

Veriopt Theories

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1 Canonicalization Phase

```
theory Common
  imports
    OptimizationDSL.Canonicalization
    Semantics.IRTreeEvalThms
begin

lemma size-pos[simp]:  $0 < \text{size } y$ 
  apply (induction y; auto?)
  subgoal premises prems for op a b
    using prems by (induction op; auto)
  done

lemma size-non-add:  $op \neq \text{BinAdd} \implies \text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr } op \ a \ b) = \text{size } a + \text{size } b$ 
  by (induction op; auto)

lemma size-non-const:
   $\neg \text{is-ConstantExpr } y \implies 1 < \text{size } y$ 
  using size-pos apply (induction y; auto)
  subgoal premises prems for op a b
    apply (cases op = BinAdd)
    using size-non-add size-pos apply auto
    by (simp add: Suc-lessI one-is-add)+
  done

end

1.1 Conditional Expression

theory ConditionalPhase
```

```

imports
  Common
begin

phase Conditional
  terminating size
begin

lemma negates: is-IntVal32 e ∨ is-IntVal64 e ⇒ val-to-bool (val[e]) ≡ ¬(val-to-bool
(val[!e]))
  using intval-logic-negation.simps unfolding logic-negate-def
  by (smt (verit, best) Value.collapse(1) is-IntVal64-def val-to-bool.simps(1) val-to-bool.simps(2)
zero-neq-one)

lemma negation-condition-intval:
  assumes e ≠ UndefVal ∧ ¬(is-ObjRef e) ∧ ¬(is-ObjStr e)
  shows val[(!e) ? x : y] = val[e ? y : x]
  using assms by (cases e; auto simp: negates logic-negate-def)

optimization negate-condition: (!e) ? x : y ⟶ (e ? y : x)
  apply simp using negation-condition-intval
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) ConditionalExpr ConditionalExprE Value.collapse(3)
Value.collapse(4) Value.exhaust-disc evaltree-not-undef intval-logic-negation.simps(4)
intval-logic-negation.simps(5) negates unary-eval.simps(4) unfold-unary)

optimization const-true: (true ? x : y) ⟶ x .

optimization const-false: (false ? x : y) ⟶ y .

optimization equal-branches: (e ? x : x) ⟶ x .

definition wff-stamps :: bool where
  wff-stamps = (∀ m p expr val . ([m,p] ⊢ expr ↦ val) ⟶ valid-value val (stamp-expr
expr))

definition wf-stamp :: IRExpr ⇒ bool where
  wf-stamp e = (∀ m p v . ([m, p] ⊢ e ↦ v) ⟶ valid-value v (stamp-expr e))

end

end

```