

Mathematical Toolkit for Isabelle/UTP

Simon Foster

Pedro Ribeiro

Frank Zeyda

July 21, 2020

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	Lists: extra functions and properties	3
2.1	Useful Abbreviations	4
2.2	Folds	4
2.3	List Lookup	4
2.4	Extra List Theorems	4
2.4.1	Map	4
2.4.2	Sorted Lists	5
2.4.3	List Update	8
2.4.4	Drop While and Take While	8
2.4.5	Last and But Last	9
2.4.6	Prefixes and Strict Prefixes	9
2.4.7	Lexicographic Order	12
2.5	Distributed Concatenation	14
2.6	List Domain and Range	14
2.7	Extracting List Elements	15
2.8	Filtering a list according to a set	17
2.9	Minus on lists	17
2.10	Laws on <i>take</i> , <i>drop</i> , and <i>nths</i>	19
2.11	List power	21
3	Infinite Sequences	21
4	Finite Sets: extra functions and properties	27
5	Countable Sets: Extra functions and properties	32
5.1	Extra syntax	32
5.2	Countable set functions	32

6	Extra Relational Definitions and Theorems	38
6.1	Relational Function Operations	38
6.2	Domain Restriction	39
6.3	Relational Override	39
6.4	Functional Relations	39
6.5	Left-Total Relations	40
6.6	Relation Sets	41
6.7	Closure Properties	41
7	Map Type: extra functions and properties	42
7.1	Graphing Maps	42
7.2	Map Application	44
7.3	Map Membership	44
7.4	Preimage	44
7.5	Minus operation for maps	44
7.6	Map Bind	45
7.7	Range Restriction	45
7.8	Map Inverse and Identity	46
7.9	Merging of compatible maps	53
7.10	Conversion between lists and maps	54
7.11	Map Comprehension	54
7.12	Sorted lists from maps	55
7.13	Extra map lemmas	56
8	Alternative List Lexicographic Order	57
9	Partial Functions	57
9.1	Partial function type and operations	57
9.2	Algebraic laws	59
9.3	Lambda abstraction	61
9.4	Membership, application, and update	61
9.5	Domain laws	62
9.6	Range laws	63
9.7	Domain restriction laws	64
9.8	Range restriction laws	65
9.9	Graph laws	65
9.10	Entries	65
9.11	Summation	65
9.12	Partial Function Lens	66
10	Finite Functions	67
10.1	Finite function type and operations	67
10.2	Algebraic laws	69
10.3	Membership, application, and update	70
10.4	Domain laws	71
10.5	Range laws	71
10.6	Domain restriction laws	72
10.7	Range restriction laws	72
10.8	Graph laws	73
10.9	Partial Function Lens	73

11 Infinity Supplement	73
11.1 Type class <i>infinite</i>	73
11.2 Infinity Theorems	74
11.3 Instantiations	75
12 Positive Subtypes	75
12.1 Type Definition	76
12.2 Operators	76
12.3 Instantiations	76
12.4 Theorems	78
12.5 Transfer to Reals	78
13 Recall Undeclarations	79
13.1 ML File Import	79
13.2 Outer Commands	79
14 Meta-theory for UTP Toolkit	80

1 Introduction

This document contains the description of our mathematical toolkit for Isabelle/UTP [2, 3, 4, 7], a mechanisation of Hoare and He’s *Unifying Theories of Programming* [5, 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 [6];
- positive subtypes of existing types;
- infinite sequences;
- 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 Lists: extra functions and properties

```
theory List-Extra
imports
  HOL-Library.Sublist
  HOL-Library.Monad-Syntax
  HOL-Library.Prefix-Order
  Optics.Lens-Instances
begin
```

2.1 Useful Abbreviations

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

2.2 Folds

context *abel-semigroup*

begin

lemma *foldr-snoc*: $\text{foldr } (*) \ (xs \ @ \ [x]) \ k = (\text{foldr } (*) \ xs \ k) * x$
by (*induct xs, simp-all add: commute left-commute*)

end

2.3 List Lookup

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

primrec

nth-el :: 'a list \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a option $(-\langle \rangle)_l \ [90, 0] \ 91)$

where

$\langle \rangle_l = \text{None}$

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

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

apply (*induct xs arbitrary: i*)

apply *simp*

apply (*case-tac i*)

apply *simp-all*

done

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

apply (*induct xs arbitrary: i*)

apply *simp*

apply (*case-tac i*)

apply *simp-all*

done

2.4 Extra List Theorems

2.4.1 Map

lemma *map-nth-Cons-atLeastLessThan*:

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

proof –

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

by *auto*

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

by *simp*

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

by *simp*

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

by (*metis Suc-diff-1 le-0-eq length-upt list.simps(8) list.size(3) map-Suc-upt not-less upt-0*)

finally show *?thesis ..*

qed

2.4.2 Sorted Lists

lemma *sorted-last* [simp]: $\llbracket x \in \text{set } xs; \text{sorted } xs \rrbracket \implies x \leq \text{last } xs$
by (induct xs, auto)

lemma *sorted-prefix*:

assumes $xs \leq ys$ *sorted ys*

shows *sorted xs*

proof –

obtain zs **where** $ys = xs @ zs$

using *Prefix-Order.prefixE* *assms*(1) **by** auto

thus ?thesis

using *assms*(2) *sorted-append* **by** blast

qed

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

by (simp add: *monoD sorted-iff-nth-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 (no-types, hide-lams) *Suc-leI Suc-less-eq Suc-pred gr0-conv-Suc not-le not-less-iff-gr-or-eq nth-Cons-Suc nth-mem nth-non-equal-first-eq*)

done

The concatenation of two lists is sorted provided (1) both the lists are sorted, and (2) the final and first elements are ordered.

lemma *sorted-append-middle*:

$\text{sorted}(xs @ ys) = (\text{sorted } xs \wedge \text{sorted } ys \wedge (xs \neq [] \wedge ys \neq [] \longrightarrow xs[\text{length } xs - 1] \leq ys[0]))$

proof –

have $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket \text{sorted } xs; \text{sorted } ys; xs \neq [] \wedge (length\ xs - Suc\ 0) \leq ys[0] \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } ys \implies x \leq y$

proof –

fix x y

assume $\text{sorted } xs \text{ sorted } ys \wedge (length\ xs - Suc\ 0) \leq ys[0] \wedge x \in \text{set } xs \wedge y \in \text{set } ys$

moreover then obtain i j **where** $i: x = xs[i] \wedge i < length\ xs$ **and** $j: y = ys[j] \wedge j < length\ ys$

by (auto simp add: *in-set-conv-nth*)

moreover have $xs[i] \leq xs[length\ xs - 1]$

by (metis *One-nat-def Suc-diff-Suc Suc-leI Suc-le-mono* $\langle i < length\ xs \rangle$ *sorted-xs* *diff-less diff-zero* *gr-implies-not-zero* *nat.simps*(3) *sorted-iff-nth-mono* *zero-less-iff-neq-zero*)

moreover have $ys[0] \leq ys[j]$

by (simp add: *calculation*(2) *calculation*(9) *sorted-nth-mono*)

ultimately have $xs[i] \leq ys[j]$

by (metis *One-nat-def dual-order.trans*)

thus $x \leq y$

by (simp add: *i j*)

qed

thus ?thesis

by (auto simp add: *sorted-append*)

qed

Is the given list a permutation of the given set?

definition *is-sorted-list-of-set* :: $(\alpha::ord) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \alpha \text{ list} \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

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

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: (∀ i < length xs - Suc 0. xs ! i < xs ! Suc i)
    using less-diff-conv by (auto simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-def)
  with hyps(1) have srtD: 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 (mono-tags, lifting) all-nth-imp-all-set less-le-trans linorder-not-less not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
nth-Cons-0 sorted-iff-nth-mono zero-order(3))
    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 <distinct xs> add commute add-diff-cancel-left' distinct.simps(2) leD length-Cons length-greater-0-conv
length-pos-if-in-set less-le nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc plus-1-eq-Suc set-ConsD sorted.elims(2) srtD)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma is-sorted-list-of-set-alt-def:
  is-sorted-list-of-set A xs ⟷ sorted (xs) ∧ distinct (xs) ∧ 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 ⇒ '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 ⟹ 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 ⟹ sorted-list-of-set(A) = (THE xs. sorted(xs) ∧ distinct(xs) ∧ 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**
 $is_sorted_list_of_set_by\ R\ A\ xs = ((\forall\ i < length(xs) - 1. (xs[i], xs[i + 1]) \in R) \wedge set(xs) = A)$

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**
 $fin_set_lexord\ R = \{(A, B). finite\ A \wedge finite\ B \wedge$
 $(\exists\ xs\ ys. is_sorted_list_of_set_by\ R\ A\ xs \wedge is_sorted_list_of_set_by\ R\ B\ ys$
 $\wedge (xs, ys) \in lexord\ R)\}$

lemma *is-sorted-list-of-set-by-mono*:
 $\llbracket R \subseteq S; is_sorted_list_of_set_by\ R\ A\ xs \rrbracket \implies is_sorted_list_of_set_by\ S\ A\ xs$
by (*auto simp add: is-sorted-list-of-set-by-def*)

lemma *lexord-mono'*:
 $\llbracket (\bigwedge\ x\ y. f\ x\ y \longrightarrow g\ x\ y); (xs, ys) \in lexord\ \{(x, y). f\ x\ y\} \rrbracket \implies (xs, ys) \in lexord\ \{(x, y). g\ x\ y\}$
by (*metis case-prodD case-prodI lexord-take-index-conv mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma *fin-set-lexord-mono* [*mono*]:
 $(\bigwedge\ x\ y. f\ x\ y \longrightarrow g\ x\ y) \implies (xs, ys) \in fin_set_lexord\ \{(x, y). f\ x\ y\} \longrightarrow (xs, ys) \in fin_set_lexord\ \{(x, y). g\ x\ y\}$

proof

assume

fin: $(xs, ys) \in fin_set_lexord\ \{(x, y). f\ x\ y\}$ **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** $(xs, ys) \in fin_set_lexord\ \{(x, y). g\ x\ y\}$

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*:

$\llbracket x \in set\ xs; x \neq hd(xs) \rrbracket \implies x \in set(tl(xs))$

by (metis in-set-insert insert-Nil list.collapse list.distinct(2) set-ConsD)

2.4.3 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

```

2.4.4 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 (auto)
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 (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
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*)
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*:
 $\llbracket \text{sorted } xs; \text{distinct } xs; (\exists a \in \text{set } xs. a \geq n) \rrbracket \implies xs ! \text{length } (\text{takeWhile } (\lambda x. x < n) xs) \geq n$
by (*induct xs, auto*)

2.4.5 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*)

2.4.6 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]*:
 $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (set } xs \cup \text{set } ys) \implies$
 $\text{prefix (map } f \text{ } xs) \text{ (map } f \text{ } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys$
using *map-mono-prefix prefix-map-inj* **by** *blast*

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 (*simp add: inj-on-map-eq-map strict-prefix-def*)

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 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 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 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*:
 $\text{prefix } s \ t \longleftrightarrow (\exists xs . s @ xs = t)$
using *prefix-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *strict-prefix-eq-exists*:
 $\text{strict-prefix } s \ t \longleftrightarrow (\exists xs . s @ xs = t \wedge (\text{length } xs) > 0)$
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 $\text{strict-prefix } (butlast \ s) \ t \longleftrightarrow (butlast \ s) = (butlast \ t)$
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 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 $\neg (\text{length } t < \text{length } s)$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: Sublist.prefix-length-le leD*)

lemma *prefix-and-eq-length-imp-eq-list*:
assumes *prefix s t* **and** $\text{length } t = \text{length } s$
shows $s=t$
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: prefix-length-eq*)

lemma *butlast-prefix-imp-length-not-gt*:
assumes $\text{length } s > 0$ *strict-prefix (butlast s) t*
shows $\neg (\text{length } t < \text{length } s)$
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  $(\neg (\text{length } s < \text{length } t)) = (\text{length } s = \text{length } t)$ 
proof -
  have  $(\neg (\text{length } s < \text{length } t)) = ((\text{length } t < \text{length } s) \vee (\text{length } s = \text{length } t))$ 
    by (metis not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
  also have ... =  $(\text{length } s = \text{length } t)$ 
    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

```

2.4.7 Lexicographic Order

```

lemma lexord-append:
  assumes  $(x_1 @ y_1, x_2 @ y_2) \in \text{lexord } R \text{ length}(x_1) = \text{length}(x_2)$ 
  shows  $(x_1, x_2) \in \text{lexord } R \vee (x_1 = x_2 \wedge (y_1, y_2) \in \text{lexord } R)$ 
  using assms
proof (induct xs2 arbitrary: xs1)

```

```

case (Cons  $x_2$   $xs_2'$ ) note  $hyps = this$ 
from  $hyps(3)$  obtain  $x_1$   $xs_1'$  where  $xs_1: xs_1 = x_1 \# xs_1' \text{ length}(xs_1') = \text{length}(xs_2')$ 
  by (auto, metis Suc-length-conv)
with  $hyps(2)$  have  $xcases: (x_1, x_2) \in R \vee (xs_1' @ ys_1, xs_2' @ ys_2) \in \text{lexord } R$ 
  by (auto)
show ?case
proof ( $cases (x_1, x_2) \in R$ )
  case True with  $xs_1$  show ?thesis
    by (auto)
next
  case False
  with  $xcases$  have  $(xs_1' @ ys_1, xs_2' @ ys_2) \in \text{lexord } R$ 
    by (auto)
  with  $hyps(1)$   $xs_1$  have  $dichot: (xs_1', xs_2') \in \text{lexord } R \vee (xs_1' = xs_2' \wedge (ys_1, ys_2) \in \text{lexord } R)$ 
    by (auto)
  have  $x_1 = x_2$ 
    using False  $hyps(2)$   $xs_1(1)$  by auto
  with  $dichot$   $xs_1$  show ?thesis
    by (simp)
qed
next
  case Nil thus ?case
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *strict-prefix-lexord-rel*:

```

strict-prefix  $xs$   $ys \implies (xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } R$ 
by (metis Sublist.strict-prefixE' lexord-append-rightI)

```

lemma *strict-prefix-lexord-left*:

```

assumes trans  $R$   $(xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } R$  strict-prefix  $xs'$   $xs$ 
shows  $(xs', ys) \in \text{lexord } R$ 
by (metis assms lexord-trans strict-prefix-lexord-rel)

```

lemma *prefix-lexord-right*:

```

assumes trans  $R$   $(xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } R$  strict-prefix  $ys$   $ys'$ 
shows  $(xs, ys') \in \text{lexord } R$ 
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  $ys: ys = y \# ys' \text{ length } ys' = \text{length } xs$ 
    by (metis Suc-length-conv)
  show ?case
  proof ( $cases (x, y) \in R$ )
    case True with  $ys$  show ?thesis
      by (rule-tac x=0 in exI, simp)
  next
    case False
    with  $ys$   $hyps(2)$  have  $xy: x = y \ (xs, ys') \in \text{lexord } R$ 
      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  $x = \text{Suc } i$  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

```

2.5 Distributed Concatenation

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

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

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

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

lemma $\text{dist-concat-insert}$ $[\text{simp}]$:
 $\text{insert } l\ ls1 \hat{\ } ls2 = ((@) \ l \hat{\ } (ls2)) \cup (ls1 \hat{\ } ls2)$
by ($\text{auto simp add: dist-concat-def}$)

2.6 List Domain and Range

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

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

2.7 Extracting List Elements

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

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

lemma *seq-extract-ident* [*simp*]: { $0..<\text{length } xs$ } \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 $i \leq \text{length } xs$
shows { $0..<i$ } \upharpoonright_l *xs* @ { $i..<\text{length } xs$ } \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*} = { $i - 1..<\text{length } xs$ }
by (*auto*)
ultimately show ?*case*
using *hyp* **by** (*force simp add: seq-extract-def nths-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 nths-append*)

lemma *seq-extract-range*: *A* \upharpoonright_l *xs* = (*A* $\cap \text{dom}_l(xs)$) \upharpoonright_l *xs*
apply (*auto simp add: seq-extract-def nths-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 nths-empty*)

lemma *seq-extract-length* [*simp*]:
 $\text{length } (A \upharpoonright_l xs) = \text{card } (A \cap \text{dom}_l(xs))$
proof –
have {*i. i* < *length(xs)* \wedge *i* $\in A$ } = (*A* \cap { $0..<\text{length}(xs)$ })
by (*auto*)
thus ?*thesis*
by (*simp add: seq-extract-def length-nths*)
qed

lemma *seq-extract-Cons-atLeastLessThan*:

assumes $m < n$

shows $\{m..<n\} \upharpoonright_l (x \# xs) = (\text{if } (m = 0) \text{ then } x \# (\{0..<n-1\} \upharpoonright_l xs) \text{ else } \{m-1..<n-1\} \upharpoonright_l xs)$

proof –

have $\{j. \text{Suc } j < n\} = \{0..<n - \text{Suc } 0\}$

by (*auto*)

moreover have $\{j. m \leq \text{Suc } j \wedge \text{Suc } j < n\} = \{m - \text{Suc } 0..<n - \text{Suc } 0\}$

by (*auto*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *assms*

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

qed

lemma *seq-extract-singleton*:

assumes $i < \text{length } xs$

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* $\{j. \text{Suc } j = i\} = \{i - 1\}$)

apply (*auto*)

done

lemma *seq-extract-as-map*:

assumes $m < n$ $n \leq \text{length } xs$

shows $\{m..<n\} \upharpoonright_l xs = \text{map } (\text{nth } xs) [m..<n]$

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.prem1* *upt-eq-Cons-conv* **by** *blast*

moreover have $\text{map } (\text{nth } (x \# xs)) [m..<n] = \text{map } (\text{nth } xs) [m..<n-1]$

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  $x=\text{length } ys$  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

```

2.8 Filtering a list according to a set

definition $\text{seq-filter} :: 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ (**infix** \upharpoonright_l 80) **where**
 $\text{seq-filter } xs \ A = \text{filter } (\lambda x. x \in A) \ xs$

lemma $\text{seq-filter-Cons-in}$ [*simp*]:
 $x \in cs \implies (x \# xs) \upharpoonright_l cs = x \# (xs \upharpoonright_l cs)$
 by (simp add: seq-filter-def)

lemma $\text{seq-filter-Cons-out}$ [*simp*]:
 $x \notin cs \implies (x \# xs) \upharpoonright_l cs = (xs \upharpoonright_l cs)$
 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)

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

lemma seq-filter-twice [*simp*]: $(xs \upharpoonright_l A) \upharpoonright_l B = xs \upharpoonright_l (A \cap B)$
 by (simp add: seq-filter-def)

2.9 Minus on lists

instantiation $\text{list} :: (\text{type}) \text{ minus}$
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)

lemma *map-list-minus*:
 $xs \leq ys \implies \text{map } f (ys - xs) = \text{map } f ys - \text{map } f xs$
by (simp add: drop-map less-eq-list-def map-mono-prefix minus-list-def)

lemma *list-minus-first-tl* [simp]:
 $[x] \leq xs \implies (xs - [x]) = \text{tl } xs$
by (metis Prefix-Order.prefixE append.left-neutral append-minus list.sel(3) not-Cons-self2 tl-append2)

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 $\text{length } (\text{tl } (t - (\text{butlast } s))) > 0$
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 $t - (\text{butlast } s) = [\text{last } t]$
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*)

2.10 Laws on take, drop, and nth

lemma *take-prefix*: $m \leq n \implies \text{take } m \text{ } xs \leq \text{take } n \text{ } xs$
by (*metis Prefix-Order.prefixI append-take-drop-id min-absorb2 take-append take-take*)

lemma *nths-atLeastAtMost-0-take*: $\text{nths } xs \{0..m\} = \text{take } (\text{Suc } m) \text{ } xs$
by (*metis atLeast0AtMost lessThan-Suc-atMost nths-upt-eq-take*)

lemma *nths-atLeastLessThan-0-take*: $\text{nths } xs \{0..<m\} = \text{take } m \text{ } xs$
by (*simp add: atLeast0LessThan*)

lemma *nths-atLeastAtMost-prefix*: $m \leq n \implies \text{nths } xs \{0..m\} \leq \text{nths } xs \{0..n\}$
by (*simp add: nths-atLeastAtMost-0-take take-prefix*)

lemma *sorted-nths-atLeastAtMost-0*: $\llbracket m \leq n; \text{sorted } (\text{nths } xs \{0..n\}) \rrbracket \implies \text{sorted } (\text{nths } xs \{0..m\})$
using *nths-atLeastAtMost-prefix sorted-prefix* **by** *blast*

lemma *sorted-nths-atLeastLessThan-0*: $\llbracket m \leq n; \text{sorted } (\text{nths } xs \{0..<n\}) \rrbracket \implies \text{sorted } (\text{nths } xs \{0..<m\})$
by (*metis atLeast0LessThan nths-upt-eq-take sorted-prefix take-prefix*)

lemma *list-augment-as-update*:

$k < \text{length } xs \implies \text{list-augment } xs \ k \ x = \text{list-update } xs \ k \ x$
by (metis list-augment-def list-augment-idem list-update-overwrite)

lemma nth-list-update-out: $k \notin A \implies \text{nths } (\text{list-update } xs \ k \ x) \ A = \text{nths } xs \ A$
apply (induct xs arbitrary: $k \ x \ A$)
apply (auto)
apply (rename-tac a xs k x A)
apply (case-tac k)
apply (auto simp add: nth-Cons)
done

lemma nth-list-augment-out: $\llbracket k < \text{length } xs; k \notin A \rrbracket \implies \text{nths } (\text{list-augment } xs \ k \ x) \ A = \text{nths } xs \ A$
by (simp add: list-augment-as-update nth-list-update-out)

lemma nth-single: $n < \text{length } xs \implies \text{nths } xs \ \{n\} = [xs \ ! \ n]$

proof (induct xs arbitrary: n)
case Nil
then show ?case **by** (simp)
next
case (Cons a xs)
have $\bigwedge n. n > 0 \implies \{j. \text{Suc } j = n\} = \{n-1\}$ **by** auto
with Cons **show** ?case **by** (auto simp add: nth-Cons)
qed

lemma nth-uptoLessThan:

$\llbracket m \leq n; n < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{nths } xs \ \{m..n\} = xs \ ! \ m \ \# \ \text{nths } xs \ \{\text{Suc } m..n\}$

proof (induct xs arbitrary: m n)

case Nil

then show ?case **by** (simp)

next

case (Cons a xs)

have $l1: \bigwedge m \ n. \llbracket 0 < m; m \leq n \rrbracket \implies \{j. m \leq \text{Suc } j \wedge \text{Suc } j \leq n\} = \{m-1..n-1\}$
by (auto)

have $l2: \bigwedge m \ n. \llbracket 0 < m; m \leq n \rrbracket \implies \{j. m \leq j \wedge \text{Suc } j \leq n\} = \{m..n-1\}$
by (auto)

from Cons **show** ?case **by** (auto simp add: nth-Cons l1 l2)

qed

lemma nth-upt-nth: $\llbracket j < i; i < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies (\text{nths } xs \ \{0..<i\}) \ ! \ j = xs \ ! \ j$

by (metis lessThan-atLeast0 nth-take nth-upt-eq-take)

lemma nth-upt-length: $\llbracket m \leq n; n \leq \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{length } (\text{nths } xs \ \{m..<n\}) = n - m$

by (metis atLeastLessThan-empty diff-is-0-eq length-map length-upt list.size(3) not-less nth-empty seq-extract-as-map seq-extract-def)

lemma nth-upt-le-length:

$\llbracket m \leq n; \text{Suc } n \leq \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{length } (\text{nths } xs \ \{m..n\}) = \text{Suc } n - m$

by (metis atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost le-SucI nth-upt-length)

lemma sl1: $n > 0 \implies \{j. \text{Suc } j \leq n\} = \{0..n-1\}$

by (auto)

lemma sl2: $\llbracket 0 < m; m \leq n \rrbracket \implies \{j. m \leq \text{Suc } j \wedge \text{Suc } j \leq n\} = \{m-1..n-1\}$

by auto

lemma *nths-upt-le-nth*: $\llbracket m \leq n; \text{Suc } n \leq \text{length } xs; i < \text{Suc } n - m \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{nths } xs \{m..n\}) ! i = xs ! (i + m)$

proof (*induct xs arbitrary: m n i*)

case *Nil*

then show ?case by (*simp*)

next

case (*Cons a xs*)

then show ?case

proof (*cases i = 0*)

case *True*

with *Cons* show ?thesis by (*auto simp add: nths-Cons sl2*)

next

case *False*

with *Cons* show ?thesis by (*auto simp add: nths-Cons sl1 sl2*)

qed

qed

lemma *nths-upt-le-append-split*:

$\llbracket j \leq i; i < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{nths } xs \{0..<j\} @ \text{nths } xs \{j..i\} = \text{nths } xs \{0..i\}$

by (*auto simp add: list-eq-iff-nth-eq nths-upt-length nths-upt-le-length nths-upt-le-nth nths-upt-nth nth-append*)

2.11 List power

overloading

listpow \equiv *compow* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list*

begin

fun *listpow* :: *nat* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list* **where**

listpow 0 *xs* = []

| *listpow* (*Suc n*) *xs* = *xs* @ *listpow n xs*

end

lemma *listpow-Nil* [*simp*]: [] $^{\wedge} n$ = []

by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *listpow-Suc-right*: *xs* $^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n$ = *xs* $^{\wedge} n$ @ *xs*

by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *listpow-add*: *xs* $^{\wedge} (m + n)$ = *xs* $^{\wedge} m$ @ *xs* $^{\wedge} n$

by (*induct m*) *simp-all*

end

3 Infinite Sequences

theory *Sequence*

imports

HOL.Real

List-Extra

HOL-Library.Sublist

HOL-Library.Nat-Bijection

begin

typedef 'a seq = UNIV :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a) set
by (auto)

setup-lifting type-definition-seq

definition ssubstr :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a seq \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
ssubstr i j xs = map (Rep-seq xs) [i..

lift-definition nth-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-len [simp]:
length (sinit i xs) = i
by (simp add: ssubstr-def)

lemma sinit-0 [simp]: sinit 0 xs = []
by (simp add: ssubstr-def)

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

lemma sinit-prefix:
 $i \leq j \implies \text{prefix } (\text{sinit } i \text{ xs}) (\text{sinit } j \text{ xs})$
by (simp add: map-mono-prefix prefix-upt-0 ssubstr-def)

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

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

lemma sinit-append-split:
assumes $i < j$
shows $\text{sinit } j \text{ xs} = \text{sinit } i \text{ xs} @ \text{ssubstr } i \text{ j xs}$
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-linear-asym-lemma1:
assumes $\text{asym } R \ i < j \ (\text{sinit } i \text{ xs}, \text{sinit } i \text{ ys}) \in \text{lexord } R \ (\text{sinit } j \text{ ys}, \text{sinit } j \text{ xs}) \in \text{lexord } R$
shows False
proof –
have $\text{sinit-}xs: \text{sinit } j \text{ xs} = \text{sinit } i \text{ xs} @ \text{ssubstr } i \text{ j xs}$

```

    by (metis assms(2) sinit-append-split)
  have sinit-ys: sinit j ys = sinit i ys @ ssubstr i j ys
    by (metis assms(2) sinit-append-split)
  from sinit-xs sinit-ys assms(4)
  have (sinit i ys, sinit i xs) ∈ lexord R ∨ (sinit i ys = sinit i xs ∧ (ssubstr i j ys, ssubstr i j xs) ∈ lexord R)
    by (auto dest: lexord-append)
  with assms lexord-asymmetric show False
    by (force)
qed

```

```

lemma sinit-linear-asy-lemma2:
  assumes asym R (sinit i xs, sinit i ys) ∈ lexord R (sinit j ys, sinit j xs) ∈ 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 ∀ i :: nat. ∀ x ∈ {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:
  (∀ i. sinit i xs = sinit i ys) ⇒ xs = ys
  by (simp add: ssubstr-def, transfer, auto intro: range-ext)

```

```

definition seq-lexord :: 'a rel ⇒ ('a seq) rel where
seq-lexord R = {(xs, ys). (∃ i. (sinit i xs, sinit i ys) ∈ lexord R)}

```

```

lemma seq-lexord-irreflexive:
  ∀ x. (x, x) ∉ R ⇒ (xs, xs) ∉ seq-lexord R
  by (auto dest: lexord-irreflexive simp add: irrefl-def seq-lexord-def)

```

```

lemma seq-lexord-irrefl:
  irrefl R ⇒ irrefl (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) ∈ lexord R (sinit n ys, sinit n zs) ∈ 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) ∈ R i < m ∀ j < i. sinit m xs!j =
sinit m ys!j
  using lexord-eq-length by force
  from las(2) obtain j where sinitn: (sinit n ys!j, sinit n zs!j) ∈ R j < n ∀ k < j. sinit n ys!k = sinit
n zs!k
  using lexord-eq-length by force
  show ∃ i. (sinit i xs, sinit i zs) ∈ lexord R
proof (cases i ≤ j)
  case True note lt = this
  with sinitm sinitn have (sinit n xs!i, sinit n zs!i) ∈ R
  by (metis assms le-eq-less-or-eq le-less-trans nth-sinit transD)
  moreover from lt sinitm sinitn have ∀ j < i. sinit m xs!j = sinit m zs!j
  by (metis less-le-trans less-trans nth-sinit)
  ultimately have (sinit n xs, sinit n zs) ∈ lexord R using sinitm(2) sinitn(2) lt
  apply (rule-tac lexord-intro-elems)
  apply (auto)
  apply (metis less-le-trans less-trans nth-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) ∈ R
  by (metis less-trans nth-sinit)
  moreover from ge sinitm sinitn have ∀ k < j. sinit m xs!k = sinit m zs!k
  by (metis dual-order.strict-trans nth-sinit)
  ultimately have (sinit n xs, sinit n zs) ∈ lexord R using sinitm(2) sinitn(2) ge
  apply (rule-tac lexord-intro-elems)
  apply (auto)
  apply (metis less-trans nth-sinit)
  done
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma seq-lexord-trans:

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

lemma seq-lexord-antisym:

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

lemma seq-lexord-asym:

assumes asym R
shows asym (seq-lexord R)
by (meson assms asym.simps seq-lexord-antisym seq-lexord-irrefl)

lemma seq-lexord-total:

assumes total R


```

shows total (seq-lexord R)
using assms by (auto simp add: total-on-def seq-lexord-def, meson lexord-linear sinit-ext)

lemma seq-lexord-strict-linear-order:
  assumes strict-linear-order R
  shows strict-linear-order (seq-lexord R)
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: strict-linear-order-on-def partial-order-on-def preorder-on-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)  $\in$  seq-lexord  $\{(u, v). u < v\} \vee$  xs = ys  $\vee$  (ys, xs)  $\in$  seq-lexord  $\{(u, v). u < v\}$ 
    by (rule seq-lexord-linear) auto
  then show xs  $\leq$  ys  $\vee$  ys  $\leq$  xs
    by (auto simp add: less-eq-seq-def less-seq-def)
qed

lemma seq-lexord-mono [mono]:
  ( $\bigwedge x y. f x y \longrightarrow g x y$ )  $\implies$  (xs, ys)  $\in$  seq-lexord  $\{(x, y). f x y\} \longrightarrow$  (xs, ys)  $\in$  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  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
insort-rel R x [] = [x] |
insort-rel R x (y # ys) = (if (x = y  $\vee$  (x, y)  $\in$  R) then x # y # ys else y # insort-rel R x ys)

inductive sorted-rel :: 'a rel  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
Nil-rel [iff]: sorted-rel R [] |
Cons-rel:  $\forall y \in \text{set } xs. (x = y \vee (x, y) \in R) \implies \text{sorted-rel } R xs \implies \text{sorted-rel } R (x \# xs)$ 

definition list-of-set :: 'a rel  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
list-of-set R = folding.F (insort-rel R) []

lift-definition seq-inj :: 'a seq seq  $\Rightarrow$  'a seq is
 $\lambda f i. f (\text{fst } (\text{prod-decode } i)) (\text{snd } (\text{prod-decode } i))$  .

lift-definition seq-proj :: 'a seq  $\Rightarrow$  'a seq seq is
 $\lambda f i j. f (\text{prod-encode } (i, j))$  .

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

```

4 Finite Sets: extra functions and properties

```

theory FSet-Extra
imports
  HOL-Library.FSet
  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 => 'a fset    ( $\{\{(-)\}\}$ )

```

```

translations
   $\{x, xs\} == \text{CONST } \text{finsert } x \ \{\{xs\}\}$ 
   $\{x\} == \text{CONST } \text{finsert } x \ \{\}$ 

```

```

term fBall

```

```

syntax
  -fBall :: pttm => 'a fset => bool => bool (( $\exists \forall$  -| $\in$ |-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
  -fBex  :: pttm => 'a fset => bool => bool (( $\exists \exists$  -| $\in$ |-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

```

```

translations
   $\forall x | \in | A. P == \text{CONST } \text{fBall } A \ (\%x. P)$ 
   $\exists x | \in | A. P == \text{CONST } \text{fBex } A \ (\%x. P)$ 

```

```

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*:

$fset\ x = fset\ y \implies x = y$
by (*simp add:fset-inject*)

lemma *fset-elim*:

$\llbracket x = y; fset\ x = fset\ y \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
by (*auto*)

lemma *fmember-intro*:

$\llbracket x \in fset(xs) \rrbracket \implies x \in xs$
by (*metis fmember.rep-eq*)

lemma *fmember-elim*:

$\llbracket x \in xs; x \in fset(xs) \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
by (*metis fmember.rep-eq*)

lemma *fnmember-intro* [*intro*]:

$\llbracket x \notin fset(xs) \rrbracket \implies x \notin xs$
by (*metis fmember.rep-eq*)

lemma *fnmember-elim* [*elim*]:

$\llbracket x \notin xs; x \notin fset(xs) \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
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*]:

$Ball\ \langle A \rangle_f\ P \implies fBall\ A\ P$
by (*metis (poly-guards-query) fBallI fmember.rep-eq*)

lemma *fBall-elim* [*elim*]:

$\llbracket fBall\ A\ P; Ball\ \langle A \rangle_f\ P \implies Q \rrbracket \implies Q$
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*:

$\llbracket finite\ xs; finite\ ys; sorted-list-of-set\ xs = sorted-list-of-set\ ys \rrbracket$
 $\implies xs = ys$

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*]: $\llbracket \text{sorted } xs; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{flist } (\text{finset } xs) = xs$
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* \Longrightarrow *flist* *vs* ! *i* \in *vs*
apply (*simp add: fmember-def flist-def fcard-def*)
apply (*metis fcard.rep-eq fcard-flist finset.rep-eq flist-def flist-inv nth-mem*)
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:  $\llbracket x \in flists\ A; x \in flists\ B \rrbracket \implies A = B$ 
  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:
 $\llbracket \forall a \in A. a \subseteq b; \text{finite } b \rrbracket \implies \text{finite } (\bigcup A)$ 
  by (metis Sup-le-iff finite-subset)

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

lemma flub-rep-eq:
 $\langle flub\ A\ t \rangle_f = (\text{if } (\forall a \in A. a \subseteq t) \text{ then } (\bigcup x \in A. \langle x \rangle_f) \text{ else } \langle t \rangle_f)$ 

```

apply (subgoal-tac (if ($\forall a \in A. a \sqsubseteq t$) then $(\bigcup x \in A. \langle x \rangle_f)$ else $\langle t \rangle_f$) $\in \{x. \text{finite } x\}$)
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]:

$\text{fset } (\text{FinPow } xs) = \{ys. ys \sqsubseteq xs\}$
apply (subgoal-tac finite (Abs-fset 'Pow $\langle xs \rangle_f$))
apply (auto simp add: fmember-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]:

$\langle \bigcup_f xs \rangle_f = (\bigcup x \in \langle xs \rangle_f. \langle x \rangle_f)$
by (simp add:FUnion-def)

lemma FInter-rep-eq [simp]:

$xs \neq \{\} \implies \langle \bigcap_f xs \rangle_f = (\bigcap x \in \langle xs \rangle_f. \langle x \rangle_f)$
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 fmember-def)

lemma FinPow-member [simp]:

$xs \sqsubseteq \text{FinPow } xs$
by (auto simp add:fmember-def)

lemma FUnion-FinPow [simp]:

$\bigcup_f (\text{FinPow } x) = x$
by (auto simp add:fmember-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*]: *Fow UNIV = UNIV*
by (*simp add:Fow-def*)

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

end

5 Countable Sets: Extra functions and properties

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

5.1 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 $A \subset_c B \equiv A < B$

5.2 Countable set functions

setup-lifting *type-definition-cset*

lift-definition *cnin* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a cset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** \notin_c 50) **is** (\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 \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow 'a cset ((1{-./-}c))

translations

$\{x . P\}_c \rightleftharpoons (CONST \text{ cset-Collect}) (\lambda x . P)$

syntax (xsymbols)

-cCollect :: pttrn \Rightarrow 'a cset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow 'a cset ((1{- \in_c / -./-}c))

translations

$\{x \in_c A. P\}_c \Rightarrow CONST \text{ cset-Coll } A (\lambda x. P)$

lemma *cset-CollectI*: P (a :: 'a::countable) $\Longrightarrow a \in_c \{x. P x\}_c$
by (simp add: cin-def)

lemma *cset-CollI*: $\llbracket a \in_c A; P a \rrbracket \Longrightarrow a \in_c \{x \in_c A. P x\}_c$
by (simp add: cin.rep-eq cset-Coll.rep-eq)

lemma *cset-CollectD*: (a :: 'a::countable) $\in_c \{x. P x\}_c \Longrightarrow P a$
by (simp add: cin-def)

lemma *cset-Collect-cong*: ($\bigwedge x. P x = Q x$) $\Longrightarrow \{x. P x\}_c = \{x. Q x\}_c$
by simp

Avoid eta-contraction for robust pretty-printing.

print-translation \langle

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

\rangle

lift-definition *cset-set* :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a cset **is** set
using countable-finite **by** blast

lemma *countable-finite-power*:

countable(A) \Longrightarrow countable $\{B. B \subseteq A \wedge \text{finite}(B)\}$
by (metis Collect-conj-eq Int-commute countable-Collect-finite-subset)

lift-definition *cInter* :: 'a cset cset \Rightarrow 'a cset (\bigcap_c - [900] 900)
is $\lambda A. \text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \bigcap A$
using countable-INT [of - - id] **by** auto

abbreviation (input) *cINTER* :: 'a cset \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b cset) \Rightarrow 'b cset
where *cINTER* A f \equiv *cInter* (cimage f A)

lift-definition *cfinite* :: 'a cset \Rightarrow bool **is** finite .

lift-definition $cInfinite :: 'a \text{ cset} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is** $infinite$.

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

lift-definition $ccard :: 'a \text{ cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **is** $card$.

lift-definition $cPow :: 'a \text{ cset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cset cset}$ **is** $\lambda A. \{B. B \subseteq_c A \wedge cfinite(B)\}$

proof –

fix A

have $\{B :: 'a \text{ cset}. B \subseteq_c A \wedge cfinite B\} = acset \text{ ‘ } \{B :: 'a \text{ set}. B \subseteq rcset A \wedge finite B\}$

apply $(auto \text{ simp add: } cfinite.rep\text{-eq cin-def less-eq-cset-def countable-finite})$

using $image\text{-iff}$ **apply** $fastforce$

done

moreover have $countable \{B :: 'a \text{ set}. B \subseteq rcset A \wedge finite B\}$

by $(auto \text{ intro: countable-finite-power})$

ultimately show $countable \{B. B \subseteq_c A \wedge cfinite B\}$

by $simp$

qed

definition $CCollect :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool option}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cset option}$ **where**

$CCollect p = (if (None \notin range p) \text{ then } Some (cset\text{-Collect } (the \circ p)) \text{ else } None)$

definition $cset\text{-mapM} :: 'a \text{ option cset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cset option}$ **where**

$cset\text{-mapM } A = (if (None \in_c A) \text{ then } None \text{ else } Some (the \text{ ‘ } _c A))$

lemma $cset\text{-mapM-Some-image [simp]:}$

$cset\text{-mapM } (cimage \text{ Some } A) = \text{Some } A$

apply $(auto \text{ simp add: } cset\text{-mapM-def})$

apply $(metis cimage\text{-cinsert cinsertI1 option.sel set\text{-cinsert})$

done

definition $CCollect\text{-ext} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool option}) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ cset option}$ **where**

$CCollect\text{-ext } f p = do \{ xs \leftarrow CCollect p; cset\text{-mapM } (f \text{ ‘ } _c xs) \}$

lemma $the\text{-Some-image [simp]:}$

$the \text{ ‘ } Some \text{ ‘ } xs = xs$

by $(auto \text{ simp add: image-iff})$

lemma $CCollect\text{-ext-Some [simp]:}$

$CCollect\text{-ext } Some \text{ xs} = CCollect \text{ xs}$

apply $(case\text{-tac } CCollect \text{ xs})$

apply $(auto \text{ simp add: CCollect-ext-def})$

done

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

lift-definition $fset\text{-cset} :: 'a \text{ fset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ cset}$ **is** id

using $uncountable\text{-infinite}$ **by** $auto$

definition $cset\text{-count} :: 'a \text{ cset} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**

$cset\text{-count } A =$

$(if (finite (rcset A))$

$\text{then } (SOME f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. inj\text{-on } f (rcset A))$

$\text{else } (SOME f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. bij\text{-betw } f (rcset A) UNIV))$

lemma $cset\text{-count-inj-seq}:$

```

  inj-on (cset-count A) (rcset A)
proof (cases finite (rcset A))
  case True note fin = this
  obtain count :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  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 ( $\lambda$  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 ≠ {}c}
  apply (rule inj-onI)
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis range-cset2seq rcset-inject)
  done

```

lift-definition *nat-seq2set* :: *nat seq* ⇒ *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) | x. True} = prod-encode ' {(x, g x) | x. True}
  hence {(x, f x) | x. True} = {(x, g x) | x. 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* ⇒ *bool seq*
is $\lambda A i. i \in A.$

```

lemma bit-seq-of-nat-set-inj: inj bit-seq-of-nat-set
  apply (rule injI)
  apply transfer
  apply (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  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 transfer
  apply (rule surjI)
  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* ⇒ *nat set* **where**
 $\text{nat-set-cset-collapse} = \text{inv bit-seq-of-nat-set} \circ \text{seq-inj} \circ \text{cset2seq} \circ (\lambda A. (\text{bit-seq-of-nat-set } ' _c A))$

```

lemma nat-set-cset-collapse-inj: inj-on nat-set-cset-collapse {A. A ≠ {}c}
proof –
  have ('c) bit-seq-of-nat-set ' {A. A ≠ {}c} ⊆ {A. A ≠ {}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 rcset rcset-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  $f :: \text{nat set cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$  where bij-betw  $f \{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$  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  $f :: \text{nat set cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$  where bij  $f$ 
proof -
  obtain  $g :: \text{nat set cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat set}$  where bij-betw  $g \{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$  UNIV
    using nat-set-cset-partial-bij by blast
  moreover obtain  $h :: \text{nat set cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat set cset}$  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  $h' :: \text{nat set cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat set cset}$  where  $\text{bij-betw } h' \text{ UNIV } (\text{UNIV} - \{\{\}_c\})$ 
  using  $\text{infinite-imp-bij-betw}[of \text{ UNIV } :: \text{nat set cset set } \{\}_c]$  by  $\text{auto}$ 
moreover have  $(\text{UNIV} :: \text{nat set cset set}) - \{\{\}_c\} = \{A. A \neq \{\}_c\}$ 
  by  $(\text{auto})$ 
ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
  using  $that$  by  $(\text{auto})$ 
qed
ultimately have  $\text{bij } (g \circ h)$ 
  using  $\text{bij-betw-trans}$  by  $\text{blast}$ 
with  $that$  show  $?thesis$ 
  by  $(\text{auto})$ 
qed

```

definition $\text{nat-set-cset-bij} = (\text{SOME } f :: \text{nat set cset} \Rightarrow \text{nat set. bij } f)$

lemma $\text{bij-nat-set-cset-bij}$:
 $\text{bij nat-set-cset-bij}$
by $(\text{metis nat-set-cset-bij nat-set-cset-bij-def someI-ex})$

lemma $\text{inj-on-image-csets}$:
 $\text{inj-on } f \ A \Longrightarrow \text{inj-on } ((\cdot_c) \ f) \ (\text{csets } A)$
by $(\text{fastforce simp add: inj-on-def cimage-def cin-def csets-def})$

lemma image-csets-surj :
 $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f \ A; f \cdot_c A = B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\cdot_c) \ f \cdot_c \text{csets } A = \text{csets } B$
apply $(\text{auto simp add: cimage-def csets-def image-mono map-fun-def})$
apply $(\text{simp add: image-comp})$
apply $(\text{auto simp add: image-Collect})$
apply $(\text{erule subset-imageE})$
using $\text{countable-image-inj-on subset-inj-on}$ **by** blast

lemma $\text{bij-betw-image-csets}$:
 $\text{bij-betw } f \ A \ B \Longrightarrow \text{bij-betw } ((\cdot_c) \ f) \ (\text{csets } A) \ (\text{csets } B)$
by $(\text{simp add: bij-betw-def inj-on-image-csets image-csets-surj})$
end

6 Extra Relational Definitions and Theorems

theory Relation-Extra
imports $\text{HOL-Library.FuncSet}$
begin

We set up some nice syntax for heterogeneous relations at the type level

syntax
 $\text{-rel-type} :: \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{type} \Rightarrow \text{type} \ (\text{infixr } \leftrightarrow 0)$

translations
 $(\text{type}) \ 'a \leftrightarrow 'b == (\text{type}) \ ('a \times 'b) \ \text{set}$

6.1 Relational Function Operations

definition $\text{rel-apply} :: ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \ (-'(-)_{\text{r}} \ [999,0] \ 999)$ **where**
 $\text{rel-apply } R \ x = (\text{if } x \in \text{Domain}(R) \text{ then } \text{THE } y. (x, y) \in R \text{ else undefined})$

definition $\text{rel-domres} :: 'a \ \text{set} \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \leftrightarrow 'b \ (\text{infixr } \triangleleft_r \ 85)$ **where**

$rel-domres\ A\ R = \{(k, v) \in R. k \in A\}$

definition $rel-override :: ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \leftrightarrow 'b$ (**infixl** $+_r$ 65) **where**
 $rel-override\ R\ S = (-\ Domain\ S) \triangleleft_r R \cup S$

definition $rel-update :: ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \leftrightarrow 'b$ **where**
 $rel-update\ R\ k\ v = rel-override\ R\ \{(k, v)\}$

6.2 Domain Restriction

lemma $Domain-rel-domres$ [*simp*]: $Domain\ (A \triangleleft_r R) = A \cap Domain(R)$
by (*auto simp add: rel-domres-def*)

lemma $rel-domres-empty$ [*simp*]: $\{\} \triangleleft_r R = \{\}$
by (*simp add: rel-domres-def*)

lemma $rel-domres-UNIV$ [*simp*]: $UNIV \triangleleft_r R = R$
by (*simp add: rel-domres-def*)

lemma $rel-domres-nil$ [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft_r \{\} = \{\}$
by (*simp add: rel-domres-def*)

lemma $rel-domres-inter$ [*simp*]: $A \triangleleft_r B \triangleleft_r R = (A \cap B) \triangleleft_r R$
by (*auto simp add: rel-domres-def*)

6.3 Relational Override

interpretation $rel-override-monoid$: $monoid-add\ (+_r)\ \{\}$
by (*unfold-locales, simp-all add: rel-override-def, auto simp add: rel-domres-def*)

lemma $Domain-rel-override$ [*simp*]: $Domain\ (R +_r S) = Domain(R) \cup Domain(S)$
by (*auto simp add: rel-override-def Domain-Un-eq*)

lemma $Range-rel-override$: $Range(R +_r S) \subseteq Range(R) \cup Range(S)$
by (*auto simp add: rel-override-def rel-domres-def*)

6.4 Functional Relations

definition $functional :: ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $functional\ g = inj-on\ fst\ g$

lemma $functional-algebraic$: $functional\ R \longleftrightarrow R^{-1} \circ R \subseteq Id$
apply (*auto simp add: functional-def subset-iff relcomp-unfold*)
using *inj-on-eq-iff* **apply** *fastforce*
apply (*metis inj-onI surjective-pairing*)
done

lemma $functional-determine$: $\llbracket functional\ R; (x, y) \in R; (x, z) \in R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow y = z$
by (*auto simp add: functional-algebraic subset-iff relcomp-unfold*)

lemma $functional-apply$:
assumes $functional\ R\ (x, y) \in R$
shows $R(x)_r = y$
by (*metis (no-types, lifting) Domain.intros DomainE assms(1) assms(2) functional-determine rel-apply-def theI-unique*)

lemma *functional-elem*:
assumes *functional* R $x \in \text{Domain}(R)$
shows $(x, R(x)_r) \in R$
using *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *functional-apply* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *functional-empty* [*simp*]: *functional* $\{\}$
by (*simp add: functional-def*)

lemma *functional-override* [*intro*]: $\llbracket \text{functional } R; \text{functional } S \rrbracket \implies \text{functional } (R +_r S)$
by (*auto simp add: functional-algebraic rel-override-def rel-domres-def*)

definition *functional-list* :: $('a \times 'b) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
functional-list $xs = (\forall x y z. \text{ListMem } (x,y) xs \wedge \text{ListMem } (x,z) xs \longrightarrow y = z)$

lemma *functional-insert* [*simp*]: *functional* $(\text{insert } (x,y) g) \longleftrightarrow (g''\{x\} \subseteq \{y\} \wedge \text{functional } g)$
by (*auto simp add: functional-def inj-on-def image-def*)

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

lemma *functional-list*: *functional-list* $xs \longleftrightarrow \text{functional } (\text{set } xs)$
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*)
done

definition *fun-rel* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b)$ **where**
fun-rel $f = \{(x, y). y = f x\}$

lemma *functional-fun-rel*: *functional* $(\text{fun-rel } f)$
by (*simp add: fun-rel-def functional-def*)
(metis (mono-tags, lifting) Product-Type.Collect-case-prodD inj-onI prod.expand)

lemma *rel-apply-fun* [*simp*]: $(\text{fun-rel } f)(x)_r = f x$
by (*simp add: fun-rel-def rel-apply-def*)

6.5 Left-Total Relations

definition *left-totalr-on* :: $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
left-totalr-on $A R \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. \exists y. (x, y) \in R)$

abbreviation *left-totalr* $R \equiv \text{left-totalr-on } \text{UNIV } R$

lemma *left-totalr-algebraic*: *left-totalr* $R \longleftrightarrow \text{Id} \subseteq R \circ R^{-1}$
by (*auto simp add: left-totalr-on-def*)

lemma *left-totalr-fun-rel*: *left-totalr* $(\text{fun-rel } f)$

by (simp add: left-totalr-on-def fun-rel-def)

6.6 Relation Sets

definition *rel-typed* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) set (infixr \leftrightarrow_r 55) **where**
rel-typed A B = {R. Domain(R) \subseteq A \wedge Range(R) \subseteq B}

lemma *rel-typed-intro*: $\llbracket \text{Domain}(R) \subseteq A; \text{Range}(R) \subseteq B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R \in A \leftrightarrow_r B$
 by (simp add: rel-typed-def)

definition *rel-pfun* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) set (infixr \rightarrow_r 55) **where**
rel-pfun A B = {R. $R \in A \leftrightarrow_r B \wedge \text{functional } R$ }

lemma *rel-pfun-intro*: $\llbracket R \in A \leftrightarrow_r B; \text{functional } R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R \in A \rightarrow_r B$
 by (simp add: rel-pfun-def)

definition *rel-tfun* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) set (infixr \rightarrow_r 55) **where**
rel-tfun A B = {R. $R \in A \rightarrow_r B \wedge \text{left-totalr } R$ }

definition *rel-ffun* :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \leftrightarrow 'b) set **where**
rel-ffun A B = {R. $R \in A \rightarrow_r B \wedge \text{finite}(\text{Domain } R)$ }

6.7 Closure Properties

These can be seen as typing rules for relational functions

named-theorems *rclos*

lemma *rel-ffun-is-pfun* [rclos]: $R \in \text{rel-ffun } A B \Longrightarrow R \in A \rightarrow_r B$
 by (simp add: rel-ffun-def)

lemma *rel-tfun-is-pfun* [rclos]: $R \in A \rightarrow_r B \Longrightarrow R \in A \rightarrow_r B$
 by (simp add: rel-tfun-def)

lemma *rel-pfun-is-typed* [rclos]: $R \in A \rightarrow_r B \Longrightarrow R \in A \leftrightarrow_r B$
 by (simp add: rel-pfun-def)

lemma *rel-ffun-empty* [rclos]: $\{\} \in \text{rel-ffun } A B$
 by (simp add: rel-ffun-def rel-pfun-def rel-typed-def)

lemma *rel-pfun-apply* [rclos]: $\llbracket x \in \text{Domain}(R); R \in A \rightarrow_r B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R(x)_r \in B$
 using *functional-apply* **by** (fastforce simp add: rel-pfun-def rel-typed-def)

lemma *rel-tfun-apply* [rclos]: $\llbracket x \in A; R \in A \rightarrow_r B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow R(x)_r \in B$
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Domain-iff iso-tuple-UNIV-I left-totalr-on-def mem-Collect-eq rel-pfun-apply rel-tfun-def)

lemma *rel-typed-insert* [rclos]: $\llbracket R \in A \leftrightarrow_r B; x \in A; y \in B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{insert } (x, y) R \in A \leftrightarrow_r B$
 by (simp add: rel-typed-def)

lemma *rel-pfun-insert* [rclos]: $\llbracket R \in A \rightarrow_r B; x \in A; y \in B; x \notin \text{Domain}(R) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{insert } (x, y) R \in A \rightarrow_r B$
 by (auto intro: rclos simp add: rel-pfun-def)

lemma *rel-pfun-override* [rclos]: $\llbracket R \in A \rightarrow_r B; S \in A \rightarrow_r B \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (R +_r S) \in A \rightarrow_r B$
 apply (rule rel-pfun-intro)

```

  apply (rule rel-typed-intro)
  apply (auto simp add: rel-pfun-def rel-typed-def)
  apply (metis (no-types, hide-lams) Range.simps Range-Un-eq Range-rel-override Un-iff rev-subsetD)
done

```

end

7 Map Type: extra functions and properties

```

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

```

7.1 Graphing Maps

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

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

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

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

lemma $\text{map-graph-functional}[simp]: \text{functional } (\text{map-graph } f)$
by (simp add: functional-def map-graph-def inj-on-def)

lemma $\text{map-graph-countable}[simp]: \text{countable } (\text{dom } f) \implies \text{countable } (\text{map-graph } f)$
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 $\text{map-graph-inv}[simp]: \text{graph-map } (\text{map-graph } f) = f$
by (auto intro!: ext simp add: map-graph-def graph-map-def image-def)

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

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

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

lemma $\text{ran-map-graph}: \text{ran } f = \text{Range}(\text{map-graph } f)$

```

by (simp add: map-graph-def ran-def image-def)

lemma rel-apply-map-graph:
   $x \in \text{dom}(f) \implies (\text{map-graph } f)(x)_r = \text{the } (f \ x)$ 
by (auto simp add: rel-apply-def map-graph-def)

lemma ran-map-add-subset:
   $\text{ran } (x ++ y) \subseteq (\text{ran } x) \cup (\text{ran } y)$ 
by (auto simp add: ran-def)

lemma finite-dom-graph:  $\text{finite } (\text{dom } f) \implies \text{finite } (\text{map-graph } f)$ 
by (metis dom-map-graph finite-imageD fst-eq-Domain functional-def map-graph-functional)

lemma finite-dom-ran [simp]:  $\text{finite } (\text{dom } f) \implies \text{finite } (\text{ran } f)$ 
by (metis finite-Range finite-dom-graph ran-map-graph)

lemma graph-map-inv [simp]:  $\text{functional } g \implies \text{map-graph } (\text{graph-map } g) = g$ 
  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:  $\text{dom } (\text{graph-map } R) = \text{fst} \, ' R$ 
by (simp add: graph-map-def dom-def)

lemma graph-map-countable-dom:  $\text{countable } R \implies \text{countable } (\text{dom } (\text{graph-map } R))$ 
by (simp add: graph-map-dom)

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

lemma map-graph-inv' [simp]:
   $\text{graph-map}' (\text{map-graph } f) = \text{Some } f$ 
by (simp add: graph-map'-def)

lemma map-graph-inj:
   $\text{inj } \text{map-graph}$ 
by (metis injI map-graph-inv)

lemma map-eq-graph:  $f = g \iff \text{map-graph } f = \text{map-graph } g$ 
by (auto simp add: inj-eq map-graph-inj)

lemma map-le-graph:  $f \subseteq_m g \iff \text{map-graph } f \subseteq \text{map-graph } g$ 
by (force simp add: map-le-def map-graph-def)

```

lemma *map-graph-comp*: $\text{map-graph } (g \circ_m f) = (\text{map-graph } f) \ O \ (\text{map-graph } g)$
apply (*auto simp add: map-comp-def map-graph-def relcomp-unfold*)
apply (*rename-tac a b*)
apply (*case-tac f a, auto*)
done

7.2 Map Application

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

7.3 Map Membership

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

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

lemma *map-member-alt-def*:
 $(x, y) \in_m A \longleftrightarrow (x \in \text{dom } A \wedge A(x)_m = y)$
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*)

7.4 Preimage

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

lemma *preimage-range*: $\text{preimage } f \ (\text{ran } f) = \text{dom } f$
by (*auto simp add: preimage-def ran-def*)

lemma *dom-preimage*: $\text{dom } (m \circ_m f) = \text{preimage } f \ (\text{dom } m)$
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*:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } A; \text{inj-on } f \ (\text{preimage } f \ A) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{countable } (\text{preimage } f \ A)$
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

7.5 Minus operation for maps

definition *map-minus* :: $('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b)$ (**infixl** $--$ 100)

where $\text{map-minus } f \ g = (\lambda x. \text{ if } (f \ x = g \ x) \text{ then } \text{None} \text{ else } f \ x)$

lemma map-minus-apply [simp]: $y \in \text{dom}(f \ -- \ g) \implies (f \ -- \ g)(y)_m = f(y)_m$
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 $\text{map-minus-plus-commute}$:

$\text{dom}(g) \cap \text{dom}(h) = \{\} \implies (f \ -- \ g) \ ++ \ h = (f \ ++ \ h) \ -- \ g$
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 $\text{map-minus-common-subset}$:

$\llbracket h \subseteq_m f; h \subseteq_m g \rrbracket \implies (f \ -- \ h = g \ -- \ h) = (f = g)$
by (auto simp add: map-eq-graph map-graph-minus map-le-graph)

7.6 Map Bind

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

lemma option-bindSomeE [elim!]:

$\llbracket X \gg= F = \text{Some}(v); \bigwedge x. \llbracket X = \text{Some}(x); F(x) = \text{Some}(v) \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
by (case-tac X, auto)

lemma option-bindSomeI [intro]:

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

7.7 Range Restriction

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

definition $\text{ran-restrict-map} :: ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b$ (-|- [111,110] 110) **where**
 $\text{ran-restrict-map } f \ B = (\lambda x. \text{ do } \{ v \leftarrow f(x); \text{ if } (v \in B) \text{ then } \text{Some}(v) \text{ else } \text{None} \})$

lemma $\text{ran-restrict-empty}$ [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]: $\text{ran}(f \upharpoonright_B) = \text{ran}(f) \cap B$
by (auto intro!: option-bindSomeI simp add: ran-restrict-map-def ran-def)

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

lemma *ran-restrict-finite-dom* [intro]:
 $\text{finite}(\text{dom}(f)) \implies \text{finite}(\text{dom}(f \upharpoonright_B))$
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*:
 $f ++ g = (f \upharpoonright' (- \text{dom } g)) ++ g$
by (rule ext, auto simp add: map-add-def restrict-map-def)

7.8 Map Inverse and Identity

definition *map-inv* :: $('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b \rightarrow 'a)$ **where**
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**
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]: $\text{map-inv Map.empty} = \text{Map.empty}$
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*]: $\text{map-inv } \text{Some} = \text{Some}$
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*]:
 $\text{dom } (\text{map-inv } f) = \text{ran } f$
by (*auto simp add:map-inv-def*)

lemma *ran-map-inv* [*simp*]:
 $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f) \implies \text{ran } (\text{map-inv } f) = \text{dom } f$
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*: $f \text{ ' dom } f = \text{Some ' ran } f$
by (*auto simp add:dom-def ran-def image-def*)

lemma *inj-map-inv* [*intro*]:
 $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f) \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{map-inv } f) \text{ (ran } f)$
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= $\lambda xa. f \ x a = \text{Some } x$ in some-equality*)
apply (*auto*)
apply (*metis (mono-tags) option.sel someI*)
done

lemma *inj-map-bij*: $\text{inj-on } f \text{ (dom } f) \implies \text{bij-betw } f \text{ (dom } f) \text{ (Some ' ran } f)$
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 $\text{map-inv } (\text{map-inv } f) = f$
proof —

from *assms* **have** $\text{inj-on } (\text{map-inv } f) \text{ (ran } f)$
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 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 empty-iff)
  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 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) image-iff option.sel)
  apply (metis Option.these-def Some-image-these-eq image-image these-image-Some-eq)
done

```

```

lemma ran-map-add [simp]:
   $m'(\text{dom } m \cap \text{dom } n) = n'(\text{dom } m \cap \text{dom } n) \implies$ 
   $\text{ran}(m ++ n) = \text{ran } n \cup \text{ran } m$ 
  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 *map-inv (f ++ g) = map-inv f ++ 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 ∈ ran g*
then obtain *y where dom:g y = Some x y ∈ 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 ∉ ran g x ∈ ran f*
with *assms* **obtain** *y where dom:f y = Some x y ∈ dom f y ∉ 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 ∈ ran g*)
apply (*simp*)
apply (*case-tac x ∈ 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:  $\text{Some } ++ f = \text{map-id-on } (- \text{ dom } f) ++ f$ 
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (rename-tac x)
  apply (case-tac  $x \in \text{dom } f$ )
  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  $x \text{ } xs \text{ } y \text{ } ys \text{ } xa \text{ } ya$ )
  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  $x \text{ } xs \text{ } y \text{ } ys \text{ } xa$ )
  apply (case-tac  $xa = y$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (metis maplets-lookup)
  done

lemma map-inv-maplet[simp]:  $\text{map-inv } [x \mapsto y] = [y \mapsto x]$ 
  by (auto simp add:map-inv-def)

```

```

lemma map-inv-maplets [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs; \text{distinct } ys; \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\} \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\text{map-inv } [xs \mapsto] ys = [ys \mapsto] xs$ 
  apply (induct rule:list-induct2)
  apply (simp-all)
  apply (rename-tac x xs y ys)
  apply (subgoal-tac map-inv ( $[xs \mapsto] ys \ ++ \ [x \mapsto y]$ ) = map-inv  $[xs \mapsto] ys \ ++ \ \text{map-inv } [x \mapsto y]$ )
  apply (simp)
  apply (rule map-inv-add)
  apply (auto)
done

```

```

lemma maplets-lookup-nth [rule-format, simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{length } xs = \text{length } ys; \text{distinct } xs \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $\forall i < \text{length } ys. [xs \mapsto] ys (xs ! i) = \text{Some } (ys ! i)$ 
  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 inv-map-inv:
   $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f (\text{dom } f); \text{ran } f = \text{dom } f \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{inv } (\text{the} \circ (\text{Some} \ ++ \ f)) = \text{the} \circ \text{map-inv } (\text{Some} \ ++ \ f)$ 
  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)

7.9 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*: $f \parallel_m g \implies g \parallel_m f$

by (simp add: comp-map-def)

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

merge $fs =$

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

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

```

7.10 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 intro!:nth-equalityI simp add: list-of-map-def map-of-list-def fun-eq-iff)
qed

```

7.11 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)

```

7.12 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: assms sorted-list-of-map-def map-of-map-keys)
qed
qed

```

```

declare map-member.simps [simp del]

```

7.13 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 [simp]*: $f \mid^{\cdot} \text{dom } f = f$

by (simp add: map-eqI)

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

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

lemma *restrict-map-neg-disj*:

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

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

lemma *map-plus-restrict-dist*: $(f ++ g) \mid^{\cdot} A = (f \mid^{\cdot} A) ++ (g \mid^{\cdot} A)$

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

lemma *map-plus-eq-left*:

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

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

proof –

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

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

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

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

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

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*:

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

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

lemma *map-le-via-restrict*:

$f \subseteq_m g \longleftrightarrow g \mid^{\cdot} \text{dom}(f) = f$

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

lemma *map-add-cancel*:

$f \subseteq_m g \implies f ++ (g -- f) = g$

by (auto simp add: map-le-def map-add-def map-minus-def fun-eq-iff option.case-eq-if)
 (metis domIff)

lemma *map-le-iff-add*: $f \subseteq_m g \longleftrightarrow (\exists h. \text{dom}(f) \cap \text{dom}(h) = \{\} \wedge f ++ h = g)$

apply (auto)

apply (rule-tac $x=g -- f$ in exI)

apply (metis (no-types, lifting) Int-emptyI domIff map-add-cancel map-le-def map-minus-def)

apply (simp add: map-add-comm)

done

lemma *map-add-comm-weak*: $(\forall k \in \text{dom } m1 \cap \text{dom } m2. m1(k) = m2(k)) \implies m1 ++ m2 = m2 ++ m1$

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

(metis IntI domI option.inject)

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::linorder list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $<_l$ 50)

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

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 Optics.Lenses 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 $\text{pran} :: ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set is ran} .$

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

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

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

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

lift-definition $\text{plambda} :: ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun}$
is $\lambda P f x. \text{ if } (P x) \text{ then Some } (f x) \text{ else None} .$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

instantiation $\text{pfun} :: (\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ inf}$

begin

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

instance ..

end

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

where $\text{pfun-inter} \equiv \text{inf}$

instantiation $\text{pfun} :: (\text{type}, \text{type}) \text{ order}$

begin

lift-definition $\text{less-eq-pfun} :: ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **is**

$\lambda f g. f \subseteq_m g .$

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

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

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

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

$\text{-Pfun} :: \text{maplets} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ pfun} \text{ } ((1\{-\}_p))$

$\text{-plam} :: \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \Rightarrow \text{logic} \text{ } (\lambda - \mid - . - \text{ } [0, 0, 10] \text{ } 10)$

translations

$\text{-PfunUpd } m \text{ } (-\text{Maplets } xy \text{ } ms) == \text{-PfunUpd } (-\text{PfunUpd } m \text{ } xy) \text{ } ms$

$\text{-PfunUpd } m \text{ } (-\text{maplet } x \text{ } y) == \text{CONST pfun-upd } m \text{ } x \text{ } y$

$\text{-Pfun } ms ==> \text{-PfunUpd } (\text{CONST pempty}) \text{ } ms$

$\text{-Pfun } (-\text{Maplets } ms1 \text{ } ms2) <= \text{-PfunUpd } (-\text{Pfun } ms1) \text{ } ms2$

$\text{-Pfun } ms <= \text{-PfunUpd } (\text{CONST pempty}) \text{ } ms$

$\lambda x \mid P . e ==> \text{CONST plambda } (\lambda x. P) (\lambda x. e)$

$\lambda x \mid P . e <= \text{CONST plambda } (\lambda x. P) (\lambda y. e)$

$\lambda y \mid P . e <= \text{CONST plambda } (\lambda x. P) (\lambda y. e)$

$\lambda y \mid f v y . e <= \text{CONST plambda } (f v) (\lambda y. e)$

9.2 Algebraic laws

lemma $\text{pfun-comp-assoc}: f \circ_p (g \circ_p h) = (f \circ_p g) \circ_p h$

by (*transfer*, *simp add: map-comp-assoc*)

lemma pfun-comp-left-id [*simp*]: $\text{pId} \circ_p f = f$

by (*transfer*, *auto*)

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *pfun-plus-commute-weak*:
 $(\forall k \in pdom(f) \cap pdom(g). f(k)_p = g(k)_p) \implies f + g = g + f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*, *metis IntD1 IntD2 domD map-add-comm-weak option.sel*)

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*)

lemma *pfun-plus-pos*: $x + y = \{\}_p \implies x = \{\}_p$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *pfun-le-plus*: $\text{pdom } x \cap \text{pdom } y = \{\} \implies x \leq x + y$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-le-iff-add*)

9.3 Lambda abstraction

lemma *plambda-app* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x \mid P x . f x)(v)_p = (\text{if } (P v) \text{ then } (f v) \text{ else undefined})$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *plambda-eta* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x \mid x \in \text{pdom}(f). f(x))_p = f$
by (*transfer*; *auto simp add: domIff*)

lemma *plambda-id* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x \mid P x . x) = \text{pId-on } \{x. P x\}$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

9.4 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*:
 $(x, y) \in_p f \longleftrightarrow (x \in \text{pdom } f \wedge f(x)_p = y)$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: map-member-alt-def map-apply-def*)

lemma *pfun-member-plus*:
 $(x, y) \in_p f + g \longleftrightarrow ((x \notin \text{pdom}(g) \wedge (x, y) \in_p f) \vee (x, y) \in_p g)$
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-graph-apply* [*simp*]: $\text{rel-apply } (\text{pfun-graph } f) x = f(x)_p$
by (*transfer*, *auto simp add: rel-apply-def map-graph-def*)

lemma *pfun-upd-ext* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{pdom}(f) \implies f(x \mapsto f(x)_p)_p = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: domIff*)

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

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 $x\ y :: 'a :: \text{linorder}$

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*)

9.5 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-minus* [simp]: $g \leq f \implies \text{pdom } (f - g) = \text{pdom } f - \text{pdom } g$
 apply (transfer, auto simp add: map-minus-def)
 apply (meson option.distinct(1))
 apply (metis domIff map-le-def option.simps(3))
 done

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]: $\text{pdom } (g \circ_p f) = \text{pdom } (f \triangleright_p \text{pdom } g)$
 by (transfer, auto simp add: ran-restrict-map-def)

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

lemma *pdom-plamda* [simp]: $\text{pdom } (\lambda x \mid P x . f x) = \{x. P x\}$
 by (transfer, auto)

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

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

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

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

9.6 Range laws

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

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

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

lemma *pran-plamda* [simp]: $\text{pran } (\lambda x \mid P x . f x) = \{f x \mid x. P x\}$
 by (transfer, auto simp add: ran-def)

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

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

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

9.7 Domain restriction laws

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

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

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

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

lemma *pdom-res-alt-def*: $A \triangleleft_p f = f \circ_p \text{pId-on } A$
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*)

9.8 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*: $f \triangleright_p A = pId\text{-}on\ A \circ_p f$
 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

9.9 Graph laws

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

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

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

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

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

9.10 Entries

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

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

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

9.11 Summation

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

$pfun\text{-}sum\ f = sum\ (pfun\text{-}app\ f)\ (pdom\ f)$

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

lemma *pfun-sum-upd-1*:
 assumes $finite(pdom(m))\ k \notin pdom(m)$
 shows $pfun\text{-}sum\ (m(k \mapsto v)_p) = pfun\text{-}sum\ m + v$
 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 $finite(pdom(m))$
 shows $pfun\text{-}sum\ (m(k \mapsto v)_p) = pfun\text{-}sum\ ((-\ \{k\}) \triangleleft_p m) + v$

proof (cases $k \notin pdom(m)$)
 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 $x \in pdom\ f\ x \notin A\ finite\ A$
 shows $pfun\text{-}sum\ ((insert\ x\ A) \triangleleft_p f) = f(x)_p + pfun\text{-}sum\ (A \triangleleft_p f)$
 using assms by (simp add: pfun-sum-def)

lemma *pfun-sum-pdom-res*:
 fixes $f :: ('a, 'b :: ab\text{-}group\text{-}add)\ pfun$
 assumes $finite(pdom\ f)$
 shows $pfun\text{-}sum\ (A \triangleleft_p f) = pfun\text{-}sum\ f - (pfun\text{-}sum\ ((-\ A) \triangleleft_p f))$
proof –
 have $1:A \cap pdom(f) = pdom(f) - (pdom(f) - A)$
 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 $f :: ('a, 'b :: ab\text{-}group\text{-}add)\ pfun$
 assumes $finite(pdom\ f)$
 shows $pfun\text{-}sum\ ((-\ A) \triangleleft_p f) = pfun\text{-}sum\ f - pfun\text{-}sum\ (A \triangleleft_p f)$
 by (subst pfun-sum-pdom-res, simp-all add: assms)

9.12 Partial Function Lens

definition *pfun-lens* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)\ pfun)\ \mathbf{where}$
 [lens-defs]: $pfun\text{-}lens\ i = (\mid lens\text{-}get = \lambda\ s.\ s(i)_p,\ lens\text{-}put = \lambda\ s\ v.\ s(i \mapsto v)_p \mid)$

lemma *pfun-lens-mwb* [simp]: $mwb\text{-}lens\ (pfun\text{-}lens\ i)$

```

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

lemma pfun-lens-src:  $\mathcal{S}_{\text{pfun-lens } i} = \{f. i \in \text{pdom}(f)\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: lens-defs lens-source-def, transfer, force)

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) pfun. finite(pdom(f))}
  morphisms pfun-of Abs-pfun
  by (rule-tac x={}_p 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) ffun is pfun-upd by simp

lift-definition fdom :: ('a, 'b) ffun  $\Rightarrow$  'a 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 ( $\in_p$ ) .

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** (+) **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** (-)

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)

$-Ffun \quad :: \text{maplets} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ffun} \quad ((1\{-\}_f))$

translations

$-FfunUpd \ m \ (-Maplets \ xy \ ms) \ == \ -FfunUpd \ (-FfunUpd \ m \ xy) \ ms$
 $-FfunUpd \ m \ (-maplet \ x \ y) \ == \ CONST \ \text{ffun-upd} \ m \ x \ y$
 $-Ffun \ ms \ ==> \ -FfunUpd \ (CONST \ \text{fempty}) \ ms$
 $-Ffun \ (-Maplets \ ms1 \ ms2) \ <= \ -FfunUpd \ (-Ffun \ ms1) \ ms2$
 $-Ffun \ ms \ <= \ -FfunUpd \ (CONST \ \text{fempty}) \ ms$

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 *ffun-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 $f :: ('a, 'b) \text{ffun}$
shows $f - 0 = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-minus-zero* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: ('a, 'b) \text{ffun}$
shows $0 - f = 0$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-minus-self* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: ('a, 'b) \text{ffun}$
shows $f - f = 0$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-plus-commute*:
 $\text{fdom}(f) \cap \text{fdom}(g) = \{\} \implies f + g = g + f$
by (*transfer*, *metis pfun-plus-commute*)

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*)

lemma *ffun-plus-pos*: $x + y = \{\}_f \implies x = \{\}_f$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-plus-pos*)

lemma *ffun-le-plus*: $\text{fdom } x \cap \text{fdom } y = \{\}$ $\implies x \leq x + y$
by (*transfer*, *simp add: pfun-le-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-ext* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{fdom}(f) \implies f(x \mapsto f(x)_f)_f = f$
by (*transfer*, *simp*)

lemma *ffun-app-add* [*simp*]: $x \in \text{fdom}(g) \implies (f + g)(x)_f = g(x)_f$
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-finite* [simp]: $\text{finite}(\text{fdom}(f))$
by (transfer, simp)

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 *fdom-res-empty* [simp]:
 $(\{\} \triangleleft_f f) = \{\}_f$
by (*transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *fdom-res-fdom* [simp]:
 $\text{fdom}(f) \triangleleft_f f = f$
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*)

10.9 Partial Function Lens

definition *ffun-lens* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ffun})$ **where**
[lens-defs]: $\text{ffun-lens } i = \langle \text{lens-get} = \lambda s. s(i)_f, \text{lens-put} = \lambda s v. s(i \mapsto v)_f \rangle$

lemma *ffun-lens-mwb* [*simp*]: $\text{mwb-lens } (\text{ffun-lens } i)$
by (*unfold-locales*, *simp-all add: ffun-lens-def*)

lemma *ffun-lens-src*: $\mathcal{S}_{\text{ffun-lens } i} = \{f. i \in \text{fdom}(f)\}$
by (*auto simp add: lens-defs lens-source-def, metis ffun-upd-ext*)

Hide implementation details for finite functions

lifting-update *ffun.lifting*
lifting-forget *ffun.lifting*

end

11 Infinity Supplement

theory *Infinity*
imports *HOL.Real*
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* :: $'a \text{ set}$)

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 *Suc 0* \implies
 infinite (*UNIV* :: ('*a* \implies '*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* \implies '*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 ≥ 0}
apply (rule-tac x = 0 in exI)
apply (clarsimp)
done
```

```
syntax
  -type-pos :: type ⇒ 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} ⇒ 'a pos is
λ n. if (n ≥ 0) then n else 0 by auto
```

```
lift-definition real-of-pos :: real pos ⇒ 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 ⇒ 'a pos ⇒ bool
    is (≤) :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool .
  lift-definition less-pos :: 'a pos ⇒ 'a pos ⇒ bool
    is (<) :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 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  $\forall x::'a \text{ pos. } x \leq \text{Max UNIV}$ )
  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 (+) 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 times 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 divide 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]: $0 \leq (x::'a::\{zero, linorder\} \text{ pos})$
 by (transfer, simp)

12.4 Theorems

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

lemma mk-pos-one [simp]: $mk\text{-}pos\ 1 = 1$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma mk-pos-leq:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies mk\text{-}pos\ x \leq mk\text{-}pos\ y$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma mk-pos-less:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq x; x < y \rrbracket \implies mk\text{-}pos\ x < mk\text{-}pos\ y$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma real-of-pos [simp]: $x \geq 0 \implies real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ (mk\text{-}pos\ x) = x$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma mk-pos-real-of-pos [simp]: $mk\text{-}pos\ (real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ x) = x$
 by (transfer, simp)

12.5 Transfer to Reals

named-theorems pos-transfer

lemma real-of-pos-0 [pos-transfer]:
 $real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ 0 = 0$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma real-of-pos-1 [pos-transfer]:
 $real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ 1 = 1$
 by (transfer, auto)

lemma real-op-pos-plus [pos-transfer]:
 $real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ (x + y) = real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ x + real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ y$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma real-op-pos-minus [pos-transfer]:
 $x \geq y \implies real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ (x - y) = real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ x - real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ y$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma real-op-pos-mult [pos-transfer]:
 $real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ (x * y) = real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ x * real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ y$
 by (transfer, simp)

lemma real-op-pos-div [pos-transfer]:
 $real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ (x / y) = real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ x / real\text{-}of\text{-}pos\ y$
 by (transfer, simp)

```

lemma real-of-pos-numeral [pos-transfer]:
  real-of-pos (numeral n) = numeral n
by (induct n, simp-all only: numeral.simps pos-transfer)

```

```

lemma real-of-pos-eq-transfer [pos-transfer]:
   $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{real-of-pos } x = \text{real-of-pos } y$ 
by (transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma real-of-pos-less-eq-transfer [pos-transfer]:
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{real-of-pos } x \leq \text{real-of-pos } y$ 
by (transfer, auto)

```

```

lemma real-of-pos-less-transfer [pos-transfer]:
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{real-of-pos } x < \text{real-of-pos } y$ 
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.mixedfix)) >>
      (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 undecarations of all purged items
(Scan.succeed (Toplevel.theory TotalRecall.execute-all))
>
end

```

14 Meta-theory for UTP Toolkit

```

theory utp-toolkit
imports
  HOL.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.Optics
  Countable-Set-Extra
  FSet-Extra
  Relation-Extra
  Map-Extra
  List-Extra
  List-Lexord-Alt
  Partial-Fun
  Finite-Fun
  Infinity
  Positive
  Total-Recall
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, F. Zeyda, and J. Woodcock. Isabelle/UTP: A mechanised theory engineering framework. In *UTP*, LNCS 8963, pages 21–41. Springer, 2014.
- [4] S. Foster, F. Zeyda, and J. Woodcock. Unifying heterogeneous state-spaces with lenses. In *ICTAC*, LNCS 9965. Springer, 2016.
- [5] T. Hoare and J. He. *Unifying Theories of Programming*. Prentice-Hall, 1998.

- [6] J. M. Spivey. *The Z Notation: A Reference Manual*. Prentice Hall, 1998.
- [7] F. Zeyda, S. Foster, and L. Freitas. An axiomatic value model for Isabelle/UTP. In *UTP*, LNCS 10134. Springer, 2016.