

Veriopt Theories

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1 Data-flow Semantics

```

theory IRTreeEval
  imports
    Graph.Stamp
begin

```

We define a tree representation of data-flow nodes, as an abstraction of the graph view.

Data-flow trees are evaluated in the context of a method state (currently called *MapState* in the theories for historical reasons).

The method state consists of the values for each method parameter, references to method parameters use an index of the parameter within the parameter list, as such we store a list of parameter values which are looked up at parameter references.

The method state also stores a mapping of node ids to values. The contents of this mapping is calculated during the traversal of the control flow graph.

As a concrete example, as the *SignedDivNode* can have side-effects (during division by zero), it is treated as part of the control-flow, since the data-flow phase is specified to be side-effect free. As a result, the control-flow semantics for *SignedDivNode* calculates the value of a node and maps the node identifier to the value within the method state. The data-flow semantics then just reads the value stored in the method state for the node.

```

type-synonym ID = nat
type-synonym MapState = ID  $\Rightarrow$  Value
type-synonym Params = Value list

```

```

definition new-map-state :: MapState where
  new-map-state = ( $\lambda x.$  UndefVal)

```

1.1 Data-flow Tree Representation

```

datatype IRUnaryOp =
  UnaryAbs
| UnaryNeg
| UnaryNot

```

```

| UnaryLogicNegation
| UnaryNarrow (ir-inputBits: nat) (ir-resultBits: nat)
| UnarySignExtend (ir-inputBits: nat) (ir-resultBits: nat)
| UnaryZeroExtend (ir-inputBits: nat) (ir-resultBits: nat)

datatype IRBinaryOp =
  BinAdd
| BinMul
| BinSub
| BinAnd
| BinOr
| BinXor
| BinShortCircuitOr
| BinLeftShift
| BinRightShift
| BinURightShift
| BinIntegerEquals
| BinIntegerLessThan
| BinIntegerBelow

datatype (discs-sels) IRExpr =
  UnaryExpr (ir-uop: IRUnaryOp) (ir-value: IRExpr)
| BinaryExpr (ir-op: IRBinaryOp) (ir-x: IRExpr) (ir-y: IRExpr)
| ConditionalExpr (ir-condition: IRExpr) (ir-trueValue: IRExpr) (ir-falseValue:
IRExpr)

| ParameterExpr (ir-index: nat) (ir-stamp: Stamp)

| LeafExpr (ir-nid: ID) (ir-stamp: Stamp)

| ConstantExpr (ir-const: Value)
| ConstantVar (ir-name: string)
| VariableExpr (ir-name: string) (ir-stamp: Stamp)

fun is-ground :: IRExpr ⇒ bool where
  is-ground (UnaryExpr op e) = is-ground e |
  is-ground (BinaryExpr op e1 e2) = (is-ground e1 ∧ is-ground e2) |
  is-ground (ConditionalExpr b e1 e2) = (is-ground b ∧ is-ground e1 ∧ is-ground
e2) |
  is-ground (ParameterExpr i s) = True |
  is-ground (LeafExpr n s) = True |
  is-ground (ConstantExpr v) = True |
  is-ground (ConstantVar name) = False |
  is-ground (VariableExpr name s) = False

typedef GroundExpr = { e :: IRExpr . is-ground e }
using is-ground.simps(6) by blast

```

1.2 Functions for re-calculating stamps

Note: in Java all integer calculations are done as 32 or 64 bit calculations. However, here we generalise the operators to allow any size calculations. Many operators have the same output bits as their inputs. However, the unary integer operators that are not *normal_unary* are narrowing or widening operators, so the result bits is specified by the operator. The binary integer operators are divided into three groups: (1) *binary_fixed_32* operators always output 32 bits, (2) *binary_shift_ops* operators output size is determined by their left argument, and (3) other operators output the same number of bits as both their inputs.

abbreviation *binary-fixed-32-ops* :: *IRBinaryOp* set **where**

binary-fixed-32-ops ≡ {*BinShortCircuitOr*, *BinIntegerEquals*, *BinIntegerLessThan*, *BinIntegerBelow*}

abbreviation *binary-shift-ops* :: *IRBinaryOp* set **where**

binary-shift-ops ≡ {*BinLeftShift*, *BinRightShift*, *BinURightShift*}

abbreviation *normal-unary* :: *IRUnaryOp* set **where**

normal-unary ≡ {*UnaryAbs*, *UnaryNeg*, *UnaryNot*, *UnaryLogicNegation*}

fun *stamp-unary* :: *IRUnaryOp* ⇒ *Stamp* ⇒ *Stamp* **where**

stamp-unary *op* (*IntegerStamp* *b* *lo* *hi*) =
unrestricted-stamp (*IntegerStamp* (if *op* ∈ *normal-unary* then *b* else (*ir-resultBits* *op*)) *lo* *hi*) |

stamp-unary *op* - = *IllegalStamp*

fun *stamp-binary* :: *IRBinaryOp* ⇒ *Stamp* ⇒ *Stamp* ⇒ *Stamp* **where**

stamp-binary *op* (*IntegerStamp* *b1* *lo1* *hi1*) (*IntegerStamp* *b2* *lo2* *hi2*) =
 (if *op* ∈ *binary-shift-ops* then *unrestricted-stamp* (*IntegerStamp* *b1* *lo1* *hi1*)
 else if *b1* ≠ *b2* then *IllegalStamp* else
 (if *op* ∈ *binary-fixed-32-ops*
 then *unrestricted-stamp* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *lo1* *hi1*)
 else *unrestricted-stamp* (*IntegerStamp* *b1* *lo1* *hi1*))) |

stamp-binary *op* - - = *IllegalStamp*

fun *stamp-expr* :: *IRExpr* ⇒ *Stamp* **where**

stamp-expr (*UnaryExpr* *op* *x*) = *stamp-unary* *op* (*stamp-expr* *x*) |
stamp-expr (*BinaryExpr* *bop* *x* *y*) = *stamp-binary* *bop* (*stamp-expr* *x*) (*stamp-expr* *y*) |
stamp-expr (*ConstantExpr* *val*) = *constantAsStamp* *val* |
stamp-expr (*LeafExpr* *i* *s*) = *s* |
stamp-expr (*ParameterExpr* *i* *s*) = *s* |
stamp-expr (*ConditionalExpr* *c* *t* *f*) = *meet* (*stamp-expr* *t*) (*stamp-expr* *f*)

export-code *stamp-unary stamp-binary stamp-expr*

1.3 Data-flow Tree Evaluation

fun *unary-eval* :: *IRUnaryOp* \Rightarrow *Value* \Rightarrow *Value* **where**
unary-eval *UnaryAbs* *v* = *intval-abs* *v* |
unary-eval *UnaryNeg* *v* = *intval-negate* *v* |
unary-eval *UnaryNot* *v* = *intval-not* *v* |
unary-eval *UnaryLogicNegation* *v* = *intval-logic-negation* *v* |
unary-eval (*UnaryNarrow* *inBits* *outBits*) *v* = *intval-narrow* *inBits* *outBits* *v* |
unary-eval (*UnarySignExtend* *inBits* *outBits*) *v* = *intval-sign-extend* *inBits* *outBits* *v* |
unary-eval (*UnaryZeroExtend* *inBits* *outBits*) *v* = *intval-zero-extend* *inBits* *outBits* *v*

fun *bin-eval* :: *IRBinaryOp* \Rightarrow *Value* \Rightarrow *Value* \Rightarrow *Value* **where**
bin-eval *BinAdd* *v1* *v2* = *intval-add* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinMul* *v1* *v2* = *intval-mul* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinSub* *v1* *v2* = *intval-sub* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinAnd* *v1* *v2* = *intval-and* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinOr* *v1* *v2* = *intval-or* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinXor* *v1* *v2* = *intval-xor* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinShortCircuitOr* *v1* *v2* = *intval-short-circuit-or* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinLeftShift* *v1* *v2* = *intval-left-shift* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinRightShift* *v1* *v2* = *intval-right-shift* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinURightShift* *v1* *v2* = *intval-uright-shift* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinIntegerEquals* *v1* *v2* = *intval-equals* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinIntegerLessThan* *v1* *v2* = *intval-less-than* *v1* *v2* |
bin-eval *BinIntegerBelow* *v1* *v2* = *intval-below* *v1* *v2*

lemmas *eval-thms* =
intval-abs.simps *intval-negate.simps* *intval-not.simps*
intval-logic-negation.simps *intval-narrow.simps*
intval-sign-extend.simps *intval-zero-extend.simps*
intval-add.simps *intval-mul.simps* *intval-sub.simps*
intval-and.simps *intval-or.simps* *intval-xor.simps*
intval-left-shift.simps *intval-right-shift.simps*
intval-uright-shift.simps *intval-equals.simps*
intval-less-than.simps *intval-below.simps*

inductive *not-undef-or-fail* :: *Value* \Rightarrow *Value* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $\llbracket \text{value} \neq \text{UndefVal} \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{not-undef-or-fail value value}$

notation (*latex output*)
not-undef-or-fail (- = -)

inductive

evaltree :: *MapState* \Rightarrow *Params* \Rightarrow *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *Value* \Rightarrow *bool* (*[-,-]* \vdash - \mapsto - 55)
for *m p* **where**

ConstantExpr:
 $\llbracket \text{wf-value } c \rrbracket$
 $\implies [m,p] \vdash (\text{ConstantExpr } c) \mapsto c \mid$

ParameterExpr:
 $\llbracket i < \text{length } p; \text{valid-value } (p!i) \ s \rrbracket$
 $\implies [m,p] \vdash (\text{ParameterExpr } i \ s) \mapsto p!i \mid$

ConditionalExpr:
 $\llbracket [m,p] \vdash ce \mapsto cond;$
 $cond \neq \text{UndefVal};$
 $branch = (\text{if val-to-bool } cond \text{ then } te \text{ else } fe);$
 $[m,p] \vdash branch \mapsto result;$
 $result \neq \text{UndefVal} \rrbracket$
 $\implies [m,p] \vdash (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \ te \ fe) \mapsto result \mid$

UnaryExpr:
 $\llbracket [m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto x;$
 $result = (\text{unary-eval } op \ x);$
 $result \neq \text{UndefVal} \rrbracket$
 $\implies [m,p] \vdash (\text{UnaryExpr } op \ xe) \mapsto result \mid$

BinaryExpr:
 $\llbracket [m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto x;$
 $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto y;$
 $result = (\text{bin-eval } op \ x \ y);$
 $result \neq \text{UndefVal} \rrbracket$
 $\implies [m,p] \vdash (\text{BinaryExpr } op \ xe \ ye) \mapsto result \mid$

LeafExpr:
 $\llbracket val = m \ n;$
 $\text{valid-value } val \ s \rrbracket$
 $\implies [m,p] \vdash \text{LeafExpr } n \ s \mapsto val$

code-pred (*modes*: *i* \Rightarrow *i* \Rightarrow *i* \Rightarrow *o* \Rightarrow *bool* as *evalT*)
 $[show-steps, show-mode-inference, show-intermediate-results]$
evaltree .

inductive

evaltrees :: *MapState* \Rightarrow *Params* \Rightarrow *IRExpr list* \Rightarrow *Value list* \Rightarrow *bool* (*[-,-]* \vdash - \mapsto_L - 55)
for *m p* **where**

EvalNil:
 $[m,p] \vdash [] \mapsto_L [] \mid$

```

EvalCons:
[[ $m, p$ ]  $\vdash x \mapsto xval$ ;
 $[m, p] \vdash yy \mapsto_L yyval$ ]
 $\implies [m, p] \vdash (x \# yy) \mapsto_L (xval \# yyval)$ 

code-pred (modes:  $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  as evalTs)
  evaltrees .

definition sq-param0 :: IRExpr where
  sq-param0 = BinaryExpr BinMul
    (ParameterExpr 0 (IntegerStamp 32 (- 2147483648) 2147483647))
    (ParameterExpr 0 (IntegerStamp 32 (- 2147483648) 2147483647))

values {v. evaltree new-map-state [IntVal 32 5] sq-param0 v}

declare evaltree.intros [intro]
declare evaltrees.intros [intro]

```

1.4 Data-flow Tree Refinement

We define the induced semantic equivalence relation between expressions. Note that syntactic equality implies semantic equivalence, but not vice versa.

definition *equiv-exprs* :: *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *bool* ($- \doteq -$ 55) **where**
 $(e1 \doteq e2) = (\forall m p v. (([m, p] \vdash e1 \mapsto v) \longleftrightarrow ([m, p] \vdash e2 \mapsto v)))$

We also prove that this is a total equivalence relation (*equivp equiv-exprs*) (HOL.Equiv_Relations), so that we can reuse standard results about equivalence relations.

lemma *equivp equiv-exprs*
apply (*auto simp add: equivp-def equiv-exprs-def*)
by (*metis equiv-exprs-def*)+

We define a refinement ordering over *IRExpr* and show that it is a preorder. Note that it is asymmetric because *e2* may refer to fewer variables than *e1*.

instantiation *IRExpr* :: *preorder* **begin**

notation *less-eq* (**infix** \sqsubseteq 65)

definition
le-expr-def [*simp*]:
 $(e2 \leq e1) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m p v. (([m, p] \vdash e1 \mapsto v) \longrightarrow ([m, p] \vdash e2 \mapsto v)))$

definition
lt-expr-def [*simp*]:

$$(e_1 < e_2) \longleftrightarrow (e_1 \leq e_2 \wedge \neg (e_1 \dot{=} e_2))$$

instance proof

```

fix x y z :: IRExp
show x < y <math display="block">\longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg (y \leq x) by (simp add: equiv-exprs-def; auto)
show x ≤ x by simp
show x ≤ y 
$$\implies y \leq z \implies x \leq z$$
 by simp
qed

end

```

abbreviation (output) Refines :: *IRExp* \Rightarrow *IRExp* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** \sqsupseteq 64)
 where $e_1 \sqsupseteq e_2 \equiv (e_2 \leq e_1)$

1.5 Stamp Masks

A stamp can contain additional range information in the form of masks. A stamp has an up mask and a down mask, corresponding to the bits that may be set and the bits that must be set.

Examples: A stamp where no range information is known will have; an up mask of -1 as all bits may be set, and a down mask of 0 as no bits must be set.

A stamp known to be one should have; an up mask of 1 as only the first bit may be set, no others, and a down mask of 1 as the first bit must be set and no others.

We currently don't carry mask information in stamps, and instead assume correct masks to prove optimizations.

locale stamp-mask =

```

fixes up :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64 ( $\uparrow$ )
fixes down :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64 ( $\downarrow$ )
assumes up-spec:  $[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies (\text{and } v \ (\text{not } ((\text{ucast } (\uparrow e)))))) = 0$ 
      and down-spec:  $[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies (\text{and } (\text{not } v) \ (\text{ucast } (\downarrow e))) = 0$ 
begin

```

lemma may-implies-either:

```

 $[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies \text{bit } (\uparrow e) \ n \implies \text{bit } v \ n = \text{False} \vee \text{bit } v \ n = \text{True}$ 
by simp

```

lemma not-may-implies-false:

```

 $[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies \neg(\text{bit } (\uparrow e) \ n) \implies \text{bit } v \ n = \text{False}$ 
using up-spec
using bit-and-iff bit-eq-iff bit-not-iff bit-unsigned-iff down-spec
by (smt (verit, best) bit.double-compl)

```

lemma must-implies-true:

```

 $[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies \text{bit } (\downarrow e) \ n \implies \text{bit } v \ n = \text{True}$ 
using down-spec

```


by (*metis bit.compl-one bit-and-iff bit-minus-1-iff bit-not-iff impossible-bit ucast-id*)

lemma *not-must-implies-either*:

$[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies \neg(\text{bit } (\downarrow e) \ n) \implies \text{bit } v \ n = \text{False} \vee \text{bit } v \ n = \text{True}$
by *simp*

lemma *must-implies-may*:

$[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ v \implies n < 32 \implies \text{bit } (\downarrow e) \ n \implies \text{bit } (\uparrow e) \ n$
by (*meson must-implies-true not-may-implies-false*)

lemma *up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero*:

assumes *and* $(\uparrow x) (\uparrow y) = 0$
assumes $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$
assumes $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$
shows *and* $xv \ yv = 0$
using *assms*
by (*smt (z3) and.commute and.right-neutral and-zero-eq bit.compl-zero bit.conj-cancel-right bit.conj-disj-distrib(1) ucast-id up-spec word-bw-assocs(1) word-not-dist(2)*)

lemma *not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero*:

assumes *and* $(\text{not } (\downarrow x)) (\uparrow y) = 0$
assumes $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$
assumes $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$
shows *and* $xv \ yv = yv$
using *assms*
by (*smt (z3) and-zero-eq bit.conj-cancel-left bit.conj-disj-distrib(1) bit.conj-disj-distrib(2) bit.de-Morgan-disj down-spec or-eq-not-not-and ucast-id up-spec word-ao-absorbs(2) word-ao-absorbs(8) word-bw-lcs(1) word-not-dist(2)*)

end

definition *IRExpr-up* :: *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *int64* **where**

IRExpr-up *e* = *not 0*

definition *IRExpr-down* :: *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *int64* **where**

IRExpr-down *e* = *0*

lemma *ucast-zero*: $(\text{ucast } (0::\text{int64})::\text{int32}) = 0$

by *simp*

lemma *ucast-minus-one*: $(\text{ucast } (-1::\text{int64})::\text{int32}) = -1$

apply *transfer by auto*

interpretation *simple-mask*: *stamp-mask*

IRExpr-up :: *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *int64*

IRExpr-down :: *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *int64*

unfolding *IRExpr-up-def IRExpr-down-def*

apply *unfold-locales*

```

    by (simp add: ucast-minus-one)+
end

```

2 Tree to Graph

```

theory TreeToGraph
  imports
    Semantics.IRTreeEval
    Graph.IRGraph
begin

```

2.1 Subgraph to Data-flow Tree

```

fun find-node-and-stamp :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  (IRNode  $\times$  Stamp)  $\Rightarrow$  ID option where
  find-node-and-stamp g (n,s) =
    find ( $\lambda i.$  kind g i = n  $\wedge$  stamp g i = s) (sorted-list-of-set(ids g))

export-code find-node-and-stamp

```

```

fun is-preevaluated :: IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  is-preevaluated (InvokeNode n - - - -) = True |
  is-preevaluated (InvokeWithExceptionNode n - - - -) = True |
  is-preevaluated (NewInstanceNode n - -) = True |
  is-preevaluated (LoadFieldNode n - -) = True |
  is-preevaluated (SignedDivNode n - - - -) = True |
  is-preevaluated (SignedRemNode n - - - -) = True |
  is-preevaluated (ValuePhiNode n -) = True |
  is-preevaluated - = False

```

```

inductive
  rep :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  IRExpr  $\Rightarrow$  bool ( $- \vdash - \simeq -$  55)
  for g where

```

```

  ConstantNode:
     $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } n = \text{ConstantNode } c \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{ConstantExpr } c) \mid$ 

```

```

  ParameterNode:
     $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } n = \text{ParameterNode } i;$ 
     $\text{stamp } g \text{ } n = s \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{ParameterExpr } i \text{ } s) \mid$ 

```

```

  ConditionalNode:
     $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } n = \text{ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f;$ 
     $g \vdash c \simeq ce;$ 
     $g \vdash t \simeq te;$ 

```

$$g \vdash f \simeq fe \parallel \\ \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \ te \ fe) \mid$$

AbsNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{AbsNode } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryAbs } xe) \mid$

NotNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{NotNode } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryNot } xe) \mid$

NegateNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{NegateNode } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryNeg } xe) \mid$

LogicNegationNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{LogicNegationNode } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryLogicNegation } xe) \mid$

AddNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{AddNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinAdd } xe \ ye) \mid$

MulNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{MulNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinMul } xe \ ye) \mid$

SubNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{SubNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinSub } xe \ ye) \mid$

AndNode:
 $\parallel kind \ g \ n = \text{AndNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \parallel$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinAnd } xe \ ye) \mid$

OrNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{OrNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinOr } xe \ ye) \mid$

XorNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{XorNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinXor } xe \ ye) \mid$

ShortCircuitOrNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{ShortCircuitOrNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinShortCircuitOr } xe \ ye) \mid$

LeftShiftNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{LeftShiftNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinLeftShift } xe \ ye) \mid$

RightShiftNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{RightShiftNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinRightShift } xe \ ye) \mid$

UnsignedRightShiftNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{UnsignedRightShiftNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinURightShift } xe \ ye) \mid$

IntegerBelowNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{IntegerBelowNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerBelow } xe \ ye) \mid$

IntegerEqualsNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } xe \ ye) \mid$

IntegerLessThanNode:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{IntegerLessThanNode } x \ y;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinIntegerLessThan } xe \ ye) \mid$

NarrowNode:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{NarrowNode } \text{inputBits } \text{resultBits } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow } \text{inputBits } \text{resultBits}) \ xe) \mid$

SignExtendNode:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{SignExtendNode } \text{inputBits } \text{resultBits } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnarySignExtend } \text{inputBits } \text{resultBits}) \ xe) \mid$

ZeroExtendNode:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{ZeroExtendNode } \text{inputBits } \text{resultBits } x;$
 $g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend } \text{inputBits } \text{resultBits}) \ xe) \mid$

LeafNode:
 $\llbracket \text{is-preevaluated } (\text{kind } g \ n);$
 $\text{stamp } g \ n = s \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{LeafExpr } n \ s) \mid$

RefNode:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{RefNode } n';$
 $g \vdash n' \simeq e \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash n \simeq e$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ as *exprE*) *rep* .

inductive

replist :: $\text{IRGraph} \Rightarrow \text{ID list} \Rightarrow \text{IRExpr list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ($- \vdash - \simeq_L$ - 55)
for *g* **where**

RepNil:
 $g \vdash [] \simeq_L [] \mid$

RepCons:
 $\llbracket g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $g \vdash xs \simeq_L xse \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \vdash x \# xs \simeq_L xe \# xse$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ as *exprListE*) *replist* .

definition $wf\text{-}term\text{-}graph :: MapState \Rightarrow Params \Rightarrow IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $wf\text{-}term\text{-}graph\ m\ p\ g\ n = (\exists\ e. (g \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge (\exists\ v. ([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v)))$

values $\{t. eg2\text{-}sq \vdash 4 \simeq t\}$

2.2 Data-flow Tree to Subgraph

fun $unary\text{-}node :: IRUnaryOp \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow IRNode$ **where**
 $unary\text{-}node\ UnaryAbs\ v = AbsNode\ v \mid$
 $unary\text{-}node\ UnaryNot\ v = NotNode\ v \mid$
 $unary\text{-}node\ UnaryNeg\ v = NegateNode\ v \mid$
 $unary\text{-}node\ UnaryLogicNegation\ v = LogicNegationNode\ v \mid$
 $unary\text{-}node\ (UnaryNarrow\ ib\ rb)\ v = NarrowNode\ ib\ rb\ v \mid$
 $unary\text{-}node\ (UnarySignExtend\ ib\ rb)\ v = SignExtendNode\ ib\ rb\ v \mid$
 $unary\text{-}node\ (UnaryZeroExtend\ ib\ rb)\ v = ZeroExtendNode\ ib\ rb\ v$

fun $bin\text{-}node :: IRBinaryOp \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow IRNode$ **where**
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinAdd\ x\ y = AddNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinMul\ x\ y = MulNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinSub\ x\ y = SubNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinAnd\ x\ y = AndNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinOr\ x\ y = OrNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinXor\ x\ y = XorNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinShortCircuitOr\ x\ y = ShortCircuitOrNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinLeftShift\ x\ y = LeftShiftNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinRightShift\ x\ y = RightShiftNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinURightShift\ x\ y = UnsignedRightShiftNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinIntegerEquals\ x\ y = IntegerEqualsNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinIntegerLessThan\ x\ y = IntegerLessThanNode\ x\ y \mid$
 $bin\text{-}node\ BinIntegerBelow\ x\ y = IntegerBelowNode\ x\ y$

inductive $fresh\text{-}id :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $n \notin ids\ g \implies fresh\text{-}id\ g\ n$

code-pred $fresh\text{-}id$.

fun $get\text{-}fresh\text{-}id :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID$ **where**

$get\text{-}fresh\text{-}id\ g = last(sorted\text{-}list\text{-}of\text{-}set(ids\ g)) + 1$

export-code $get\text{-}fresh\text{-}id$

value *get-fresh-id* *eg2-sq*
value *get-fresh-id* (*add-node* 6 (*ParameterNode* 2, *default-stamp*) *eg2-sq*)

inductive

unrep :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRExpr* \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID*) \Rightarrow *bool* (- \oplus - \rightsquigarrow - 55)
where

ConstantNodeSame:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ConstantNode } c, \text{ constantAsStamp } c) = \text{Some } n \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{ConstantExpr } c) \rightsquigarrow (g, n) \mid$

ConstantNodeNew:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ConstantNode } c, \text{ constantAsStamp } c) = \text{None};$
 $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ConstantNode } c, \text{ constantAsStamp } c) \text{ } g \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{ConstantExpr } c) \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \mid$

ParameterNodeSame:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ParameterNode } i, s) = \text{Some } n \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{ParameterExpr } i \text{ } s) \rightsquigarrow (g, n) \mid$

ParameterNodeNew:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ParameterNode } i, s) = \text{None};$
 $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ParameterNode } i, s) \text{ } g \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{ParameterExpr } i \text{ } s) \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \mid$

ConditionalNodeSame:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g_4 \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') = \text{Some } n;$
 $g \oplus ce \rightsquigarrow (g_2, c);$
 $g_2 \oplus te \rightsquigarrow (g_3, t);$
 $g_3 \oplus fe \rightsquigarrow (g_4, f);$
 $s' = \text{meet (stamp } g_4 \text{ } t) \text{ (stamp } g_4 \text{ } f) \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \text{ } te \text{ } fe) \rightsquigarrow (g_4, n) \mid$

ConditionalNodeNew:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g_4 \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') = \text{None};$
 $g \oplus ce \rightsquigarrow (g_2, c);$
 $g_2 \oplus te \rightsquigarrow (g_3, t);$
 $g_3 \oplus fe \rightsquigarrow (g_4, f);$
 $s' = \text{meet (stamp } g_4 \text{ } t) \text{ (stamp } g_4 \text{ } f);$
 $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g_4;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') \text{ } g_4 \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \text{ } te \text{ } fe) \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \mid$

UnaryNodeSame:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g_2 \text{ (unary-node } op \text{ } x, s') = \text{Some } n;$
 $g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g_2, x);$

$s' = \text{stamp-unary op (stamp } g2 \text{ } x)\llbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{UnaryExpr op } xe) \rightsquigarrow (g2, n) \mid$

UnaryNodeNew:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g2 \text{ (unary-node op } x, s') = \text{None};$
 $g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x);$
 $s' = \text{stamp-unary op (stamp } g2 \text{ } x);$
 $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g2;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (unary-node op } x, s') \text{ } g2\rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{UnaryExpr op } xe) \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \mid$

BinaryNodeSame:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g3 \text{ (bin-node op } x \text{ } y, s') = \text{Some } n;$
 $g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x);$
 $g2 \oplus ye \rightsquigarrow (g3, y);$
 $s' = \text{stamp-binary op (stamp } g3 \text{ } x) \text{ (stamp } g3 \text{ } y)\rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{BinaryExpr op } xe \text{ } ye) \rightsquigarrow (g3, n) \mid$

BinaryNodeNew:

$\llbracket \text{find-node-and-stamp } g3 \text{ (bin-node op } x \text{ } y, s') = \text{None};$
 $g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x);$
 $g2 \oplus ye \rightsquigarrow (g3, y);$
 $s' = \text{stamp-binary op (stamp } g3 \text{ } x) \text{ (stamp } g3 \text{ } y);$
 $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g3;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (bin-node op } x \text{ } y, s') \text{ } g3\rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{BinaryExpr op } xe \text{ } ye) \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \mid$

AllLeafNodes:

$\llbracket \text{stamp } g \text{ } n = s;$
 $\text{is-preevaluated (kind } g \text{ } n)\rrbracket$
 $\implies g \oplus (\text{LeafExpr } n \text{ } s) \rightsquigarrow (g, n)$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ as *unrepE*)
unrep .

$$\frac{\text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ConstantNode } c, \text{ constantAsStamp } c) = \text{Some } n}{g \oplus \text{ConstantExpr } c \rightsquigarrow (g, n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ConstantNode } c, \text{ constantAsStamp } c) = \text{None} \\ n = \text{get-fresh-id } g \\ g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ConstantNode } c, \text{ constantAsStamp } c) \text{ } g \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{ConstantExpr } c \rightsquigarrow (g', n)}$$

$$\frac{\text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ParameterNode } i, s) = \text{Some } n}{g \oplus \text{ParameterExpr } i \text{ } s \rightsquigarrow (g, n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g \text{ (ParameterNode } i, s) = \text{None} \\ n = \text{get-fresh-id } g \quad g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ParameterNode } i, s) \text{ } g \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{ParameterExpr } i \text{ } s \rightsquigarrow (g', n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g4 \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') = \text{Some } n \\ g \oplus ce \rightsquigarrow (g2, c) \quad g2 \oplus te \rightsquigarrow (g3, t) \\ g3 \oplus fe \rightsquigarrow (g4, f) \quad s' = \text{meet (stamp } g4 \text{ } t) \text{ (stamp } g4 \text{ } f) \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{ConditionalExpr } ce \text{ } te \text{ } fe \rightsquigarrow (g4, n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g4 \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') = \text{None} \\ g \oplus ce \rightsquigarrow (g2, c) \quad g2 \oplus te \rightsquigarrow (g3, t) \\ g3 \oplus fe \rightsquigarrow (g4, f) \quad s' = \text{meet (stamp } g4 \text{ } t) \text{ (stamp } g4 \text{ } f) \\ n = \text{get-fresh-id } g4 \quad g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') \text{ } g4 \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{ConditionalExpr } ce \text{ } te \text{ } fe \rightsquigarrow (g', n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g3 \text{ (bin-node op } x \text{ } y, s') = \text{Some } n \\ g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x) \\ g2 \oplus ye \rightsquigarrow (g3, y) \quad s' = \text{stamp-binary op (stamp } g3 \text{ } x) \text{ (stamp } g3 \text{ } y) \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{BinaryExpr op } xe \text{ } ye \rightsquigarrow (g3, n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g3 \text{ (bin-node op } x \text{ } y, s') = \text{None} \\ g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x) \\ g2 \oplus ye \rightsquigarrow (g3, y) \quad s' = \text{stamp-binary op (stamp } g3 \text{ } x) \text{ (stamp } g3 \text{ } y) \\ n = \text{get-fresh-id } g3 \quad g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (bin-node op } x \text{ } y, s') \text{ } g3 \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{BinaryExpr op } xe \text{ } ye \rightsquigarrow (g', n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g2 \text{ (unary-node op } x, s') = \text{Some } n \\ g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x) \quad s' = \text{stamp-unary op (stamp } g2 \text{ } x) \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{UnaryExpr op } xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, n)}$$

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{find-node-and-stamp } g2 \text{ (unary-node op } x, s') = \text{None} \\ g \oplus xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x) \quad s' = \text{stamp-unary op (stamp } g2 \text{ } x) \\ n = \text{get-fresh-id } g2 \quad g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (unary-node op } x, s') \text{ } g2 \end{array}}{g \oplus \text{UnaryExpr op } xe \rightsquigarrow (g', n)}$$

$$\frac{\text{stamp } g \text{ } n = s \quad \text{is-preevaluated (kind } g \text{ } n)}{g \oplus \text{LeafExpr } n \text{ } s \rightsquigarrow (g, n)}$$

values $\{(n, g) . (eg2\text{-}sq \oplus sq\text{-}param0 \rightsquigarrow (g, n))\}$

2.3 Lift Data-flow Tree Semantics

definition *encodeeval* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *MapState* \Rightarrow *Params* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *Value* \Rightarrow *bool*
 $([\cdot, \cdot, \cdot] \vdash - \mapsto - \ 50)$
where
encodeeval *g m p n v* = $(\exists e. (g \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge ([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v))$

2.4 Graph Refinement

definition *graph-represents-expression* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *bool*
 $(- \vdash - \sqsubseteq - \ 50)$
where
 $(g \vdash n \sqsubseteq e) = (\exists e'. (g \vdash n \simeq e') \wedge (e' \leq e))$

definition *graph-refinement* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
graph-refinement *g1 g2* =
 $((ids\ g_1 \subseteq ids\ g_2) \wedge$
 $(\forall n. n \in ids\ g_1 \longrightarrow (\forall e. (g_1 \vdash n \simeq e) \longrightarrow (g_2 \vdash n \sqsubseteq e))))$

lemma *graph-refinement*:

graph-refinement *g1 g2* $\implies (\forall n\ m\ p\ v. n \in ids\ g1 \longrightarrow ([g1, m, p] \vdash n \mapsto v) \longrightarrow$
 $([g2, m, p] \vdash n \mapsto v))$
by (*meson encodeeval-def graph-refinement-def graph-represents-expression-def le-expr-def*)

2.5 Maximal Sharing

definition *maximal-sharing*:
maximal-sharing *g* = $(\forall n_1\ n_2. n_1 \in true\text{-}ids\ g \wedge n_2 \in true\text{-}ids\ g \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall e. (g \vdash n_1 \simeq e) \wedge (g \vdash n_2 \simeq e) \wedge (stamp\ g\ n_1 = stamp\ g\ n_2) \longrightarrow n_1 =$
 $n_2))$

end

2.6 Formedness Properties

theory *Form*
imports
Semantics.TreeToGraph
begin

definition *wf-start* **where**
wf-start *g* = $(0 \in ids\ g \wedge$
 $is\text{-}StartNode\ (kind\ g\ 0))$

definition *wf-closed* **where**
wf-closed *g* =
 $(\forall n \in ids\ g .$

$$\begin{aligned} &inputs\ g\ n \subseteq ids\ g \wedge \\ &succ\ g\ n \subseteq ids\ g \wedge \\ &kind\ g\ n \neq NoNode) \end{aligned}$$

definition *wf-phs* **where**

$$\begin{aligned} wf-phs\ g = & \\ &(\forall\ n \in ids\ g. \\ &\quad is-PhiNode\ (kind\ g\ n) \longrightarrow \\ &\quad length\ (ir-values\ (kind\ g\ n)) \\ &= length\ (ir-ends \\ &\quad (kind\ g\ (ir-merge\ (kind\ g\ n)))))) \end{aligned}$$

definition *wf-ends* **where**

$$\begin{aligned} wf-ends\ g = & \\ &(\forall\ n \in ids\ g . \\ &\quad is-AbstractEndNode\ (kind\ g\ n) \longrightarrow \\ &\quad card\ (usages\ g\ n) > 0) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wf-graph* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$$wf-graph\ g = (wf-start\ g \wedge wf-closed\ g \wedge wf-phs\ g \wedge wf-ends\ g)$$

lemmas *wf-folds* =

$$\begin{aligned} &wf-graph.simps \\ &wf-start-def \\ &wf-closed-def \\ &wf-phs-def \\ &wf-ends-def \end{aligned}$$

fun *wf-stamps* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$$\begin{aligned} wf-stamps\ g = &(\forall\ n \in ids\ g . \\ &(\forall\ v\ m\ p\ e . (g \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge ([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v) \longrightarrow valid-value\ v\ (stamp-expr\ e))) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wf-stamp* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow (*ID* \Rightarrow *Stamp*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$$\begin{aligned} wf-stamp\ g\ s = &(\forall\ n \in ids\ g . \\ &(\forall\ v\ m\ p\ e . (g \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge ([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v) \longrightarrow valid-value\ v\ (s\ n))) \end{aligned}$$

lemma *wf-empty*: *wf-graph start-end-graph*

unfolding *start-end-graph-def wf-folds by simp*

lemma *wf-eg2-sq*: *wf-graph eg2-sq*

unfolding *eg2-sq-def wf-folds by simp*

fun *wf-logic-node-inputs* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$$\begin{aligned} wf-logic-node-inputs\ g\ n = & \\ &(\forall\ inp \in set\ (inputs-of\ (kind\ g\ n)) . (\forall\ v\ m\ p . ([g, m, p] \vdash inp \mapsto v) \longrightarrow wf-bool \\ &v)) \end{aligned}$$

fun *wf-values* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$$wf-values\ g = (\forall\ n \in ids\ g .$$

$$(\forall v m p . ([g, m, p] \vdash n \mapsto v) \longrightarrow \\ (is-LogicNode (kind g n) \longrightarrow \\ wf-bool v \wedge wf-logic-node-inputs g n)))$$

end

2.7 Dynamic Frames

This theory defines two operators, 'unchanged' and 'changeonly', that are useful for specifying which nodes in an IRGraph can change. The dynamic framing idea originates from 'Dynamic Frames' in software verification, started by Ioannis T. Kassios in "Dynamic frames: Support for framing, dependencies and sharing without restrictions", In FM 2006.

theory *IRGraphFrames*

imports

Form

begin

fun *unchanged* :: *ID set* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

unchanged ns g1 g2 = $(\forall n . n \in ns \longrightarrow$
 $(n \in ids\ g1 \wedge n \in ids\ g2 \wedge kind\ g1\ n = kind\ g2\ n \wedge stamp\ g1\ n = stamp\ g2\ n))$

fun *changeonly* :: *ID set* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

changeonly ns g1 g2 = $(\forall n . n \in ids\ g1 \wedge n \notin ns \longrightarrow$
 $(n \in ids\ g1 \wedge n \in ids\ g2 \wedge kind\ g1\ n = kind\ g2\ n \wedge stamp\ g1\ n = stamp\ g2\ n))$

lemma *node-unchanged:*

assumes *unchanged ns g1 g2*

assumes *nid* \in *ns*

shows *kind g1 nid* = *kind g2 nid*

using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *other-node-unchanged:*

assumes *changeonly ns g1 g2*

assumes *nid* \in *ids g1*

assumes *nid* \notin *ns*

shows *kind g1 nid* = *kind g2 nid*

using *assms*

using *changeonly.simps* **by** *blast*

Some notation for input nodes used

inductive *eval-uses*:: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *bool*

for *g* **where**

use0: *nid* \in *ids g*

```

     $\implies \text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid nid} \mid$ 

    use-inp:  $\text{nid}' \in \text{inputs } g \text{ n}$ 
     $\implies \text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid nid}' \mid$ 

    use-trans:  $\llbracket \text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid nid}';$ 
                $\text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid}' \text{ nid}'' \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies \text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid nid}''$ 

fun eval-usages :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  ID set where
    eval-usages g nid = {n  $\in$  ids g . eval-uses g nid n}

lemma eval-usages-self:
    assumes nid  $\in$  ids g
    shows nid  $\in$  eval-usages g nid
    using assms eval-usages.simps eval-uses.intros(1)
    by (simp add: ids.rep-eq)

lemma not-in-g-inputs:
    assumes nid  $\notin$  ids g
    shows inputs g nid = {}
proof –
    have k: kind g nid = NoNode using assms not-in-g by blast
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: k)
qed

lemma child-member:
    assumes n = kind g nid
    assumes n  $\neq$  NoNode
    assumes List.member (inputs-of n) child
    shows child  $\in$  inputs g nid
    unfolding inputs.simps using assms
    by (metis in-set-member)

lemma child-member-in:
    assumes nid  $\in$  ids g
    assumes List.member (inputs-of (kind g nid)) child
    shows child  $\in$  inputs g nid
    unfolding inputs.simps using assms
    by (metis child-member ids-some inputs.elims)

lemma inp-in-g:
    assumes n  $\in$  inputs g nid
    shows nid  $\in$  ids g
proof –
    have inputs g nid  $\neq$  {}

```

```

    using assms
    by (metis empty-iff empty-set)
  then have kind g nid  $\neq$  NoNode
    using not-in-g-inputs
    using ids-some by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using not-in-g
    by metis
qed

```

```

lemma inp-in-g-wf:
  assumes wf-graph g
  assumes  $n \in \text{inputs } g \text{ nid}$ 
  shows  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using assms unfolding wf-folds
  using inp-in-g by blast

```

```

lemma kind-unchanged:
  assumes  $\text{nid} \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  assumes unchanged (eval-usages g1 nid) g1 g2
  shows  $\text{kind } g1 \text{ nid} = \text{kind } g2 \text{ nid}$ 
proof -
  show ?thesis
    using assms eval-usages-self
    using unchanged.simps by blast
qed

```

```

lemma stamp-unchanged:
  assumes  $\text{nid} \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  assumes unchanged (eval-usages g1 nid) g1 g2
  shows  $\text{stamp } g1 \text{ nid} = \text{stamp } g2 \text{ nid}$ 
  by (meson assms(1) assms(2) eval-usages-self unchanged.elims(2))

```

```

lemma child-unchanged:
  assumes  $\text{child} \in \text{inputs } g1 \text{ nid}$ 
  assumes unchanged (eval-usages g1 nid) g1 g2
  shows unchanged (eval-usages g1 child) g1 g2
  by (smt assms(1) assms(2) eval-usages.simps mem-Collect-eq
    unchanged.simps use-inp use-trans)

```

```

lemma eval-usages:
  assumes  $us = \text{eval-usages } g \text{ nid}$ 
  assumes  $\text{nid}' \in \text{ids } g$ 
  shows  $\text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid nid}' \longleftrightarrow \text{nid}' \in us$  (is  $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$ )
  using assms eval-usages.simps
  by (simp add: ids.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma inputs-are-uses:
  assumes  $nid' \in \text{inputs } g \text{ } nid$ 
  shows  $\text{eval-uses } g \text{ } nid \text{ } nid'$ 
  by (metis assms use-inp)

lemma inputs-are-usages:
  assumes  $nid' \in \text{inputs } g \text{ } nid$ 
  assumes  $nid' \in \text{ids } g$ 
  shows  $nid' \in \text{eval-usages } g \text{ } nid$ 
  using assms(1) assms(2) eval-usages inputs-are-uses by blast

lemma inputs-of-are-usages:
  assumes  $\text{List.member } (\text{inputs-of } (\text{kind } g \text{ } nid)) \text{ } nid'$ 
  assumes  $nid' \in \text{ids } g$ 
  shows  $nid' \in \text{eval-usages } g \text{ } nid$ 
  by (metis assms(1) assms(2) in-set-member inputs.elims inputs-are-usages)

lemma usage-includes-inputs:
  assumes  $us = \text{eval-usages } g \text{ } nid$ 
  assumes  $ls = \text{inputs } g \text{ } nid$ 
  assumes  $ls \subseteq \text{ids } g$ 
  shows  $ls \subseteq us$ 
  using inputs-are-usages eval-usages
  using assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) by blast

lemma elim-inp-set:
  assumes  $k = \text{kind } g \text{ } nid$ 
  assumes  $k \neq \text{NoNode}$ 
  assumes  $\text{child} \in \text{set } (\text{inputs-of } k)$ 
  shows  $\text{child} \in \text{inputs } g \text{ } nid$ 
  using assms by auto

lemma encode-in-ids:
  assumes  $g \vdash nid \simeq e$ 
  shows  $nid \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using assms
  apply (induction rule: rep.induct)
  apply simp+
  by fastforce+

lemma eval-in-ids:
  assumes  $[g, m, p] \vdash nid \mapsto v$ 
  shows  $nid \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using assms using encodeeval-def encode-in-ids
  by auto

lemma transitive-kind-same:
  assumes unchanged (eval-usages  $g1 \text{ } nid$ )  $g1 \text{ } g2$ 
  shows  $\forall \text{ } nid' \in (\text{eval-usages } g1 \text{ } nid) . \text{kind } g1 \text{ } nid' = \text{kind } g2 \text{ } nid'$ 

```

```

using assms
by (meson unchanged.elims(1))

theorem stay-same-encoding:
  assumes nc: unchanged (eval-usages g1 nid) g1 g2
  assumes g1: g1 ⊢ nid ≃ e
  assumes wf: wf-graph g1
  shows g2 ⊢ nid ≃ e
proof -
  have dom: nid ∈ ids g1
  using g1 encode-in-ids by simp
  show ?thesis
using g1 nc wf dom proof (induction e rule: rep.induct)
  case (ConstantNode n c)
  then have kind g2 n = ConstantNode c
  using dom nc kind-unchanged
  by metis
  then show ?case using rep.ConstantNode
  by presburger
next
  case (ParameterNode n i s)
  then have kind g2 n = ParameterNode i
  by (metis kind-unchanged)
  then show ?case
  by (metis ParameterNode.hyps(2) ParameterNode.prem(1) ParameterNode.prem(3)
rep.ParameterNode stamp-unchanged)
next
  case (ConditionalNode n c t f ce te fe)
  then have kind g2 n = ConditionalNode c t f
  by (metis kind-unchanged)
  have c ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ t ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ f ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-ConditionalNode
  by (metis ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(2) ConditionalNode.hyps(3)
ConditionalNode.hyps(4) encode-in-ids inputs.simps inputs-are-usages
list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons subset-code(1))
  then show ?case using transitive-kind-same
  by (metis ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.prem(1) IRNodes.inputs-of-ConditionalNode
⟨kind g2 n = ConditionalNode c t f⟩ child-unchanged inputs.simps list.set-intros(1)
local.ConditionalNode(5) local.ConditionalNode(6) local.ConditionalNode(7) local.ConditionalNode(9)
rep.ConditionalNode set-subset-Cons subset-code(1) unchanged.elims(2))
next
  case (AbsNode n x xe)
  then have kind g2 n = AbsNode x
  using kind-unchanged
  by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-AbsNode
  by (metis AbsNode.hyps(1) AbsNode.hyps(2) encode-in-ids inputs.simps inputs-are-usages
list.set-intros(1))

```



```

then show ?case
  by (metis AbsNode.IH AbsNode.hyps(1) AbsNode.prem(1) AbsNode.prem(3)
    IRNodes.inputs-of-AbsNode ⟨kind g2 n = AbsNode x⟩ child-member-in child-unchanged
    local.wf member-rec(1) rep.AbsNode unchanged.simps)
next
  case (NotNode n x xe)
  then have kind g2 n = NotNode x
  using kind-unchanged
  by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-NotNode
  by (metis NotNode.hyps(1) NotNode.hyps(2) encode-in-ids inputs.simps in-
    puts-are-usages list.set-intros(1))
  then show ?case
  by (metis NotNode.IH NotNode.hyps(1) NotNode.prem(1) NotNode.prem(3)
    IRNodes.inputs-of-NotNode ⟨kind g2 n = NotNode x⟩ child-member-in child-unchanged
    local.wf member-rec(1) rep.NotNode unchanged.simps)
next
  case (NegateNode n x xe)
  then have kind g2 n = NegateNode x
  using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-NegateNode
  by (metis NegateNode.hyps(1) NegateNode.hyps(2) encode-in-ids inputs.simps
    inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1))
  then show ?case
  by (metis IRNodes.inputs-of-NegateNode NegateNode.IH NegateNode.hyps(1)
    NegateNode.prem(1) NegateNode.prem(3) ⟨kind g2 n = NegateNode x⟩ child-member-in
    child-unchanged local.wf member-rec(1) rep.NegateNode unchanged.elims(1))
next
  case (LogicNegationNode n x xe)
  then have kind g2 n = LogicNegationNode x
  using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-LogicNegationNode inputs-of-are-usages
  by (metis LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) LogicNegationNode.hyps(2) encode-in-ids
    member-rec(1))
  then show ?case
  by (metis IRNodes.inputs-of-LogicNegationNode LogicNegationNode.IH Log-
    icNegationNode.hyps(1) LogicNegationNode.hyps(2) LogicNegationNode.prem(1)
    ⟨kind g2 n = LogicNegationNode x⟩ child-unchanged encode-in-ids inputs.simps
    list.set-intros(1) local.wf rep.LogicNegationNode)
next
  case (AddNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind g2 n = AddNode x y
  using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-LogicNegationNode inputs-of-are-usages
  by (metis AddNode.hyps(1) AddNode.hyps(2) AddNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-AddNode

```

```

encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
  then show ?case
    by (metis AddNode.IH(1) AddNode.IH(2) AddNode.hyps(1) AddNode.hyps(2)
      AddNode.hyps(3) AddNode.premis(1) IRNodes.inputs-of-AddNode ⟨kind g2 n = AddNode
        x y⟩ child-unchanged encode-in-ids in-set-member inputs.simps local.wf member-rec(1)
        rep.AddNode)
  next
    case (MulNode n x y xe ye)
    then have kind g2 n = MulNode x y
      using kind-unchanged by metis
    then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
      using inputs-of-LogicNegationNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis MulNode.hyps(1) MulNode.hyps(2) MulNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-MulNode
      encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
    then show ?case using MulNode inputs-of-MulNode
      by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = MulNode x y⟩ child-unchanged inputs.simps list.set-intros(1)
        rep.MulNode set-subset-Cons subset-iff unchanged.elims(2))
  next
    case (SubNode n x y xe ye)
    then have kind g2 n = SubNode x y
      using kind-unchanged by metis
    then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
      using inputs-of-LogicNegationNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis SubNode.hyps(1) SubNode.hyps(2) SubNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-SubNode
      encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
    then show ?case using SubNode inputs-of-SubNode
      by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = SubNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged encode-in-ids
        ids-some member-rec(1) rep.SubNode)
  next
    case (AndNode n x y xe ye)
    then have kind g2 n = AndNode x y
      using kind-unchanged by metis
    then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
      using inputs-of-LogicNegationNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis AndNode.hyps(1) AndNode.hyps(2) AndNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-AndNode
      encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
    then show ?case using AndNode inputs-of-AndNode
      by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = AndNode x y⟩ child-unchanged inputs.simps list.set-intros(1)
        rep.AndNode set-subset-Cons subset-iff unchanged.elims(2))
  next
    case (OrNode n x y xe ye)
    then have kind g2 n = OrNode x y
      using kind-unchanged by metis
    then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
      using inputs-of-OrNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis OrNode.hyps(1) OrNode.hyps(2) OrNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-OrNode
      encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
    then show ?case using OrNode inputs-of-OrNode
      by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = OrNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged encode-in-ids

```

```

ids-some member-rec(1) rep.OrNode)
next
case (XorNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind g2 n = XorNode x y
using kind-unchanged by metis
then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
using inputs-of-XorNode inputs-of-are-usages
by (metis XorNode.hyps(1) XorNode.hyps(2) XorNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-XorNode
encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
then show ?case using XorNode inputs-of-XorNode
by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = XorNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged en-
code-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.XorNode)
next
case (ShortCircuitOrNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind g2 n = ShortCircuitOrNode x y
using kind-unchanged by metis
then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
using inputs-of-XorNode inputs-of-are-usages
by (metis ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(1) ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(2) ShortCir-
cuitOrNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-ShortCircuitOrNode encode-in-ids in-mono
inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
then show ?case using ShortCircuitOrNode inputs-of-ShortCircuitOrNode
by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = ShortCircuitOrNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged
encode-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.ShortCircuitOrNode)
next
case (LeftShiftNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind g2 n = LeftShiftNode x y
using kind-unchanged by metis
then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
using inputs-of-XorNode inputs-of-are-usages
by (metis LeftShiftNode.hyps(1) LeftShiftNode.hyps(2) LeftShiftNode.hyps(3)
IRNodes.inputs-of-LeftShiftNode encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages
list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
then show ?case using LeftShiftNode inputs-of-LeftShiftNode
by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = LeftShiftNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged en-
code-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.LeftShiftNode)
next
case (RightShiftNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind g2 n = RightShiftNode x y
using kind-unchanged by metis
then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
using inputs-of-RightShiftNode inputs-of-are-usages
by (metis RightShiftNode.hyps(1) RightShiftNode.hyps(2) RightShiftNode.hyps(3)
IRNodes.inputs-of-RightShiftNode encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages
list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
then show ?case using RightShiftNode inputs-of-RightShiftNode
by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = RightShiftNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged
encode-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.RightShiftNode)
next

```

```

case (UnsignedRightShiftNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind g2 n = UnsignedRightShiftNode x y
    using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
    using inputs-of-UnsignedRightShiftNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(1) UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(2) Un-
signedRightShiftNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-UnsignedRightShiftNode encode-in-ids
in-mono inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
  then show ?case using UnsignedRightShiftNode inputs-of-UnsignedRightShiftNode
    by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = UnsignedRightShiftNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged
encode-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.UnsignedRightShiftNode)
next
  case (IntegerBelowNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind g2 n = IntegerBelowNode x y
    using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
    using inputs-of-IntegerBelowNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis IntegerBelowNode.hyps(1) IntegerBelowNode.hyps(2) IntegerBelowN-
ode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-IntegerBelowNode encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps
inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
  then show ?case using IntegerBelowNode inputs-of-IntegerBelowNode
    by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = IntegerBelowNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged
encode-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.IntegerBelowNode)
next
  case (IntegerEqualsNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind g2 n = IntegerEqualsNode x y
    using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
    using inputs-of-IntegerEqualsNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(2) IntegerEqual-
sNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-IntegerEqualsNode encode-in-ids in-mono inputs.simps
inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
  then show ?case using IntegerEqualsNode inputs-of-IntegerEqualsNode
    by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = IntegerEqualsNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged
encode-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.IntegerEqualsNode)
next
  case (IntegerLessThanNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind g2 n = IntegerLessThanNode x y
    using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n ∧ y ∈ eval-usages g1 n
    using inputs-of-IntegerLessThanNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(2) Inte-
gerLessThanNode.hyps(3) IRNodes.inputs-of-IntegerLessThanNode encode-in-ids in-mono
inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1) set-subset-Cons)
  then show ?case using IntegerLessThanNode inputs-of-IntegerLessThanNode
    by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = IntegerLessThanNode x y⟩ child-member child-unchanged
encode-in-ids ids-some member-rec(1) rep.IntegerLessThanNode)
next
  case (NarrowNode n ib rb x xe)

```

```

then have kind g2 n = NarrowNode ib rb x
  using kind-unchanged by metis
then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
  using inputs-of-NarrowNode inputs-of-are-usages
  by (metis NarrowNode.hyps(1) NarrowNode.hyps(2) IRNodes.inputs-of-NarrowNode
    encode-in-ids inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1))
  then show ?case using NarrowNode inputs-of-NarrowNode
    by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = NarrowNode ib rb x⟩ child-unchanged inputs.elims
      list.set-intros(1) rep.NarrowNode unchanged.simps)
next
  case (SignExtendNode n ib rb x xe)
  then have kind g2 n = SignExtendNode ib rb x
    using kind-unchanged by metis
  then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
    using inputs-of-SignExtendNode inputs-of-are-usages
    by (metis SignExtendNode.hyps(1) SignExtendNode.hyps(2) encode-in-ids in-
      puts.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1))
    then show ?case using SignExtendNode inputs-of-SignExtendNode
      by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = SignExtendNode ib rb x⟩ child-member-in child-unchanged
        in-set-member list.set-intros(1) rep.SignExtendNode unchanged.elims(2))
  next
    case (ZeroExtendNode n ib rb x xe)
    then have kind g2 n = ZeroExtendNode ib rb x
      using kind-unchanged by metis
    then have x ∈ eval-usages g1 n
      using inputs-of-ZeroExtendNode inputs-of-are-usages
      by (metis ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1) ZeroExtendNode.hyps(2) IRNodes.inputs-of-ZeroExtendNode
        encode-in-ids inputs.simps inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1))
      then show ?case using ZeroExtendNode inputs-of-ZeroExtendNode
        by (metis ⟨kind g2 n = ZeroExtendNode ib rb x⟩ child-member-in child-unchanged
          member-rec(1) rep.ZeroExtendNode unchanged.simps)
    next
      case (LeafNode n s)
      then show ?case
        by (metis kind-unchanged rep.LeafNode stamp-unchanged)
    next
      case (RefNode n n')
      then have kind g2 n = RefNode n'
        using kind-unchanged by metis
      then have n' ∈ eval-usages g1 n
        by (metis IRNodes.inputs-of-RefNode RefNode.hyps(1) RefNode.hyps(2) en-
          code-in-ids inputs.elims inputs-are-usages list.set-intros(1))
      then show ?case
        by (metis IRNodes.inputs-of-RefNode RefNode.IH RefNode.hyps(1) RefNode.hyps(2)
          RefNode.premis(1) ⟨kind g2 n = RefNode n'⟩ child-unchanged encode-in-ids in-
          puts.elims list.set-intros(1) local.wf rep.RefNode)
qed
qed

```

```

theorem stay-same:
  assumes nc: unchanged (eval-usages g1 nid) g1 g2
  assumes g1: [g1, m, p] ⊢ nid ↦ v1
  assumes wf: wf-graph g1
  shows [g2, m, p] ⊢ nid ↦ v1
proof –
  have nid: nid ∈ ids g1
    using g1 eval-in-ids by simp
  then have nid ∈ eval-usages g1 nid
    using eval-usages-self by blast
  then have kind-same: kind g1 nid = kind g2 nid
    using nc node-unchanged by blast
  obtain e where e: (g1 ⊢ nid ≃ e) ∧ ([m,p] ⊢ e ↦ v1)
    using encodeeval-def g1
    by auto
  then have val: [m,p] ⊢ e ↦ v1
    using g1 encodeeval-def
    by simp
  then show ?thesis using e nid nc
    unfolding encodeeval-def
  proof (induct e v1 arbitrary: nid rule: evaltree.induct)
    case (ConstantExpr c)
      then show ?case
        by (meson local.wf stay-same-encoding)
    next
      case (ParameterExpr i s)
        have g2 ⊢ nid ≃ ParameterExpr i s
          using stay-same-encoding ParameterExpr
          by (meson local.wf)
        then show ?case using evaltree.ParameterExpr
          by (meson ParameterExpr.hyps)
    next
      case (ConditionalExpr ce cond branch te fe v)
        then have g2 ⊢ nid ≃ ConditionalExpr ce te fe
          using ConditionalExpr.prems(1) ConditionalExpr.prems(3) local.wf stay-same-encoding
          by presburger
        then show ?case
          by (meson ConditionalExpr.prems(1) ConditionalExpr.prems(3) local.wf
stay-same-encoding)
    next
      case (UnaryExpr xe v op)
        then show ?case
          using local.wf stay-same-encoding by blast
    next
      case (BinaryExpr xe x ye y op)
        then show ?case
          using local.wf stay-same-encoding by blast

```

```

next
  case (LeafExpr val nid s)
  then show ?case
    by (metis local.wf stay-same-encoding)
qed
qed

lemma add-changed:
  assumes gup = add-node new k g
  shows changeonly {new} g gup
  using assms unfolding add-node-def changeonly.simps
  using add-node.rep-eq add-node-def kind.rep-eq stamp.rep-eq by simp

lemma disjoint-change:
  assumes changeonly change g gup
  assumes nochange = ids g - change
  shows unchanged nochange g gup
  using assms unfolding changeonly.simps unchanged.simps
  by blast

lemma add-node-unchanged:
  assumes new  $\notin$  ids g
  assumes nid  $\in$  ids g
  assumes gup = add-node new k g
  assumes wf-graph g
  shows unchanged (eval-usages g nid) g gup
proof -
  have new  $\notin$  (eval-usages g nid) using assms
    using eval-usages.simps by blast
  then have changeonly {new} g gup
    using assms add-changed by blast
  then show ?thesis using assms add-node-def disjoint-change
    using Diff-insert-absorb by auto
qed

lemma eval-uses-imp:
  ((nid'  $\in$  ids g  $\wedge$  nid = nid')
   $\vee$  nid'  $\in$  inputs g nid
   $\vee$  ( $\exists$  nid'' . eval-uses g nid nid''  $\wedge$  eval-uses g nid'' nid'))
 $\longleftrightarrow$  eval-uses g nid nid'
  using use0 use-inp use-trans
  by (meson eval-uses.simps)

lemma wf-use-ids:
  assumes wf-graph g
  assumes nid  $\in$  ids g
  assumes eval-uses g nid nid'
  shows nid'  $\in$  ids g

```

```

    using assms(3)
  proof (induction rule: eval-uses.induct)
    case use0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case use-inp
    then show ?case
      using assms(1) inp-in-g-wf by blast
  next
    case use-trans
    then show ?case by blast
  qed

lemma no-external-use:
  assumes wf-graph g
  assumes nid'  $\notin$  ids g
  assumes nid  $\in$  ids g
  shows  $\neg$ (eval-uses g nid nid')
proof -
  have 0: nid  $\neq$  nid'
  using assms by blast
  have inp: nid'  $\notin$  inputs g nid
  using assms
  using inp-in-g-wf by blast
  have rec-0:  $\nexists n . n \in \text{ids } g \wedge n = \text{nid}'$ 
  using assms by blast
  have rec-inp:  $\nexists n . n \in \text{ids } g \wedge n \in \text{inputs } g \text{ nid}'$ 
  using assms(2) inp-in-g by blast
  have rec:  $\nexists \text{nid}'' . \text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid nid}'' \wedge \text{eval-uses } g \text{ nid}'' \text{ nid}'$ 
  using wf-use-ids assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) by blast
  from 0 rec show ?thesis
  using eval-uses-imp by blast
qed

end

```

3 Control-flow Semantics

```

theory IRStepObj
  imports
    TreeToGraph
begin

```

3.1 Object Heap

The heap model we introduce maps field references to object instances to runtime values. We use the $H[f][p]$ heap representation. See *\cite{heap-reps-2011}*. We also introduce the DynamicHeap type which allocates new object refer-

ences sequentially storing the next free object reference as 'Free'.

heapdef

```

type-synonym ('a, 'b) Heap = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  Value
type-synonym Free = nat
type-synonym ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap = ('a, 'b) Heap  $\times$  Free

fun h-load-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap  $\Rightarrow$  Value where
  h-load-field f r (h, n) = h f r

fun h-store-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  Value  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b)
  DynamicHeap where
  h-store-field f r v (h, n) = (h(f := ((h f)(r := v))), n)

fun h-new-inst :: ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap  $\times$  Value
where
  h-new-inst (h, n) = ((h, n+1), (ObjRef (Some n)))

type-synonym FieldRefHeap = (string, objref) DynamicHeap

```

definition new-heap :: ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap **where**
 new-heap = ((λ f. λ p. UndefVal), 0)

3.2 Intraprocedural Semantics

```

fun find-index :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  find-index - [] = 0 |
  find-index v (x # xs) = (if (x=v) then 0 else find-index v xs + 1)

fun phi-list :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  ID list where
  phi-list g n =
    (filter ( $\lambda$ x.(is-PhiNode (kind g x)))
     (sorted-list-of-set (usages g n)))

fun input-index :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  input-index g n n' = find-index n' (inputs-of (kind g n))

fun phi-inputs :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ID list  $\Rightarrow$  ID list where
  phi-inputs g i nodes = (map ( $\lambda$ n. (inputs-of (kind g n))!(i + 1)) nodes)

fun set-phis :: ID list  $\Rightarrow$  Value list  $\Rightarrow$  MapState  $\Rightarrow$  MapState where
  set-phis [] [] m = m |
  set-phis (n # xs) (v # vs) m = (set-phis xs vs (m(n := v))) |
  set-phis [] (v # vs) m = m |
  set-phis (x # xs) [] m = m

```

Intraprocedural semantics are given as a small-step semantics.

Within the context of a graph, the configuration triple, (ID, MethodState, Heap), is related to the subsequent configuration.

inductive *step* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *Params* \Rightarrow (*ID* \times *MapState* \times *FieldRefHeap*) \Rightarrow (*ID* \times *MapState* \times *FieldRefHeap*) \Rightarrow *bool*
 (-, - \vdash - \rightarrow - 55) **for** *g p* **where**

SequentialNode:

$\llbracket is_sequential_node \ (kind \ g \ nid);$
 $\quad nid' = (successors_of \ (kind \ g \ nid))!0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m, h) \mid$

IfNode:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (IfNode \ cond \ tb \ fb);$
 $\quad g \vdash cond \simeq condE;$
 $\quad [m, p] \vdash condE \mapsto val;$
 $\quad nid' = (if \ val_to_bool \ val \ then \ tb \ else \ fb) \rrbracket$
 $\implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m, h) \mid$

EndNodes:

$\llbracket is_AbstractEndNode \ (kind \ g \ nid);$
 $\quad merge = any_usage \ g \ nid;$
 $\quad is_AbstractMergeNode \ (kind \ g \ merge);$

 $\quad i = find_index \ nid \ (inputs_of \ (kind \ g \ merge));$
 $\quad phis = (phi_list \ g \ merge);$
 $\quad inps = (phi_inputs \ g \ i \ phis);$
 $\quad g \vdash inps \simeq_L inpsE;$
 $\quad [m, p] \vdash inpsE \mapsto_L vs;$

 $\quad m' = set_phis \ phis \ vs \ m \rrbracket$
 $\implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (merge, m', h) \mid$

NewInstanceNode:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (NewInstanceNode \ nid \ f \ obj \ nid');$
 $\quad (h', ref) = h_new_inst \ h;$
 $\quad m' = m(nid := ref) \rrbracket$
 $\implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h') \mid$

LoadFieldNode:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (LoadFieldNode \ nid \ f \ (Some \ obj) \ nid');$
 $\quad g \vdash obj \simeq objE;$
 $\quad [m, p] \vdash objE \mapsto ObjRef \ ref;$
 $\quad h_load_field \ f \ ref \ h = v;$
 $\quad m' = m(nid := v) \rrbracket$
 $\implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h) \mid$

SignedDivNode:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (SignedDivNode \ nid \ x \ y \ zero \ sb \ nxt);$
 $\quad g \vdash x \simeq xe;$
 $\quad g \vdash y \simeq ye;$

$$\begin{aligned}
& [m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto v1; \\
& [m, p] \vdash ye \mapsto v2; \\
& v = (\text{intval-div } v1 \ v2); \\
& m' = m(\text{nid} := v) \\
\implies & g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nxt}, m', h) \mid
\end{aligned}$$

SignedRemNode:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = (\text{SignedRemNode } \text{nid } x \ y \ \text{zero } sb \ \text{nxt}); \\
& \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe; \\
& \quad g \vdash y \simeq ye; \\
& \quad [m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto v1; \\
& \quad [m, p] \vdash ye \mapsto v2; \\
& \quad v = (\text{intval-mod } v1 \ v2); \\
& \quad m' = m(\text{nid} := v) \\
\implies & g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nxt}, m', h) \mid
\end{aligned}$$

StaticLoadFieldNode:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = (\text{LoadFieldNode } \text{nid } f \ \text{None } \text{nid}'); \\
& \quad h\text{-load-field } f \ \text{None } h = v; \\
& \quad m' = m(\text{nid} := v) \\
\implies & g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m', h) \mid
\end{aligned}$$

StoreFieldNode:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = (\text{StoreFieldNode } \text{nid } f \ \text{newval} - (\text{Some } \text{obj}) \ \text{nid}'); \\
& \quad g \vdash \text{newval} \simeq \text{newvalE}; \\
& \quad g \vdash \text{obj} \simeq \text{objE}; \\
& \quad [m, p] \vdash \text{newvalE} \mapsto \text{val}; \\
& \quad [m, p] \vdash \text{objE} \mapsto \text{ObjRef } \text{ref}; \\
& \quad h' = h\text{-store-field } f \ \text{ref } \text{val } h; \\
& \quad m' = m(\text{nid} := \text{val}) \\
\implies & g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m', h') \mid
\end{aligned}$$

StaticStoreFieldNode:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = (\text{StoreFieldNode } \text{nid } f \ \text{newval} - \text{None } \text{nid}'); \\
& \quad g \vdash \text{newval} \simeq \text{newvalE}; \\
& \quad [m, p] \vdash \text{newvalE} \mapsto \text{val}; \\
& \quad h' = h\text{-store-field } f \ \text{None } \text{val } h; \\
& \quad m' = m(\text{nid} := \text{val}) \\
\implies & g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m', h')
\end{aligned}$$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i * i * i \Rightarrow o * o * o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *step* .

3.3 Interprocedural Semantics

type-synonym *Signature* = *string*

type-synonym *Program* = *Signature* \rightarrow *IRGraph*

inductive *step-top* :: *Program* \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID* \times *MapState* \times *Params*) *list* \times

$FieldRefHeap \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) list \times FieldRefHeap \Rightarrow bool$

$(- \vdash - \longrightarrow - \ 55)$

for P where

Lift:

$\llbracket g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h') \rrbracket$
 $\implies P \vdash ((g, nid, m, p) \# stk, h) \longrightarrow ((g, nid', m', p) \# stk, h') \mid$

InvokeNodeStep:

$\llbracket is-Invoke \ (kind \ g \ nid);$

$callTarget = ir-callTarget \ (kind \ g \ nid);$

$kind \ g \ callTarget = (MethodCallTargetNode \ targetMethod \ arguments);$

$Some \ targetGraph = P \ targetMethod;$

$m' = new-map-state;$

$g \vdash arguments \simeq_L argsE;$

$[m, p] \vdash argsE \mapsto_L p'$

$\implies P \vdash ((g, nid, m, p) \# stk, h) \longrightarrow ((targetGraph, 0, m', p') \# (g, nid, m, p) \# stk, h)$

ReturnNode:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (ReturnNode \ (Some \ expr) \ -);$

$g \vdash expr \simeq e;$

$[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v;$

$cm' = cm(cnid := v);$

$cnid' = (successors-of \ (kind \ cg \ cnid))!0$

$\implies P \vdash ((g, nid, m, p) \# (cg, cnid, cm, cp) \# stk, h) \longrightarrow ((cg, cnid', cm', cp) \# stk, h)$

ReturnNodeVoid:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (ReturnNode \ None \ -);$

$cm' = cm(cnid := (ObjRef \ (Some \ (2048))));$

$cnid' = (successors-of \ (kind \ cg \ cnid))!0$

$\implies P \vdash ((g, nid, m, p) \# (cg, cnid, cm, cp) \# stk, h) \longrightarrow ((cg, cnid', cm', cp) \# stk, h)$

UnwindNode:

$\llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (UnwindNode \ exception);$

$g \vdash exception \simeq exceptionE;$

$[m, p] \vdash exceptionE \mapsto e;$

$kind \ cg \ cnid = (InvokeWithExceptionNode \ - \ - \ - \ - \ - \ exEdge);$

$cm' = cm(cnid := e)$

$\implies P \vdash ((g, nid, m, p) \# (cg, cnid, cm, cp) \# stk, h) \longrightarrow ((cg, exEdge, cm', cp) \# stk, h)$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *step-top* .

3.4 Big-step Execution

type-synonym *Trace* = (*IRGraph* \times *ID* \times *MapState* \times *Params*) *list*

fun *has-return* :: *MapState* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
has-return *m* = (*m* 0 \neq *UndefVal*)

inductive *exec* :: *Program*
 \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID* \times *MapState* \times *Params*) *list* \times *FieldRefHeap*
 \Rightarrow *Trace*
 \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID* \times *MapState* \times *Params*) *list* \times *FieldRefHeap*
 \Rightarrow *Trace*
 \Rightarrow *bool*
 (- \vdash - | - \longrightarrow * - | -)
for *P*
where
 $\llbracket P \vdash (((g, \text{id}, m, p) \# xs), h) \longrightarrow (((g', \text{id}', m', p') \# ys), h'); \neg(\text{has-return } m') \rrbracket$
 $l' = (l @ [(g, \text{id}, m, p)]);$
 $\text{exec } P (((g', \text{id}', m', p') \# ys), h') \text{ } l' \text{ next-state } l''$
 $\implies \text{exec } P (((g, \text{id}, m, p) \# xs), h) \text{ } l \text{ next-state } l''$
 |
 $\llbracket P \vdash (((g, \text{id}, m, p) \# xs), h) \longrightarrow (((g', \text{id}', m', p') \# ys), h'); \text{has-return } m';$
 $l' = (l @ [(g, \text{id}, m, p)]);$
 $\implies \text{exec } P (((g, \text{id}, m, p) \# xs), h) \text{ } l (((g', \text{id}', m', p') \# ys), h') \text{ } l'$
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ as *Exec*) *exec* .

inductive *exec-debug* :: *Program*
 \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID* \times *MapState* \times *Params*) *list* \times *FieldRefHeap*
 \Rightarrow *nat*
 \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID* \times *MapState* \times *Params*) *list* \times *FieldRefHeap*
 \Rightarrow *bool*
 (- $\vdash \longrightarrow$ * - * -)
where
 $\llbracket n > 0;$
 $p \vdash s \longrightarrow s';$
 $\text{exec-debug } p \text{ } s' \text{ } (n - 1) \text{ } s'' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{exec-debug } p \text{ } s \text{ } n \text{ } s'' \mid$
 $\llbracket n = 0 \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{exec-debug } p \ s \ n \ s$
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *exec-debug* .

3.4.1 Heap Testing

definition *p3* :: *Params* **where**
p3 = [*IntVal* 32 3]

values {(*prod.fst*(*prod.snd* (*prod.snd* (*hd* (*prod.fst* *res*)))) 0
| *res*. (λx . *Some* *eg2-sq*) \vdash [(*eg2-sq*, 0, *new-map-state*, *p3*), (*eg2-sq*, 0, *new-map-state*, *p3*)],
new-heap) $\rightarrow^* 2^* \text{res}$ }

definition *field-sq* :: *string* **where**
field-sq = "sq"

definition *eg3-sq* :: *IRGraph* **where**
eg3-sq = *irgraph* [
(0, *StartNode* *None* 4, *VoidStamp*),
(1, *ParameterNode* 0, *default-stamp*),
(3, *MulNode* 1 1, *default-stamp*),
(4, *StoreFieldNode* 4 *field-sq* 3 *None* *None* 5, *VoidStamp*),
(5, *ReturnNode* (*Some* 3) *None*, *default-stamp*)
]

values {*h-load-field* *field-sq* *None* (*prod.snd* *res*)
| *res*. (λx . *Some* *eg3-sq*) \vdash [(*eg3-sq*, 0, *new-map-state*, *p3*), (*eg3-sq*, 0,
new-map-state, *p3*)], *new-heap*) $\rightarrow^* 3^* \text{res}$ }

definition *eg4-sq* :: *IRGraph* **where**
eg4-sq = *irgraph* [
(0, *StartNode* *None* 4, *VoidStamp*),
(1, *ParameterNode* 0, *default-stamp*),
(3, *MulNode* 1 1, *default-stamp*),
(4, *NewInstanceNode* 4 "obj-class" *None* 5, *ObjectStamp* "obj-class" *True* *True*
True),
(5, *StoreFieldNode* 5 *field-sq* 3 *None* (*Some* 4) 6, *VoidStamp*),
(6, *ReturnNode* (*Some* 3) *None*, *default-stamp*)
]

values {*h-load-field* *field-sq* (*Some* 0) (*prod.snd* *res*) | *res*.
(λx . *Some* *eg4-sq*) \vdash [(*eg4-sq*, 0, *new-map-state*, *p3*), (*eg4-sq*, 0, *new-map-state*,
p3)], *new-heap*) $\rightarrow^* 3^* \text{res}$ }

end

3.5 Data-flow Tree Theorems

```

theory IRTreeEvalThms
  imports
    Graph.ValueThms
    IRTreeEval
begin

```

3.5.1 Deterministic Data-flow Evaluation

```

lemma evalDet:
   $[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v_1 \implies$ 
   $[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v_2 \implies$ 
   $v_1 = v_2$ 
  apply (induction arbitrary: v2 rule: evaltree.induct)
  by (elim EvalTreeE; auto)+

```

```

lemma evalAllDet:
   $[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto_L v1 \implies$ 
   $[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto_L v2 \implies$ 
   $v1 = v2$ 
  apply (induction arbitrary: v2 rule: evaltrees.induct)
  apply (elim EvalTreeE; auto)
  using evalDet by force

```

3.5.2 Typing Properties for Integer Evaluation Functions

We use three simple typing properties on integer values: *is_IntVal32*, *is_IntVal64* and the more general *is_IntVal*.

```

lemma unary-eval-not-obj-ref:
  shows unary-eval op x  $\neq$  ObjRef v
  by (cases op; cases x; auto)

```

```

lemma unary-eval-not-obj-str:
  shows unary-eval op x  $\neq$  ObjStr v
  by (cases op; cases x; auto)

```

```

lemma unary-eval-int:
  assumes def: unary-eval op x  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows is_IntVal (unary-eval op x)
  unfolding is_IntVal-def using def
  apply (cases unary-eval op x; auto)
  using unary-eval-not-obj-ref unary-eval-not-obj-str by simp+

```

```

lemma bin-eval-int:
  assumes def: bin-eval op x y ≠ UndefVal
  shows is-IntVal (bin-eval op x y)
  apply (cases op; cases x; cases y)
  unfolding is-IntVal-def using def apply auto
    apply presburger+
    apply (meson bool-to-val.elims)
    apply (meson bool-to-val.elims)
    apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps)+
  by (meson bool-to-val.elims)+

lemma IntVal0:
  (IntVal 32 0) = (new-int 32 0)
  unfolding new-int.simps
  by auto

lemma IntVal1:
  (IntVal 32 1) = (new-int 32 1)
  unfolding new-int.simps
  by auto

lemma bin-eval-new-int:
  assumes def: bin-eval op x y ≠ UndefVal
  shows ∃ b v. (bin-eval op x y) = new-int b v ∧
    b = (if op ∈ binary-fixed-32-ops then 32 else intval-bits x)
  apply (cases op; cases x; cases y)
  unfolding is-IntVal-def using def apply auto
  apply presburger+
  apply (metis take-bit-and)
  apply presburger
  apply (metis take-bit-or)
  apply presburger
  apply (metis take-bit-xor)
  apply presburger
  using IntVal0 IntVal1
  apply (metis bool-to-val.elims new-int.simps)
  apply presburger
  apply (smt (verit) new-int.elims)
  apply (smt (verit, best) new-int.elims)
  apply (metis IntVal0 IntVal1 bool-to-val.elims new-int.simps)
  apply presburger
  apply (metis IntVal0 IntVal1 bool-to-val.elims new-int.simps)
  apply presburger
  apply (metis IntVal0 IntVal1 bool-to-val.elims new-int.simps)
  by meson

lemma int-stamp:

```



```

assumes i: is-IntVal v
shows is-IntegerStamp (constantAsStamp v)
using i unfolding is-IntegerStamp-def is-IntVal-def by auto

```

```

lemma validStampIntConst:
  assumes v = IntVal b ival
  assumes  $0 < b \wedge b \leq 64$ 
  shows valid-stamp (constantAsStamp v)
proof –
  have bnds: fst (bit-bounds b)  $\leq$  int-signed-value b ival  $\wedge$  int-signed-value b ival
 $\leq$  snd (bit-bounds b)
    using assms int-signed-value-bounds
    by presburger
  have s: constantAsStamp v = IntegerStamp b (int-signed-value b ival) (int-signed-value
b ival)
    using assms(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) by blast
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding s valid-stamp.simps
    using assms(2) assms bnds by linarith
qed

```

```

lemma validDefIntConst:
  assumes v: v = IntVal b ival
  assumes  $0 < b \wedge b \leq 64$ 
  assumes take-bit b ival = ival
  shows valid-value v (constantAsStamp v)
proof –
  have bnds: fst (bit-bounds b)  $\leq$  int-signed-value b ival  $\wedge$  int-signed-value b ival
 $\leq$  snd (bit-bounds b)
    using assms int-signed-value-bounds
    by presburger
  have s: constantAsStamp v = IntegerStamp b (int-signed-value b ival) (int-signed-value
b ival)
    using assms(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) by blast
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding s unfolding v unfolding valid-value.simps
    using assms validStampIntConst
    by simp
qed

```

3.5.3 Evaluation Results are Valid

A valid value cannot be *UndefVal*.

```

lemma valid-not-undef:
  assumes a1: valid-value val s
  assumes a2: s  $\neq$  VoidStamp
  shows val  $\neq$  UndefVal

```

```

apply (rule valid-value.elims(1)[of val s True])
using a1 a2 by auto

lemma valid-VoidStamp[elim]:
  shows valid-value val VoidStamp  $\implies$ 
    val = UndefVal
  using valid-value.simps by metis

lemma valid-ObjStamp[elim]:
  shows valid-value val (ObjectStamp klass exact nonNull alwaysNull)  $\implies$ 
    ( $\exists v. \text{val} = \text{ObjRef } v$ )
  using valid-value.simps by (metis val-to-bool.cases)

lemma valid-int[elim]:
  shows valid-value val (IntegerStamp b lo hi)  $\implies$ 
    ( $\exists v. \text{val} = \text{IntVal } b \ v$ )
  using valid-value.elims(2) by fastforce

lemmas valid-value-elim =
  valid-VoidStamp
  valid-ObjStamp
  valid-int

lemma evaltree-not-undef:
  fixes m p e v
  shows ( $[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v$ )  $\implies v \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  apply (induction rule: evaltree.induct)
  using valid-not-undef wf-value-def by auto

lemma leafint:
  assumes ev:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{LeafExpr } i \ (\text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo } \text{hi}) \mapsto \text{val}$ 
  shows  $\exists b \ v. \text{val} = (\text{IntVal } b \ v)$ 

proof –
  have valid-value val (IntegerStamp b lo hi)
  using ev by (rule LeafExprE; simp)
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma default-stamp [simp]: default-stamp = IntegerStamp 32 (–2147483648)
2147483647
using default-stamp-def by auto

lemma valid-value-signed-int-range [simp]:
  assumes valid-value val (IntegerStamp b lo hi)

```

```

assumes  $lo < 0$ 
shows  $\exists v. (val = IntVal\ b\ v \wedge$ 
          $lo \leq int\text{-}signed\text{-}value\ b\ v \wedge$ 
          $int\text{-}signed\text{-}value\ b\ v \leq hi)$ 
using assms valid-int
by (metis valid-value.simps(1))

```

3.5.4 Example Data-flow Optimisations

3.5.5 Monotonicity of Expression Refinement

We prove that each subexpression position is monotonic. That is, optimizing a subexpression anywhere deep inside a top-level expression also optimizes that top-level expression.

Note that we might also be able to do this via reusing Isabelle's *mono* operator (HOL.Orderings theory), proving instantiations like *mono(UnaryExpr op)*, but it is not obvious how to do this for both arguments of the binary expressions.

```

lemma mono-unary:
  assumes  $x \geq x'$ 
  shows  $(UnaryExpr\ op\ x) \geq (UnaryExpr\ op\ x')$ 
  using UnaryExpr assms by auto

```

```

lemma mono-binary:
  assumes  $x \geq x'$ 
  assumes  $y \geq y'$ 
  shows  $(BinaryExpr\ op\ x\ y) \geq (BinaryExpr\ op\ x'\ y')$ 
  using BinaryExpr assms by auto

```

```

lemma never-void:
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  assumes valid-value xv (stamp-expr xe)
  shows  $stamp\text{-}expr\ xe \neq VoidStamp$ 
  using valid-value.simps
  using assms(2) by force

```

```

lemma compatible-trans:
  compatible x y  $\wedge$  compatible y z  $\implies$  compatible x z
  by (cases x; cases y; cases z; simp del: valid-stamp.simps)

```

```

lemma compatible-refl:
  compatible x y  $\implies$  compatible y x
  using compatible.elims(2) by fastforce

```

```

lemma mono-conditional:
  assumes  $c \geq c'$ 
  assumes  $t \geq t'$ 
  assumes  $f \geq f'$ 
  shows  $(\text{ConditionalExpr } c \ t \ f) \geq (\text{ConditionalExpr } c' \ t' \ f')$ 
proof (simp only: le-expr-def; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
  fix  $m \ p \ v$ 
  assume  $a: [m, p] \vdash \text{ConditionalExpr } c \ t \ f \mapsto v$ 
  then obtain  $\text{cond}$  where  $c: [m, p] \vdash c \mapsto \text{cond}$  by auto
  then have  $c': [m, p] \vdash c' \mapsto \text{cond}$  using assms by auto

  define  $\text{branch}$  where  $b: \text{branch} = (\text{if val-to-bool cond then } t \text{ else } f)$ 
  define  $\text{branch}'$  where  $b': \text{branch}' = (\text{if val-to-bool cond then } t' \text{ else } f')$ 
  then have  $\text{beval}: [m, p] \vdash \text{branch} \mapsto v$  using  $a \ b \ c \ \text{evalDet}$  by blast

  from  $\text{beval}$  have  $[m, p] \vdash \text{branch}' \mapsto v$  using assms  $b \ b'$  by auto
  then show  $[m, p] \vdash \text{ConditionalExpr } c' \ t' \ f' \mapsto v$ 
    using  $\text{ConditionalExpr } c' \ b'$ 
    by (simp add: evaltree-not-undef)
qed

```

3.6 Unfolding rules for evaltree quadruples down to bin-eval level

These rewrite rules can be useful when proving optimizations. They support top-down rewriting of each level of the tree into the lower-level *bin_eval* / *unary_eval* level, simply by saying *unfoldingunfold_evaltree*.

```

lemma unfold-const:
  shows  $([m, p] \vdash \text{ConstantExpr } c \mapsto v) = (\text{wf-value } v \wedge v = c)$ 
  by blast

```

```

lemma unfold-binary:
  shows  $([m, p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr } op \ xe \ ye \mapsto val) = (\exists \ x \ y.
    (([m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto x) \wedge
     ([m, p] \vdash ye \mapsto y) \wedge
     (val = \text{bin-eval } op \ x \ y) \wedge
     (val \neq \text{UndefVal}))
    ) \text{ (is } ?L = ?R)$ 
proof (intro iffI)
  assume  $?L$ 
  show  $?R$  by (rule evaltree.cases[OF ?L]; blast+)
next
  assume  $?R$ 
  then obtain  $x \ y$  where  $[m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto x$ 

```

```

    and  $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto y$ 
    and  $val = \text{bin-eval } op \ x \ y$ 
    and  $val \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  by auto
then show ?L
  by (rule BinaryExpr)
qed

```

```

lemma unfold-unary:
  shows  $([m,p] \vdash \text{UnaryExpr } op \ xe \mapsto val)$ 
    =  $(\exists x.$ 
       $(([m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto x) \wedge$ 
         $(val = \text{unary-eval } op \ x) \wedge$ 
         $(val \neq \text{UndefVal})$ 
      )) (is ?L = ?R)
  by auto

```

```

lemmas unfold-evaltree =
  unfold-binary
  unfold-unary

```

3.7 Lemmas about *new__int* and integer eval results.

```

lemma unary-eval-new-int:
  assumes def:  $\text{unary-eval } op \ x \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\exists b \ v. \text{unary-eval } op \ x = \text{new-int } b \ v \wedge$ 
     $b = (\text{if } op \in \text{normal-unary} \text{ then } \text{intval-bits } x \text{ else } \text{ir-resultBits } op)$ 
proof (cases  $op \in \text{normal-unary}$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis def empty-iff insert-iff intval-abs.elims intval-bits.simps intval-logic-negation.elims
      intval-negate.elims intval-not.elims unary-eval.simps(1) unary-eval.simps(2) unary-eval.simps(3)
      unary-eval.simps(4))
  next
  case False
  consider ib ob where  $op = \text{UnaryNarrow } ib \ ob \mid$ 
     $ib \ ob$  where  $op = \text{UnaryZeroExtend } ib \ ob \mid$ 
     $ib \ ob$  where  $op = \text{UnarySignExtend } ib \ ob$ 
  by (metis False IRUnaryOp.exhaust insert-iff)
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases)
  case 1
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis False IRUnaryOp.sel(4) def intval-narrow.elims unary-eval.simps(5))
  next
  case 2
  then show ?thesis

```

```

    by (metis False IRUnaryOp.sel(6) def intval-zero-extend.elims unary-eval.simps(7))
next
  case 3
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis False IRUnaryOp.sel(5) def intval-sign-extend.elims unary-eval.simps(6))
qed
qed

lemma new-int-unused-bits-zero:
  assumes IntVal b ival = new-int b ival0
  shows take-bit b ival = ival
  using assms(1) new-int-take-bits by blast

lemma unary-eval-unused-bits-zero:
  assumes unary-eval op x = IntVal b ival
  shows take-bit b ival = ival
  using assms unary-eval-new-int
  by (metis Value.inject(1) Value.simps(5) new-int.elims new-int-unused-bits-zero)

lemma bin-eval-unused-bits-zero:
  assumes bin-eval op x y = (IntVal b ival)
  shows take-bit b ival = ival
  using assms bin-eval-new-int
  by (metis Value.distinct(1) Value.inject(1) new-int.elims new-int-take-bits)

lemma eval-unused-bits-zero:
  [m,p] ⊢ xe ↦ (IntVal b ix) ⇒ take-bit b ix = ix
proof (induction xe)
  case (UnaryExpr x1 xe)
  then show ?case
    using unary-eval-unused-bits-zero by force
next
  case (BinaryExpr x1 xe1 xe2)
  then show ?case
    using bin-eval-unused-bits-zero by force
next
  case (ConditionalExpr xe1 xe2 xe3)
  then show ?case
    by (metis (full-types) EvalTreeE(3))
next
  case (ParameterExpr i s)
  then have valid-value (p!i) s
    by fastforce
  then show ?case
    by (metis ParameterExprE Value.distinct(7) intval-bits.simps intval-word.simps
    local.ParameterExpr valid-value.elims(2))
next
  case (LeafExpr x1 x2)
  then show ?case

```

```

    by (smt (z3) EvalTreeE(6) Value.simps(11) valid-value.elims(1) valid-value.simps(1))

next
  case (ConstantExpr x)
  then show ?case using wf-value-def
    by (metis EvalTreeE(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1))
next
  case (ConstantVar x)
  then show ?case
    by fastforce
next
  case (VariableExpr x1 x2)
  then show ?case
    by fastforce
qed

```

```

lemma unary-normal-bitsize:
  assumes unary-eval op x = IntVal b ival
  assumes op ∈ normal-unary
  shows ∃ ix. x = IntVal b ix
  apply (cases op)
    prefer 7 using assms apply blast
    prefer 6 using assms apply blast
    prefer 5 using assms apply blast
  using Value.distinct(1) Value.sel(1) assms(1) new-int.simps unary-eval.simps
    intval-abs.elims intval-negate.elims intval-not.elims intval-logic-negation.elims
  apply metis+
done

```

```

lemma unary-not-normal-bitsize:
  assumes unary-eval op x = IntVal b ival
  assumes op ∉ normal-unary
  shows b = ir-resultBits op ∧ 0 < b ∧ b ≤ 64
  apply (cases op)
  using assms apply blast+
    apply (metis IRUnaryOp.sel(4) Value.distinct(1) Value.sel(1) assms(1) int-
      val-narrow.elims intval-narrow-ok new-int.simps unary-eval.simps(5))
    apply (smt (verit) IRUnaryOp.sel(5) Value.distinct(1) Value.sel(1) assms(1)
      intval-sign-extend.elims new-int.simps order-less-le-trans unary-eval.simps(6))
    apply (metis IRUnaryOp.sel(6) Value.distinct(1) assms(1) intval-bits.simps int-
      val-zero-extend.elims linorder-not-less neq0-conv new-int.simps unary-eval.simps(7))
  done

```

```

lemma unary-eval-bitsize:
  assumes unary-eval op x = IntVal b ival
  assumes 2: x = IntVal bx ix
  assumes 0 < bx ∧ bx ≤ 64

```

```

  shows  $0 < b \wedge b \leq 64$ 
proof (cases op  $\in$  normal-unary)
  case True
  then obtain tmp where unary-eval op x = new-int bx tmp
    by (cases op; simp; auto simp: 2)
  then show ?thesis
    using assms by simp
next
  case False
  then obtain tmp where unary-eval op x = new-int b tmp  $\wedge 0 < b \wedge b \leq 64$ 
    apply (cases op; simp; auto simp: 2)
    apply (metis 2 Value.inject(1) Value.simps(5) assms(1) intval-narrow.simps(1)
      intval-narrow-ok new-int.simps unary-eval.simps(5))
    apply (metis 2 Value.distinct(1) Value.inject(1) assms(1) bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum
      diff-is-0-eq intval-sign-extend.elims new-int.simps unary-eval.simps(6) zero-less-diff)
    by (smt (verit, del-ists) 2 Value.simps(5) assms(1) intval-bits.simps int-
      val-zero-extend.simps(1) new-int.simps order-less-le-trans unary-eval.simps(7))
  then show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma bin-eval-inputs-are-ints:
  assumes bin-eval op x y = IntVal b ix
  obtains xb yb xi yi where x = IntVal xb xi  $\wedge$  y = IntVal yb yi
proof –
  have bin-eval op x y  $\neq$  UndefVal
    by (simp add: assms)
  then show ?thesis
    using assms apply (cases op; cases x; cases y; simp)
    using that by blast+
qed

```

```

lemma eval-bits-1-64:
   $[m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto (\text{IntVal } b \text{ ix}) \implies 0 < b \wedge b \leq 64$ 
proof (induction xe arbitrary: b ix)
  case (UnaryExpr op x2)
  then obtain xv where
    xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x2 \mapsto xv$   $\wedge$ 
    IntVal b ix = unary-eval op xv
    using unfold-binary by auto
  then have b = (if op  $\in$  normal-unary then intval-bits xv else ir-resultBits op)
    using unary-eval-new-int
    by (metis Value.disc(1) Value.discI(1) Value.sel(1) new-int.simps)
  then show ?case
    by (metis xv UnaryExpr.IH unary-normal-bitsize unary-not-normal-bitsize)
next

```



```

case (BinaryExpr op x y)
then obtain xv yv where
  xy: ( $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ )  $\wedge$ 
    ( $[m,p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ )  $\wedge$ 
    IntVal b ix = bin-eval op xv yv
  using unfold-binary by auto
then have def: bin-eval op xv yv  $\neq$  UndefVal and xv: xv  $\neq$  UndefVal and yv  $\neq$ 
UndefVal
  using evaltree-not-undef xy by (force, blast, blast)
then have b = (if op  $\in$  binary-fixed-32-ops then 32 else intval-bits xv)
  by (metis xy intval-bits.simps new-int.simps bin-eval-new-int)
then show ?case
  by (metis BinaryExpr.IH(1) Value.distinct(7) Value.distinct(9) xv bin-eval-inputs-are-ints
intval-bits.elims le-add-same-cancel1 less-or-eq-imp-le numeral-Bit0 xy zero-less-numeral)
next
  case (ConditionalExpr xe1 xe2 xe3)
  then show ?case
    by (metis (full-types) EvalTreeE(3))
next
  case (ParameterExpr x1 x2)
  then show ?case
    using ParameterExprE intval-bits.simps valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.elims(2)
valid-value.simps(17)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting))
next
  case (LeafExpr x1 x2)
  then show ?case
    by (smt (z3) EvalTreeE(6) Value.distinct(7) Value.inject(1) valid-stamp.simps(1)
valid-value.elims(1))
next
  case (ConstantExpr x)
  then show ?case using wf-value-def
    by (metis EvalTreeE(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1))
next
  case (ConstantVar x)
  then show ?case
    by blast
next
  case (VariableExpr x1 x2)
  then show ?case
    by blast
qed

```

lemma *unfold-binary-width*:

```

assumes op  $\notin$  binary-fixed-32-ops  $\wedge$  op  $\notin$  binary-shift-ops
shows ( $[m,p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr } op \ xe \ ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ val$ ) = ( $\exists \ x \ y.$ 
  ( $[m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ x$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ y$ )  $\wedge$ 

```

```

      (IntVal b val = bin-eval op (IntVal b x) (IntVal b y)) ∧
      (IntVal b val ≠ UndefVal)
    )) (is ?L = ?R)
proof (intro iffI)
  assume 3: ?L
  show ?R apply (rule evaltree.cases[OF 3])
    apply force+ apply auto[1]
  using assms apply (cases op; auto)
    apply (smt (verit) intval-add.elims Value.inject(1))
  using intval-mul.elims Value.inject(1)
    apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps)
  using intval-sub.elims Value.inject(1)
    apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps)
  using intval-and.elims Value.inject(1)
    apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-and)
  using intval-or.elims Value.inject(1)
    apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-or)
  using intval-xor.elims Value.inject(1)
    apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-xor)
  by blast

next
  assume R: ?R
  then obtain x y where [m,p] ⊢ xe ↦ IntVal b x
    and [m,p] ⊢ ye ↦ IntVal b y
    and new-int b val = bin-eval op (IntVal b x) (IntVal b y)
    and new-int b val ≠ UndefVal
    using bin-eval-unused-bits-zero by force
  then show ?L
    using R by blast
qed

end

```

3.8 Tree to Graph Theorems

```

theory TreeToGraphThms
imports
  IRTreeEvalThms
  IRGraphFrames
  HOL-Eisbach.Eisbach
  HOL-Eisbach.Eisbach-Tools
begin

```

3.8.1 Extraction and Evaluation of Expression Trees is Deterministic.

First, we prove some extra rules that relate each type of IRNode to the corresponding IRExp type that 'rep' will produce. These are very helpful

for proving that 'rep' is deterministic.

named-theorems *rep*

lemma *rep-constant* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = ConstantNode\ c \implies$
 $e = ConstantExpr\ c$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-parameter* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = ParameterNode\ i \implies$
 $(\exists\ s. e = ParameterExpr\ i\ s)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-conditional* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = ConditionalNode\ c\ t\ f \implies$
 $(\exists\ ce\ te\ fe. e = ConditionalExpr\ ce\ te\ fe)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-abs* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = AbsNode\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe. e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ xe)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-not* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = NotNode\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe. e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryNot\ xe)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-negate* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = NegateNode\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe. e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryNeg\ xe)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-logicnegation* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = LogicNegationNode\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe. e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryLogicNegation\ xe)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-add* [*rep*]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = AddNode\ x\ y \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe\ ye. e = BinaryExpr\ BinAdd\ xe\ ye)$

by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-sub* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{SubNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinSub } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-mul* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{MulNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinMul } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-and* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{AndNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinAnd } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-or* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{OrNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinOr } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-xor* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{XorNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinXor } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-short-circuit-or* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{ShortCircuitOrNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinShortCircuitOr } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-left-shift* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{LeftShiftNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinLeftShift } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-right-shift* [*rep*]:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{RightShiftNode } x \ y \implies$
 $(\exists xe \ ye. \ e = \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinRightShift } xe \ ye)$
by (*induction rule: rep.induct; auto*)

lemma *rep-unsigned-right-shift* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = UnsignedRightShiftNode\ x\ y \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe\ ye. e = BinaryExpr\ BinURightShift\ xe\ ye)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-integer-below* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = IntegerBelowNode\ x\ y \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe\ ye. e = BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerBelow\ xe\ ye)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-integer-equals* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = IntegerEqualsNode\ x\ y \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe\ ye. e = BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ xe\ ye)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-integer-less-than* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = IntegerLessThanNode\ x\ y \implies$
 $(\exists\ xe\ ye. e = BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerLessThan\ xe\ ye)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-narrow* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = NarrowNode\ ib\ rb\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ x. e = UnaryExpr\ (UnaryNarrow\ ib\ rb)\ x)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-sign-extend* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = SignExtendNode\ ib\ rb\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ x. e = UnaryExpr\ (UnarySignExtend\ ib\ rb)\ x)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-zero-extend* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $kind\ g\ n = ZeroExtendNode\ ib\ rb\ x \implies$
 $(\exists\ x. e = UnaryExpr\ (UnaryZeroExtend\ ib\ rb)\ x)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

lemma *rep-load-field* [rep]:

$g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$
 $is-preevaluated\ (kind\ g\ n) \implies$
 $(\exists\ s. e = LeafExpr\ n\ s)$
by (induction rule: *rep.induct*; *auto*)

```

lemma rep-ref [rep]:
  g ⊢ n ≃ e ⇒
    kind g n = RefNode n' ⇒
      g ⊢ n' ≃ e
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)

```

```

method solve-det uses node =
  (match node in kind - - = node - for node ⇒
    ⟨match rep in r: - ⇒ - = node - ⇒ - ⇒
      ⟨match IRNode.inject in i: (node - = node -) = - ⇒
        ⟨match RepE in e: - ⇒ (∧x. - = node x ⇒ -) ⇒ - ⇒
          ⟨match IRNode.distinct in d: node - ≠ RefNode - ⇒
            ⟨metis i e r d⟩⟩⟩⟩ |
    match node in kind - - = node - - for node ⇒
      ⟨match rep in r: - ⇒ - = node - - ⇒ - ⇒
        ⟨match IRNode.inject in i: (node - - = node - -) = - ⇒
          ⟨match RepE in e: - ⇒ (∧x y. - = node x y ⇒ -) ⇒ - ⇒
            ⟨match IRNode.distinct in d: node - - ≠ RefNode - ⇒
              ⟨metis i e r d⟩⟩⟩⟩ |
    match node in kind - - = node - - - for node ⇒
      ⟨match rep in r: - ⇒ - = node - - - ⇒ - ⇒
        ⟨match IRNode.inject in i: (node - - - = node - - -) = - ⇒
          ⟨match RepE in e: - ⇒ (∧x y z. - = node x y z ⇒ -) ⇒ - ⇒
            ⟨match IRNode.distinct in d: node - - - ≠ RefNode - ⇒
              ⟨metis i e r d⟩⟩⟩⟩ |
    match node in kind - - = node - - - for node ⇒
      ⟨match rep in r: - ⇒ - = node - - - ⇒ - ⇒
        ⟨match IRNode.inject in i: (node - - - = node - - -) = - ⇒
          ⟨match RepE in e: - ⇒ (∧x. - = node - - x ⇒ -) ⇒ - ⇒
            ⟨match IRNode.distinct in d: node - - - ≠ RefNode - ⇒
              ⟨metis i e r d⟩⟩⟩⟩)

```

Now we can prove that 'rep' and 'eval', and their list versions, are deterministic.

```

lemma repDet:
  shows (g ⊢ n ≃ e1) ⇒ (g ⊢ n ≃ e2) ⇒ e1 = e2
proof (induction arbitrary: e2 rule: rep.induct)
  case (ConstantNode n c)
  then show ?case using rep-constant by auto
next
  case (ParameterNode n i s)
  then show ?case
    by (metis IRNode.disc(2685) ParameterNodeE is-RefNode-def rep-parameter)
next
  case (ConditionalNode n c t f ce te fe)
  then show ?case
    using IRNode.distinct(593)
    using IRNode.inject(6) ConditionalNodeE rep-conditional

```

```

    by metis
next
  case (AbsNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: AbsNode)
next
  case (NotNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: NotNode)
next
  case (NegateNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: NegateNode)
next
  case (LogicNegationNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: LogicNegationNode)
next
  case (AddNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: AddNode)
next
  case (MulNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: MulNode)
next
  case (SubNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: SubNode)
next
  case (AndNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: AndNode)
next
  case (OrNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: OrNode)
next
  case (XorNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: XorNode)
next
  case (ShortCircuitOrNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: ShortCircuitOrNode)
next
  case (LeftShiftNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: LeftShiftNode)

```

```

next
  case (RightShiftNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: RightShiftNode)
next
  case (UnsignedRightShiftNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: UnsignedRightShiftNode)
next
  case (IntegerBelowNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: IntegerBelowNode)
next
  case (IntegerEqualsNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: IntegerEqualsNode)
next
  case (IntegerLessThanNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: IntegerLessThanNode)
next
  case (NarrowNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (metis IRNode.distinct(2203) IRNode.inject(28) NarrowNodeE rep-narrow)
next
  case (SignExtendNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (metis IRNode.distinct(2599) IRNode.inject(39) SignExtendNodeE rep-sign-extend)
next
  case (ZeroExtendNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (metis IRNode.distinct(2753) IRNode.inject(50) ZeroExtendNodeE rep-zero-extend)
next
  case (LeafNode n s)
  then show ?case using rep-load-field LeafNodeE
    by (metis is-preevaluated.simps(53))
next
  case (RefNode n')
  then show ?case
    using rep-ref by blast
qed

lemma repAllDet:
   $g \vdash xs \simeq_L e1 \implies$ 
   $g \vdash xs \simeq_L e2 \implies$ 
   $e1 = e2$ 
proof (induction arbitrary: e2 rule: replist.induct)
  case RepNil
  then show ?case

```



```

    using replist.cases by auto
next
  case (RepCons x xe xs xse)
  then show ?case
    by (metis list.distinct(1) list.sel(1) list.sel(3) repDet replist.cases)
qed

```

```

lemma encodeEvalDet:
  [g,m,p] ⊢ e ↦ v1 ⟹
  [g,m,p] ⊢ e ↦ v2 ⟹
  v1 = v2
by (metis encodeeval-def evalDet repDet)

```

```

lemma graphDet: ([g,m,p] ⊢ n ↦ v1) ∧ ([g,m,p] ⊢ n ↦ v2) ⟹ v1 = v2
using encodeEvalDet by blast

```

3.8.2 Monotonicity of Graph Refinement

Lift refinement monotonicity to graph level. Hopefully these shouldn't really be required.

```

lemma mono-abs:
  assumes kind g1 n = AbsNode x ∧ kind g2 n = AbsNode x
  assumes (g1 ⊢ x ≃ xe1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ x ≃ xe2)
  assumes xe1 ≥ xe2
  assumes (g1 ⊢ n ≃ e1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ n ≃ e2)
  shows e1 ≥ e2
by (metis AbsNode assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mono-unary repDet)

```

```

lemma mono-not:
  assumes kind g1 n = NotNode x ∧ kind g2 n = NotNode x
  assumes (g1 ⊢ x ≃ xe1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ x ≃ xe2)
  assumes xe1 ≥ xe2
  assumes (g1 ⊢ n ≃ e1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ n ≃ e2)
  shows e1 ≥ e2
by (metis NotNode assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mono-unary repDet)

```

```

lemma mono-negate:
  assumes kind g1 n = NegateNode x ∧ kind g2 n = NegateNode x
  assumes (g1 ⊢ x ≃ xe1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ x ≃ xe2)
  assumes xe1 ≥ xe2
  assumes (g1 ⊢ n ≃ e1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ n ≃ e2)
  shows e1 ≥ e2
by (metis NegateNode assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) assms(4) mono-unary repDet)

```

```

lemma mono-logic-negation:
  assumes kind g1 n = LogicNegationNode x ∧ kind g2 n = LogicNegationNode x
  assumes (g1 ⊢ x ≃ xe1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ x ≃ xe2)
  assumes xe1 ≥ xe2
  assumes (g1 ⊢ n ≃ e1) ∧ (g2 ⊢ n ≃ e2)

```

shows $e1 \geq e2$
by (*metis LogicNegationNode* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *assms(3)* *assms(4)* *mono-unary* *repDet*)

lemma *mono-narrow*:

assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{NarrowNode } ib \ rb \ x \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{NarrowNode } ib \ rb \ x$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$
assumes $xe1 \geq xe2$
assumes $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$
shows $e1 \geq e2$
using *assms* *mono-unary* *repDet* *NarrowNode*
by *metis*

lemma *mono-sign-extend*:

assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{SignExtendNode } ib \ rb \ x \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{SignExtendNode } ib \ rb \ x$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$
assumes $xe1 \geq xe2$
assumes $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$
shows $e1 \geq e2$
by (*metis SignExtendNode* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *assms(3)* *assms(4)* *mono-unary* *repDet*)

lemma *mono-zero-extend*:

assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{ZeroExtendNode } ib \ rb \ x \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{ZeroExtendNode } ib \ rb \ x$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$
assumes $xe1 \geq xe2$
assumes $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$
shows $e1 \geq e2$
using *assms* *mono-unary* *repDet* *ZeroExtendNode*
by *metis*

lemma *mono-conditional-graph*:

assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{ConditionalNode } c \ t \ f \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{ConditionalNode } c \ t \ f$
assumes $(g1 \vdash c \simeq ce1) \wedge (g2 \vdash c \simeq ce2)$
assumes $(g1 \vdash t \simeq te1) \wedge (g2 \vdash t \simeq te2)$
assumes $(g1 \vdash f \simeq fe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash f \simeq fe2)$
assumes $ce1 \geq ce2 \wedge te1 \geq te2 \wedge fe1 \geq fe2$
assumes $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$
shows $e1 \geq e2$
using *ConditionalNodeE* *IRNode.inject(6)* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *assms(3)* *assms(4)* *assms(5)* *assms(6)* *mono-conditional* *repDet* *rep-conditional*
by (*smt* (*verit*, *best*) *ConditionalNode*)

lemma *mono-add*:

assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{AddNode } x \ y \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{AddNode } x \ y$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$

```

assumes ( $g1 \vdash y \simeq ye1$ )  $\wedge$  ( $g2 \vdash y \simeq ye2$ )
assumes  $xe1 \geq xe2 \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
assumes ( $g1 \vdash n \simeq e1$ )  $\wedge$  ( $g2 \vdash n \simeq e2$ )
shows  $e1 \geq e2$ 
using mono-binary assms AddNodeE IRNode.inject(2) repDet rep-add
by (metis IRNode.distinct(205))

```

lemma *mono-mul*:

```

assumes  $kind\ g1\ n = MulNode\ x\ y \wedge kind\ g2\ n = MulNode\ x\ y$ 
assumes ( $g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1$ )  $\wedge$  ( $g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2$ )
assumes ( $g1 \vdash y \simeq ye1$ )  $\wedge$  ( $g2 \vdash y \simeq ye2$ )
assumes  $xe1 \geq xe2 \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
assumes ( $g1 \vdash n \simeq e1$ )  $\wedge$  ( $g2 \vdash n \simeq e2$ )
shows  $e1 \geq e2$ 
using mono-binary assms IRNode.inject(27) MulNodeE repDet rep-mul
by (smt (verit, best) MulNode)

```

lemma *term-graph-evaluation*:

```

( $g \vdash n \sqsubseteq e$ )  $\implies$  ( $\forall\ m\ p\ v . ([m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v) \longrightarrow ([g,m,p] \vdash n \mapsto v)$ )
unfolding graph-represents-expression-def apply auto
by (meson encodeeval-def)

```

lemma *encodes-contains*:

```

 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$ 
 $kind\ g\ n \neq NoNode$ 
apply (induction rule: rep.induct)
apply (match IRNode.distinct in e: ?n  $\neq$  NoNode  $\implies$ 
 $\langle presburger\ add: e \rangle +$ 
apply force
by fastforce

```

lemma *no-encoding*:

```

assumes  $n \notin ids\ g$ 
shows  $\neg(g \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
using assms apply simp apply (rule notI) by (induction e; simp add: en-
codes-contains)

```

lemma *not-excluded-keep-type*:

```

assumes  $n \in ids\ g1$ 
assumes  $n \notin excluded$ 
assumes ( $excluded \sqsubseteq as-set\ g1$ )  $\subseteq as-set\ g2$ 
shows  $kind\ g1\ n = kind\ g2\ n \wedge stamp\ g1\ n = stamp\ g2\ n$ 
using assms unfolding as-set-def domain-subtraction-def by blast

```

method *metis-node-eq-unary* **for** $node :: 'a \Rightarrow IRNode =$

```

(match IRNode.inject in i: (node - = node -) = -  $\implies$ 
 $\langle metis\ i \rangle$ )

```

method *metis-node-eq-binary* **for** $node :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow IRNode =$

```

(match IRNode.inject in i: (node - - = node - -) = - =>
  ⟨metis i⟩)
method metis-node-eq-ternary for node :: 'a => 'a => 'a => IRNode =
  (match IRNode.inject in i: (node - - - = node - - -) = - =>
    ⟨metis i⟩)

```

3.8.3 Lift Data-flow Tree Refinement to Graph Refinement

```

theorem graph-semantic-preservation:
  assumes a:  $e1' \geq e2'$ 
  assumes b:  $(\{n'\} \trianglelefteq \text{as-set } g1) \subseteq \text{as-set } g2$ 
  assumes c:  $g1 \vdash n' \simeq e1'$ 
  assumes d:  $g2 \vdash n' \simeq e2'$ 
  shows graph-refinement  $g1\ g2$ 
  unfolding graph-refinement-def apply rule
  apply (metis b d ids-some no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type singleton-iff sub-
    setI)
  apply (rule allI) apply (rule impI) apply (rule allI) apply (rule impI)
  unfolding graph-represents-expression-def
proof -
  fix n e1
  assume e:  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  assume f:  $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1)$ 

  show  $\exists e2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2) \wedge e1 \geq e2$ 
  proof (cases  $n = n'$ )
    case True
      have g:  $e1 = e1'$  using c f True repDet by simp
      have h:  $(g2 \vdash n \simeq e2') \wedge e1' \geq e2'$ 
        using True a d by blast
      then show ?thesis
        using g by blast
    next
      case False
      have  $n \notin \{n'\}$ 
        using False by simp
      then have i:  $\text{kind } g1\ n = \text{kind } g2\ n \wedge \text{stamp } g1\ n = \text{stamp } g2\ n$ 
        using not-excluded-keep-type
        using b e by presburger
      show ?thesis using f i
  proof (induction e1)
    case (ConstantNode n c)
      then show ?case
        by (metis eq-refl rep.ConstantNode)
    next
      case (ParameterNode n i s)
      then show ?case
        by (metis eq-refl rep.ParameterNode)
  next

```

```

case (ConditionalNode n c t f ce1 te1 fe1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ ConditionalExpr ce1 te1 fe1 using f ConditionalNode
  by (simp add: ConditionalNode.hyps(2) rep.ConditionalNode)
obtain cn tn fn where l: kind g1 n = ConditionalNode cn tn fn
  using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mc: g1 ⊢ cn ≃ ce1
  using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have mt: g1 ⊢ tn ≃ te1
  using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
from l have mf: g1 ⊢ fn ≃ fe1
  using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(4) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof -
  have g1 ⊢ cn ≃ ce1 using mc by simp
  have g1 ⊢ tn ≃ te1 using mt by simp
  have g1 ⊢ fn ≃ fe1 using mf by simp
  have cer: ∃ ce2. (g2 ⊢ cn ≃ ce2) ∧ ce1 ≥ ce2
    using ConditionalNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-ternary ConditionalNode)
  have ter: ∃ te2. (g2 ⊢ tn ≃ te2) ∧ te1 ≥ te2
    using ConditionalNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
    singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-ternary ConditionalNode)
  have ∃ fe2. (g2 ⊢ fn ≃ fe2) ∧ fe1 ≥ fe2
    using ConditionalNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
    singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-ternary ConditionalNode)
  then have ∃ ce2 te2 fe2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ ConditionalExpr ce2 te2 fe2) ∧
    ConditionalExpr ce1 te1 fe1 ≥ ConditionalExpr ce2 te2 fe2
    using ConditionalNode.premis l rep.ConditionalNode cer ter
    by (smt (verit) mono-conditional)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (AbsNode n x xe1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryAbs xe1 using f AbsNode
  by (simp add: AbsNode.hyps(2) rep.AbsNode)
obtain xn where l: kind g1 n = AbsNode xn
  using AbsNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have m: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
  using AbsNode.hyps(1) AbsNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof (cases xn = n')
case True
  then have n: xe1 = e1' using c m repDet by simp
  then have ev: g2 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryAbs e2' using AbsNode.hyps(1)
l m n

```

```

    using AbsNode.premis True d rep.AbsNode by simp
  then have r: UnaryExpr UnaryAbs e1' ≥ UnaryExpr UnaryAbs e2'
    by (meson a mono-unary)
  then show ?thesis using ev r
    by (metis n)
next
case False
have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using m by simp
have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
  using AbsNode
using False b encodes-contains l not-excluded-keep-type not-in-g singleton-iff
by (metis-node-eq-unary AbsNode)
then have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryAbs xe2) ∧ UnaryExpr
UnaryAbs xe1 ≥ UnaryExpr UnaryAbs xe2
  by (metis AbsNode.premis l mono-unary rep.AbsNode)
then show ?thesis
  by meson
qed
next
case (NotNode n x xe1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryNot xe1 using f NotNode
  by (simp add: NotNode.hyps(2) rep.NotNode)
obtain xn where l: kind g1 n = NotNode xn
  using NotNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have m: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
  using NotNode.hyps(1) NotNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof (cases xn = n')
case True
then have n: xe1 = e1' using c m repDet by simp
then have ev: g2 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryNot e2' using NotNode.hyps(1)
l m n
  using NotNode.premis True d rep.NotNode by simp
then have r: UnaryExpr UnaryNot e1' ≥ UnaryExpr UnaryNot e2'
  by (meson a mono-unary)
then show ?thesis using ev r
  by (metis n)
next
case False
have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using m by simp
have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
  using NotNode
using False i b l not-excluded-keep-type singletonD no-encoding
by (metis-node-eq-unary NotNode)
then have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryNot xe2) ∧ UnaryExpr
UnaryNot xe1 ≥ UnaryExpr UnaryNot xe2
  by (metis NotNode.premis l mono-unary rep.NotNode)
then show ?thesis
  by meson

```

```

qed
next
case (NegateNode n x xe1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg xe1}$  using f NegateNode
by (simp add: NegateNode.hyps(2) rep.NegateNode)
obtain xn where l: kind g1 n = NegateNode xn
using NegateNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have m:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
using NegateNode.hyps(1) NegateNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof (cases xn = n')
case True
then have n:  $xe1 = e1'$  using c m repDet by simp
then have ev:  $g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg e2'}$  using NegateNode.hyps(1)
l m n
using NegateNode.premis True d rep.NegateNode by simp
then have r:  $\text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg e1'} \geq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg e2'}$ 
by (meson a mono-unary)
then show ?thesis using ev r
by (metis n)
next
case False
have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using m by simp
have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
using NegateNode
using False i b l not-excluded-keep-type singletonD no-encoding
by (metis node-eq-unary NegateNode)
then have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg xe2}) \wedge \text{UnaryExpr}$ 
UnaryNeg xe1  $\geq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg xe2}$ 
by (metis NegateNode.premis l mono-unary rep.NegateNode)
then show ?thesis
by meson
qed
next
case (LogicNegationNode n x xe1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation xe1}$  using f LogicNegationNode
by (simp add: LogicNegationNode.hyps(2) rep.LogicNegationNode)
obtain xn where l: kind g1 n = LogicNegationNode xn
using LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have m:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
using LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) LogicNegationNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof (cases xn = n')
case True
then have n:  $xe1 = e1'$  using c m repDet by simp
then have ev:  $g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation e2'}$  using LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) l m n
using LogicNegationNode.premis True d rep.LogicNegationNode by simp

```

```

    then have r: UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation e1' ≥ UnaryExpr UnaryLog-
icNegation e2'
      by (meson a mono-unary)
    then show ?thesis using ev r
      by (metis n)
  next
    case False
    have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using m by simp
    have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
      using LogicNegationNode
      using False i b l not-excluded-keep-type singletonD no-encoding
      by (metis-node-eq-unary LogicNegationNode)
    then have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation xe2) ∧
UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation xe1 ≥ UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation xe2
      by (metis LogicNegationNode.prem1 mono-unary rep.LogicNegationNode)
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
  case (AddNode n x y xe1 ye1)
  have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinAdd xe1 ye1 using f AddNode
    by (simp add: AddNode.hyps(2) rep.AddNode)
  obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = AddNode xn yn
    using AddNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have mx: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
    using AddNode.hyps(1) AddNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  from l have my: g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1
    using AddNode.hyps(1) AddNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using mx by simp
    have g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1 using my by simp
    have xer: ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
      using AddNode
      using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary AddNode)
    have ∃ ye2. (g2 ⊢ yn ≃ ye2) ∧ ye1 ≥ ye2
      using AddNode
      using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary AddNode)
    then have ∃ xe2 ye2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinAdd xe2 ye2) ∧ BinaryExpr
BinAdd xe1 ye1 ≥ BinaryExpr BinAdd xe2 ye2
      by (metis AddNode.prem1 mono-binary rep.AddNode xer)
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
  case (MulNode n x y xe1 ye1)
  have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinMul xe1 ye1 using f MulNode

```



```

    by (simp add: MulNode.hyps(2) rep.MulNode)
  obtain  $xn\ yn$  where  $l$ : kind  $g1\ n = \text{MulNode } xn\ yn$ 
    using MulNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have  $mx$ :  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using MulNode.hyps(1) MulNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  from  $l$  have  $my$ :  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
    using MulNode.hyps(1) MulNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
    have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
    have  $xer$ :  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using MulNode
      using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary MulNode)
    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
      using MulNode
      using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary MulNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinMul } xe2\ ye2) \wedge \text{BinaryExpr}$ 
       $\text{BinMul } xe1\ ye1 \geq \text{BinaryExpr BinMul } xe2\ ye2$ 
      by (metis MulNode.premis  $l$  mono-binary rep.MulNode  $xer$ )
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
case (SubNode  $n\ x\ y\ xe1\ ye1$ )
  have  $k$ :  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinSub } xe1\ ye1$  using  $f$  SubNode
    by (simp add: SubNode.hyps(2) rep.SubNode)
  obtain  $xn\ yn$  where  $l$ : kind  $g1\ n = \text{SubNode } xn\ yn$ 
    using SubNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have  $mx$ :  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using SubNode.hyps(1) SubNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  from  $l$  have  $my$ :  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
    using SubNode.hyps(1) SubNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
    have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
    have  $xer$ :  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using SubNode
      using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary SubNode)
    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
      using SubNode  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary SubNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinSub } xe2\ ye2) \wedge \text{BinaryExpr}$ 
       $\text{BinSub } xe1\ ye1 \geq \text{BinaryExpr BinSub } xe2\ ye2$ 
      by (metis SubNode.premis  $l$  mono-binary rep.SubNode  $xer$ )
  
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    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
case (AndNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } xe1 \ ye1$  using f AndNode
  by (simp add: AndNode.hyps(2) rep.AndNode)
obtain xn yn where l:  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{AndNode } xn \ yn$ 
  using AndNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
  using AndNode.hyps(1) AndNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my:  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
  using AndNode.hyps(1) AndNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof -
  have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using mx by simp
  have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using my by simp
  have xer:  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
    using AndNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary AndNode)
  have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
    using AndNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
    singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary AndNode)
  then have  $\exists xe2 \ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } xe2 \ ye2) \wedge \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } xe1 \ ye1 \geq \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } xe2 \ ye2$ 
    by (metis AndNode.prem1 l mono-binary rep.AndNode xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
  qed
next
case (OrNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinOr } xe1 \ ye1$  using f OrNode
  by (simp add: OrNode.hyps(2) rep.OrNode)
obtain xn yn where l:  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{OrNode } xn \ yn$ 
  using OrNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
  using OrNode.hyps(1) OrNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my:  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
  using OrNode.hyps(1) OrNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof -
  have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using mx by simp
  have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using my by simp
  have xer:  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
    using OrNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary OrNode)

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    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
    using OrNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary OrNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2 ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr BinOr xe2 ye2) \wedge BinaryExpr$ 
    BinOr xe1 ye1  $\geq BinaryExpr BinOr xe2 ye2$ 
    by (metis OrNode.premis l mono-binary rep.OrNode xer)
    then show ?thesis
    by meson
  qed
next
case (XorNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr BinXor xe1 ye1$  using f XorNode
by (simp add: XorNode.hyps(2) rep.XorNode)
obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = XorNode xn yn
using XorNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
using XorNode.hyps(1) XorNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my:  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
using XorNode.hyps(1) XorNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof -
  have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using mx by simp
  have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using my by simp
  have xer:  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
  using XorNode
  using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
  by (metis-node-eq-binary XorNode)
  have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
  using XorNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
  singletonD
  by (metis-node-eq-binary XorNode)
  then have  $\exists xe2 ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr BinXor xe2 ye2) \wedge BinaryExpr$ 
  BinXor xe1 ye1  $\geq BinaryExpr BinXor xe2 ye2$ 
  by (metis XorNode.premis l mono-binary rep.XorNode xer)
  then show ?thesis
  by meson
qed
next
case (ShortCircuitOrNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr BinShortCircuitOr xe1 ye1$  using f ShortCir-
cuitOrNode
by (simp add: ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(2) rep.ShortCircuitOrNode)
obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = ShortCircuitOrNode xn yn
using ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
using ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(1) ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my:  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
using ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(1) ShortCircuitOrNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
then show ?case

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proof –
  have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
  have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
  have  $xer: \exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
    using ShortCircuitOrNode
    using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary ShortCircuitOrNode)
  have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
    using ShortCircuitOrNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type
repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary ShortCircuitOrNode)
  then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinShortCircuitOr\ xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
BinaryExpr BinShortCircuitOr xe1 ye1  $\geq BinaryExpr BinShortCircuitOr xe2 ye2$ 
    by (metis ShortCircuitOrNode.premis l mono-binary rep.ShortCircuitOrNode
xer)
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
  case (LeftShiftNode n x y xe1 ye1)
  have  $k: g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinLeftShift\ xe1\ ye1$  using  $f$  LeftShiftNode
    by (simp add: LeftShiftNode.hyps(2) rep.LeftShiftNode)
  obtain  $xn\ yn$  where  $l: kind\ g1\ n = LeftShiftNode\ xn\ yn$ 
    using LeftShiftNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have  $mx: g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using LeftShiftNode.hyps(1) LeftShiftNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  from  $l$  have  $my: g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
    using LeftShiftNode.hyps(1) LeftShiftNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
    proof –
      have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
      have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
      have  $xer: \exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
        using LeftShiftNode
        using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
        by (metis-node-eq-binary LeftShiftNode)
      have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
        using LeftShiftNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
singletonD
        by (metis-node-eq-binary LeftShiftNode)
      then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinLeftShift\ xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
BinaryExpr BinLeftShift xe1 ye1  $\geq BinaryExpr BinLeftShift xe2 ye2$ 
        by (metis LeftShiftNode.premis l mono-binary rep.LeftShiftNode xer)
      then show ?thesis
        by meson
    qed
next
  case (RightShiftNode n x y xe1 ye1)
  have  $k: g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinRightShift\ xe1\ ye1$  using  $f$  RightShiftNode

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    by (simp add: RightShiftNode.hyps(2) rep.RightShiftNode)
  obtain  $xn\ yn$  where  $l$ : kind  $g1\ n = \text{RightShiftNode } xn\ yn$ 
    using RightShiftNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have  $mx$ :  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using RightShiftNode.hyps(1) RightShiftNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  from  $l$  have  $my$ :  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
    using RightShiftNode.hyps(1) RightShiftNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
    have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
    have  $xer$ :  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using RightShiftNode
      using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary RightShiftNode)
    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
      using RightShiftNode  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
    singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary RightShiftNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinRightShift } xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
      BinaryExpr BinRightShift  $xe1\ ye1 \geq \text{BinaryExpr BinRightShift } xe2\ ye2$ 
      by (metis RightShiftNode.premis  $l$  mono-binary rep.RightShiftNode  $xer$ )
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
case (UnsignedRightShiftNode  $n\ x\ y\ xe1\ ye1$ )
  have  $k$ :  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{BinaryExpr BinURightShift } xe1\ ye1$  using  $f$  UnsignedRight-
  ShiftNode
    by (simp add: UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(2) rep.UnsignedRightShiftNode)
  obtain  $xn\ yn$  where  $l$ : kind  $g1\ n = \text{UnsignedRightShiftNode } xn\ yn$ 
    using UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have  $mx$ :  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(1) UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(2) by
  fastforce
  from  $l$  have  $my$ :  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
    using UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(1) UnsignedRightShiftNode.hyps(3) by
  fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
    have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
    have  $xer$ :  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using UnsignedRightShiftNode
      using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary UnsignedRightShiftNode)
    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
      using UnsignedRightShiftNode  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type
    repDet singletonD

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      by (metis-node-eq-binary UnsignedRightShiftNode)
      then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinURightShift\ xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
BinaryExpr BinURightShift xe1 ye1  $\geq BinaryExpr BinURightShift xe2 ye2$ 
      by (metis UnsignedRightShiftNode.premis l mono-binary rep.UnsignedRightShiftNode
xer)
      then show ?thesis
      by meson
    qed
  next
  case (IntegerBelowNode n x y xe1 ye1)
  have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerBelow\ xe1\ ye1$  using f IntegerBe-
lowNode
    by (simp add: IntegerBelowNode.hyps(2) rep.IntegerBelowNode)
  obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = IntegerBelowNode xn yn
  using IntegerBelowNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have mx:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
  using IntegerBelowNode.hyps(1) IntegerBelowNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  from l have my:  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
  using IntegerBelowNode.hyps(1) IntegerBelowNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using mx by simp
    have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using my by simp
    have xer:  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
    using IntegerBelowNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerBelowNode)
    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
    using IntegerBelowNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
    singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerBelowNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerBelow\ xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
BinaryExpr BinIntegerBelow xe1 ye1  $\geq BinaryExpr BinIntegerBelow xe2 ye2$ 
    by (metis IntegerBelowNode.premis l mono-binary rep.IntegerBelowNode
xer)
    then show ?thesis
    by meson
  qed
next
case (IntegerEqualsNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ xe1\ ye1$  using f IntegerEqual-
sNode
  by (simp add: IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(2) rep.IntegerEqualsNode)
obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = IntegerEqualsNode xn yn
  using IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
  using IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my:  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
  using IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(3) by fastforce

```

```

then show ?case
proof -
  have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
  have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
  have  $xer: \exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
    using IntegerEqualsNode
    using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerEqualsNode)
  have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
    using IntegerEqualsNode  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type
    repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerEqualsNode)
  then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
     $BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ xe1\ ye1 \geq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ xe2\ ye2$ 
    by (metis IntegerEqualsNode.prem1 mono-binary rep.IntegerEqualsNode
    xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (IntegerLessThanNode  $n\ x\ y\ xe1\ ye1$ )
  have  $k: g1 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerLessThan\ xe1\ ye1$  using  $f$  IntegerLessThanNode
  by (simp add: IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(2) rep.IntegerLessThanNode)
  obtain  $xn\ yn$  where  $l: kind\ g1\ n = IntegerLessThanNode\ xn\ yn$ 
    using IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have  $mx: g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(2) by fast-
    force
  from  $l$  have  $my: g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$ 
    using IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(3) by fast-
    force
  then show ?case
  proof -
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $mx$  by simp
    have  $g1 \vdash yn \simeq ye1$  using  $my$  by simp
    have  $xer: \exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using IntegerLessThanNode
      using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerLessThanNode)
    have  $\exists ye2. (g2 \vdash yn \simeq ye2) \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
      using IntegerLessThanNode  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l$  no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type
      repDet singletonD
      by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerLessThanNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2\ ye2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerLessThan\ xe2\ ye2) \wedge$ 
       $BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerLessThan\ xe1\ ye1 \geq BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerLessThan\ xe2\ ye2$ 
      by (metis IntegerLessThanNode.prem1 mono-binary rep.IntegerLessThanNode
      xer)

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    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
  case (NarrowNode n inputBits resultBits x xe1)
  have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits}) xe1$  using
f NarrowNode
    by (simp add: NarrowNode.hyps(2) rep.NarrowNode)
  obtain xn where l: kind  $g1$   $n = \text{NarrowNode inputBits resultBits } xn$ 
    using NarrowNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have m:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using NarrowNode.hyps(1) NarrowNode.hyps(2)
    by auto
  then show ?case
  proof (cases  $xn = n'$ )
    case True
      then have n:  $xe1 = e1'$  using c m repDet by simp
      then have ev:  $g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits})$ 
e2' using NarrowNode.hyps(1) l m n
        using NarrowNode.premis True d rep.NarrowNode by simp
      then have r:  $\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits}) e1' \geq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits}) e2'$ 
        by (meson a mono-unary)
      then show ?thesis using ev r
        by (metis n)
    case False
  next
    case False
      have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using m by simp
      have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
        using NarrowNode
        using False b encodes-contains l not-excluded-keep-type not-in-g singleton-iff
        by (metis node-eq-ternary NarrowNode)
      then have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits}) xe2) \wedge \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits}) xe1 \geq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits}) xe2$ 
        by (metis NarrowNode.premis l mono-unary rep.NarrowNode)
      then show ?thesis
        by meson
    qed
  next
    case (SignExtendNode n inputBits resultBits x xe1)
    have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnarySignExtend inputBits resultBits}) xe1$ 
using f SignExtendNode
      by (simp add: SignExtendNode.hyps(2) rep.SignExtendNode)
    obtain xn where l: kind  $g1$   $n = \text{SignExtendNode inputBits resultBits } xn$ 
      using SignExtendNode.hyps(1) by blast
    then have m:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
      using SignExtendNode.hyps(1) SignExtendNode.hyps(2)
      by auto

```



```

then show ?case
proof (cases  $xn = n'$ )
  case True
    then have  $n: xe1 = e1'$  using  $c m repDet$  by simp
    then have  $ev: g2 \vdash n \simeq UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend inputBits resultBits)$ 
 $e2'$  using  $SignExtendNode.hyps(1) l m n$ 
      using  $SignExtendNode.premis True d rep.SignExtendNode$  by simp
      then have  $r: UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend inputBits resultBits) e1' \geq$ 
 $UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend inputBits resultBits) e2'$ 
        by (meson a mono-unary)
      then show ?thesis using  $ev r$ 
        by (metis  $n$ )
  next
  case False
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $m$  by simp
    have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using  $SignExtendNode$ 
      using  $False b encodes-contains l not-excluded-keep-type not-in-g singleton-iff$ 
      by (metis  $node-eq-ternary SignExtendNode$ )
    then have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend inputBits result-$ 
 $Bits) xe2) \wedge UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend inputBits resultBits) xe1 \geq UnaryExpr$ 
 $(UnarySignExtend inputBits resultBits) xe2$ 
      by (metis  $SignExtendNode.premis l mono-unary rep.SignExtendNode$ )
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
case (ZeroExtendNode  $n inputBits resultBits x xe1$ )
  have  $k: g1 \vdash n \simeq UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits) xe1$ 
using  $f ZeroExtendNode$ 
  by (simp add:  $ZeroExtendNode.hyps(2) rep.ZeroExtendNode$ )
  obtain  $xn$  where  $l: kind\ g1\ n = ZeroExtendNode\ inputBits\ resultBits\ xn$ 
  using  $ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1)$  by blast
  then have  $m: g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
  using  $ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1) ZeroExtendNode.hyps(2)$ 
  by auto
  then show ?case
proof (cases  $xn = n'$ )
  case True
    then have  $n: xe1 = e1'$  using  $c m repDet$  by simp
    then have  $ev: g2 \vdash n \simeq UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits)$ 
 $e2'$  using  $ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1) l m n$ 
      using  $ZeroExtendNode.premis True d rep.ZeroExtendNode$  by simp
      then have  $r: UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits) e1' \geq$ 
 $UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits) e2'$ 
        by (meson a mono-unary)
      then show ?thesis using  $ev r$ 
        by (metis  $n$ )
  next

```

```

    case False
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using m by simp
    have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using ZeroExtendNode
      using False b encodes-contains l not-excluded-keep-type not-in-g singleton-iff
      by (metis-node-eq-ternary ZeroExtendNode)
    then have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits}) xe2) \wedge \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits}) xe1 \geq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits}) xe2$ 
      by (metis ZeroExtendNode.premis l mono-unary rep.ZeroExtendNode)
    then show ?thesis
      by meson
  qed
next
  case (LeafNode n s)
  then show ?case
    by (metis eq-refl rep.LeanNode)
next
  case (RefNode n')
  then show ?case
    by (metis a b c d no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type rep.RefNode repDet singletonD)
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *graph-semantic-preservation-subscript*:

```

  assumes  $a: e_1' \geq e_2'$ 
  assumes  $b: (\{n\} \trianglelefteq \text{as-set } g_1) \subseteq \text{as-set } g_2$ 
  assumes  $c: g_1 \vdash n \simeq e_1'$ 
  assumes  $d: g_2 \vdash n \simeq e_2'$ 
  shows graph-refinement  $g_1 g_2$ 
  using graph-semantic-preservation assms by simp

```

lemma *tree-to-graph-rewriting*:

```

   $e_1 \geq e_2$ 
   $\wedge (g_1 \vdash n \simeq e_1) \wedge \text{maximal-sharing } g_1$ 
   $\wedge (\{n\} \trianglelefteq \text{as-set } g_1) \subseteq \text{as-set } g_2$ 
   $\wedge (g_2 \vdash n \simeq e_2) \wedge \text{maximal-sharing } g_2$ 
   $\implies \text{graph-refinement } g_1 g_2$ 
  using graph-semantic-preservation
  by auto

```

declare *[[simp-trace]]*

lemma *equal-refines*:

```

  fixes  $e1 e2 :: \text{IRExpr}$ 
  assumes  $e1 = e2$ 
  shows  $e1 \geq e2$ 

```

```

using assms
by simp
declare [[simp-trace=false]]

```

```

lemma eval-contains-id[simp]:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq e \implies n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
using no-encoding by blast

```

```

lemma subset-kind[simp]:  $\text{as-set } g1 \subseteq \text{as-set } g2 \implies g1 \vdash n \simeq e \implies \text{kind } g1 \ n =$ 
 $\text{kind } g2 \ n$ 
using eval-contains-id unfolding as-set-def
by blast

```

```

lemma subset-stamp[simp]:  $\text{as-set } g1 \subseteq \text{as-set } g2 \implies g1 \vdash n \simeq e \implies \text{stamp } g1$ 
 $n = \text{stamp } g2 \ n$ 
using eval-contains-id unfolding as-set-def
by blast

```

```

method solve-subset-eval uses as-set eval =
(metis eval as-set subset-kind subset-stamp |
metis eval as-set subset-kind)

```

```

lemma subset-implies-evals:
  assumes  $\text{as-set } g1 \subseteq \text{as-set } g2$ 
  assumes  $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
  shows  $(g2 \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
  using assms(2)
  apply (induction e)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: ConstantNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: ParameterNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: ConditionalNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: AbsNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: NotNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: NegateNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: LogicNegationNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: AddNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: MulNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: SubNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: AndNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: OrNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: XorNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: ShortCircuitOrNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: LeftShiftNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: RightShiftNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: UnsignedRightShiftNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: IntegerBelowNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: IntegerEqualsNode)

```

```

    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: IntegerLessThanNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: NarrowNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: SignExtendNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: ZeroExtendNode)
    apply (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: LeafNode)
    by (solve-subset-eval as-set: assms(1) eval: RefNode)

lemma subset-refines:
  assumes as-set g1  $\subseteq$  as-set g2
  shows graph-refinement g1 g2
proof -
  have ids g1  $\subseteq$  ids g2 using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
  then show ?thesis unfolding graph-refinement-def apply rule
  apply (rule allI) apply (rule impI) apply (rule allI) apply (rule impI)
  unfolding graph-represents-expression-def
  proof -
    fix n e1
    assume 1:n  $\in$  ids g1
    assume 2:g1  $\vdash$  n  $\simeq$  e1

    show  $\exists e2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2) \wedge e1 \geq e2$ 
    using assms 1 2 using subset-implies-evals
    by (meson equal-refines)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma graph-construction:
  e1  $\geq$  e2
   $\wedge$  as-set g1  $\subseteq$  as-set g2
   $\wedge$  (g2  $\vdash$  n  $\simeq$  e2)
   $\implies$  (g2  $\vdash$  n  $\trianglelefteq$  e1)  $\wedge$  graph-refinement g1 g2
  using subset-refines
  by (meson encodeeval-def graph-represents-expression-def le-expr-def)

```

3.8.4 Term Graph Reconstruction

```

lemma find-exists-kind:
  assumes find-node-and-stamp g (node, s) = Some nid
  shows kind g nid = node
  using assms unfolding find-node-and-stamp.simps
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) find-Some-iff)

```

```

lemma find-exists-stamp:
  assumes find-node-and-stamp g (node, s) = Some nid
  shows stamp g nid = s
  using assms unfolding find-node-and-stamp.simps
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) find-Some-iff)

```

```

lemma find-new-kind:
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } \textit{nid} \ (\textit{node}, s) \ g$ 
  assumes  $\textit{node} \neq \textit{NoNode}$ 
  shows  $\textit{kind } g' \ \textit{nid} = \textit{node}$ 
  using assms
  using add-node-lookup by presburger

lemma find-new-stamp:
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } \textit{nid} \ (\textit{node}, s) \ g$ 
  assumes  $\textit{node} \neq \textit{NoNode}$ 
  shows  $\textit{stamp } g' \ \textit{nid} = s$ 
  using assms
  using add-node-lookup by presburger

lemma sorted-bottom:
  assumes finite xs
  assumes  $x \in xs$ 
  shows  $x \leq \text{last}(\text{sorted-list-of-set}(xs::\text{nat set}))$ 
  using assms
  using sorted2-simps(2) sorted-list-of-set(2)
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Diff-iff Max-ge Max-in empty-iff list.set(1) snoc-eq-iff-butlast
sorted-insort-is-snoc sorted-list-of-set(1) sorted-list-of-set.fold-insort-key.infinite sorted-list-of-set.fold-insort-k)

lemma fresh:  $\textit{finite } xs \implies \text{last}(\text{sorted-list-of-set}(xs::\text{nat set})) + 1 \notin xs$ 
  using sorted-bottom
  using not-le by auto

lemma fresh-ids:
  assumes  $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g$ 
  shows  $n \notin \textit{ids } g$ 
proof –
  have finite (ids g) using Rep-IRGraph by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using assms fresh unfolding get-fresh-id.simps
    by blast
qed

lemma graph-unchanged-rep-unchanged:
  assumes  $\forall n \in \textit{ids } g. \textit{kind } g \ n = \textit{kind } g' \ n$ 
  assumes  $\forall n \in \textit{ids } g. \textit{stamp } g \ n = \textit{stamp } g' \ n$ 
  shows  $(g \vdash n \simeq e) \longrightarrow (g' \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
  apply (rule impI) subgoal premises e using e assms
    apply (induction n e)
      apply (metis no-encoding rep.ConstantNode)
      apply (metis no-encoding rep.ParameterNode)
      apply (metis no-encoding rep.ConditionalNode)
      apply (metis no-encoding rep.AbsNode)
      apply (metis no-encoding rep.NotNode)
      apply (metis no-encoding rep.NegateNode)

```

```

    apply (metis no-encoding rep.LogicNegationNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.AddNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.MulNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.SubNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.AndNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.OrNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.XorNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.ShortCircuitOrNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.LeftShiftNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.RightShiftNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.UnsignedRightShiftNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.IntegerBelowNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.IntegerEqualsNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.IntegerLessThanNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.NarrowNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.SignExtendNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.ZeroExtendNode)
    apply (metis no-encoding rep.LeafNode)
  by (metis no-encoding rep.RefNode)
done

```

lemma *fresh-node-subset*:

```

  assumes  $n \notin \text{ids } g$ 
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } n (k, s) g$ 
  shows  $\text{as-set } g \subseteq \text{as-set } g'$ 
  using assms
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Collect-mono-iff Diff-idemp Diff-insert-absorb add-changed
    as-set-def disjoint-change unchanged.simps)

```

lemma *unrep-subset*:

```

  assumes  $(g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n))$ 
  shows  $\text{as-set } g \subseteq \text{as-set } g'$ 
  using assms proof (induction  $g \ e \ (g', n)$  arbitrary:  $g' \ n$ )
  case (ConstantNodeSame  $g \ c \ n$ )
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (ConstantNodeNew  $g \ c \ n \ g'$ )
  then show ?case using fresh-ids fresh-node-subset
    by presburger
next
  case (ParameterNodeSame  $g \ i \ s \ n$ )
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (ParameterNodeNew  $g \ i \ s \ n \ g'$ )
  then show ?case using fresh-ids fresh-node-subset
    by presburger
next
  case (ConditionalNodeSame  $g \ ce \ g2 \ c \ te \ g3 \ t \ fe \ g4 \ f \ s' \ n$ )
  then show ?case by blast

```

```

next
  case (ConditionalNodeNew g ce g2 c te g3 t fe g4 f s' n g')
  then show ?case using fresh-ids fresh-node-subset
    by (meson subset-trans)
next
  case (UnaryNodeSame g xe g2 x s' op n)
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (UnaryNodeNew g xe g2 x s' op n g')
  then show ?case using fresh-ids fresh-node-subset
    by (meson subset-trans)
next
  case (BinaryNodeSame g xe g2 x ye g3 y s' op n)
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (BinaryNodeNew g xe g2 x ye g3 y s' op n g')
  then show ?case using fresh-ids fresh-node-subset
    by (meson subset-trans)
next
  case (AllLeafNodes g n s)
  then show ?case by blast
qed

```

lemma *fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes*:

```

  assumes  $n' = \text{get-fresh-id } g$ 
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } n' (k, s) \ g$ 
  shows  $\forall n \in \text{ids } g. (g \vdash n \simeq e) \longrightarrow (g' \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
  using assms
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Diff-idemp Diff-insert-absorb add-changed disjoint-change
    fresh-ids graph-unchanged-rep-unchanged unchanged.elims(2))

```

lemma *found-node-preserves-other-nodes*:

```

  assumes  $\text{find-node-and-stamp } g (k, s) = \text{Some } n$ 
  shows  $\forall n \in \text{ids } g. (g \vdash n \simeq e) \longleftrightarrow (g \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
  using assms
  by blast

```

lemma *unrep-ids-subset[simp]*:

```

  assumes  $g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n)$ 
  shows  $\text{ids } g \subseteq \text{ids } g'$ 
  using assms unrep-subset
  by (meson graph-refinement-def subset-refines)

```

lemma *unrep-unchanged*:

```

  assumes  $g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n)$ 
  shows  $\forall n \in \text{ids } g. \forall e. (g \vdash n \simeq e) \longrightarrow (g' \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
  using assms unrep-subset fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes
  by (meson subset-implies-evals)

```

theorem *term-graph-reconstruction*:

$g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \implies (g' \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge \text{as-set } g \subseteq \text{as-set } g'$

subgoal premises e **apply** (rule *conjI*) **defer**

using e *unrep-subset* **apply** *blast* **using** e

proof (induction g e (g', n) arbitrary: $g' n$)

case (*ConstantNodeSame* $g' c n$)

then have $\text{kind } g' n = \text{ConstantNode } c$

using *find-exists-kind* *local.ConstantNodeSame* **by** *blast*

then show $?case$ **using** *ConstantNode* **by** *blast*

next

case (*ConstantNodeNew* $g c$)

then show $?case$

using *ConstantNode* *IRNode.distinct(683)* *add-node-lookup* **by** *presburger*

next

case (*ParameterNodeSame* $i s$)

then show $?case$

by (*metis* *ParameterNode* *find-exists-kind* *find-exists-stamp*)

next

case (*ParameterNodeNew* $g i s$)

then show $?case$

by (*metis* *IRNode.distinct(2447)* *ParameterNode* *add-node-lookup*)

next

case (*ConditionalNodeSame* $g_4 c t f s' n g ce g_2 te g_3 fe$)

then have k : $\text{kind } g_4 n = \text{ConditionalNode } c t f$

using *find-exists-kind* **by** *blast*

have c : $g_4 \vdash c \simeq ce$ **using** *local.ConditionalNodeSame* *unrep-unchanged*

using *no-encoding* **by** *blast*

have t : $g_4 \vdash t \simeq te$ **using** *local.ConditionalNodeSame* *unrep-unchanged*

using *no-encoding* **by** *blast*

have f : $g_4 \vdash f \simeq fe$ **using** *local.ConditionalNodeSame* *unrep-unchanged*

using *no-encoding* **by** *blast*

then show $?case$ **using** $c t f$

using *ConditionalNode* k **by** *blast*

next

case (*ConditionalNodeNew* $g_4 c t f s' g ce g_2 te g_3 fe n g'$)

moreover have *ConditionalNode* $c t f \neq \text{NoNode}$

using *unary-node.elims* **by** *blast*

ultimately have k : $\text{kind } g' n = \text{ConditionalNode } c t f$

using *find-new-kind* *local.ConditionalNodeNew*

by *presburger*

then have c : $g' \vdash c \simeq ce$ **using** *local.ConditionalNodeNew* *unrep-unchanged*

using *no-encoding*

by (*metis* *ConditionalNodeNew.hyps(9)* *fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes*)

then have t : $g' \vdash t \simeq te$ **using** *local.ConditionalNodeNew* *unrep-unchanged*

using *no-encoding* *fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes*

by *metis*

then have f : $g' \vdash f \simeq fe$ **using** *local.ConditionalNodeNew* *unrep-unchanged*

using *no-encoding* *fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes*

by *metis*


```

then show ?case using c t f
  using ConditionalNode k by blast
next
case (UnaryNodeSame g' op x s' n g xe)
then have k: kind g' n = unary-node op x
  using find-exists-kind local.UnaryNodeSame by blast
then have g' ⊢ x ≃ xe using local.UnaryNodeSame by blast
then show ?case using k
  apply (cases op)
  using AbsNode unary-node.simps(1) apply presburger
  using NegateNode unary-node.simps(3) apply presburger
  using NotNode unary-node.simps(2) apply presburger
  using LogicNegationNode unary-node.simps(4) apply presburger
  using NarrowNode unary-node.simps(5) apply presburger
  using SignExtendNode unary-node.simps(6) apply presburger
  using ZeroExtendNode unary-node.simps(7) by presburger
next
case (UnaryNodeNew g2 op x s' g xe n g')
moreover have unary-node op x ≠ NoNode
  using unary-node.elims by blast
ultimately have k: kind g' n = unary-node op x
  using find-new-kind local.UnaryNodeNew
  by presburger
have x ∈ ids g2 using local.UnaryNodeNew
  using eval-contains-id by blast
then have x ≠ n using local.UnaryNodeNew(5) fresh-ids by blast
have g' ⊢ x ≃ xe using local.UnaryNodeNew fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes
  using ⟨x ∈ ids g2⟩ by blast
then show ?case using k
  apply (cases op)
  using AbsNode unary-node.simps(1) apply presburger
  using NegateNode unary-node.simps(3) apply presburger
  using NotNode unary-node.simps(2) apply presburger
  using LogicNegationNode unary-node.simps(4) apply presburger
  using NarrowNode unary-node.simps(5) apply presburger
  using SignExtendNode unary-node.simps(6) apply presburger
  using ZeroExtendNode unary-node.simps(7) by presburger
next
case (BinaryNodeSame g3 op x y s' n g xe g2 ye)
then have k: kind g3 n = bin-node op x y
  using find-exists-kind by blast
have x: g3 ⊢ x ≃ xe using local.BinaryNodeSame unrep-unchanged
  using no-encoding by blast
have y: g3 ⊢ y ≃ ye using local.BinaryNodeSame unrep-unchanged
  using no-encoding by blast
then show ?case using x y k apply (cases op)
  using AddNode bin-node.simps(1) apply presburger
  using MulNode bin-node.simps(2) apply presburger
  using SubNode bin-node.simps(3) apply presburger

```

```

    using AndNode bin-node.simps(4) apply presburger
    using OrNode bin-node.simps(5) apply presburger
    using XorNode bin-node.simps(6) apply presburger
    using ShortCircuitOrNode bin-node.simps(7) apply presburger
    using LeftShiftNode bin-node.simps(8) apply presburger
    using RightShiftNode bin-node.simps(9) apply presburger
    using UnsignedRightShiftNode bin-node.simps(10) apply presburger
    using IntegerEqualsNode bin-node.simps(11) apply presburger
    using IntegerLessThanNode bin-node.simps(12) apply presburger
    using IntegerBelowNode bin-node.simps(13) by presburger
next
case (BinaryNodeNew g3 op x y s' g xe g2 ye n g')
moreover have bin-node op x y  $\neq$  NoNode
  using bin-node.elims by blast
ultimately have k: kind g' n = bin-node op x y
  using find-new-kind local.BinaryNodeNew
  by presburger
then have k: kind g' n = bin-node op x y
  using find-exists-kind by blast
have x: g'  $\vdash$  x  $\simeq$  xe using local.BinaryNodeNew unrep-unchanged
  using no-encoding
  by (meson fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes)
have y: g'  $\vdash$  y  $\simeq$  ye using local.BinaryNodeNew unrep-unchanged
  using no-encoding
  by (meson fresh-node-preserves-other-nodes)
then show ?case using x y k apply (cases op)
  using AddNode bin-node.simps(1) apply presburger
  using MulNode bin-node.simps(2) apply presburger
  using SubNode bin-node.simps(3) apply presburger
  using AndNode bin-node.simps(4) apply presburger
  using OrNode bin-node.simps(5) apply presburger
  using XorNode bin-node.simps(6) apply presburger
  using ShortCircuitOrNode bin-node.simps(7) apply presburger
  using LeftShiftNode bin-node.simps(8) apply presburger
  using RightShiftNode bin-node.simps(9) apply presburger
  using UnsignedRightShiftNode bin-node.simps(10) apply presburger
  using IntegerEqualsNode bin-node.simps(11) apply presburger
  using IntegerLessThanNode bin-node.simps(12) apply presburger
  using IntegerBelowNode bin-node.simps(13) by presburger
next
case (AllLeafNodes g n s)
  then show ?case using rep.LeafNode by blast
qed
done

```

lemma ref-refinement:
 assumes $g \vdash n \simeq e_1$
 assumes $\text{kind } g \ n' = \text{RefNode } n$
 shows $g \vdash n' \leq e_1$

```

using assms RefNode
by (meson equal-refines graph-represents-expression-def)

lemma unrep-refines:
  assumes  $g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n)$ 
  shows graph-refinement  $g$   $g'$ 
  using assms
  using graph-refinement-def subset-refines unrep-subset by blast

lemma add-new-node-refines:
  assumes  $n \notin \text{ids } g$ 
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } n \ (k, s) \ g$ 
  shows graph-refinement  $g$   $g'$ 
  using assms unfolding graph-refinement
  using fresh-node-subset subset-refines by presburger

lemma add-node-as-set:
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } n \ (k, s) \ g$ 
  shows  $\{n\} \sqsubseteq \text{as-set } g \subseteq \text{as-set } g'$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def domain-subtraction-def
  using add-changed
  by (smt (z3) case-prodE changeonly.simps mem-Collect-eq prod.sel(1) subsetI)

theorem refined-insert:
  assumes  $e_1 \geq e_2$ 
  assumes  $g_1 \oplus e_2 \rightsquigarrow (g_2, n')$ 
  shows  $(g_2 \vdash n' \sqsubseteq e_1) \wedge \text{graph-refinement } g_1 \ g_2$ 
  using assms
  using graph-construction term-graph-reconstruction by blast

lemma ids-finite: finite (ids  $g$ )
  using Rep-IRGraph ids.rep-eq by simp

lemma unwrap-sorted: set (sorted-list-of-set (ids  $g$ )) = ids  $g$ 
  using Rep-IRGraph set-sorted-list-of-set ids-finite
  by blast

lemma find-none:
  assumes find-node-and-stamp  $g \ (k, s) = \text{None}$ 
  shows  $\forall n \in \text{ids } g. \text{kind } g \ n \neq k \vee \text{stamp } g \ n \neq s$ 
proof –
  have  $(\nexists n. n \in \text{ids } g \wedge (\text{kind } g \ n = k \wedge \text{stamp } g \ n = s))$ 
    using assms unfolding find-node-and-stamp.simps using find-None-iff un-
wrap-sorted
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
  then show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

```

```

method ref-represents uses node =
  (metis IRNode.distinct(2755) RefNode dual-order.refl find-new-kind fresh-node-subset
node subset-implies-evals)

```

3.8.5 Data-flow Tree to Subgraph Preserves Maximal Sharing

```

lemma same-kind-stamp-encodes-equal:
  assumes kind g n = kind g n'
  assumes stamp g n = stamp g n'
  assumes  $\neg(\text{is-preevaluated } (\text{kind } g \ n))$ 
  shows  $\forall \ e. (g \vdash n \simeq e) \longrightarrow (g \vdash n' \simeq e)$ 
  apply (rule allI)
  subgoal for e
    apply (rule impI)
    subgoal premises eval using eval assms
      apply (induction e)
    using ConstantNode apply presburger
    using ParameterNode apply presburger
      apply (metis ConditionalNode)
      apply (metis AbsNode)
      apply (metis NotNode)
      apply (metis NegateNode)
      apply (metis LogicNegationNode)
      apply (metis AddNode)
      apply (metis MulNode)
      apply (metis SubNode)
      apply (metis AndNode)
      apply (metis OrNode)
      apply (metis XorNode)
      apply (metis ShortCircuitOrNode)
      apply (metis LeftShiftNode)
      apply (metis RightShiftNode)
      apply (metis UnsignedRightShiftNode)
      apply (metis IntegerBelowNode)
      apply (metis IntegerEqualsNode)
      apply (metis IntegerLessThanNode)

```

```

    apply (metis NarrowNode)
    apply (metis SignExtendNode)
    apply (metis ZeroExtendNode)
  defer
    apply (metis RefNode)
  by blast
done
done

```

lemma *new-node-not-present*:

```

  assumes find-node-and-stamp  $g$  (node, s) = None
  assumes  $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g$ 
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } n$  (node, s)  $g$ 
  shows  $\forall n' \in \text{true-ids } g. (\forall e. ((g \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge (g \vdash n' \simeq e)) \longrightarrow n = n')$ 
  using assms
  using encode-in-ids fresh-ids by blast

```

lemma *true-ids-def*:

```

  true-ids  $g = \{n \in \text{ids } g. \neg(\text{is-RefNode } (\text{kind } g \ n)) \wedge ((\text{kind } g \ n) \neq \text{NoNode})\}$ 
  unfolding true-ids-def ids-def
  using ids-def is-RefNode-def by fastforce

```

lemma *add-node-some-node-def*:

```

  assumes  $k \neq \text{NoNode}$ 
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } \text{id} (k, s) g$ 
  shows  $g' = \text{Abs-IRGraph } ((\text{Rep-IRGraph } g)(\text{id} \mapsto (k, s)))$ 
  using assms
  by (metis Rep-IRGraph-inverse add-node.rep-eq fst-conv)

```

lemma *ids-add-update-v1*:

```

  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } \text{id} (k, s) g$ 
  assumes  $k \neq \text{NoNode}$ 
  shows  $\text{dom } (\text{Rep-IRGraph } g') = \text{dom } (\text{Rep-IRGraph } g) \cup \{\text{id}\}$ 
  using assms ids.rep-eq add-node-some-node-def
  by (simp add: add-node.rep-eq)

```

lemma *ids-add-update-v2*:

```

  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } \text{id} (k, s) g$ 
  assumes  $k \neq \text{NoNode}$ 
  shows  $\text{id} \in \text{ids } g'$ 
  using assms
  using find-new-kind ids-some by presburger

```

lemma *add-node-ids-subset*:

```

  assumes  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  assumes  $g' = \text{add-node } n$  node  $g$ 
  shows  $\text{ids } g' = \text{ids } g \cup \{n\}$ 
  using assms unfolding add-node-def
  apply (cases fst node = NoNode)

```

using *ids.rep-eq* *replace-node.rep-eq* *replace-node-def* **apply** *auto*[1]
unfolding *ids-def*
by (*smt* (*verit*, *best*) *Collect-cong* *Un-insert-right* *dom-fun-upd* *fst-conv* *fun-upd-apply*
ids.rep-eq *ids-def* *insert-absorb* *mem-Collect-eq* *option.inject* *option.simps*(3) *re-*
place-node.rep-eq *replace-node-def* *sup-bot.right-neutral*)

lemma *convert-maximal*:

assumes $\forall n\ n'.\ n \in \text{true-ids } g \wedge n' \in \text{true-ids } g \longrightarrow (\forall e\ e'.\ (g \vdash n \simeq e) \wedge (g \vdash n' \simeq e') \longrightarrow e \neq e')$
shows *maximal-sharing* *g*
using *assms*
using *maximal-sharing* **by** *blast*

lemma *add-node-set-eq*:

assumes $k \neq \text{NoNode}$
assumes $n \notin \text{ids } g$
shows $\text{as-set } (\text{add-node } n\ (k, s)\ g) = \text{as-set } g \cup \{(n, (k, s))\}$
using *assms* **unfolding** *as-set-def* *add-node-def* **apply** *transfer* **apply** *simp*
by *blast*

lemma *add-node-as-set-eq*:

assumes $g' = \text{add-node } n\ (k, s)\ g$
assumes $n \notin \text{ids } g$
shows $\{n\} \sqsubseteq \text{as-set } g' = \text{as-set } g$
using *assms* **unfolding** *domain-subtraction-def*
using *add-node-set-eq*
by (*smt* (*z3*) *Collect-cong* *Rep-IRGraph-inverse* *UnCI* *UnE* *add-node.rep-eq* *as-set-def*
case-prodE2 *case-prodI2* *le-boolE* *le-boolI'* *mem-Collect-eq* *prod.sel*(1) *singletonD*
singletonI)

lemma *true-ids*:

$\text{true-ids } g = \text{ids } g - \{n \in \text{ids } g.\ \text{is-RefNode } (\text{kind } g\ n)\}$
unfolding *true-ids-def*
by *fastforce*

lemma *as-set-ids*:

assumes $\text{as-set } g = \text{as-set } g'$
shows $\text{ids } g = \text{ids } g'$
using *assms*
by (*metis* *antisym* *equalityD1* *graph-refinement-def* *subset-refines*)

lemma *ids-add-update*:

assumes $k \neq \text{NoNode}$
assumes $n \notin \text{ids } g$
assumes $g' = \text{add-node } n\ (k, s)\ g$
shows $\text{ids } g' = \text{ids } g \cup \{n\}$
using *assms* **apply** (*subst* *assms*(3)) **using** *add-node-set-eq* *as-set-ids*
by (*smt* (*verit*, *del-insts*) *Collect-cong* *Diff-idemp* *Diff-insert-absorb* *Un-commute*
add-node.rep-eq *add-node-def* *ids.rep-eq* *ids-add-update-v1* *ids-add-update-v2* *insertE*)

*insert-Collect insert-is-Un map-upd-Some-unfold mem-Collect-eq replace-node-def
replace-node-unchanged)*

lemma *true-ids-add-update*:

assumes $k \neq \text{NoNode}$
assumes $n \notin \text{ids } g$
assumes $g' = \text{add-node } n \ (k, s) \ g$
assumes $\neg(\text{is-RefNode } k)$
shows $\text{true-ids } g' = \text{true-ids } g \cup \{n\}$
using *assms* **using** *true-ids ids-add-update*
by (*smt (z3) Collect-cong Diff-iff Diff-insert-absorb Un-commute add-node-def
find-new-kind insert-Diff-if insert-is-Un mem-Collect-eq replace-node-def replace-node-unchanged*)

lemma *new-def*:

assumes $(\text{new} \sqsubseteq \text{as-set } g') = \text{as-set } g$
shows $n \in \text{ids } g \longrightarrow n \notin \text{new}$
using *assms*
by (*smt (z3) as-set-def case-prodD domain-subtraction-def mem-Collect-eq*)

lemma *add-preserves-rep*:

assumes *unchanged*: $(\text{new} \sqsubseteq \text{as-set } g') = \text{as-set } g$
assumes *closed*: *wf-closed* g
assumes *existed*: $n \in \text{ids } g$
assumes $g' \vdash n \simeq e$
shows $g \vdash n \simeq e$
proof (*cases* $n \in \text{new}$)
 case *True*
 have $n \notin \text{ids } g$
 using *unchanged True unfolding as-set-def domain-subtraction-def*
 by *blast*
 then show *?thesis* **using** *existed* **by** *simp*
 next
 case *False*
 then have *kind-eq*: $\forall n'. n' \notin \text{new} \longrightarrow \text{kind } g \ n' = \text{kind } g' \ n'$
 — can be more general than *stamp_eq* because *NoNode* default is equal
 using *unchanged not-excluded-keep-type*
 by (*smt (z3) case-prodE domain-subtraction-def ids-some mem-Collect-eq subsetI*)
 from *False* **have** *stamp-eq*: $\forall n' \in \text{ids } g'. n' \notin \text{new} \longrightarrow \text{stamp } g \ n' = \text{stamp } g' \ n'$
 using *unchanged not-excluded-keep-type*
 by (*metis equalityE*)
 show *?thesis* **using** *assms(4) kind-eq stamp-eq False*
 proof (*induction* $n \ e$ *rule: rep.induct*)
 case (*ConstantNode* $n \ c$)
 then show *?case*
 using *rep.ConstantNode kind-eq* **by** *presburger*

```

next
  case (ParameterNode n i s)
  then show ?case
    using rep.ParameterNode
    by (metis no-encoding)
next
  case (ConditionalNode n c t f ce te fe)
  have kind: kind g n = ConditionalNode c t f
    using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.premis(3) kind-eq by pres-
burger
  then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
    by simp
  have inputs:  $\{c, t, f\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps using inputs-of-ConditionalNode by simp
  have  $c \in \text{ids } g \wedge t \in \text{ids } g \wedge f \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $c \notin \text{new} \wedge t \notin \text{new} \wedge f \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case using ConditionalNode apply simp
    using rep.ConditionalNode by presburger
next
  case (AbsNode n x xe)
  then have kind: kind g n = AbsNode x
    by simp
  then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
    by simp
  have inputs:  $\{x\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  have  $x \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case
    using AbsNode
    using rep.AbsNode by presburger
next
  case (NotNode n x xe)
  then have kind: kind g n = NotNode x
    by simp
  then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
    by simp
  have inputs:  $\{x\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  have  $x \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new}$ 

```



```

    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case using NotNode
    using rep.NotNode by presburger
next
case (NegateNode n x xe)
then have kind: kind g n = NegateNode x
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using NegateNode
  using rep.NegateNode by presburger
next
case (LogicNegationNode n x xe)
then have kind: kind g n = LogicNegationNode x
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using LogicNegationNode
  using rep.LogicNegationNode by presburger
next
case (AddNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = AddNode x y
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using AddNode
  using rep.AddNode by presburger
next

```

```

case (MulNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = MulNode x y
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g
  by simp
have inputs: {x, y} = inputs g n
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have x ∈ ids g ∧ y ∈ ids g
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have x ∉ new ∧ y ∉ new
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using MulNode
  using rep.MulNode by presburger
next
case (SubNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = SubNode x y
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g
  by simp
have inputs: {x, y} = inputs g n
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have x ∈ ids g ∧ y ∈ ids g
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have x ∉ new ∧ y ∉ new
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using SubNode
  using rep.SubNode by presburger
next
case (AndNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = AndNode x y
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g
  by simp
have inputs: {x, y} = inputs g n
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have x ∈ ids g ∧ y ∈ ids g
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have x ∉ new ∧ y ∉ new
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using AndNode
  using rep.AndNode by presburger
next
case (OrNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = OrNode x y
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g

```

```

    by simp
  have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case using OrNode
    using rep.OrNode by presburger
next
case (XorNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind:  $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{XorNode } x \ y$ 
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using XorNode
  using rep.XorNode by presburger
next
case (ShortCircuitOrNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind:  $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{ShortCircuitOrNode } x \ y$ 
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using ShortCircuitOrNode
  using rep.ShortCircuitOrNode by presburger
next
case (LeftShiftNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind:  $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{LeftShiftNode } x \ y$ 
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 

```

```

    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case using LeftShiftNode
    using rep.LeftShiftNode by presburger
next
  case (RightShiftNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind: kind g n = RightShiftNode x y
    by simp
  then have isin: n ∈ ids g
    by simp
  have inputs: {x, y} = inputs g n
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case using RightShiftNode
    using rep.RightShiftNode by presburger
next
  case (UnsignedRightShiftNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind: kind g n = UnsignedRightShiftNode x y
    by simp
  then have isin: n ∈ ids g
    by simp
  have inputs: {x, y} = inputs g n
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast
  then show ?case using UnsignedRightShiftNode
    using rep.UnsignedRightShiftNode by presburger
next
  case (IntegerBelowNode n x y xe ye)
  then have kind: kind g n = IntegerBelowNode x y
    by simp
  then have isin: n ∈ ids g
    by simp
  have inputs: {x, y} = inputs g n
    using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
    using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
    using isin inputs by blast
  then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
    using new-def unchanged by blast

```

```

then show ?case using IntegerBelowNode
  using rep.IntegerBelowNode by presburger
next
case (IntegerEqualsNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = IntegerEqualsNode x y
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using IntegerEqualsNode
  using rep.IntegerEqualsNode by presburger
next
case (IntegerLessThanNode n x y xe ye)
then have kind: kind g n = IntegerLessThanNode x y
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x, y\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g \wedge y \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new} \wedge y \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using IntegerLessThanNode
  using rep.IntegerLessThanNode by presburger
next
case (NarrowNode n inputBits resultBits x xe)
then have kind: kind g n = NarrowNode inputBits resultBits x
  by simp
then have isin:  $n \in \text{ids } g$ 
  by simp
have inputs:  $\{x\} = \text{inputs } g \ n$ 
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have  $x \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have  $x \notin \text{new}$ 
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using NarrowNode
  using rep.NarrowNode by presburger
next
case (SignExtendNode n inputBits resultBits x xe)

```

```

then have kind: kind g n = SignExtendNode inputBits resultBits x
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g
  by simp
have inputs: {x} = inputs g n
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have x ∈ ids g
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have x ∉ new
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using SignExtendNode
  using rep.SignExtendNode by presburger
next
case (ZeroExtendNode n inputBits resultBits x xe)
then have kind: kind g n = ZeroExtendNode inputBits resultBits x
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g
  by simp
have inputs: {x} = inputs g n
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have x ∈ ids g
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have x ∉ new
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case using ZeroExtendNode
  using rep.ZeroExtendNode by presburger
next
case (LeafNode n s)
then show ?case
  by (metis no-encoding rep.LeafNode)
next
case (RefNode n n' e)
then have kind: kind g n = RefNode n'
  by simp
then have isin: n ∈ ids g
  by simp
have inputs: {n'} = inputs g n
  using kind unfolding inputs.simps by simp
have n' ∈ ids g
  using closed unfolding wf-closed-def
  using isin inputs by blast
then have n' ∉ new
  using new-def unchanged by blast
then show ?case
  using RefNode
  using rep.RefNode by presburger
qed

```

qed

lemma *not-in-no-rep*:

$n \notin \text{ids } g \implies \forall e. \neg(g \vdash n \simeq e)$
using *eval-contains-id* **by** *blast*

lemma *unary-inputs*:

assumes $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{unary-node } op \ x$
shows $\text{inputs } g \ n = \{x\}$
using *assms* **by** (*cases op*; *auto*)

lemma *unary-succ*:

assumes $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{unary-node } op \ x$
shows $\text{succ } g \ n = \{\}$
using *assms* **by** (*cases op*; *auto*)

lemma *binary-inputs*:

assumes $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{bin-node } op \ x \ y$
shows $\text{inputs } g \ n = \{x, y\}$
using *assms* **by** (*cases op*; *auto*)

lemma *binary-succ*:

assumes $\text{kind } g \ n = \text{bin-node } op \ x \ y$
shows $\text{succ } g \ n = \{\}$
using *assms* **by** (*cases op*; *auto*)

lemma *unrep-contains*:

assumes $g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n)$
shows $n \in \text{ids } g'$
using *assms*
using *not-in-no-rep term-graph-reconstruction* **by** *blast*

lemma *unrep-preserves-contains*:

assumes $n \in \text{ids } g$
assumes $g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n')$
shows $n \in \text{ids } g'$
using *assms*
by (*meson subsetD unrep-ids-subset*)

lemma *unrep-preserves-closure*:

assumes *wf-closed* g
assumes $g \oplus e \rightsquigarrow (g', n)$
shows *wf-closed* g'
using *assms*(2,1) **unfolding** *wf-closed-def*
proof (*induction* $g \ e \ (g', n)$ *arbitrary*: $g' \ n$)
 case (*ConstantNodeSame* $g \ c \ n$)
 then show *?case*

```

    by blast
next
  case (ConstantNodeNew g c n g')
  then have dom:  $ids\ g' = ids\ g \cup \{n\}$ 
    by (meson IRNode.distinct(683) add-node-ids-subset ids-add-update)
  have k:  $kind\ g'\ n = ConstantNode\ c$ 
    using ConstantNodeNew add-node-lookup by simp
  then have inp:  $\{\} = inputs\ g'\ n$ 
    unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  from k have suc:  $\{\} = succ\ g'\ n$ 
    unfolding succ.simps by simp
  have  $inputs\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge succ\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge kind\ g'\ n \neq NoNode$ 
    using inp suc k by simp
  then show ?case
    by (smt (verit) ConstantNodeNew.hyps(3) ConstantNodeNew.prem Un-insert-right
    add-changed changeonly.elims(2) dom inputs.simps insert-iff singleton-iff subset-insertI
    subset-trans succ.simps sup-bot-right)
next
  case (ParameterNodeSame g i s n)
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (ParameterNodeNew g i s n g')
  then have dom:  $ids\ g' = ids\ g \cup \{n\}$ 
    using IRNode.distinct(2447) fresh-ids ids-add-update by presburger
  have k:  $kind\ g'\ n = ParameterNode\ i$ 
    using ParameterNodeNew add-node-lookup by simp
  then have inp:  $\{\} = inputs\ g'\ n$ 
    unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  from k have suc:  $\{\} = succ\ g'\ n$ 
    unfolding succ.simps by simp
  have  $inputs\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge succ\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge kind\ g'\ n \neq NoNode$ 
    using k inp suc by simp
  then show ?case
    by (smt (verit) ParameterNodeNew.hyps(3) ParameterNodeNew.prem Un-insert-right
    add-node-as-set dom inputs.elims insertE not-excluded-keep-type order-trans single-
    tonD subset-insertI succ.elims sup-bot-right)
next
  case (ConditionalNodeSame g ce g2 c te g3 t fe g4 f s' n)
  then show ?case by blast
next
  case (ConditionalNodeNew g4 c t f s' g ce g2 te g3 fe n g')
  then have dom:  $ids\ g' = ids\ g4 \cup \{n\}$ 
    by (meson IRNode.distinct(591) add-node-ids-subset ids-add-update)
  have k:  $kind\ g'\ n = ConditionalNode\ c\ t\ f$ 
    using ConditionalNodeNew add-node-lookup by simp
  then have inp:  $\{c, t, f\} = inputs\ g'\ n$ 
    unfolding inputs.simps by simp
  from k have suc:  $\{\} = succ\ g'\ n$ 
    unfolding succ.simps by simp

```



```

have  $inputs\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge succ\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge kind\ g'\ n \neq NoNode$ 
using  $k\ inp\ suc\ unrep\ contains\ unrep\ preserves\ contains$ 
using ConditionalNodeNew
by (smt (verit) IRNode.simps(643) Un-insert-right bot.extremum dom insert-absorb insert-subset subset-insertI sup-bot-right)
then show ?case using dom
by (smt (z3) ConditionalNodeNew.hyps ConditionalNodeNew.premis Diff-eq-empty-iff
Diff-iff Un-insert-right Un-upper1 add-node-def inputs.simps insertE replace-node-def
replace-node-unchanged subset-trans succ.simps sup-bot-right)
next
case (UnaryNodeSame  $g\ xe\ g2\ x\ s'\ op\ n$ )
then show ?case by blast
next
case (UnaryNodeNew  $g2\ op\ x\ s'\ g\ xe\ n\ g'$ )
then have  $dom: ids\ g' = ids\ g2 \cup \{n\}$ 
by (metis add-node-ids-subset add-node-lookup ids-add-update ids-some unrep.UnaryNodeNew unrep-contains)
have  $k: kind\ g'\ n = unary\ node\ op\ x$ 
using UnaryNodeNew add-node-lookup
by (metis fresh-ids ids-some)
then have  $inp: \{x\} = inputs\ g'\ n$ 
using unary-inputs by simp
from  $k$  have  $suc: \{\} = succ\ g'\ n$ 
using unary-succ by simp
have  $inputs\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge succ\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge kind\ g'\ n \neq NoNode$ 
using  $k\ inp\ suc\ unrep\ contains\ unrep\ preserves\ contains$ 
using UnaryNodeNew
by (metis Un-upper1 dom empty-subsetI ids-some insert-not-empty insert-subsetI
not-in-g-inputs subset-iff)
then show ?case
by (smt (verit) Un-insert-right UnaryNodeNew.hyps UnaryNodeNew.premis
add-changed changeonly.elims(2) dom inputs.simps insert-iff singleton-iff subset-insertI
subset-trans succ.simps sup-bot-right)
next
case (BinaryNodeSame  $g\ xe\ g2\ x\ ye\ g3\ y\ s'\ op\ n$ )
then show ?case by blast
next
case (BinaryNodeNew  $g3\ op\ x\ y\ s'\ g\ xe\ g2\ ye\ n\ g'$ )
then have  $dom: ids\ g' = ids\ g3 \cup \{n\}$ 
by (metis binary-inputs fresh-ids ids-add-update ids-some insert-not-empty
not-in-g-inputs)
have  $k: kind\ g'\ n = bin\ node\ op\ x\ y$ 
using BinaryNodeNew add-node-lookup
by (metis fresh-ids ids-some)
then have  $inp: \{x, y\} = inputs\ g'\ n$ 
using binary-inputs by simp
from  $k$  have  $suc: \{\} = succ\ g'\ n$ 
using binary-succ by simp
have  $inputs\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge succ\ g'\ n \subseteq ids\ g' \wedge kind\ g'\ n \neq NoNode$ 

```

```

    using k inp suc unrep-contains unrep-preserves-contains
    using BinaryNodeNew
    by (metis Un-upper1 dom empty-subsetI ids-some insert-not-empty insert-subsetI
not-in-g-inputs subset-iff)
    then show ?case using dom BinaryNodeNew
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) Diff-eq-empty-iff Diff-iff Un-insert-right Un-upper1
add-node-def inputs.simps insertE replace-node-def replace-node-unchanged subset-trans
succ.simps sup-bot-right)
  next
  case (AllLeafNodes g n s)
  then show ?case
  by blast
qed

```

inductive-cases *ConstUnrepE*: $g \oplus (\text{ConstantExpr } x) \rightsquigarrow (g', n)$

definition *constant-value* **where**

constant-value = (*IntVal* 32 0)

definition *bad-graph* **where**

bad-graph = *irgraph* [
 (0, *AbsNode* 1, *constantAsStamp* *constant-value*),
 (1, *RefNode* 2, *constantAsStamp* *constant-value*),
 (2, *ConstantNode* *constant-value*, *constantAsStamp* *constant-value*)
]

end

3.9 Control-flow Semantics Theorems

theory *IRStepThms*

imports

IRStepObj

TreeToGraphThms

begin

We prove that within the same graph, a configuration triple will always transition to the same subsequent configuration. Therefore, our step semantics is deterministic.

3.9.1 Control-flow Step is Deterministic

theorem *stepDet*:

$(g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow next) \implies$
 $(\forall next'. ((g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow next') \longrightarrow next = next'))$

proof (*induction rule: step.induct*)

case (*SequentialNode* *nid* *next* *m* *h*)

```

have notif: ¬(is-IfNode (kind g nid))
  using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
  by (metis is-IfNode-def)
have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
  using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
  by (metis is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-EndNode.elims(2) is-LoopEndNode-def)
have notnew: ¬(is-NewInstanceNode (kind g nid))
  using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
  by (metis is-NewInstanceNode-def)
have notload: ¬(is-LoadFieldNode (kind g nid))
  using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
  by (metis is-LoadFieldNode-def)
have notstore: ¬(is-StoreFieldNode (kind g nid))
  using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
  by (metis is-StoreFieldNode-def)
have notdivrem: ¬(is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
  using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps is-SignedDivNode-def
is-SignedRemNode-def
  by (metis is-IntegerDivRemNode.simps)
from notif notend notnew notload notstore notdivrem
show ?case using SequentialNode.step.cases
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.disc(1028) IRNode.disc(2270) IRNode.discI(31) Pair-inject
is-sequential-node.simps(18) is-sequential-node.simps(43) is-sequential-node.simps(44))
next
case (IfNode nid cond tb fb m val next h)
then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
  using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))
have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))
have notdivrem: ¬(is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend notdivrem show ?case using IfNode repDet evalDet IRN-
ode.distinct IRNode.inject(11) Pair-inject step.simps
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct IRNode.inject(12) Pair-inject step.simps)
next
case (EndNodes nid merge i phis inputs m vs m' h)
have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
  using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-sequential-node.simps
  by (metis is-EndNode.elims(2) is-LoopEndNode-def)
have notif: ¬(is-IfNode (kind g nid))
  using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-IfNode-def is-AbstractEndNode.elims
  by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1058) is-EndNode.simps(12))
have notref: ¬(is-RefNode (kind g nid))
  using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
  using IRNode.disc(1899) IRNode.distinct(1473) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-EndNode.elims(2)
is-LoopEndNode-def is-RefNode-def

```

```

    by metis
  have notnew:  $\neg(\text{is-NewInstanceNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  using IRNode.distinct-disc(1442) is-EndNode.simps(29) is-NewInstanceNode-def
  by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1901) is-EndNode.simps(32))
  have notload:  $\neg(\text{is-LoadFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    using is-LoadFieldNode-def
  by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1706) is-EndNode.simps(21))
  have notstore:  $\neg(\text{is-StoreFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-StoreFieldNode-def
  by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1926) is-EndNode.simps(44))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-SignedDivNode-def is-SignedRemNode-def
    using IRNode.distinct-disc(1498) IRNode.distinct-disc(1500) is-IntegerDivRemNode.simps
is-EndNode.simps(36) is-EndNode.simps(37)
  by auto
  from notseq notif notref notnew notload notstore notdivrem
  show ?case using EndNodes repAllDet evalAllDet
  by (smt (z3) is-IfNode-def is-LoadFieldNode-def is-NewInstanceNode-def is-RefNode-def
is-StoreFieldNode-def is-SignedDivNode-def is-SignedRemNode-def Pair-inject is-IntegerDivRemNode.elims(3)
step.cases)
next
case (NewInstanceNode nid f obj nxt h' ref h m' m)
then have notseq:  $\neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
have notend:  $\neg(\text{is-AbstractEndNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
have notif:  $\neg(\text{is-IfNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
have notref:  $\neg(\text{is-RefNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
have notload:  $\neg(\text{is-LoadFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
have notstore:  $\neg(\text{is-StoreFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend notif notref notload notstore notdivrem
show ?case using NewInstanceNode step.cases
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.disc(1028) IRNode.disc(2270) IRNode.discI(11) IRN-
ode.distinct(2311) IRNode.distinct(2313) IRNode.inject(31) Pair-inject)

```

```

next
  case (LoadFieldNode nid f obj nrt m ref h v m')
  then have notseq:  $\neg$ (is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend:  $\neg$ (is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg$ (is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using LoadFieldNode step.cases repDet evalDet
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1051) IRNode.distinct(1721) IRNode.distinct(1739)
      IRNode.distinct(1741) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.inject(20) Pair-inject Value.inject(2)
      option.distinct(1) option.inject)
next
  case (StaticLoadFieldNode nid f nrt h v m' m)
  then have notseq:  $\neg$ (is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: StaticLoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend:  $\neg$ (is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: StaticLoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg$ (is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
    by (simp add: StaticLoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using StaticLoadFieldNode step.cases
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1051) IRNode.distinct(1721) IRNode.distinct(1739)
      IRNode.distinct(1741) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.inject(20) Pair-inject option.distinct(1))
next
  case (StoreFieldNode nid f newval uu obj nrt m val ref h' h m')
  then have notseq:  $\neg$ (is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend:  $\neg$ (is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg$ (is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
    by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using StoreFieldNode step.cases repDet evalDet
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1097) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.distinct(2317)
      IRNode.distinct(2605) IRNode.distinct(2627) IRNode.inject(43) Pair-inject Value.inject(2)
      option.distinct(1) option.inject)
next
  case (StaticStoreFieldNode nid f newval uv nrt m val h' h m')
  then have notseq:  $\neg$ (is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps

```

```

  by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
have notdivrem: ¬(is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
  by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend notdivrem
show ?case using StoreFieldNode step.cases repDet evalDet
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1097) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.distinct(2317)
IRNode.distinct(2605) IRNode.distinct(2627) IRNode.inject(43) Pair-inject Stat-
icStoreFieldNode.hyps(1) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(2) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(3)
StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(4) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(5) option.distinct(1))
next
case (SignedDivNode nid x y zero sb nxt m v1 v2 v m' h)
then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
  using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: SignedDivNode.hyps(1))
have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: SignedDivNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend
show ?case using SignedDivNode step.cases repDet evalDet
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1091) IRNode.distinct(1739) IRNode.distinct(2311)
IRNode.distinct(2601) IRNode.distinct(2605) IRNode.inject(40) Pair-inject)
next
case (SignedRemNode nid x y zero sb nxt m v1 v2 v m' h)
then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
  using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
  by (simp add: SignedRemNode.hyps(1))
have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: SignedRemNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend
show ?case using SignedRemNode step.cases repDet evalDet
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1093) IRNode.distinct(1741) IRNode.distinct(2313)
IRNode.distinct(2601) IRNode.distinct(2627) IRNode.inject(41) Pair-inject)
qed

```

lemma *stepRefNode*:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{RefNode nid}' \rrbracket \implies g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m, h)$

using *SequentialNode*

by (metis *IRNodes.successors-of-RefNode is-sequential-node.simps(7) nth-Cons-0*)

lemma *IfNodeStepCases*:

assumes $\text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IfNode cond tb fb}$

assumes $g \vdash \text{cond} \simeq \text{condE}$

assumes $[m, p] \vdash \text{condE} \mapsto v$

assumes $g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m, h)$

shows $\text{nid}' \in \{\text{tb}, \text{fb}\}$

```

using step.IfNode repDet stepDet assms
by (metis insert-iff old.prod.inject)

lemma IfNodeSeq:
  shows kind g nid = IfNode cond tb fb  $\longrightarrow \neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  unfolding is-sequential-node.simps
  using is-sequential-node.simps(18) by presburger

lemma IfNodeCond:
  assumes kind g nid = IfNode cond tb fb
  assumes  $g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m, h)$ 
  shows  $\exists \text{ condE } v. ((g \vdash \text{cond} \simeq \text{condE}) \wedge ([m, p] \vdash \text{condE} \mapsto v))$ 
  using assms(2,1) by (induct (nid,m,h) (nid',m,h) rule: step.induct; auto)

lemma step-in-ids:
  assumes  $g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h')$ 
  shows  $nid \in \text{ids } g$ 
  using assms apply (induct (nid, m, h) (nid', m', h') rule: step.induct)
  using is-sequential-node.simps(45) not-in-g
  apply simp
  apply (metis is-sequential-node.simps(53))
  using ids-some
  using IRNode.distinct(1113) apply presburger
  using EndNodes(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-EndNode.simps(45) ids-some
  apply (metis IRNode.disc(1218) is-EndNode.simps(52))
  by simp+

end

```