tapl-isabelle

takei

February 14, 2022

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```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{datatype} \ t \\ = true \\ \mid \textit{false} \\ \mid \textit{Cond} \ t \ t \ (\textit{If} - \textit{Then} - \textit{Else} - [95,95,95] \ 90) \\ \\ \textbf{inductive} \ eval :: \ t \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow bool \ (- \mapsto - [50,50] \ 40) \\ \textbf{where} \\ E\textit{-IfTrue} : \ \textit{If true} \ \textit{Then} \ t2 \ \textit{Else} \ t3 \mapsto t2 \\ \mid \textit{E-IfFalse} : \ \textit{If false} \ \textit{Then} \ t2 \ \textit{Else} \ t3 \mapsto t3 \\ \end{array}
```

```
\mid E\text{-If}: t1 \mapsto t1' \Longrightarrow \text{If } t1 \text{ Then } t2 \text{ Else } t3 \mapsto \text{If } t1' \text{ Then } t2 \text{ Else } t3
\textbf{definition} \ \textit{is-value} :: t \Rightarrow \textit{bool}
  where is-value t \longleftrightarrow (t = true \lor t = false)
lemma true-is-value[intro]: is-value true using is-value-def by simp
lemma false-is-value[intro]: is-value false using is-value-def by simp
lemma if-isnot-value: is-value (If t1 Then t2 Else t3) \Longrightarrow False using is-value-def
by simp
lemma ex-353:
  assumes s: s = If true Then false Else false
 assumes t: t = If s Then true Else true
 assumes u: u = If false Then true Else true
 shows If t Then false Else false \mapsto If u Then false Else false
 apply (simp \ add: s \ t \ u)
  apply (rule E-If)
  apply (rule E-If)
 apply (rule E-IfTrue)
  done
lemma true-cannot-eval: \neg(\exists t. true \mapsto t)
  using eval.cases by blast
lemma false-cannot-eval: \neg(\exists t. false \mapsto t)
  using eval.cases by blast
lemma eval-IfTrue-eq-then: If true Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto t2' \Longrightarrow t2' = t2
  using eval.cases true-cannot-eval by auto
lemma eval-IfFalse-eq-else: If false Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto t3' \Longrightarrow t3' = t3
  using eval.cases false-cannot-eval by auto
```

2 3.5.4 deterministic of eval

```
theorem eval-deterministic: [t \mapsto t'; t \mapsto t''] \implies t' = t'' proof (induct t arbitrary: t' t'')
case true thus ?case using true-cannot-eval by blast
next
case false thus ?case using false-cannot-eval by blast
next
case Cond
fix t1 t2 t3 t t''
assume t1-induct: \bigwedge t' t''. t1 \mapsto t' \implies t1 \mapsto t'' \implies t' = t''
assume et': If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto t'
assume et'': If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto t''
show t' = t''
proof (cases t1)
case true
```

```
have t' = t2 using true eval-IfTrue-eq-then et' by simp
   also have t'' = t2 using true eval-IfTrue-eq-then et'' by simp
   finally show t' = t'' by simp
  next
   case false
   have t' = t3 using false eval-IfFalse-eq-else et' by simp
   also have t'' = t3 using false eval-IfFalse-eq-else et'' by simp
   finally show t' = t'' by simp
  next
   case Cond
   obtain t1' where t1t1': t1 \mapsto t1' and t'if: t' = (If t1' Then t2 Else t3)
     using Cond et' eval.cases by blast
   obtain t1'' where t1t1'': t1 \mapsto t1'' and t''if: t'' = (If t1'' Then t2 Else t3)
     using Cond et" eval.cases by blast
   have t1' = t1'' using t1-induct t1t1' t1t1'' by simp
   with t'if t''if show t' = t'' by simp
  qed
qed
definition is-normal-form :: t \Rightarrow bool
  where is-normal-form t \longleftrightarrow \neg(\exists t'. t \mapsto t')
lemma is-normal-formE[intro]: \neg(\exists t'. t \mapsto t') \Longrightarrow is-normal-form t using is-normal-form-def
by simp
lemma is-normal-formI[elim]: is-normal-form t \Longrightarrow \neg(\exists t'. t \mapsto t') using is-normal-form-def
by simp
lemma true-is-normal-form[intro]: is-normal-form true using true-cannot-eval is-normal-form-def
by simp
lemma false-is-normal-form[intro]: is-normal-form false using false-cannot-eval
is-normal-form-def by simp
lemma normal-form-cannot-eval: \llbracket is-normal-form t; t \mapsto t' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \mathit{False} using
is-normal-form-def by blast
lemma if-isnot-normal-form: ¬(is-normal-form (If t1 Then t2 Else t3))
 apply (induct t1 arbitrary: t2 t3)
 using E-IfTrue is-normal-form-def apply blast
 using E-IfFalse is-normal-form-def apply blast
 using E-If is-normal-form-def by metis
```

3 3.5.7 value is normal form

theorem value-is-normal-form: is-value $t \Longrightarrow$ is-normal-form t using is-value-def by fastforce

4 3.5.8 normal form is value

theorem normal-form-is-value: is-normal-form $t \Longrightarrow is$ -value t

```
apply (rule t.exhaust[of t], blast, blast)
apply (simp add: if-isnot-normal-form)
done
```

5 3.5.9 definition of eval*

```
inductive eval-star :: t \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow bool (-\mapsto * - [50,50] \ 40) where
    EsRefl: t \mapsto * t
    \textit{EsStep:} \ \llbracket \ t \mapsto t' \ \rrbracket \implies t \mapsto * t'
  \mid \textit{EsTrans}. \ \llbracket \ t \mapsto \ast \ t'; \ t' \mapsto \ast \ t'' \ \rrbracket \implies t \mapsto \ast \ t''
lemma eval-star-refl[intro]: t = t' \Longrightarrow t \mapsto *t' using EsRefl by simp
lemma eval-star-step[intro]: t \mapsto t' \Longrightarrow t \mapsto * t' by (rule EsStep)
lemma eval-star-trans1 [intro]: \llbracket t \mapsto *t'; t' \mapsto *t'' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow t \mapsto *t'' by (rule EsTrans)
lemma eval-star-trans2[intro]: \llbracket t \mapsto t'; t' \mapsto * t^{"} \rrbracket \implies t \mapsto * t^{"} using EsStep
EsTrans by blast
lemma eval-star-trans3[intro]: [t \mapsto t'; t' \mapsto t''] \implies t \mapsto t'' \text{ using } EsStep
EsTrans by blast
lemma eval-starI1: [t = t' \lor t \mapsto t' \lor (\exists t''. t \mapsto * t'' \land t'' \mapsto * t')] \implies t \mapsto * t'
  using EsReft EsStep EsTrans by blast
lemma eval-starI2: [ t = t' \lor t \mapsto t' \lor (\exists t''. t \mapsto * t'' \land t'' \mapsto t') ] \Longrightarrow t \mapsto * t'
  using EsReft EsStep EsTrans by blast
lemma eval-starI3: [t=t' \lor t \mapsto t' \lor (\exists t''. t \mapsto t'' \land t'' \mapsto *t')] \implies t \mapsto *t'
  using EsReft EsStep EsTrans by blast
lemma E-If-star: t1 \mapsto *t1' \Longrightarrow If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto *If t1' Then t2 Else t3
proof (induct rule: eval-star.induct)
  case (EsRefl\ t)
  then show ?case by (rule eval-star-refl, rule refl)
next
  case (EsStep\ t\ t')
  show ?case by (rule eval-star-step, rule E-If, rule EsStep)
next
  case (EsTrans t t' t'')
  show ?case by (rule eval-star-trans1, rule EsTrans(2), rule EsTrans(4))
lemma eval-star-IfTrue: [\![t1 \mapsto *true ]\!] \Longrightarrow If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto *t2
  using E-If-star[of t1, of true] E-IfTrue eval-star-trans2 eval-star-trans3 by blast
lemma eval-star-IfFalse: \llbracket t1 \mapsto * false \rrbracket \implies If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto * t3
  using E-If-star[of t1, of false] E-IfFalse eval-star-trans2 eval-star-trans3 by blast
lemma normal-form-eval-star-refl:
  assumes es: t \mapsto * t'
  assumes vt: is\text{-}normal\text{-}form\ t
  shows t = t'
  using es vt
```

```
apply (induct rule: eval-star.induct)
apply simp
using normal-form-cannot-eval apply blast
using normal-form-cannot-eval by blast
```

6 3.5.11 deterministic of eval*

```
lemma eval-star-deterministic: [t \mapsto *t'; is\text{-normal-form }t'; t \mapsto t''; is\text{-normal-form }t''] \implies t' = t''
proof (induct rule: eval-star.induct)
case (EsRefl t)
then show ?case
using normal-form-cannot-eval by blast
next
case (EsStep t t')
then show ?case
using eval-deterministic by blast
next
case (EsTrans t tmid' t')
then show ?case
oops
```

7 3.5.11' definition of eval n

```
inductive eval-n :: t \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow bool (- \mapsto \hat{\ } - [50,90,50] \ 40) where
  En\theta \colon t \mapsto \hat{\ } \theta \ t
| EnN: [t \mapsto \hat{n} t'; t' \mapsto t''] \implies t \mapsto \hat{(Suc n)} t''
lemma exist-first-step: [t \mapsto \widehat{\ }(Suc\ n)\ t'] \Longrightarrow \exists\ t''.\ t \mapsto \widehat{\ } n\ t'' \land\ t'' \mapsto t'
  by (metis eval-n.simps nat.inject old.nat.distinct(2))
lemma exist-mid-step: [t \mapsto \hat{\ }(n+m) \ t'] \Longrightarrow \exists t''. \ t \mapsto \hat{\ } n \ t'' \land t'' \mapsto \hat{\ } m \ t'
proof (induct m arbitrary: n t t')
  case \theta
  then show ?case
    using En\theta by auto
next
  case (Suc \ m)
  then show ?case
    by (metis EnN exist-first-step nat-arith.suc1)
lemma exist-mid-step2: [t \mapsto \hat{n} \ t'; m < n] \implies \exists t''. \ t \mapsto \hat{m} \ t'' \land t'' \mapsto \hat{n} - t''
  using exist-mid-step by force
lemma eval-0-refl[elim]: t \mapsto \hat{\ } 0 \ t' \Longrightarrow t = t'
  by (metis Zero-neg-Suc eval-n.simps)
lemma eval-1-step[elim]: t \mapsto \hat{\ } 1 \ t' \Longrightarrow t \mapsto t'
  by (metis eval-n.simps lessI less-one nat.simps(3) one-neq-zero)
```

```
lemma eval-n-star[elim]: t \mapsto \hat{n} \ t' \Longrightarrow t \mapsto *t'
proof (induct rule: eval-n.induct)
  case (En\theta\ t)
  then show ?case by (rule EsRefl)
  case (EnN \ t \ t' \ n \ t'')
  then show ?case by blast
lemma eval-n-plus-1: [t \mapsto \hat{n} \ t'; \ t' \mapsto t''] \implies t \mapsto \hat{s}(Suc \ n) \ t'' by (simp \ add)
lemma eval-n-plus-m: [t \mapsto \hat{n} \ t'; t' \mapsto \hat{m} \ t''] \implies t \mapsto \hat{n} + t''
proof (induct m arbitrary: n t t' t'')
  case \theta
  then show ?case
    using eval-0-refl by auto
next
  case (Suc \ n)
  then show ?case
    by (metis eval-n.simps nat.inject nat.simps(3) nat-arith.suc1)
lemma eval-1-plus-n: [ t \mapsto t'; t' \mapsto \hat{\ } n \ t'' ] \implies t \mapsto \hat{\ } (Suc \ n) \ t''
 by (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1-left eval-n.simps eval-n-plus-m)
lemma refl-eval-\theta[intro]: t = t' \Longrightarrow t \mapsto \hat{\theta} t'
  using En\theta by presburger
lemma step-eval-1[intro]: t\mapsto t'\Longrightarrow t\mapsto \hat{\ }1\ t'
  using En\theta \ EnN by force
lemma eval-star-eval-n[intro]: t\mapsto *t'\Longrightarrow \exists n.\ t\mapsto \hat{n}\ t'
proof (induct rule: eval-star.induct)
  case (EsRefl\ t)
  then show ?case
    using En\theta by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case (EsStep t t')
 then show ?case
    using step-eval-1 by blast
\mathbf{next}
  case (EsTrans t t' t'')
  then show ?case
    using eval-n-plus-m by blast
qed
lemma can-eval-suc-inot-normal-form: [t \mapsto \hat{t}, t'; n > 0] \implies \neg (is-normal-form)
 by (metis Suc-eq-plus1-left eval-1-step exist-mid-step is-normal-formI less-numeral-extra(3)
not0-implies-Suc)
```

8 3.5.11" deterministic of eval n

```
theorem eval-n-deterministic: [t \mapsto \hat{t}, t'; t \mapsto \hat{t}'] \implies t' = t''
proof (induct n arbitrary: t t' t'')
     case \theta
     then show ?case
           using eval-0-refl by blast
      case (Suc \ n)
     assume t \mapsto \widehat{\ } (Suc\ n)\ t'
      with exist-first-step obtain tp' where tp'n:t \mapsto \hat{} n \ tp' and tp'next:tp' \mapsto t' by
     assume t \mapsto \widehat{\ } (Suc\ n)\ t''
      with exist-first-step obtain tp'' where tp''n:t\mapsto \hat{n} tp'' and tp''next:tp''\mapsto t''
     have eq:tp'=tp'' using tp'n tp''n Suc(1) by blast
     \mathbf{show}\ t^{\prime}=\,t^{\prime\prime}
           using tp'next tp"next eq eval-deterministic by simp
qed
lemma eval-mid-isnot-normal-form: [t \mapsto \hat{t}'; is-normal-form t'; t \mapsto \hat{t}''; m]
\langle n \rangle \Longrightarrow \neg (is\text{-normal-form } t'')
proof -
     assume t \mapsto \hat{n} t' and mn: m < n
       then obtain t''' where pre:t \mapsto \widehat{\ } m \ t''' and post:t''' \mapsto \widehat{\ } (n-m) \ t' using ex-
ist-mid-step2 by blast
      have nv: \neg (is\text{-}normal\text{-}form\ t''') apply (rule can-eval-suc-inot-normal-form OF
post]) using mn by arith
     assume t \mapsto \hat{m} t'' hence t'' = t''' using pre eval-n-deterministic by blast
     with nv
     show \neg (is\text{-}normal\text{-}form\ t'') by simp
qed
lemma eval-mid-isnot-normal-form2: [t \mapsto \hat{t}'; is-normal-form t'; t \mapsto \hat{t}''; t']
is-normal-form t'' \rceil \Longrightarrow \neg (m < n)
     using eval-mid-isnot-normal-form by blast
lemma eval-n-normal-exist-only-one: [t \mapsto \hat{t}'; t \mapsto \hat{t}'; t \mapsto \hat{t}''; t \mapsto
is-normal-form t'' \parallel \implies n = m
   using eval-mid-isnot-normal-form2 [where n=n] eval-mid-isnot-normal-form2 [where
n=m] nat-neq-iff by blast
lemma eval-n-deterministic-on-normal-form: \llbracket \ t \mapsto \widehat{\ } n \ t'; \ is-normal-form \ t'; \ t \mapsto \widehat{\ } m
t''; is-normal-form t'' \parallel \implies t' = t''
     using eval-n-normal-exist-only-one eval-n-deterministic by blast
```

9 3.5.11 deterministic of eval*

theorem eval-star-deterministic: $[t \mapsto t'; is\text{-normal-form } t'; t \mapsto t''; is\text{-normal-form } t''] \implies t' = t''$

```
apply (drule eval-star-eval-n, drule eval-star-eval-n) using eval-n-deterministic-on-normal-form by blast
```

10 3.5.12 eval* halt

```
primrec size :: t \Rightarrow nat where
 size-true: size true = 1
 size-false: size false = 1
| size-if: size (If t1 Then t2 Else t3) = 1 + size t1 + size t2 + size t3
lemma normal-form-size-is-one: is-normal-form t \Longrightarrow size \ t = 1
proof (cases t)
 {f case}\ true
 then show ?thesis by simp
\mathbf{next}
 case false
 then show ?thesis by simp
next
 assume tv: is-normal-form t
 case (Cond x31 x32 x33)
 then show ?thesis using tv if-isnot-normal-form by simp
lemma can-eval-size-two-or-more: size t > 1 \Longrightarrow \exists t'. t \mapsto t'
 by (metis is-normal-form-def less-numeral-extra(4) normal-form-size-is-one)
lemma size-eval-mono: t \mapsto t' \Longrightarrow size \ t > size \ t'
proof (induct rule: eval.induct)
 case (E-IfTrue t2 t3)
  then show ?case using size-if by arith
next
  case (E-IfFalse t2 t3)
 then show ?case using size-if by arith
next
 case (E-If t1 t1' t2 t3)
 then show ?case using size-if by arith
theorem eval-star-stop: \exists t'. t \mapsto * t' \land is-normal-form t'
proof (induct t)
 case true
 then show ?case by blast
next
 case false
  then show ?case by blast
\mathbf{next}
 case (Cond t1 t2 t3)
 obtain t1' where t1t1': t1 \mapsto *t1' and is-normal-form t1' using Cond.hyps(1)
```

```
by blast hence t1-true-false: t1' = true \lor t1' = false using normal-form-is-value is-value-def by simp hence If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto* t2 \lor If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto* t3 using eval-star-IfTrue eval-star-IfFalse t1t1' by blast with Cond.hyps(2) Cond.hyps(3) eval-star-trans3 show \exists t'. If t1 Then t2 Else t3 \mapsto* t' \land is-normal-form t' by blast qed
```

 \mathbf{end}