Formalized Theorems from the Paper "A Coalgebraic Decision Procedure for WS1S"

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lemma
  fixes I :: interp
  and x y X :: nat
  and \varphi \ \psi :: formula
  shows
  I \models T \longleftrightarrow True
  I \not\models F \longleftrightarrow \mathit{False}
  I \models (FO \ x) \longleftrightarrow I[x]_1 \neq \{\}
  I \models (x < y) \longleftrightarrow Min (I[x]_1) < Min (I[y]_1) \land I[x]_1 \neq \{\} \land I[y]_1 \neq \{\}
  I \models (x \in X) \longleftrightarrow Min (I[x]_1) \in I[X]_2 \land I[x]_1 \neq \{\} \land finite (I[X]_2)
  I \models (\neg \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \neg (I \models \varphi)
  I \models (\varphi \lor \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models \varphi \lor I \models \psi)
  I \models (FAnd \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models \varphi \land I \models \psi)
  I \models (\exists_1 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. \text{ finite } P \land P ::_{1as2} I \models \varphi)
  I \models (\exists_2 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. finite P \land P::_2 I \models \varphi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  fixes I :: interp
  and x y X :: nat
  and \varphi \psi :: formula
  shows
  I \models_{<} T \longleftrightarrow True
  I \models_{<} F \longleftrightarrow False
  I \models_{<} (FO x) \longleftrightarrow I[x]_1 \neq \{\}
  I \models_{<} (x < y) \longleftrightarrow Min (I[x]_1) < Min (I[y]_1) \land I[x]_1 \neq \{\} \land I[y]_1 \neq \{\}
  I \models_{<} (x \in X) \longleftrightarrow \mathit{Min}\ (I[x]_1) \in I[X]_2 \land I[x]_1 \neq \{\} \land \mathit{finite}\ (I[X]_2)
  I \models_{<} (\neg \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \neg (I \models_{<} \varphi)
  I \models_{<} (\varphi \lor \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models_{<} \varphi \lor I \models_{<} \psi)
  I \models_{<} (FAnd \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models_{<} \varphi \land I \models_{<} \psi)
  I \models_{<} (\exists_1 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. (\forall p \in P. p < \# I) \land P ::_{1as2} I \models_{<} \varphi)
  I \models_{<} (\exists_2 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. (\forall p \in P. p < \# I) \land P ::_2 I \models_{<} \varphi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  fixes I :: interp
  and x y X :: nat
  and \varphi \ \psi :: formula
  shows
  I \models T \longleftrightarrow \mathit{True}
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  I \models (\neg \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \neg (I \models \varphi)
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I \models (\varphi \lor \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models \varphi \lor I \models \psi)
  I \models (FAnd \varphi \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models \varphi \land I \models \psi)
  I \models (\exists_1 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. p::_1 I \models \varphi)
  I \models (\exists_2 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. finite P \land P ::_2 I \models \varphi)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma
  fixes I :: interp
  and x y X :: nat
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  shows
  I \models_{<} T \longleftrightarrow True
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  I \models_{<} (x \in X) \longleftrightarrow Min (I[x]_1) \in I[X]_2 \land I[x]_1 \neq \{\} \land finite (I[X]_2)
  I \models_{<} (\neg \varphi) \longleftrightarrow \neg (I \models_{<} \varphi)
  I \models_{<} (\varphi \lor \psi) \longleftrightarrow (I \models_{<} \varphi \lor I \models_{<} \psi)
  I \models_{<} (\exists_1 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists p < \# I. p ::_1 I \models_{<} \varphi)
  I \models_{<} (\exists_2 \varphi) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. (\forall p \in P. p < \# I) \land P ::_2 I \models_{<} \varphi)
  \langle proof \rangle
abbreviation bisimilar (infix \sim 65) where
  L \sim K \equiv (\exists R. R L K \land (\forall L' K'. R L' K' \longrightarrow)
       (([] \in L' \longleftrightarrow [] \in K') \land (\forall a. R (L')_a (K')_a))))
theorem Theorem 1:
  fixes L K :: 'a language
  shows L \sim K \Longrightarrow L = K
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem2:
  fixes \Sigma :: 'a \ list
  and L :: 't \Rightarrow 'a \ language
  and L' :: 's \Rightarrow 'a \ language
  and \iota :: 's \Rightarrow 't
  and \delta :: 'a \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow 't
  and o :: 't \Rightarrow bool
  and wf :: 't \Rightarrow bool
  assumes \bigwedge s \ w. \ wf \ s \Longrightarrow w \in L \ s \Longrightarrow w \in \Sigma^*
  and \bigwedge t. L(\iota t) = L' t
  and \bigwedge s \ a. \ wf \ s \Longrightarrow \ a \in set \ \Sigma \Longrightarrow wf \ (\delta \ a \ s)
  and \bigwedge s \ a. \ wf \ s \Longrightarrow a \in set \ \Sigma \Longrightarrow L \ (\delta \ a \ s) = (L \ s)_a
  and \bigwedge s. \ wf \ s \Longrightarrow o \ s \longleftrightarrow [] \in L \ s
  and \bigwedge s. \ wf \ s \Longrightarrow finite \ \{fold \ \delta \ w \ s \ | w. \ w \in \Sigma^* \}
  and wf (\iota s) wf (\iota s')
  \mathbf{shows}\ \mathit{bisim}\ \mathit{wf}\ \Sigma\ \iota\ \delta\ o\ s\ s' \longleftrightarrow L'\ s = L'\ s'
\langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem3:
  fixes \varphi :: formula
  \mathbf{and}\ I :: interp
  and a::bool\ list\ 	imes\ bool\ list
  assumes wf (\#_V I) \varphi
  and \#_{V} I = |a|
  shows I \models \delta \ a \ \varphi \longleftrightarrow CONS \ a \ I \models \varphi
  and I \models_{<} \delta \ a \ \varphi \longleftrightarrow CONS \ a \ I \models_{<} \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
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lemma Theorem4:
 fixes \varphi :: formula
 shows finite { | fold \delta xs \varphi|_{ACI} | xs. True}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Example1:
 shows |\delta|([False], [])|(Ex_2|(\theta \in \theta))|_{ACI} = Ex_2|(\theta \in \theta)
 and |\delta([True], [])(Ex_2(\theta \in \theta))|_{ACI} = Ex_2(F \vee T)
 and |\delta|([False], [])|(Ex_2|(F \lor T))|_{ACI} = Ex_2|(F \lor T)
 and |\delta|([True], [])|(Ex_2|(F \vee T))|_{ACI} = Ex_2|(F \vee T)
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem 5:
 fixes \varphi :: formula
 shows finite { | fold \varrho xs \varphi|_{ACI} | xs. True}
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem6:
 \mathbf{fixes}\ \varphi :: \mathit{formula}
 and I :: interp
 and a :: bool \ list \times bool \ list
 assumes wf (\#_V I) \varphi
 and \#_V I = |a|
 \mathbf{shows}\ I \models_{<} \varrho\ a\ \varphi \longleftrightarrow \mathit{SNOC}\ a\ I \models_{<} \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem71:
 fixes \varphi :: formula
 and I :: interp
 assumes wf (\#_V I) \varphi
 and \#I = \theta
 shows o < \varphi \longleftrightarrow I \models < \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem 72:
 fixes \varphi :: formula
 and I :: interp
 assumes wf (\#_V I) \varphi
 shows I \models_{<} futurize (\#_{V} I) \varphi \longleftrightarrow
    \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem 73:
 fixes \varphi :: formula
 and I :: interp
 assumes wf \ (\#_V \ I) \ \varphi
 \mathbf{shows}\ I \models_{<} [\varphi]_{(\#_{V}\ I)} \longleftrightarrow I \models \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
lemma Theorem 74:
 fixes \varphi :: formula
 and I :: interp
 assumes wf (\#_V I) \varphi
 and \#I = 0
 shows o (\#_V I) \varphi \longleftrightarrow I \models \varphi
  \langle proof \rangle
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lemma *language_def*:

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\begin{array}{l} L \ n \ \varphi = \{enc \ I \ | \ I. \ I \models \varphi \land \#_V \ I = n\} \\ L_< \ n \ \varphi = \{enc \ I \ | \ I. \ I \models_< \varphi \land \#_V \ I = n\} \\ \mathcal{L} \ n \ \varphi = \{enc \ I \ | \ I. \ I \models \varphi \land (\forall x \in FOV \ \varphi. \ I[x]_1 \neq \{\}) \land \#_V \ I = n\} \\ \mathcal{L}_< \ n \ \varphi = \{enc \ I \ | \ I. \ I \models_< \varphi \land (\forall x \in FOV \ \varphi. \ I[x]_1 \neq \{\}) \land \#_V \ I = n\} \\ \langle proof \rangle \end{array}
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lemma Theorem8:

$$L \ n \ (RESTRICT \ \varphi) = \mathcal{L} \ n \ \varphi$$

$$L_{<} \ n \ (RESTRICT \ \varphi) = \mathcal{L}_{<} \ n \ \varphi$$

$$\langle proof \rangle$$

lemma *Theorem9*:

fixes
$$\varphi \psi :: formula$$

and $n :: interp_size$
shows $eqv \ n \ \varphi \psi \Longrightarrow \mathcal{L} \ n \ \varphi = \mathcal{L} \ n \ \psi$
and $eqv_{<} \ n \ \varphi \ \psi \Longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_{<} \ n \ \varphi = \mathcal{L}_{<} \ n \ \psi$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma Example2:

shows
$$eqv \langle 1, \theta \rangle (Ex_2 (\theta \in \theta)) (FO \theta) \langle proof \rangle$$