)

qed

qed

lemma *map-comp-apply* [simp]: $(f \circ_m g) x = g(x) >>= f$

by (auto simp add: map-comp-def option.case-eq-if)

7.10 Merging of compatible maps

definition *comp-map* :: $('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (infixl \parallel_m 60) **where**

comp-map $f g = (\forall x \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{dom}(g). \text{the}(f(x)) = \text{the}(g(x)))$

lemma *comp-map-unit*: $\text{Map.empty} \parallel_m f$

by (simp add: comp-map-def)

lemma *comp-map-refl*: $f \parallel_m f$

by (simp add: comp-map-def)

lemma *comp-map-sym*: $f \parallel_m g \Longrightarrow g \parallel_m f$

by (simp add: comp-map-def)

definition *merge* :: $('a \rightarrow 'b) \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$ **where**

merge $fs =$

$(\lambda x. \text{if } (\exists f \in fs. x \in \text{dom}(f)) \text{ then } (THE y. \forall f \in fs. x \in \text{dom}(f) \longrightarrow f(x) = y) \text{ else None})$

lemma *merge-empty*: $\text{merge } \{\} = \text{Map.empty}$

by (simp add: merge-def)

```

lemma merge-singleton: merge {f} = f
  apply (auto intro!: ext simp add: merge-def)
  using option.collapse apply fastforce
done

```

7.11 Conversion between lists and maps

definition *map-of-list* :: 'a list \Rightarrow (nat \rightarrow 'a) **where**
map-of-list xs = (λ i. if (i < length xs) then Some (xs[i] else None)

lemma *map-of-list-nil* [simp]: *map-of-list* [] = Map.empty
by (simp add: map-of-list-def)

lemma *dom-map-of-list* [simp]: dom (map-of-list xs) = {0..*length* xs}
by (auto simp add: map-of-list-def dom-def)

lemma *ran-map-of-list* [simp]: ran (map-of-list xs) = set xs
apply (simp add: ran-def map-of-list-def)
apply (safe)
apply (force)
apply (meson in-set-conv-nth)
done

definition *list-of-map* :: (nat \rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
list-of-map f = (if (f = Map.empty) then [] else map (the \circ f) [0 ..< Suc(GREATEST x. x \in dom f)])

lemma *list-of-map-empty* [simp]: *list-of-map* Map.empty = []
by (simp add: list-of-map-def)

definition *list-of-map'* :: (nat \rightarrow 'a) \rightarrow 'a list **where**
list-of-map' f = (if (\exists n. dom f = {0..*n*}) then Some (list-of-map f) else None)

lemma *map-of-list-inv* [simp]: *list-of-map* (map-of-list xs) = xs

proof (cases xs = [])

case True **thus** ?thesis **by** (simp)

next

case False

moreover **hence** (GREATEST x. x \in dom (map-of-list xs)) = length xs - 1

by (auto intro: Greatest-equality)

moreover **from** False **have** map-of-list xs \neq Map.empty

by (metis ran-empty ran-map-of-list set-empty)

ultimately **show** ?thesis

by (auto simp add: list-of-map-def map-of-list-def nth-equalityI)

qed

7.12 Map Comprehension

Map comprehension simply converts a relation built through set comprehension into a map.

syntax

-Mapcompr :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow idts \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b ((1[- \mapsto - | /- / -]))

translations

-Mapcompr F G xs P == CONST graph-map {(F, G) | xs. P}

```

lemma map-compr-eta:
   $[x \mapsto y \mid x \ y. (x, y) \in_m f] = f$ 
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (auto simp add: graph-map-def)
  apply (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Domain.DomainI fst-eq-Domain mem-Collect-eq old.prod.case option.distinct(1) option.expand option.sel)
  done

```

```

lemma map-compr-simple:
   $[x \mapsto F \ x \ y \mid x \ y. (x, y) \in_m f] = (\lambda \ x. \text{do } \{ y \leftarrow f(x); \text{Some}(F \ x \ y) \})$ 
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (auto simp add: graph-map-def image-Collect)
  done

```

```

lemma map-compr-dom-simple [simp]:
   $\text{dom } [x \mapsto f \ x \mid x. P \ x] = \{x. P \ x\}$ 
  by (force simp add: graph-map-dom image-Collect)

```

```

lemma map-compr-ran-simple [simp]:
   $\text{ran } [x \mapsto f \ x \mid x. P \ x] = \{f \ x \mid x. P \ x\}$ 
  apply (auto simp add: graph-map-def ran-def)
  apply (metis (mono-tags, lifting) fst-eqD image-eqI mem-Collect-eq someI)
  done

```

```

lemma map-compr-eval-simple [simp]:
   $[x \mapsto f \ x \mid x. P \ x] \ x = (\text{if } (P \ x) \text{ then } \text{Some } (f \ x) \text{ else } \text{None})$ 
  by (auto simp add: graph-map-def image-Collect)

```

7.13 Sorted lists from maps

definition *sorted-list-of-map* :: $('a::\text{linorder} \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ list}$ **where**
sorted-list-of-map $f = \text{map } (\lambda \ k. (k, \text{the } (f \ k))) (\text{sorted-list-of-set}(\text{dom}(f)))$

```

lemma sorted-list-of-map-empty [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-map Map.empty = []
  by (simp add: sorted-list-of-map-def)

```

```

lemma sorted-list-of-map-inv:
  assumes finite(dom(f))
  shows map-of (sorted-list-of-map f) = f
proof –
  obtain A where finite A A = dom(f)
  by (simp add: assms)
  thus ?thesis
proof (induct A rule: finite-induct)
  case empty thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: sorted-list-of-map-def, metis dom-empty empty-iff map-le-antisym map-le-def)
next
  case (insert x A) thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: sorted-list-of-map-def, metis finite-insert map-of-map-keys sorted-list-of-set)
qed
qed

```

```

declare map-member.simps [simp del]

```

7.14 Extra map lemmas

lemma *map-eqI*:

$\llbracket \text{dom } f = \text{dom } g; \forall x \in \text{dom}(f). \text{the}(f x) = \text{the}(g x) \rrbracket \implies f = g$
by (*metis domIff map-le-antisym map-le-def option.expand*)

lemma *map-restrict-dom-compl*: $f \mid' (- \text{dom } f) = \text{Map.empty}$

by (*metis dom-eq-empty-conv dom-restrict inf-compl-bot*)

lemma *restrict-map-neg-disj*:

$\text{dom}(f) \cap A = \{\} \implies f \mid' (- A) = f$

by (*auto simp add: restrict-map-def, rule ext, auto, metis disjoint-iff-not-equal domIff*)

lemma *map-plus-restrict-dist*: $(f ++ g) \mid' A = (f \mid' A) ++ (g \mid' A)$

by (*auto simp add: restrict-map-def map-add-def*)

lemma *map-plus-eq-left*:

assumes $f ++ h = g ++ h$

shows $(f \mid' (- \text{dom } h)) = (g \mid' (- \text{dom } h))$

proof –

have $h \mid' (- \text{dom } h) = \text{Map.empty}$

by (*metis Compl-disjoint dom-eq-empty-conv dom-restrict*)

then have $f2: f \mid' (- \text{dom } h) = (f ++ h) \mid' (- \text{dom } h)$

by (*simp add: map-plus-restrict-dist*)

have $h \mid' (- \text{dom } h) = \text{Map.empty}$

by (*metis (no-types) Compl-disjoint dom-eq-empty-conv dom-restrict*)

then show *?thesis*

using $f2$ **assms** **by** (*simp add: map-plus-restrict-dist*)

qed

lemma *map-add-split*:

$\text{dom}(f) = A \cup B \implies (f \mid' A) ++ (f \mid' B) = f$

by (*rule ext, auto simp add: map-add-def restrict-map-def option.case-eq-if*)

lemma *map-le-via-restrict*:

$f \subseteq_m g \iff g \mid' \text{dom}(f) = f$

by (*auto simp add: map-le-def restrict-map-def dom-def fun-eq-iff*)

end

8 Alternative List Lexicographic Order

theory *List-Lexord-Alt*

imports *Main*

begin

Since we can't instantiate the order class twice for lists, and we want prefix as the default order for the UTP we here add syntax for the lexicographic order relation.

definition *list-lex-less* :: $'a::\text{linorder list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** $<_l$ 50)

where $xs <_l ys \iff (xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } \{(u, v). u < v\}$

lemma *list-lex-less-neq* [*simp*]: $x <_l y \implies x \neq y$

apply (*simp add: list-lex-less-def*)

apply (*meson case-prodD less-irrefl lexord-irreflexive mem-Collect-eq*)

done

```

lemma not-less-Nil [simp]:  $\neg x <_l []$ 
  by (simp add: list-lex-less-def)

lemma Nil-less-Cons [simp]:  $[] <_l a \# x$ 
  by (simp add: list-lex-less-def)

lemma Cons-less-Cons [simp]:  $a \# x <_l b \# y \longleftrightarrow a < b \vee a = b \wedge x <_l y$ 
  by (simp add: list-lex-less-def)
end

```

9 Partial Functions

```

theory Partial-Fun
imports Map-Extra
begin

```

I'm not completely satisfied with partial functions as provided by Map.thy, since they don't have a unique type and so we can't instantiate classes, make use of adhoc-overloading etc. Consequently I've created a new type and derived the laws.

9.1 Partial function type and operations

```

typedef ('a, 'b) pfun = UNIV :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b) set ..

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-pfun

```

```

lift-definition pfun-app :: ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b (-'(-)'p [999,0] 999) is
 $\lambda f x.$  if ( $x \in \text{dom } f$ ) then the ( $f x$ ) else undefined .

```

```

lift-definition pfun-upd :: ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun
is  $\lambda f k v.$   $f(k := \text{Some } v)$  .

```

```

lift-definition pdom :: ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  'a set is dom .

```

```

lift-definition pran :: ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  'b set is ran .

```

```

lift-definition pfun-comp :: ('b, 'c) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'c) pfun (infixl  $\circ_p$  55) is map-comp .

```

```

lift-definition pfun-member :: 'a  $\times$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\in_p$  50) is  $op \in_m$  .

```

```

lift-definition pId-on :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'a) pfun is  $\lambda A x.$  if ( $x \in A$ ) then Some  $x$  else None .

```

```

abbreviation pId :: ('a, 'a) pfun where
  pId  $\equiv$  pId-on UNIV

```

```

lift-definition pdom-res :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun (infixl  $\triangleleft_p$  85)
is  $\lambda A f.$  restrict-map  $f A$  .

```

```

lift-definition pran-res :: ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun (infixl  $\triangleright_p$  85)
is ran-restrict-map .

```

```

lift-definition pfun-graph :: ('a, 'b) pfun  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) set is map-graph .

```

```

lift-definition graph-pfun :: ('a  $\times$  'b) set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) pfun is graph-map .

```

lift-definition *pfun-entries* :: $'k \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('k \Rightarrow 'v) \Rightarrow ('k, 'v) \text{ pfun}$ **is**
 $\lambda d f x. \text{ if } (x \in d) \text{ then } \text{Some } (f x) \text{ else } \text{None} .$

definition *pcard* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where *pcard* *f* = *card* (*pdom* *f*)

instantiation *pfun* :: $(\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ zero}$
begin
lift-definition *zero-pfun* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun}$ **is** *Map.empty* .
instance ..
end

abbreviation *pempty* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun } (\{\}_p)$
where *pempty* $\equiv 0$

instantiation *pfun* :: $(\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ plus}$
begin
lift-definition *plus-pfun* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun}$ **is** *op ++* .
instance ..
end

instantiation *pfun* :: $(\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ minus}$
begin
lift-definition *minus-pfun* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun}$ **is** *op --* .
instance ..
end

instance *pfun* :: $(\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ monoid-add}$
by (*intro-classes*, (*transfer*, *auto*)+)

instantiation *pfun* :: $(\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ inf}$
begin
lift-definition *inf-pfun* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun}$ **is**
 $\lambda f g x. \text{ if } (x \in \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{dom}(g) \wedge f(x) = g(x)) \text{ then } f(x) \text{ else } \text{None} .$
instance ..
end

abbreviation *pfun-inter* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun}$ (**infixl** \cap_p 80)
where *pfun-inter* $\equiv \text{inf}$

instantiation *pfun* :: $(\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ order}$
begin
lift-definition *less-eq-pfun* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is**
 $\lambda f g. f \subseteq_m g .$
lift-definition *less-pfun* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is**
 $\lambda f g. f \subseteq_m g \wedge f \neq g .$
instance
by (*intro-classes*, (*transfer*, *auto intro: map-le-trans simp add: map-le-antisym*)+)
end

abbreviation *pfun-subset* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** \subset_p 50)
where *pfun-subset* $\equiv \text{less}$

abbreviation *pfun-subset-eq* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** \subseteq_p 50)

where $\text{pfun-subset-eq} \equiv \text{less-eq}$

instance $\text{pfun} :: (\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ semilattice-inf}$
 by (intro-classes, (transfer, auto simp add: map-le-def dom-def)+)

lemma $\text{pfun-subset-eq-least}$ [simp]:

$\{\}_p \subseteq_p f$
 by (transfer, auto)

syntax

$\text{-PfunUpd} :: [(\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pfun}, \text{maplets}] \Rightarrow (\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pfun} \text{ (-'(-)}_p [900,0]900)$
 $\text{-Pfun} :: \text{maplets} \Rightarrow (\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pfun} \quad ((1\{-\}_p))$

translations

$\text{-PfunUpd } m \text{ (-Maplets } xy \text{ } ms) == \text{-PfunUpd } (\text{-PfunUpd } m \text{ } xy) \text{ } ms$
 $\text{-PfunUpd } m \text{ (-maplet } x \text{ } y) == \text{CONST pfun-upd } m \text{ } x \text{ } y$
 $\text{-Pfun } ms \Rightarrow \text{-PfunUpd } (\text{CONST pempty}) \text{ } ms$
 $\text{-Pfun } (\text{-Maplets } ms1 \text{ } ms2) \leq \text{-PfunUpd } (\text{-Pfun } ms1) \text{ } ms2$
 $\text{-Pfun } ms \leq \text{-PfunUpd } (\text{CONST pempty}) \text{ } ms$

9.2 Algebraic laws

lemma pfun-comp-assoc : $f \circ_p (g \circ_p h) = (f \circ_p g) \circ_p h$
 by (transfer, simp add: map-comp-assoc)

lemma pfun-comp-left-id [simp]: $pId \circ_p f = f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma $\text{pfun-comp-right-id}$ [simp]: $f \circ_p pId = f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma $\text{pfun-override-dist-comp}$:

$(f + g) \circ_p h = (f \circ_p h) + (g \circ_p h)$
 apply (transfer)
 apply (rule ext)
 apply (auto simp add: map-add-def)
 apply (rename-tac f g h x)
 apply (case-tac h x)
 apply (auto)
 apply (rename-tac f g h x y)
 apply (case-tac g y)
 apply (auto)
 done

lemma pfun-minus-unit [simp]:

fixes $f :: (\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pfun}$
 shows $f - 0 = f$
 by (transfer, simp add: map-minus-def)

lemma pfun-minus-zero [simp]:

fixes $f :: (\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pfun}$
 shows $0 - f = 0$
 by (transfer, simp add: map-minus-def)

lemma pfun-minus-self [simp]:

fixes $f :: (\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ pfun}$

shows $f - f = 0$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-minus-def*)

lemma *pfun-minus-plus-commute*:
 $pdom(g) \cap pdom(h) = \{\} \implies (f - g) + h = (f + h) - g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-minus-plus-commute*)

lemma *pfun-plus-minus*:
 $f \subseteq_p g \implies (g - f) + f = g$
by (*transfer*, *rule ext*, *auto simp add: map-le-def map-minus-def map-add-def option.case-eq-if*)

lemma *pfun-minus-common-subset*:
 $\llbracket h \subseteq_p f; h \subseteq_p g \rrbracket \implies (f - h = g - h) = (f = g)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-minus-common-subset*)

lemma *pfun-minus-plus*:
 $pdom(f) \cap pdom(g) = \{\} \implies (f + g) - g = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-add-def map-minus-def option.case-eq-if*, *rule ext*, *auto*)
(*metis Int-commute domIff insert-disjoint(1) insert-dom*)

9.3 Membership, application, and update

lemma *pfun-ext*: $\llbracket \bigwedge x y. (x, y) \in_p f \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in_p g \rrbracket \implies f = g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-ext*)

lemma *pfun-member-alt-def*:
 $(x, y) \in_p f \longleftrightarrow (x \in pdom f \wedge f(x)_p = y)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-member-alt-def map-apply-def*)

lemma *pfun-member-plus*:
 $(x, y) \in_p f + g \longleftrightarrow ((x \notin pdom(g) \wedge (x, y) \in_p f) \vee (x, y) \in_p g)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-member-plus*)

lemma *pfun-member-minus*:
 $(x, y) \in_p f - g \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in_p f \wedge (\neg (x, y) \in_p g)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-member-minus*)

lemma *pfun-app-upd-1* [*simp*]: $x = y \implies (f(x \mapsto v)_p)(y)_p = v$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-app-upd-2* [*simp*]: $x \neq y \implies (f(x \mapsto v)_p)(y)_p = f(y)_p$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-upd-add* [*simp*]: $f + g(x \mapsto v)_p = (f + g)(x \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-upd-twice* [*simp*]: $f(x \mapsto u, x \mapsto v)_p = f(x \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-upd-comm*:
assumes $x \neq y$
shows $f(y \mapsto u, x \mapsto v)_p = f(x \mapsto v, y \mapsto u)_p$
using *assms* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pfun-upd-comm-linorder* [*simp*]:
fixes $x y :: 'a :: linorder$

assumes $x < y$
shows $f(y \mapsto u, x \mapsto v)_p = f(x \mapsto v, y \mapsto u)_p$
using *assms* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pfun-app-minus* [*simp*]: $x \notin \text{pdom } g \implies (f - g)(x)_p = f(x)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-minus-def*)

lemma *pfun-app-empty* [*simp*]: $\{\}_p(x)_p = \text{undefined}$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-app-not-in-dom*:
 $x \notin \text{pdom}(f) \implies f(x)_p = \text{undefined}$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-upd-minus* [*simp*]:
 $x \notin \text{pdom } g \implies (f - g)(x \mapsto v)_p = (f(x \mapsto v)_p - g)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-minus-def*)

lemma *pdom-member-minus-iff* [*simp*]:
 $x \notin \text{pdom } g \implies x \in \text{pdom}(f - g) \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{pdom}(f)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: domIff map-minus-def*)

lemma *psubseteq-pfun-upd1* [*intro*]:
 $\llbracket f \subseteq_p g; x \notin \text{pdom}(g) \rrbracket \implies f \subseteq_p g(x \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-le-def dom-def*)

lemma *psubseteq-pfun-upd2* [*intro*]:
 $\llbracket f \subseteq_p g; x \notin \text{pdom}(f) \rrbracket \implies f \subseteq_p g(x \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-le-def dom-def*)

lemma *psubseteq-pfun-upd3* [*intro*]:
 $\llbracket f \subseteq_p g; g(x)_p = v \rrbracket \implies f \subseteq_p g(x \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-le-def dom-def*)

lemma *psubseteq-dom-subset*:
 $f \subseteq_p g \implies \text{pdom}(f) \subseteq \text{pdom}(g)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-le-def dom-def*)

lemma *psubseteq-ran-subset*:
 $f \subseteq_p g \implies \text{pran}(f) \subseteq \text{pran}(g)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-le-def dom-def ran-def, fastforce*)

9.4 Domain laws

lemma *pdom-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{pdom } 0 = \{\}$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pdom-pId-on* [*simp*]: $\text{pdom } (\text{pId-on } A) = A$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pdom-plus* [*simp*]: $\text{pdom } (f + g) = \text{pdom } f \cup \text{pdom } g$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pdom-inter*: $\text{pdom } (f \cap_p g) \subseteq \text{pdom } f \cap \text{pdom } g$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: dom-def*)

lemma *pdom-comp* [simp]: $pdom (g \circ_p f) = pdom (f \triangleright_p pdom g)$
 by (transfer, auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def)

lemma *pdom-upd* [simp]: $pdom (f(k \mapsto v)_p) = insert k (pdom f)$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma *pdom-pdom-res* [simp]: $pdom (A \triangleleft_p f) = A \cap pdom(f)$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-graph-pfun* [simp]: $pdom (graph-pfun R) = Domain R$
 by (transfer, simp add: Domain-fst graph-map-dom)

lemma *pdom-pran-res-finite* [simp]:
 $finite (pdom f) \implies finite (pdom (f \triangleright_p A))$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-pfun-graph-finite* [simp]:
 $finite (pdom f) \implies finite (pfun-graph f)$
 by (transfer, simp add: finite-dom-graph)

9.5 Range laws

lemma *pran-zero* [simp]: $pran 0 = \{\}$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma *pran-pId-on* [simp]: $pran (pId-on A) = A$
 by (transfer, auto simp add: ran-def)

lemma *pran-upd* [simp]: $pran (f(k \mapsto v)_p) = insert v (pran ((-\{k\}) \triangleleft_p f))$
 by (transfer, auto simp add: ran-def restrict-map-def)

lemma *pran-pran-res* [simp]: $pran (f \triangleright_p A) = pran(f) \cap A$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pran-comp* [simp]: $pran (g \circ_p f) = pran (pran f \triangleleft_p g)$
 by (transfer, auto simp add: ran-def restrict-map-def)

lemma *pran-finite* [simp]: $finite (pdom f) \implies finite (pran f)$
 by (transfer, auto)

9.6 Domain restriction laws

lemma *pdom-res-zero* [simp]: $A \triangleleft_p \{\}_p = \{\}_p$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-res-empty* [simp]:
 $(\{\} \triangleleft_p f) = \{\}_p$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-res-UNIV* [simp]: $UNIV \triangleleft_p f = f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-res-alt-def*: $A \triangleleft_p f = f \circ_p pId-on A$
 by (transfer, rule ext, auto simp add: restrict-map-def)

lemma *pdom-res-upd-in* [simp]:

$k \in A \implies A \triangleleft_p f(k \mapsto v)_p = (A \triangleleft_p f)(k \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pdom-res-upd-out* [*simp*]:
 $k \notin A \implies A \triangleleft_p f(k \mapsto v)_p = A \triangleleft_p f$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pfun-pdom-antires-upd* [*simp*]:
 $k \in A \implies ((- A) \triangleleft_p m)(k \mapsto v)_p = ((- (A - \{k\})) \triangleleft_p m)(k \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pdom-antires-insert-notin* [*simp*]:
 $k \notin \text{pdom}(f) \implies (- \text{insert } k A) \triangleleft_p f = (- A) \triangleleft_p f$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pdom-res-override* [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft_p (f + g) = (A \triangleleft_p f) + (A \triangleleft_p g)$
by (*simp add: pdom-res-alt-def pfun-override-dist-comp*)

lemma *pdom-res-minus* [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft_p (f - g) = (A \triangleleft_p f) - g$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-minus-def restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pdom-res-swap*: $(A \triangleleft_p f) \triangleright_p B = A \triangleleft_p (f \triangleright_p B)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: restrict-map-def ran-restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pdom-res-twice* [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft_p (B \triangleleft_p f) = (A \cap B) \triangleleft_p f$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: Int-commute*)

lemma *pdom-res-comp* [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft_p (g \circ_p f) = g \circ_p (A \triangleleft_p f)$
by (*simp add: pdom-res-alt-def pfun-comp-assoc*)

lemma *pdom-res-apply* [*simp*]:
 $x \in A \implies (A \triangleleft_p f)(x)_p = f(x)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

9.7 Range restriction laws

lemma *pran-res-zero* [*simp*]: $\{\}_p \triangleright_p A = \{\}_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pran-res-upd-1* [*simp*]: $v \in A \implies f(x \mapsto v)_p \triangleright_p A = (f \triangleright_p A)(x \mapsto v)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pran-res-upd-2* [*simp*]: $v \notin A \implies f(x \mapsto v)_p \triangleright_p A = ((- \{x\}) \triangleleft_p f) \triangleright_p A$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pran-res-alt-def*: $f \triangleright_p A = \text{pId-on } A \circ_p f$
by (*transfer*, *rule ext*, *auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def*)

lemma *pran-res-override*: $(f + g) \triangleright_p A \subseteq_p (f \triangleright_p A) + (g \triangleright_p A)$
apply (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-add-def ran-restrict-map-def map-le-def*)
apply (*rename-tac f g A a y x*)
apply (*case-tac g a*)
apply (*auto*)
done

9.8 Graph laws

lemma *pfun-graph-inv*: $\text{graph-pfun } (\text{pfun-graph } f) = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-graph-zero*: $\text{pfun-graph } 0 = \{\}$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-graph-def*)

lemma *pfun-graph-pId-on*: $\text{pfun-graph } (\text{pId-on } A) = \text{Id-on } A$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-graph-def*)

lemma *pfun-graph-minus*: $\text{pfun-graph } (f - g) = \text{pfun-graph } f - \text{pfun-graph } g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-graph-minus*)

lemma *pfun-graph-inter*: $\text{pfun-graph } (f \cap_p g) = \text{pfun-graph } f \cap \text{pfun-graph } g$
apply (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-graph-def*)
apply (*metis option.discI*)
done

9.9 Entries

lemma *pfun-entries-empty* [*simp*]: $\text{pfun-entries } \{\} f = \{\}_p$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-entries-apply-1* [*simp*]:
 $x \in d \implies (\text{pfun-entries } d f)(x)_p = f x$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *pfun-entries-apply-2* [*simp*]:
 $x \notin d \implies (\text{pfun-entries } d f)(x)_p = \text{undefined}$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

9.10 Summation

definition *pfun-sum* :: $(\text{'k}, \text{'v}::\text{comm-monoid-add}) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{'v}$ **where**
 $\text{pfun-sum } f = \text{sum } (\text{pfun-app } f) (\text{pdom } f)$

lemma *pfun-sum-empty* [*simp*]: $\text{pfun-sum } \{\}_p = 0$
by (*simp add: pfun-sum-def*)

lemma *pfun-sum-upd-1*:
assumes $\text{finite}(\text{pdom}(m)) \text{ } k \notin \text{pdom}(m)$
shows $\text{pfun-sum } (m(k \mapsto v)_p) = \text{pfun-sum } m + v$
by (*simp-all add: pfun-sum-def assms, metis add.commute assms(2) pfun-app-upd-2 sum.cong*)

lemma *pfun-sums-upd-2*:
assumes $\text{finite}(\text{pdom}(m))$
shows $\text{pfun-sum } (m(k \mapsto v)_p) = \text{pfun-sum } ((-\{k\}) \triangleleft_p m) + v$

proof (*cases* $k \notin \text{pdom}(m)$)
case *True*
then show *?thesis*
by (*simp add: pfun-sum-upd-1 assms*)
next
case *False*
then show *?thesis*
using *assms pfun-sum-upd-1* [*of* $((-\{k\}) \triangleleft_p m) k v]$

by (simp add: pfun-sum-upd-1)
qed

lemma pfun-sum-dom-res-insert [simp]:
 assumes $x \in \text{pdom } f \text{ } x \notin A$ finite A
 shows $\text{pfun-sum } ((\text{insert } x \ A) \triangleleft_p f) = f(x)_p + \text{pfun-sum } (A \triangleleft_p f)$
 using assms by (simp add: pfun-sum-def)

lemma pfun-sum-pdom-res:
 fixes $f :: ('a, 'b) :: \text{ab-group-add}$ pfun
 assumes finite(pdom f)
 shows $\text{pfun-sum } (A \triangleleft_p f) = \text{pfun-sum } f - (\text{pfun-sum } ((- \ A) \triangleleft_p f))$

proof -
 have $1 : A \cap \text{pdom}(f) = \text{pdom}(f) - (\text{pdom}(f) - A)$
 by (auto)
 show ?thesis
 apply (simp add: pfun-sum-def)
 apply (subst 1)
 apply (subst sum-diff)
 apply (auto simp add: sum-diff Diff-subset Int-commute boolean-algebra-class.diff-eq assms)
 done
 qed

lemma pfun-sum-pdom-antires [simp]:
 fixes $f :: ('a, 'b) :: \text{ab-group-add}$ pfun
 assumes finite(pdom f)
 shows $\text{pfun-sum } ((- \ A) \triangleleft_p f) = \text{pfun-sum } f - \text{pfun-sum } (A \triangleleft_p f)$
 by (subst pfun-sum-pdom-res, simp-all add: assms)

Hide implementation details for partial functions

lifting-update pfun.lifting
 lifting-forget pfun.lifting

end

10 Finite Functions

theory Finite-Fun
imports Map-Extra Partial-Fun FSet-Extra
begin

10.1 Finite function type and operations

typedef ($'a, 'b$) ffun = $\{f :: ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun. finite}(\text{pdom}(f))\}$
morphisms pfun-of Abs-pfun
 by (rule-tac $x = \{\}$ in exI, auto)

setup-lifting type-definition-ffun

lift-definition ffun-app :: ($'a, 'b$) ffun $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \ (-'(-)_{\text{f}} [999, 0] 999)$ is pfun-app .

lift-definition ffun-upd :: ($'a, 'b$) ffun $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ ffun}$ is pfun-upd by simp

lift-definition fdom :: ($'a, 'b$) ffun $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ is pdom .

lift-definition *fran* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow 'b *set* **is** *pran* .

lift-definition *ffun-comp* :: ('b, 'c) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'c) *ffun* (**infixl** \circ_f 55) **is** *pfun-comp* **by** *auto*

lift-definition *ffun-member* :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \in_f 50) **is** *op* \in_p .

lift-definition *fdom-res* :: 'a *set* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* (**infixl** \triangleleft_f 85)
is *pdom-res* **by** *simp*

lift-definition *fran-res* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow 'b *set* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* (**infixl** \triangleright_f 85)
is *pran-res* **by** *simp*

lift-definition *ffun-graph* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) *set* **is** *pfun-graph* .

lift-definition *graph-ffun* :: ('a \times 'b) *set* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* **is**
 $\lambda R.$ *if* (*finite* (*Domain* *R*)) *then* *graph-pfun* *R* *else* *pempty*
by (*simp add: finite-Domain*)

instantiation *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *zero*

begin

lift-definition *zero-ffun* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* **is** 0 **by** *simp*

instance ..

end

abbreviation *fempty* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* ($\{\}_f$)

where *fempty* \equiv 0

instantiation *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *plus*

begin

lift-definition *plus-ffun* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* **is** *op* + **by** *simp*

instance ..

end

instantiation *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *minus*

begin

lift-definition *minus-ffun* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* **is** *op* -

by (*metis finite-Diff finite-Domain pdom-graph-pfun pdom-pfun-graph-finite pfun-graph-inv pfun-graph-minus*)

instance ..

end

instance *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *monoid-add*

by (*intro-classes*, (*transfer*, *simp add: add.assoc*)+)

instantiation *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *inf*

begin

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

by (*meson finite-Int infinite-super pdom-inter*)

instance ..

end

abbreviation *ffun-inter* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* (**infixl** \cap_f 80)

where *ffun-inter* \equiv *inf*

instantiation *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *order*

begin

lift-definition *less-eq-ffun* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**

$\lambda f g. f \subseteq_p g$.

lift-definition *less-ffun* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow *bool* **is**

$\lambda f g. f < g$.

instance

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

end

abbreviation *ffun-subset* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \subset_f 50)

where *ffun-subset* \equiv *less*

abbreviation *ffun-subset-eq* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \subseteq_f 50)

where *ffun-subset-eq* \equiv *less-eq*

instance *ffun* :: (*type*, *type*) *semilattice-inf*

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

lemma *ffun-subset-eq-least* [*simp*]:

$\{\}_f \subseteq_f f$

by (*transfer*, *auto*)

syntax

-FfunUpd :: [('a, 'b) *ffun*, *maplets*] \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* (*-*(') _{*f*} [900,0]900)

-Ffun :: *maplets* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *ffun* ((*I*{-}) _{*f*})

translations

-FfunUpd *m* (*-Maplets* *xy* *ms*) == *-FfunUpd* (*-FfunUpd* *m* *xy*) *ms*

-FfunUpd *m* (*-maplet* *x* *y*) == *CONST* *ffun-upd* *m* *x* *y*

-Ffun *ms* \Rightarrow *-FfunUpd* (*CONST* *fempty*) *ms*

-Ffun (*-Maplets* *ms1* *ms2*) \leq *-FfunUpd* (*-Ffun* *ms1*) *ms2*

-Ffun *ms* \leq *-FfunUpd* (*CONST* *fempty*) *ms*

10.2 Algebraic laws

lemma *ffun-comp-assoc*: $f \circ_f (g \circ_f h) = (f \circ_f g) \circ_f h$

by (*transfer*, *simp* *add*: *pfun-comp-assoc*)

lemma *pfun-override-dist-comp*:

$(f + g) \circ_f h = (f \circ_f h) + (g \circ_f h)$

by (*transfer*, *simp* *add*: *pfun-override-dist-comp*)

lemma *ffun-minus-unit* [*simp*]:

fixes *f* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun*

shows $f - 0 = f$

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-minus-zero* [*simp*]:

fixes *f* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun*

shows $0 - f = 0$

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-minus-self* [*simp*]:

fixes *f* :: ('a, 'b) *ffun*

shows $f - f = 0$

by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-minus-plus-commute*:

$\text{fdom}(g) \cap \text{fdom}(h) = \{\} \implies (f - g) + h = (f + h) - g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-minus-plus-commute*)

lemma *ffun-plus-minus*:

$f \subseteq_f g \implies (g - f) + f = g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-plus-minus*)

lemma *ffun-minus-common-subset*:

$\llbracket h \subseteq_f f; h \subseteq_f g \rrbracket \implies (f - h = g - h) = (f = g)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-minus-common-subset*)

lemma *ffun-minus-plus*:

$\text{fdom}(f) \cap \text{fdom}(g) = \{\} \implies (f + g) - g = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-minus-plus*)

10.3 Membership, application, and update

lemma *ffun-ext*: $\llbracket \bigwedge x y. (x, y) \in_f f \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in_f g \rrbracket \implies f = g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-ext*)

lemma *ffun-member-alt-def*:

$(x, y) \in_f f \longleftrightarrow (x \in \text{fdom } f \wedge f(x)_f = y)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-member-alt-def*)

lemma *ffun-member-plus*:

$(x, y) \in_f f + g \longleftrightarrow ((x \notin \text{fdom}(g) \wedge (x, y) \in_f f) \vee (x, y) \in_f g)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-member-plus*)

lemma *ffun-member-minus*:

$(x, y) \in_f f - g \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in_f f \wedge \neg (x, y) \in_f g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-member-minus*)

lemma *ffun-app-upd-1* [*simp*]: $x = y \implies (f(x \mapsto v)_f)(y)_f = v$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-app-upd-2* [*simp*]: $x \neq y \implies (f(x \mapsto v)_f)(y)_f = f(y)_f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-upd-add* [*simp*]: $f + g(x \mapsto v)_f = (f + g)(x \mapsto v)_f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-upd-twice* [*simp*]: $f(x \mapsto u, x \mapsto v)_f = f(x \mapsto v)_f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-upd-comm*:

assumes $x \neq y$
shows $f(y \mapsto u, x \mapsto v)_f = f(x \mapsto v, y \mapsto u)_f$
using *assms* **by** (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-upd-comm*)

lemma *ffun-upd-comm-linorder* [*simp*]:

fixes $x y :: 'a :: \text{linorder}$
assumes $x < y$
shows $f(y \mapsto u, x \mapsto v)_f = f(x \mapsto v, y \mapsto u)_f$
using *assms* **by** (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *ffun-app-minus* [*simp*]: $x \notin \text{fdom } g \implies (f - g)(x)_f = f(x)_f$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *ffun-upd-minus* [*simp*]:
 $x \notin \text{fdom } g \implies (f - g)(x \mapsto v)_f = (f(x \mapsto v))_f - g$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fdom-member-minus-iff* [*simp*]:
 $x \notin \text{fdom } g \implies x \in \text{fdom}(f - g) \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{fdom}(f)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *fsubseq-ffun-upd1* [*intro*]:
 $\llbracket f \subseteq_f g; x \notin \text{fdom}(g) \rrbracket \implies f \subseteq_f g(x \mapsto v)_f$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fsubseq-ffun-upd2* [*intro*]:
 $\llbracket f \subseteq_f g; x \notin \text{fdom}(f) \rrbracket \implies f \subseteq_f g(x \mapsto v)_f$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *psubseq-pfun-upd3* [*intro*]:
 $\llbracket f \subseteq_f g; g(x)_f = v \rrbracket \implies f \subseteq_f g(x \mapsto v)_f$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fsubseq-dom-subset*:
 $f \subseteq_f g \implies \text{fdom}(f) \subseteq \text{fdom}(g)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: psubseq-dom-subset*)

lemma *fsubseq-ran-subset*:
 $f \subseteq_f g \implies \text{fran}(f) \subseteq \text{fran}(g)$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: psubseq-ran-subset*)

10.4 Domain laws

lemma *fdom-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{fdom } 0 = \{\}$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *fdom-plus* [*simp*]: $\text{fdom } (f + g) = \text{fdom } f \cup \text{fdom } g$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fdom-inter*: $\text{fdom } (f \cap_f g) \subseteq \text{fdom } f \cap \text{fdom } g$
by (*transfer*, *meson pdom-inter*)

lemma *fdom-comp* [*simp*]: $\text{fdom } (g \circ_f f) = \text{fdom } (f \triangleright_f \text{fdom } g)$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fdom-upd* [*simp*]: $\text{fdom } (f(k \mapsto v))_f = \text{insert } k (\text{fdom } f)$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *fdom-fdom-res* [*simp*]: $\text{fdom } (A \triangleleft_f f) = A \cap \text{fdom}(f)$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fdom-graph-ffun* [*simp*]:
 $\text{finite } (\text{Domain } R) \implies \text{fdom } (\text{graph-ffun } R) = \text{Domain } R$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: Domain-fst graph-map-dom*)

10.5 Range laws

lemma *fran-zero* [simp]: $\text{fran } 0 = \{\}$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma *fran-upd* [simp]: $\text{fran } (f(k \mapsto v)_f) = \text{insert } v (\text{fran } ((-\{k\}) \triangleleft_f f))$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fran-fran-res* [simp]: $\text{fran } (f \triangleright_f A) = \text{fran}(f) \cap A$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fran-comp* [simp]: $\text{fran } (g \circ_f f) = \text{fran } (\text{fran } f \triangleleft_f g)$
 by (transfer, auto)

10.6 Domain restriction laws

lemma *fdom-res-zero* [simp]: $A \triangleleft_f \{\}_f = \{\}_f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-res-upd-in* [simp]:
 $k \in A \implies A \triangleleft_f f(k \mapsto v)_f = (A \triangleleft_f f)(k \mapsto v)_f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *pdom-res-upd-out* [simp]:
 $k \notin A \implies A \triangleleft_f f(k \mapsto v)_f = A \triangleleft_f f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fdom-res-override* [simp]: $A \triangleleft_f (f + g) = (A \triangleleft_f f) + (A \triangleleft_f g)$
 by (metis fdom-res.rep-eq pdom-res-override pfun-of-inject plus-ffun.rep-eq)

lemma *fdom-res-minus* [simp]: $A \triangleleft_f (f - g) = (A \triangleleft_f f) - g$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fdom-res-swap*: $(A \triangleleft_f f) \triangleright_f B = A \triangleleft_f (f \triangleright_f B)$
 by (transfer, simp add: pdom-res-swap)

lemma *fdom-res-twice* [simp]: $A \triangleleft_f (B \triangleleft_f f) = (A \cap B) \triangleleft_f f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fdom-res-comp* [simp]: $A \triangleleft_f (g \circ_f f) = g \circ_f (A \triangleleft_f f)$
 by (transfer, simp)

10.7 Range restriction laws

lemma *fran-res-zero* [simp]: $\{\}_f \triangleright_f A = \{\}_f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fran-res-upd-1* [simp]: $v \in A \implies f(x \mapsto v)_f \triangleright_f A = (f \triangleright_f A)(x \mapsto v)_f$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fran-res-upd-2* [simp]: $v \notin A \implies f(x \mapsto v)_f \triangleright_f A = ((-\{x\}) \triangleleft_f f) \triangleright_f A$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma *fran-res-override*: $(f + g) \triangleright_f A \subseteq_f (f \triangleright_f A) + (g \triangleright_f A)$
 by (transfer, simp add: pran-res-override)

10.8 Graph laws

lemma *ffun-graph-inv*: $\text{graph-ffun } (\text{ffun-graph } f) = f$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: pfun-graph-inv finite-Domain*)

lemma *ffun-graph-zero*: $\text{ffun-graph } 0 = \{\}$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-graph-zero*)

lemma *ffun-graph-minus*: $\text{ffun-graph } (f - g) = \text{ffun-graph } f - \text{ffun-graph } g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-graph-minus*)

lemma *ffun-graph-inter*: $\text{ffun-graph } (f \cap_f g) = \text{ffun-graph } f \cap \text{ffun-graph } g$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-graph-inter*)

Hide implementation details for finite functions

lifting-update *ffun.lifting*

lifting-forget *ffun.lifting*

end

11 Infinity Supplement

theory *Infinity*

imports *Main Real*

~~/src/HOL/Library/Infinite-Set

Optics.Two

begin

This theory introduces a type class *infinite* that guarantees that the underlying universe of the type is infinite. It also provides useful theorems to prove infinity of the universes for various HOL types.

11.1 Type class *infinite*

The type class postulates that the universe (carrier) of a type is infinite.

class *infinite* =
assumes *infinite-UNIV* [*simp*]: *infinite* (*UNIV* :: 'a set)

11.2 Infinity Theorems

Useful theorems to prove that a type's *UNIV* is infinite.

Note that *infinite-UNIV-nat* is already a simplification rule by default.

lemmas *infinite-UNIV-int* [*simp*]

theorem *infinite-UNIV-real* [*simp*]:
infinite (*UNIV* :: real set)
by (*rule infinite-UNIV-char-0*)

theorem *infinite-UNIV-fun1* [*simp*]:
infinite (*UNIV* :: 'a set) \implies
card (*UNIV* :: 'b set) $\neq \text{Suc } 0 \implies$
infinite (*UNIV* :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) set)
apply (*erule contrapos-nn*)

```

apply (erule finite-fun-UNIVD1)
apply (assumption)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-fun2 [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'b set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)
apply (erule finite-fun-UNIVD2)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-set [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'a set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: 'a set set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)
apply (simp add: Finite-Set.finite-set)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-prod1 [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'a set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: ('a  $\times$  'b) set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)
apply (simp add: finite-prod)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-prod2 [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'b set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: ('a  $\times$  'b) set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)
apply (simp add: finite-prod)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-sum1 [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'a set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: ('a + 'b) set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)
apply (simp)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-sum2 [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'b set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: ('a + 'b) set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)
apply (simp)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-list [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'a list set)
apply (rule infinite-UNIV-listI)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-UNIV-option [simp]:
infinite (UNIV :: 'a set)  $\implies$ 
infinite (UNIV :: 'a option set)
apply (erule contrapos-nn)

```

```

apply (simp)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-image [intro]:
infinite A  $\implies$  inj-on f A  $\implies$  infinite (f ` A)
  apply (metis finite-imageD)
done

```

```

theorem infinite-transfer :
infinite B  $\implies$  B  $\subseteq$  f ` A  $\implies$  infinite A
  using infinite-super
  apply (blast)
done

```

11.3 Instantiations

The instantiations for product and sum types have stronger caveats than in principle needed. Namely, it would be sufficient for one type of a product or sum to be infinite. A corresponding rule, however, cannot be formulated using type classes. Generally, classes are not entirely adequate for the purpose of deriving the infinity of HOL types, which is perhaps why a class such as *infinite* was omitted from the Isabelle/HOL library.

```

instance nat :: infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance int :: infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance real :: infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance fun :: (type, infinite) infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance set :: (infinite) infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance prod :: (infinite, infinite) infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance sum :: (infinite, infinite) infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance list :: (type) infinite by (intro-classes, simp)
instance option :: (infinite) infinite by (intro-classes, simp)

```

```

subclass (in infinite) two by (intro-classes, auto)

```

```

end

```

12 Positive Subtypes

```

theory Positive
imports
  Infinity
  HOL-Library.Countable
begin

```

12.1 Type Definition

```

typedef (overloaded) 'a::{zero, linorder} pos = {x::'a. x  $\geq$  0}
  apply (rule-tac x = 0 in exI)
  apply (clarsimp)
done

```

```

syntax
  -type-pos :: type  $\Rightarrow$  type (+ [999] 999)

```

```

translations

```

$(type) \ 'a^+ == (type) \ 'a \ pos$

setup-lifting *type-definition-pos*

type-synonym *preal* = *real pos*

12.2 Operators

lift-definition *mk-pos* :: '*a*::{*zero*, *linorder*} \Rightarrow '*a pos* **is**
 $\lambda n. \text{if } (n \geq 0) \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0$ **by** *auto*

lift-definition *real-of-pos* :: *real pos* \Rightarrow *real* **is** *id* .

declare [[*coercion real-of-pos*]]

12.3 Instantiations

instantiation *pos* :: ({*zero*, *linorder*}) *zero*

begin

lift-definition *zero-pos* :: '*a pos*

is *0* :: '*a* ..

instance ..

end

instantiation *pos* :: ({*zero*, *linorder*}) *linorder*

begin

lift-definition *less-eq-pos* :: '*a pos* \Rightarrow '*a pos* \Rightarrow *bool*

is *op* \leq :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool* .

lift-definition *less-pos* :: '*a pos* \Rightarrow '*a pos* \Rightarrow *bool*

is *op* $<$:: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow *bool* .

instance

apply (*intro-classes*; *transfer*)

apply (*auto*)

done

end

instance *pos* :: ({*zero*, *linorder*, *no-top*}) *no-top*

apply (*intro-classes*)

apply (*transfer*)

apply (*clarsimp*)

apply (*meson gt-ex less-imp-le order.strict-trans1*)

done

instance *pos* :: ({*zero*, *linorder*, *no-top*}) *infinite*

apply (*intro-classes*)

apply (*rule notI*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $\forall x::'a \ pos. \ x \leq \text{Max UNIV}$)

using *gt-ex leD* **apply** (*blast*)

apply (*simp*)

done

instantiation *pos* :: (*linordered-semidom*) *linordered-semidom*

begin

lift-definition *one-pos* :: '*a pos*

is *1* :: '*a* **by** (*simp*)

lift-definition *plus-pos* :: '*a pos* \Rightarrow '*a pos* \Rightarrow '*a pos*

```

  is op + by (simp)
lift-definition minus-pos :: 'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos
  is  $\lambda x y. \text{if } y \leq x \text{ then } x - y \text{ else } 0$ 
  by (simp add: add-le-imp-le-diff)
lift-definition times-pos :: 'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos
  is op * by (simp)
instance
  apply (intro-classes; transfer; simp?)
    apply (simp add: add.assoc)
    apply (simp add: add.commute)
    apply (safe; clarsimp?) [1]
    apply (simp add: diff-diff-add)
    apply (metis add-le-cancel-left le-add-diff-inverse)
    apply (simp add: add.commute add-le-imp-le-diff)
    apply (metis add-increasing2 antisym linear)
    apply (simp add: mult.assoc)
    apply (simp add: mult.commute)
    apply (simp add: comm-semiring-class.distrib)
    apply (simp add: mult-strict-left-mono)
    apply (safe; clarsimp?) [1]
    apply (simp add: right-diff-distrib')
    apply (simp add: mult-left-mono)
  using mult-left-le-imp-le apply (fastforce)
  apply (simp add: distrib-left)
  done
end

instantiation pos :: (linordered-field) semidom-divide
begin
  lift-definition divide-pos :: 'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos
    is op div by (simp)
  instance
    apply (intro-classes; transfer)
    apply (simp-all)
  done
end

instantiation pos :: (linordered-field) inverse
begin
  lift-definition inverse-pos :: 'a pos  $\Rightarrow$  'a pos
    is inverse by (simp)
  instance ..
end

```

```

lemma pos-positive [simp]:  $0 \leq (x :: 'a :: \{\text{zero}, \text{linorder}\}) \text{ pos}$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

```

12.4 Theorems

```

lemma mk-pos-zero [simp]:  $\text{mk-pos } 0 = 0$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

```

```

lemma mk-pos-one [simp]:  $\text{mk-pos } 1 = 1$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

```

```

lemma mk-pos-leq:

```

$\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies \text{mk-pos } x \leq \text{mk-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *mk-pos-less*:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x < y \rrbracket \implies \text{mk-pos } x < \text{mk-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *real-of-pos [simp]*: $x \geq 0 \implies \text{real-of-pos } (\text{mk-pos } x) = x$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *mk-pos-real-of-pos [simp]*: $\text{mk-pos } (\text{real-of-pos } x) = x$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

12.5 Transfer to Reals

named-theorems *pos-transfer*

lemma *real-of-pos-0 [pos-transfer]*:
 $\text{real-of-pos } 0 = 0$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *real-of-pos-1 [pos-transfer]*:
 $\text{real-of-pos } 1 = 1$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *real-op-pos-plus [pos-transfer]*:
 $\text{real-of-pos } (x + y) = \text{real-of-pos } x + \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *real-op-pos-minus [pos-transfer]*:
 $x \geq y \implies \text{real-of-pos } (x - y) = \text{real-of-pos } x - \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *real-op-pos-mult [pos-transfer]*:
 $\text{real-of-pos } (x * y) = \text{real-of-pos } x * \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *real-op-pos-div [pos-transfer]*:
 $\text{real-of-pos } (x / y) = \text{real-of-pos } x / \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *real-of-pos-numeral [pos-transfer]*:
 $\text{real-of-pos } (\text{numeral } n) = \text{numeral } n$
by (*induct* *n*, *simp-all only: numeral.simps pos-transfer*)

lemma *real-of-pos-eq-transfer [pos-transfer]*:
 $x = y \iff \text{real-of-pos } x = \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *real-of-pos-less-eq-transfer [pos-transfer]*:
 $x \leq y \iff \text{real-of-pos } x \leq \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *real-of-pos-less-transfer [pos-transfer]*:
 $x < y \iff \text{real-of-pos } x < \text{real-of-pos } y$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

end

13 Recall Undeclarations

```
theory Total-Recall
imports Main
keywords
  purge-syntax :: thy-decl and
  purge-notation :: thy-decl and
  recall-syntax :: thy-decl
begin
```

13.1 ML File Import

ML-file *Total-Recall.ML*

13.2 Outer Commands

```
ML (
  val - =
    Outer-Syntax.command @{command-keyword purge-syntax}
      purge raw syntax clauses
      ((Parse.syntax-mode -- Scan.repeat1 Parse.const-decl) >>
        (Toplevel.theory o (fn (mode, args) =>
          (TotalRecall.record-no-syntax mode args) o
            (Sign.del-syntax-cmd mode args))));

  val - =
    Outer-Syntax.local-theory @{command-keyword purge-notation}
      purge concrete syntax for constants / fixed variables
      ((Parse.syntax-mode -- Parse.and-list1 (Parse.const -- Parse.mixed)) >>
        (fn (mode, args) =>
          (Local-Theory.background-theory
            (TotalRecall.record-no-notation mode args)) o
            (Specification.notation-cmd false mode args)));

  val - =
    Outer-Syntax.command @{command-keyword recall-syntax}
      recall undeclarations of all purged items
      (Scan.succeed (Toplevel.theory TotalRecall.execute-all))
)
end
```

14 Injection Universes

```
theory Injection-Universe
imports
  HOL-Library.Countable
  Optics.Lenses
begin
```

An injection universe shows how one type $'a$ can be injected into another type, $'u$. They are applied in UTP to provide local variables which require that we can injection a variety of different datatypes into a unified stack type.

```

record ('a, 'u) inj-univ =
  to-univ :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'u (to-univ1)

locale inj-univ =
  fixes I :: ('a, 'u) inj-univ (structure)
  assumes inj-to-univ: inj to-univ
begin

definition from-univ :: 'u  $\Rightarrow$  'a (from-univ) where
  from-univ = inv to-univ

```

```

lemma to-univ-inv [simp]: from-univ (to-univ x) = x
  by (simp add: from-univ-def inv-f-f inj-to-univ)

```

Lens-based view on universe injection and projection.

```

definition to-univ-lens :: 'a  $\Longrightarrow$  'u (to-univL) where
  to-univ-lens = ( $\lambda$  lens-get = from-univ, lens-put = ( $\lambda$  s v. to-univ v)  $\lambda$ )

```

```

lemma mwb-to-univ-lens [simp]:
  mwb-lens to-univ-lens
  by (unfold-locales, simp add: to-univ-lens-def)

```

end

Example universe based on natural numbers. Any countable type can be injected into it.

```

definition nat-inj-univ :: ('a::countable, nat) inj-univ ( $\mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{N}}$ ) where
  nat-inj-univ = ( $\lambda$  to-univ = to-nat  $\lambda$ )

```

```

lemma nat-inj-univ: inj-univ nat-inj-univ
  by (unfold-locales, simp add: nat-inj-univ-def)

```

end

15 Trace Algebras

```

theory Trace-Algebra
imports
  List-Extra
  Positive
begin

```

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 [3].

15.1 Ordered Semigroups

```

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

```

```

lemma add-mono:

```

```

 $a \leq b \implies c \leq d \implies a + c \leq b + d$ 
using local.add-left-mono local.add-right-mono local.order.trans by blast

```

end

15.2 Monoid Subclasses

```

class left-cancel-monoid = monoid-add +
  assumes add-left-imp-eq:  $a + b = a + c \implies b = c$ 

```

```

class right-cancel-monoid = monoid-add +
  assumes add-right-imp-eq:  $b + a = c + a \implies b = c$ 

```

```

class monoid-sum-0 = monoid-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:  $a + b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge b = 0$ 
  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  $a -_m b = (\text{if } (b \leq_m a) \text{ then } \text{THE } c. a = b + c \text{ else } 0)$ 

```

end

15.3 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 $op \leq$ and $op -$.

```

class pre-trace = left-cancel-monoid + monoid-sum-0 +
  assumes
    sum-eq-sum-conv:  $(a + b) = (c + d) \implies \exists e. a = c + e \wedge e + b = d \vee a + e = c \wedge b = e + d$ 
     $\text{--- } ?a + ?b = ?c + ?d \implies \exists e. ?a = ?c + e \wedge e + ?b = ?d \vee ?a + e = ?c \wedge ?b = e + ?d$  shows
  how two equal traces that are each composed of two subtraces, can be expressed in terms of each other.
begin

```

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

```

lemma monoid-le-least-zero:  $0 \leq_m a$ 
  by (simp add: monoid-le-def)

```

lemma *monoid-le-reft*: $a \leq_m a$
by (*simp add: monoid-le-def, metis add.right-neutral*)

lemma *monoid-le-trans*: $\llbracket a \leq_m b; b \leq_m c \rrbracket \implies a \leq_m c$
by (*metis add.assoc monoid-le-def*)

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*

qed

lemma *monoid-le-add*: $a \leq_m a + b$
by (*auto simp add: monoid-le-def*)

lemma *monoid-le-add-left-mono*: $a \leq_m b \implies c + a \leq_m c + b$
using *add-assoc* **by** (*auto simp add: monoid-le-def*)

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* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
tr-iter-0: *tr-iter* 0 $t = 0$ |
tr-iter-Suc: *tr-iter* (*Suc* n) $t = \text{tr-iter } n \ t + t$

lemma *tr-iter-empty* [*simp*]: *tr-iter* $m \ 0 = 0$
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:  $a < b \longleftrightarrow a \leq b \wedge \neg (b \leq a)$ 
  and minus-def:  $a - b = a -_m b$ 
begin

```

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]:  $0 \leq a$ 
  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]:  $\neg (a \leq b) \implies b - a = 0$ 
  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:  $a \leq b \implies c + a \leq c + b$ 
  by (simp add: local.le-is-monoid-le local.monoid-le-add-left-mono)

```

```

lemma add-le-imp-le-left:  $c + a \leq c + b \implies a \leq b$ 
  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:  $\llbracket b \leq a; a - b = 0 \rrbracket \implies a = b$ 
  using local.le-iff-add local.monoid-le-def by auto

```

```

lemma diff-add-cancel-left':  $a \leq b \implies a + (b - a) = b$ 
  using local.le-iff-add local.monoid-le-def by auto

```

```

lemma add-left-strict-mono:  $\llbracket a + b < a + c \rrbracket \implies b < c$ 
  using local.add-le-imp-le-left local.add-left-mono local.less-iff by blast

```

```

lemma sum-minus-left:  $c \leq a \implies (a + b) - c = (a - c) + b$ 
  by (metis add-assoc diff-add-cancel-left' local.add-monoid-diff-cancel-left local.minus-def)

```

lemma *neg-zero-impl-greater*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies 0 < x$
using *le-is-monoid-le less-iff monoid-le-antisym monoid-le-least-zero* **by** *auto*

lemma *minus-cancel-le*:
 $\llbracket x \leq y; y \leq z \rrbracket \implies y - x \leq z - x$
using *add-assoc le-iff-add* **by** *auto*

The set subtraces of a common trace c is totally ordered.

lemma *le-common-total*: $\llbracket a \leq c; b \leq c \rrbracket \implies a \leq b \vee b \leq a$
by (*metis diff-add-cancel-left' le-add local.sum-eq-sum-conv*)

lemma *le-sum-cases*: $a \leq b + c \implies a \leq b \vee b \leq a$
by (*simp add: le-common-total*)

lemma *le-sum-cases'*:
 $a \leq b + c \implies a \leq b \vee b \leq a \wedge a - b \leq c$
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*: $a \leq b + c \iff a \leq b \vee b \leq a \wedge a - b \leq c$
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*)

lemma *sum-minus-right*: $c \geq a \implies a + b - c = b - (c - a)$
by (*metis diff-add-cancel-left' local.add-diff-cancel-left'*)

lemma *minus-gr-zero-iff* [*simp*]:
 $0 < x - y \iff y < x$
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*]: $x \leq 0 \iff x = 0$
using *local.le-iff-add local.zero-sum* **by** *auto*

lemma *minus-assoc* [*simp*]: $x - y - z = x - (y + z)$
by (*metis local.add-diff-cancel-left' local.diff-add-cancel-left' local.le-add local.le-sum-iff local.not-le-minus local.zero-sum-right*)

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-refl*)
using *monoid-le-trans* **apply** *blast*
apply (*simp add: monoid-le-antisym*)
done

15.4 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 = op @

instance
  by (intro-classes, simp-all add: zero-list-def plus-list-def)

end

lemma monoid-le-list:
  (xs :: 'a list)  $\leq_m$  ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs  $\leq$  ys
  apply (simp add: monoid-le-def plus-list-def)
  using Prefix-Order.prefixE Prefix-Order.prefixI apply blast
  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
  apply (intro-classes, simp-all add: zero-list-def plus-list-def monoid-le-def monoid-subtract-list)
  apply (simp add: append-eq-append-conv2)
  using Prefix-Order.prefixE Prefix-Order.prefixI apply blast
  apply (simp add: less-list-def)
  done

lemma monoid-le-nat:
  (x :: nat)  $\leq_m$  y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y
  by (simp add: monoid-le-def nat-le-iff-add)

lemma monoid-subtract-nat:
  (x :: nat)  $-_m$  y = x - y
  by (auto simp add: monoid-subtract-def monoid-le-nat)

instance nat :: trace
  apply (intro-classes, simp-all add: monoid-subtract-nat)
  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-irrefl not-le)
  apply (simp add: nat-le-iff-add monoid-le-def)
  apply linarith+
  done

Positives form a trace algebra.

instance pos :: (linordered-semidom) trace
proof (intro-classes, simp-all)
  fix a b c d :: 'a pos
  show a + b = 0  $\implies$  a = 0
    by (transfer, simp add: add-nonneg-eq-0-iff)
  show a + b = c + d  $\implies \exists e. a = c + e \wedge e + b = d \vee a + e = c \wedge b = e + d$ 
    apply (cases c  $\leq$  a)
    apply (metis (no-types, lifting) cancel-semigroup-add-class.add-left-imp-eq le-add-diff-inverse semiring-normalization-
      semiring-normalization-rules(21))
    done

```

```

show  $(a < b) = (a \leq b \wedge \neg b \leq a)$ 
  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)
show  $a - b = a -_m b$ 
  apply (auto simp add: monoid-subtract-def le-def [THEN sym])
  apply (rule sym)
  apply (rule the-equality)
  apply (simp-all)
  apply (transfer, simp)
done
qed

end

```

16 Meta-theory for UTP Toolkit

```

theory utp-toolkit
imports
  Deriv
  HOL-Library.Adhoc-Overloading
  HOL-Library.Char-ord
  HOL-Library.Countable-Set
  HOL-Library.FSet
  HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
  HOL-Library.Countable
  HOL-Library.Order-Continuity
  HOL-Library.Prefix-Order
  HOL-Library.Product-Order
  HOL-Library.Sublist
  HOL-Algebra.Complete-Lattice
  HOL-Algebra.Galois-Connection
  HOL-Eisbach.Eisbach
  Optics.Lenses
  Lens-Extra
  Countable-Set-Extra
  FSet-Extra
  Map-Extra
  List-Extra
  List-Lexord-Alt
  Partial-Fun
  Finite-Fun
  Infinity
  Positive
  Total-Recall
  Injection-Universe
  Trace-Algebra
begin end

```

References

- [1] A. Cavalcanti and J. Woodcock. A tutorial introduction to CSP in unifying theories of programming. In *Refinement Techniques in Software Engineering*, volume 3167 of *LNCS*,

- pages 220–268. Springer, 2006.
- [2] A. Feliachi, M.-C. Gaudel, and B. Wolff. Unifying theories in Isabelle/HOL. In *UTP 2010*, volume 6445 of *LNCS*, pages 188–206. Springer, 2010.
 - [3] S. Foster, A. Cavalcanti, J. Woodcock, and F. Zeyda. Unifying theories of time with generalised reactive processes. *Accepted for Information Processing Letters*, Dec 2017. Preprint: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.10213>.
 - [4] S. Foster, F. Zeyda, and J. Woodcock. Isabelle/UTP: A mechanised theory engineering framework. In *UTP*, LNCS 8963, pages 21–41. Springer, 2014.
 - [5] S. Foster, F. Zeyda, and J. Woodcock. Unifying heterogeneous state-spaces with lenses. In *ICTAC*, LNCS 9965. Springer, 2016.
 - [6] T. Hoare and J. He. *Unifying Theories of Programming*. Prentice-Hall, 1998.
 - [7] J. M. Spivey. *The Z Notation: A Reference Manual*. Prentice Hall, 1998.
 - [8] F. Zeyda, S. Foster, and L. Freitas. An axiomatic value model for Isabelle/UTP. In *UTP*, LNCS 10134. Springer, 2016.