

# Veriopt Theories

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## 1 Canonicalization Optimizations

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

lemma size-pos[size-simps]: 0 < size y
by (induction y; auto?)

lemma size-non-add[size-simps]: size (BinaryExpr op a b) = size a + (size b) * 2
by (induction op; auto)
```

**lemma** *size-non-const*[*size-simps*]:  
 $\neg \text{is-ConstantExpr } y \implies 1 < \text{size } y$   
**using** *size-pos* **apply** (*induction y; auto*)  
**apply** (*metis Suc-lessI mult-eq-1-iff mult-pos-pos n-not-Suc-n numeral-2-eq-2*  
*pos2*)  
**by** (*metis add-strict-increasing less-Suc0 linorder-not-less mult-2-right not-add-less2*)

**lemmas** *arith*[*size-simps*] = *Suc-leI add-strict-increasing*

**definition** *well-formed-equal* :: *Value*  $\Rightarrow$  *Value*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool*  
(infix  $\approx 50$ ) **where**  
*well-formed-equal*  $v_1 \ v_2 = (v_1 \neq \text{UndefVal} \longrightarrow v_1 = v_2)$

**lemma** *well-formed-equal-defn* [*simp*]:  
*well-formed-equal*  $v_1 \ v_2 = (v_1 \neq \text{UndefVal} \longrightarrow v_1 = v_2)$   
**unfolding** *well-formed-equal-def* **by** *simp*

**end**

## 1.1 AbsNode Phase

**theory** *AbsPhase*  
**imports**  
*Common*  
**begin**  
  
**phase** *AbsNode*  
**terminating** *size*  
**begin**

**lemma** *abs-pos*:  
**fixes**  $v :: ('a :: \text{len word})$   
**assumes**  $0 \leq_s v$   
**shows** (*if*  $v <_s 0$  *then*  $- v$  *else*  $v$ ) =  $v$   
**by** (*simp add: assms signed.leD*)

**lemma** *abs-neg*:  
**fixes**  $v :: ('a :: \text{len word})$   
**assumes**  $v <_s 0$   
**assumes**  $-(2 \wedge (\text{Nat.size } v - 1)) <_s v$   
**shows** (*if*  $v <_s 0$  *then*  $- v$  *else*  $v$ ) =  $- v \wedge 0 <_s -v$   
**by** (*smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) assms(1) assms(2) signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-minus-exp*  
*signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-self-iff sint-0 sint-word-ariths(4) word-sless-alt*)

```

lemma abs-max-neg:
  fixes  $v :: ('a :: \text{len word})$ 
  assumes  $v <_s 0$ 
  assumes  $-(2^{\wedge}(\text{Nat.size } v - 1)) = v$ 
  shows  $-v = v$ 
  using assms
  by (metis One-nat-def add.inverse-neutral double-eq-zero-iff mult-minus-right size-word.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma final-abs:
  fixes  $v :: ('a :: \text{len word})$ 
  assumes take-bit  $(\text{Nat.size } v) \ v = v$ 
  assumes  $-(2^{\wedge}(\text{Nat.size } v - 1)) \neq v$ 
  shows  $0 \leq_s (\text{if } v <_s 0 \text{ then } -v \text{ else } v)$ 

```

```

proof (cases  $v <_s 0$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $v = -(2^{\wedge}(\text{Nat.size } v - 1))$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis using abs-max-neg
    using assms by presburger
  next
  case False
  then have  $-(2^{\wedge}(\text{Nat.size } v - 1)) <_s v$ 
  unfolding word-sless-def using signed-take-bit-int-greater-self-iff
  by (smt (verit, best) One-nat-def diff-less double-eq-zero-iff len-gt-0 lessI less-irrefl
    mult-minus-right neg-equal-0-iff-equal signed.rep-eq signed-of-int
    signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-self-iff signed-word-eqI sint-0 sint-range-size
    sint-sbintrunc' sint-word-ariths(4) size-word.rep-eq unsigned-0 word-2p-lem
    word-sless.rep-eq word-sless-def)
  then show ?thesis
  using abs-neg abs-pos signed.nless-le by auto
  qed
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis using abs-pos by auto
  qed

```

```

lemma wf-abs: is-IntVal  $x \implies \text{intval-abs } x \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  using intval-abs.simps unfolding new-int.simps
  using is-IntVal-def by force

```

```

fun bin-abs ::  $'a :: \text{len word} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{len word}$  where
  bin-abs  $v = (\text{if } (v <_s 0) \text{ then } (- v) \text{ else } v)$ 

```

```

lemma val-abs-zero:
  intval-abs (new-int b 0) = new-int b 0
  by simp

lemma less-eq-zero:
  assumes val-to-bool (val[(IntVal b 0) < (IntVal b v)])
  shows int-signed-value b v > 0
  using assms unfolding intval-less-than.simps(1) apply simp
  by (metis bool-to-val.elims val-to-bool.simps(1))

lemma val-abs-pos:
  assumes val-to-bool(val[(new-int b 0) < (new-int b v)])
  shows intval-abs (new-int b v) = (new-int b v)
  using assms using less-eq-zero unfolding intval-abs.simps new-int.simps
  by force

lemma val-abs-neg:
  assumes val-to-bool(val[(new-int b v) < (new-int b 0)])
  shows intval-abs (new-int b v) = intval-negate (new-int b v)
  using assms using less-eq-zero unfolding intval-abs.simps new-int.simps
  by force

lemma val-bool-unwrap:
  val-to-bool (bool-to-val v) = v
  by (metis bool-to-val.elims one-neq-zero val-to-bool.simps(1))

lemma take-bit-unwrap:
  b = 64  $\implies$  take-bit b (v1::64 word) = v1
  by (metis size64 size-word.rep-eq take-bit-length-eq)

lemma bit-less-eq-def:
  fixes v1 v2 :: 64 word
  assumes b ≤ 64
  shows sint (signed-take-bit (b − Suc (0::nat)) (take-bit b v1))
    < sint (signed-take-bit (b − Suc (0::nat)) (take-bit b v2))  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    signed-take-bit (63::nat) (Word.rep v1) < signed-take-bit (63::nat) (Word.rep
v2)
  using assms sorry

lemma less-eq-def:

  shows val-to-bool(val[(new-int b v1) < (new-int b v2)])  $\longleftrightarrow$  v1 <s v2
  unfolding new-int.simps intval-less-than.simps bool-to-val-bin.simps bool-to-val.simps
int-signed-value.simps apply (simp add: val-bool-unwrap)
  apply auto unfolding word-sless-def apply auto
  unfolding signed-def apply auto using bit-less-eq-def
  apply (metis bot-nat-0.extremum take-bit-0)

```

```

by (metis bit-less-eq-def bot-nat-0.extremum take-bit-0)

lemma val-abs-always-pos:
  assumes intval-abs (new-int b v) = (new-int b v')
  shows  $0 \leq_s v'$ 
  using assms
proof (cases v = 0)
  case True
  then have v' = 0
    using val-abs-zero assms
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Suc-diff-1 bit-less-eq-def bot-nat-0.extremum
diff-is-0-eq len-gt-0 len-of-numeral-defs(2) order-le-less signed-eq-0-iff take-bit-0 take-bit-signed-take-bit
take-bit-unwrap)
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case neq0: False
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases val-to-bool(val[(new-int b 0) < (new-int b v)]))
  case True
  then show ?thesis using less-eq-def
    using assms val-abs-pos
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) One-nat-def Suc-leI bit.compl-one bit-less-eq-def
cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-zero len-gt-0 len-of-numeral-defs(2)
mask-0 mask-1 one-le-numeral one-neq-zero signed-word-eqI take-bit-dist-subL take-bit-minus-one-eq-mask
take-bit-not-eq-mask-diff take-bit-signed-take-bit zero-le-numeral)
  next
  case False
  then have val-to-bool(val[(new-int b v) < (new-int b 0)])
    using neq0 less-eq-def
    by (metis signed.neqE)
  then show ?thesis using val-abs-neg less-eq-def unfolding new-int.simps
intval-negate.simps
    by (metis signed.nless-le take-bit-0)
qed

qed

```

```

lemma intval-abs-elim:
  assumes intval-abs x  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows  $\exists t v . x = \text{IntVal } t v \wedge \text{intval-abs } x = \text{new-int } t \text{ (if int-signed-value } t v < 0 \text{ then } -v \text{ else } v)$ 
  using assms
  by (meson intval-abs.elims)

```

```

lemma wf-abs-new-int:
  assumes intval-abs (IntVal t v)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs (IntVal t v) = new-int t v  $\vee$  intval-abs (IntVal t v) = new-int
t (-v)

```

```

using assms
using intval-abs.simps(1) by presburger

lemma mono-undef-abs:
  assumes intval-abs (intval-abs x)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs x  $\neq$  UndefVal
  using assms
  by force

lemma val-abs-idem:
  assumes intval-abs(intval-abs(x))  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs(intval-abs(x)) = intval-abs x
  using assms
proof -
  obtain b v where in-def: intval-abs x = new-int b v
    using assms intval-abs-elim mono-undef-abs by blast
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases val-to-bool(val[(new-int b v) < (new-int b 0)]))
  case True
  then have nested: (intval-abs (intval-abs x)) = new-int b (-v)
    using val-abs-neg intval-negate.simps in-def
    by simp
  then have x = new-int b (-v)
    using in-def True unfolding new-int.simps
    by (smt (verit, best) intval-abs.simps(1) less-eq-def less-eq-zero less-numeral-extra(1)
      mask-1 mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one neg-one.elims neg-one-signed new-int.simps
      one-le-numeral one-neq-zero signed.neqE signed.not-less take-bit-of-0
      val-abs-always-pos)
  then show ?thesis using val-abs-always-pos
    using True in-def less-eq-def signed.leD
    using signed.nless-le by blast
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    using in-def by force
qed
qed

lemma val-abs-negate:
  assumes x  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\wedge$  intval-negate x  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\wedge$  intval-abs(intval-negate
x)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs (intval-negate x) = intval-abs x
  using assms apply (cases x; auto)
  apply (metis less-eq-def new-int.simps signed.dual-order.strict-iff-not signed.less-linear
    take-bit-0)

```

```

by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) add.inverse-neutral intval-abs.simps(1) less-eq-def
less-eq-zero
less-numeral-extra(1) mask-1 mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one neg-one.elims neg-one-signed

new-int.simps one-le-numeral one-neq-zero signed.order.order-iff-strict take-bit-of-0

val-abs-always-pos)

```

Optimisations

```

optimization AbsIdempotence:  $abs(abs(x)) \mapsto abs(x)$ 
apply auto
by (metis UnaryExpr unary-eval.simps(1) val-abs-idem)

```

```

optimization AbsNegate:  $(abs(-x)) \mapsto abs(x)$ 
apply auto using val-abs-negate
by (metis evaltree-not-undef unary-eval.simps(1) unfold-unary)

```

**end**

**end**

## 1.2 AddNode Phase

```

theory AddPhase
imports
  Common
begin

```

```

phase AddNode
terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma binadd-commute:
assumes bin-eval BinAdd  $x \ y \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
shows bin-eval BinAdd  $x \ y = \text{bin-eval BinAdd } y \ x$ 
using assms intval-add-sym by simp

```

```

optimization AddShiftConstantRight:  $((\text{const } v) + y) \mapsto y + (\text{const } v)$  when
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
using size-non-const apply fastforce
unfolding le-expr-def
apply (rule impI)
subgoal premises 1
apply (rule allI impI)+

subgoal premises 2 for  $m \ p \ va$ 
apply (rule BinaryExprE[OF 2])

```

```

    subgoal premises  $\mathcal{J}$  for  $x\ ya$ 
      apply (rule BinaryExpr)
      using  $\mathcal{J}$  apply simp
      using  $\mathcal{J}$  apply simp
      using  $\mathcal{J}$  binadd-commute apply auto
    done
  done
done
done

```

**optimization** *AddShiftConstantRight2*:  $((\text{const } v) + y) \mapsto y + (\text{const } v)$  when  $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$

```

  unfolding le-expr-def
  apply (auto simp: intval-add-sym)

  using size-non-const by fastforce

```

**lemma** *is-neutral-0* [simp]:

```

  assumes 1: intval-add (IntVal b x) (IntVal b 0)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-add (IntVal b x) (IntVal b 0) = (new-int b x)
  using 1 by auto

```

**optimization** *AddNeutral*:  $(e + (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32\ 0))) \mapsto e$

```

  unfolding le-expr-def apply auto
  using is-neutral-0 eval-unused-bits-zero
  by (smt (verit) add-cancel-left-right intval-add.elims val-to-bool.simps(1))

```

**ML-val**  $\langle @\{term\ \langle x = y \rangle\} \rangle$

**lemma** *NeutralLeftSubVal*:

```

  assumes  $e1 = \text{new-int } b\ ival$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[(e1 - e2) + e2] \approx e1$ 
  apply simp using assms by (cases e1; cases e2; auto)

```

**optimization** *RedundantSubAdd*:  $((e_1 - e_2) + e_2) \mapsto e_1$

```

  apply auto using eval-unused-bits-zero NeutralLeftSubVal
  unfolding well-formed-equal-defn
  by (smt (verit) evalDet intval-sub.elims new-int.elims)

```

**lemma** *allE2*:  $(\forall x\ y. P\ x\ y) \implies (P\ a\ b \implies R) \implies R$

```

  by simp

```



**lemma** *just-goal2*:  
**assumes**  $1$ :  $(\forall a\ b. \text{intval-add } (\text{intval-sub } a\ b)\ b \neq \text{UndefVal} \wedge a \neq \text{UndefVal})$   
 $\longrightarrow$   
 $\text{intval-add } (\text{intval-sub } a\ b)\ b = a)$   
**shows**  $(\text{BinaryExpr BinAdd } (\text{BinaryExpr BinSub } e_1\ e_2)\ e_2) \geq e_1$   
**unfolding** *le-expr-def* *unfold-binary* *bin-eval.simps*  
**by** (*metis 1 evalDet evaltree-not-undef*)

**optimization** *RedundantSubAdd2*:  $e_2 + (e_1 - e_2) \longmapsto e_1$   
**by** (*smt (verit, del-insts) BinaryExpr BinaryExprE RedundantSubAdd(1) bin-add-commute le-expr-def rewrite-preservation.simps(1)*)

**lemma** *AddToSubHelperLowLevel*:  
**shows**  $\text{intval-add } (\text{intval-negate } e)\ y = \text{intval-sub } y\ e$  (**is**  $?x = ?y$ )  
**by** (*induction y; induction e; auto*)

**optimization** *AddToSub*:  $-e + y \longmapsto y - e$   
**using** *AddToSubHelperLowLevel* **by** *auto*

**print-phases**

**lemma** *val-redundant-add-sub*:  
**assumes**  $a = \text{new-int } bb\ ival$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[b + a] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[(b + a) - b] = a$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases a; cases b; auto*)  
**by** *presburger*

**lemma** *val-add-right-negate-to-sub*:  
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x + e] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x + (-e)] = \text{val}[x - e]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases x; cases e; auto*)

**lemma** *exp-add-left-negate-to-sub*:

```

exp[-e + y] ≥ exp[y - e]
apply (cases e; cases y; auto)
using AddToSubHelperLowLevel by auto+

```

Optimisations

```

optimization RedundantAddSub:  $(b + a) - b \mapsto a$ 
apply auto using val-redundant-add-sub eval-unused-bits-zero
by (smt (verit) evalDet intval-add.elims new-int.elims)

```

```

optimization AddRightNegateToSub:  $x + -e \mapsto x - e$ 
using AddToSubHelperLowLevel intval-add-sym by auto

```

```

optimization AddLeftNegateToSub:  $-e + y \mapsto y - e$ 
using exp-add-left-negate-to-sub by blast

```

end

end

### 1.3 AndNode Phase

```

theory AndPhase
imports
  Common
  Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

```

```

phase AndNode
terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma bin-and-nots:
 $(\sim x \ \& \ \sim y) = (\sim (x \mid y))$ 
by simp

```

```

lemma bin-and-neutral:
 $(x \ \& \ \sim False) = x$ 
by simp

```

```

lemma val-and-equal:
assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
and  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 

```

```

shows  $val[x \& x] = x$ 
using assms by (cases x; auto)

lemma val-and-nots:
   $val[\sim x \& \sim y] = val[\sim(x \mid y)]$ 
apply (cases x; cases y; auto) by (simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)

lemma val-and-neutral:
  assumes  $x = new\_int\ b\ v$ 
  and  $val[x \& \sim(new\_int\ b'\ 0)] \neq UndefinedVal$ 
  shows  $val[x \& \sim(new\_int\ b'\ 0)] = x$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; auto) apply (simp add: take-bit-eq-mask)
  by presburger

lemma val-and-sign-extend:
  assumes  $e = (1 << In) - 1$ 
  shows  $val[(intval\_sign\_extend\ In\ Out\ x) \& (IntVal\ 32\ e)] = intval\_zero\_extend\ In\ Out\ x$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; auto)
  sorry

lemma val-and-sign-extend-2:
  assumes  $e = (1 << In) - 1 \wedge intval\_and\ (intval\_sign\_extend\ In\ Out\ x)\ (IntVal\ 32\ e) \neq UndefinedVal$ 
  shows  $val[(intval\_sign\_extend\ In\ Out\ x) \& (IntVal\ 32\ e)] = intval\_zero\_extend\ In\ Out\ x$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; auto)
  sorry

lemma val-and-zero:
  assumes  $x = new\_int\ b\ v$ 
  shows  $val[x \& (IntVal\ b\ 0)] = IntVal\ b\ 0$ 
  using assms by (cases x; auto)

lemma exp-and-equal:
   $exp[x \& x] \geq exp[x]$ 
  apply auto using val-and-equal eval-unused-bits-zero
  by (smt (verit) evalDet intval-and.elims new-int.elims)

lemma exp-and-nots:
   $exp[\sim x \& \sim y] \geq exp[\sim(x \mid y)]$ 
  apply (cases x; cases y; auto) using val-and-nots
  by fastforce

lemma exp-sign-extend:

```

```

assumes  $e = (1 << In) - 1$ 
shows
   $BinaryExpr\ BinAnd\ (UnaryExpr\ (UnarySignExtend\ In\ Out)\ x)$ 
     $(ConstantExpr\ (new-int\ b\ e))$ 
     $\geq (UnaryExpr\ (UnaryZeroExtend\ In\ Out)\ x)$ 

apply auto
subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m\ p\ va$ 
proof –
  obtain  $va$  where  $va: [m,p] \vdash x \mapsto va$ 
  using  $p(2)$  by auto
  then have  $va \neq UndefinedVal$ 
  by (simp add: evaltree-not-undef)
  then have  $1: intval-and\ (intval-sign-extend\ In\ Out\ va)\ (IntVal\ b\ (take-bit\ b\ e)) \neq UndefinedVal$ 
  using evalDet  $p(1)\ p(2)\ va$  by blast
  then have  $2: intval-sign-extend\ In\ Out\ va \neq UndefinedVal$ 
  by auto
  then have  $21: (0::nat) < b$ 
  by (simp add: p(4))
  then have  $3: b \sqsubseteq (64::nat)$ 
  by (simp add: p(5))
  then have  $4: -((2::int) \wedge b\ div\ (2::int)) \sqsubseteq sint\ (signed-take-bit\ (b - Suc\ (0::nat))\ (take-bit\ b\ e))$ 
  by (simp add: p(6))
  then have  $5: sint\ (signed-take-bit\ (b - Suc\ (0::nat))\ (take-bit\ b\ e)) < (2::int) \wedge b\ div\ (2::int)$ 
  by (simp add: p(7))
  then have  $6: [m,p] \vdash UnaryExpr\ (UnaryZeroExtend\ In\ Out)\ x \mapsto intval-and\ (intval-sign-extend\ In\ Out\ va)\ (IntVal\ b\ (take-bit\ b\ e))$ 
  apply (cases va; simp)
  apply (simp add: (va::Value) \neq UndefinedVal) defer
  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $x3$ 
  proof –
    have  $va = ObjRef\ x3$ 
    using  $p(1)$  by auto
    then have  $sint\ (signed-take-bit\ (b - Suc\ (0::nat))\ (take-bit\ b\ e)) < (2::int) \wedge b\ div\ (2::int)$ 
    by (simp add: 5)
    then show ?thesis
    using  $2\ intval-sign-extend.simps(3)\ p(1)$  by blast
  qed

  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $x4$ 
  proof –
    have  $sg1: va = ObjStr\ x4$ 
    using  $2\ p(1)$  by auto
    then have  $sint\ (signed-take-bit\ (b - Suc\ (0::nat))\ (take-bit\ b\ e)) < (2::int) \wedge b\ div\ (2::int)$ 
    by (simp add: 5)

```

```

    then show ?thesis
      using 1 sg1 by auto
qed

subgoal premises p for x21 x22
proof -
  have sgg1: va = IntVal x21 x22
    by (simp add: p(1))
  then have sgg2: sint (signed-take-bit (b - Suc (0::nat)) (take-bit b e))
    < (2::int) ^ b div (2::int)
    by (simp add: 5)
  then show ?thesis
    sorry
  qed
done
then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet p(2) va)
qed
done

```

```

lemma val-and-commute[simp]:
  val[x & y] = val[y & x]
  apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  by (simp add: word-bw-comms(1))

```

Optimisations

```

optimization AndEqual: x & x ⟶ x
  using exp-and-equal by blast

```

```

optimization AndShiftConstantRight: ((const x) & y) ⟶ y & (const x)
  when ¬(is-ConstantExpr y)
  using val-and-commute apply auto
  using size-non-const by auto

```

```

optimization AndNots: (¬x) & (¬y) ⟶ ¬(x | y)
  using exp-and-nots sorry

```

```

optimization AndSignExtend: BinaryExpr BinAnd (UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend
  In Out) x)

```

```

      (const (new-int b e))
    ↦ (UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend In Out) x)
      when (e = (1 << In) - 1)
  using exp-sign-extend by simp

optimization AndNeutral: (x & ~ (const (IntVal b 0))) ↦ x
  when (wf-stamp x ∧ stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi)
  apply auto using val-and-neutral
  by (smt (verit) Value.sel(1) eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and.elims intval-word.simps

      new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-eq-mask)

end

context stamp-mask
begin

lemma AndRightFallthrough: (((and (not (↓ x)) (↑ y)) = 0)) → exp[x & y] ≥
exp[y]
  apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+)
  apply (rule impI)
  subgoal premises p for m p v
  proof -
    obtain xv where xv: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p(2) by blast
    obtain yv where yv: [m, p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
    using p(2) by blast
    have v = val[xv & yv]
    using p(2) xv yv
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(4) evalDet)
    then have v = yv
    using p(1) not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    by (smt (verit) eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and.elims new-int.elims new-int-bin.elims
p(2) unfold-binary xv yv)
    then show ?thesis using yv by simp
  qed
done

lemma AndLeftFallthrough: (((and (not (↓ y)) (↑ x)) = 0)) → exp[x & y] ≥
exp[x]
  apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+)
  apply (rule impI)
  subgoal premises p for m p v
  proof -
    obtain xv where xv: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ xv

```

```

    using p(2) by blast
  obtain yv where yv: [m, p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
    using p(2) by blast
  have v = val[xv & yv]
    using p(2) xv yv
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(4) evalDet)
  then have v = xv
    using p(1) not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    by (smt (verit) and.commute eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and.elims new-int.simps
new-int-bin.simps p(2) unfold-binary xv yv)
  then show ?thesis using xv by simp
qed
done

```

end

end

## 1.4 BinaryNode Phase

**theory** *BinaryNode*

**imports**

*Common*

**begin**

**phase** *BinaryNode*

**terminating** *size*

**begin**

**optimization** *BinaryFoldConstant*: *BinaryExpr* op (*const* v1) (*const* v2)  $\mapsto$  *ConstantExpr* (*bin-eval* op v1 v2)

**unfolding** *le-expr-def*

**apply** (*rule* *allI impI*) +

**subgoal** **premises** *bin* **for** *m p v*

**print-facts**

**apply** (*rule* *BinaryExprE[OF bin]*)

**subgoal** **premises** *prems* **for** *x y*

**print-facts**

**proof** –

**have** *x*: *x* = *v1* **using** *prems* **by** *auto*

**have** *y*: *y* = *v2* **using** *prems* **by** *auto*

**have** *xy*: *v* = *bin-eval* op *x y* **using** *prems x y* **by** *simp*

**have** *int*:  $\exists$  *b vv* . *v* = *new-int* *b vv* **using** *bin-eval-new-int prems* **by** *fast*

**show** *?thesis*

**unfolding** *prems x y xy*

**apply** (*rule ConstantExpr*)

```

      apply (rule validDefIntConst)
      using prems x y xy int sorry
    qed
  done
done

```

```
print-facts
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

## 1.5 ConditionalNode Phase

```
theory ConditionalPhase
```

```
  imports
```

```
    Common
```

```
    Proofs.StampEvalThms
```

```
begin
```

```
phase ConditionalNode
```

```
  terminating size
```

```
begin
```

```
lemma negates:  $\exists v b. e = \text{IntVal } b \ v \wedge b > 0 \implies \text{val-to-bool } (\text{val}[e]) \longleftrightarrow$   

 $\neg(\text{val-to-bool } (\text{val}[\neg e]))$ 
```

```
  unfolding intval-logic-negation.simps
```

```
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) intval-logic-negation.simps(1) logic-negate-def new-int.simps  

    of-bool-eq(2) one-neq-zero take-bit-of-0 take-bit-of-1 val-to-bool.simps(1))
```

```
lemma negation-condition-intval:
```

```
  assumes  $e = \text{IntVal } b \ ie$ 
```

```
  assumes  $0 < b$ 
```

```
  shows  $\text{val}[(\neg e) \ ? \ x : y] = \text{val}[e \ ? \ y : x]$ 
```

```
  using assms by (cases e; auto simp: negates logic-negate-def)
```

```
optimization NegateConditionFlipBranches:  $((\neg e) \ ? \ x : y) \mapsto (e \ ? \ y : x)$  when  

 $(\text{wf-stamp } e \wedge \text{stamp-expr } e = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ lo \ hi \wedge b > 0)$ 
```

```
  apply simp using negation-condition-intval
```

```
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) ConditionalExpr ConditionalExprE UnaryExprE negates  

    unary-eval.simps(4) valid-value-elim(3) wf-stamp-def)
```

```
optimization DefaultTrueBranch:  $(\text{true} \ ? \ x : y) \mapsto x$  .
```

```
optimization DefaultFalseBranch:  $(\text{false} \ ? \ x : y) \mapsto y$  .
```

```
optimization ConditionalEqualBranches:  $(e \ ? \ x : x) \mapsto x$  .
```

```
optimization condition-bounds-x:  $((u < v) \ ? \ x : y) \mapsto x$ 
```



when (stamp-under (stamp-expr u) (stamp-expr v)  $\wedge$  wf-stamp u  $\wedge$  wf-stamp v)  
 apply simp apply (rule impI) apply (rule allI)+ apply (rule impI)  
 using stamp-under-defn  
 by force

**optimization** condition-bounds-y:  $((u < v) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto y$   
 when (stamp-under (stamp-expr v) (stamp-expr u)  $\wedge$  wf-stamp u  $\wedge$  wf-stamp v)  
 apply simp apply (rule impI) apply (rule allI)+ apply (rule impI)  
 using stamp-under-defn-inverse  
 by force

**lemma** val-optimise-integer-test:  
 assumes  $\exists v. x = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$   
 shows  $\text{val}[(x \ \& \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)) \ \text{eq} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)] \text{ ? } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) : (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)] =$   
 $\text{val}[x \ \& \ \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1]$   
 using assms apply auto  
 apply (metis (full-types) bool-to-val.simps(2) val-to-bool.simps(1))  
 by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) and-one-eq bool-to-val.simps(1) even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero  
 odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one val-to-bool.simps(1))

**optimization** ConditionalEliminateKnownLess:  $((x < y) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto x$   
 when (stamp-under (stamp-expr x) (stamp-expr y)  
 $\wedge$  wf-stamp x  $\wedge$  wf-stamp y)  
 using stamp-under-defn by auto

**optimization** ConditionalEqualIsRHS:  $((x \ \text{eq} \ y) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto y$   
 apply auto  
 by (smt (verit) Value.inject(1) bool-to-val.simps(2) bool-to-val-bin.simps evalDet  
 intval-equals.elims val-to-bool.elims(1))

**optimization** normalizeX:  $((x \ \text{eq} \ \text{const} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)) \text{ ? } (\text{const} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)) : (\text{const} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \mapsto x$   
 when  $(x = \text{ConstantExpr} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) \mid (x = \text{ConstantExpr} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)))$  .

**optimization** normalizeX2:  $((x \ \text{eq} \ (\text{const} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \text{ ? } (\text{const} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)) : (\text{const} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \mapsto x$   
 when  $(x = \text{ConstantExpr} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) \mid (x = \text{ConstantExpr} \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)))$  .

**optimization** *flipX*:  $((x \text{ eq } (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \ ?$   
 $(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)) : (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \mapsto$   
 $x \oplus (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))$   
 $\text{when } (x = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) \mid (x = \text{ConstantExpr}$   
 $(\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \ .$

**optimization** *flipX2*:  $((x \text{ eq } (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \ ?$   
 $(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)) : (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \mapsto$   
 $x \oplus (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))$   
 $\text{when } (x = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) \mid (x = \text{ConstantExpr}$   
 $(\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \ .$

**lemma** *stamp-of-default*:  
**assumes** *stamp-expr*  $x = \text{default-stamp}$   
**assumes** *wf-stamp*  $x$   
**shows**  $([m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v) \longrightarrow (\exists vv. v = \text{IntVal } 32 \ vv)$   
**using** *assms*  
**by**  $(\text{metis } \text{default-stamp } \text{valid-value-elim}(3) \ \text{wf-stamp-def})$

**optimization** *OptimiseIntegerTest*:  
 $((x \ \& \ (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \text{ eq } (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \ ?$   
 $(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)) : (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \mapsto$   
 $x \ \& \ (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))$   
 $\text{when } (\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{default-stamp} \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x)$   
**apply** *simp* **apply**  $(\text{rule } \text{impI}; (\text{rule } \text{allI})+; \text{rule } \text{impI})$   
**subgoal** **premises** *eval* **for**  $m \ p \ v$   
**proof**  $-$   
**obtain**  $xv$  **where**  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$   
**using** *eval* **by** *fast*  
**then** **have**  $x32: \exists v. xv = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$   
**using** *stamp-of-default* *eval* **by** *auto*  
**obtain**  $lhs$  **where**  $lhs: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(((x \ \& \ (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \text{ eq } (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \ ?$   
 $(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)) : (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \mapsto lhs$   
**using** *eval*(2) **by** *auto*  
**then** **have**  $lhsV: lhs = \text{val}[((xv \ \& \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)) \text{ eq } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)) \ ? (\text{IntVal } 32$   
 $0) : (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)]$   
**using**  $xv \ \text{evaltree.BinaryExpr evaltree.ConstantExpr evaltree.ConditionalExpr}$   
**by**  $(\text{smt } (\text{verit } \text{ConditionalExprE ConstantExprE bin-eval.simps}(11) \text{ bin-eval.simps}(4)$   
 $\text{evalDet intval-conditional.simps } \text{unfold-binary}))$   
**obtain**  $rhs$  **where**  $rhs: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \ \& \ (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))] \mapsto rhs$   
**using** *eval*(2) **by** *blast*  
**then** **have**  $rhsV: rhs = \text{val}[xv \ \& \ \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1]$   
**by**  $(\text{metis } \text{BinaryExprE ConstantExprE bin-eval.simps}(4) \ \text{evalDet } xv)$   
**have**  $lhs = rhs$  **using** *val-optimize-integer-test*  $x32$   
**using**  $lhsV \ rhsV$  **by** *presburger*  
**then** **show** *?thesis*  
**by**  $(\text{metis } \text{eval}(2) \ \text{evalDet } lhs \ rhs)$

**qed**  
**done**

**optimization** *opt-optimise-integer-test-2*:  
 ((( $x \ \& \ (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) \ \text{eq } (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \ ?$   
       ( $\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) : (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))$ )  $\mapsto$   
        $x$   
       when ( $x = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) \mid (x = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))$ ) .

**end**

**end**

## 1.6 MulNode Phase

**theory** *MulPhase*  
**imports**  
       *Common*  
       *Proofs.StampEvalThms*  
**begin**

**phase** *MulNode*  
**terminating** *size*  
**begin**

**lemma** *bin-eliminate-redundant-negative*:  
        $\text{uminus } (x :: 'a::\text{len word}) * \text{uminus } (y :: 'a::\text{len word}) = x * y$   
**by** *simp*

**lemma** *bin-multiply-identity*:  
        $(x :: 'a::\text{len word}) * 1 = x$   
**by** *simp*

**lemma** *bin-multiply-eliminate*:  
        $(x :: 'a::\text{len word}) * 0 = 0$   
**by** *simp*

**lemma** *bin-multiply-negative*:  
        $(x :: 'a::\text{len word}) * \text{uminus } 1 = \text{uminus } x$   
**by** *simp*

```

lemma bin-multiply-power-2:
  ( $x :: 'a::len\ word$ ) * ( $2^j$ ) =  $x << j$ 
  by simp

lemma take-bit64 [simp]:
  fixes  $w :: int64$ 
  shows take-bit 64 w = w
proof -
  have  $Nat.size\ w = 64$ 
  by (simp add: size64)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis lt2p-lem mask-eq-iff take-bit-eq-mask verit-comp-simplify1 (2) wsst-TYs(3))
qed

lemma testt:
  fixes  $a :: nat$ 
  fixes  $b\ c :: 64\ word$ 
  shows take-bit a (take-bit a (b) * take-bit a (c)) =
    take-bit a (b * c)
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) take-bit-mult take-bit-of-int unsigned-take-bit-eq word-mult-def)

lemma val-eliminate-redundant-negative:
  assumes  $val[-x * -y] \neq UndefinedVal$ 
  shows  $val[-x * -y] = val[x * y]$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  using testt by auto

lemma val-multiply-neutral:
  assumes  $x = new-int\ b\ v$ 
  shows  $val[x * (IntVal\ b\ 1)] = val[x]$ 
  using assms by force

lemma val-multiply-zero:
  assumes  $x = new-int\ b\ v$ 
  shows  $val[x * (IntVal\ b\ 0)] = IntVal\ b\ 0$ 
  using assms by simp

lemma val-multiply-negative:
  assumes  $x = new-int\ b\ v$ 
  shows  $val[x * intval-negate\ (IntVal\ b\ 1)] = intval-negate\ x$ 
  using assms
  by (smt (verit) Value.disc(1) Value.inject(1) add.inverse-neutral intval-negate.simps(1))

```

*is-IntVal-def mask-0 mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one new-int.elims of-bool-eq(2)*  
*take-bit-dist-neg*  
*take-bit-of-1 val-eliminate-redundant-negative val-multiply-neutral val-multiply-zero*  
*verit-minus-simplify(4) zero-neq-one)*

**lemma** *val-MulPower2:*

**fixes** *i :: 64 word*  
**assumes** *y = IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i))*  
**and** *0 < i*  
**and** *i < 64*  
**and** *val[x \* y] ≠ UndefVal*  
**shows** *val[x \* y] = val[x << IntVal 64 i]*  
**using** *assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)*  
**subgoal premises p for x2**  
**proof** –  
**have** *63: (63 :: int64) = mask 6*  
**by** *eval*  
**then have** *(2::int) ^ 6 = 64*  
**by** *eval*  
**then have** *uint i < (2::int) ^ 6*  
**by** *(metis linorder-not-less lt2p-lem of-int-numeral p(4) size64 word-2p-lem*  
*word-of-int-2p wsst-TYs(3))*  
**then have** *and i (mask 6) = i*  
**using** *mask-eq-iff by blast*  
**then show** *x2 << unat i = x2 << unat (and i (63::64 word))*  
**unfolding** *63*  
**by** *force*  
**qed**  
**by** *presburger*

**lemma** *val-MulPower2Add1:*

**fixes** *i :: 64 word*  
**assumes** *y = IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + 1)*  
**and** *0 < i*  
**and** *i < 64*  
**and** *val-to-bool(val[IntVal 64 0 < x])*  
**and** *val-to-bool(val[IntVal 64 0 < y])*  
**shows** *val[x \* y] = val[(x << IntVal 64 i) + x]*  
**using** *assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)*  
**subgoal premises p for x2**  
**proof** –  
**have** *63: (63 :: int64) = mask 6*  
**by** *eval*  
**then have** *(2::int) ^ 6 = 64*  
**by** *eval*  
**then have** *and i (mask 6) = i*

```

    using mask-eq-iff by (simp add: less-mask-eq p(6))
    then have  $x2 * ((2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge \text{unat } i + (1::64 \text{ word})) = (x2 * ((2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge \text{unat } i)) + x2$ 
    by (simp add: distrib-left)
    then show  $x2 * ((2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge \text{unat } i + (1::64 \text{ word})) = x2 << \text{unat } (\text{and } i (63::64 \text{ word})) + x2$ 
    by (simp add: 63 and (i::64 word) (mask (6::nat)) = i)
  qed
  using val-to-bool.simps(2) by presburger

```

**lemma** *val-MulPower2Sub1*:

```

  fixes i :: 64 word
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) - 1)$ 
  and  $0 < i$ 
  and  $i < 64$ 
  and  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0 < x])$ 
  and  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0 < y])$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * y] = \text{val}[(x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ i) - x]$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  subgoal premises p for x2
  proof -
    have  $63: (63 :: \text{int}64) = \text{mask } 6$ 
    by eval
    then have  $(2::\text{int}) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
    by eval
    then have  $\text{and } i (\text{mask } 6) = i$ 
    using mask-eq-iff by (simp add: less-mask-eq p(6))
    then have  $x2 * ((2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge \text{unat } i - (1::64 \text{ word})) = (x2 * ((2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge \text{unat } i)) - x2$ 
    by (simp add: right-diff-distrib)
    then show  $x2 * ((2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge \text{unat } i - (1::64 \text{ word})) = x2 << \text{unat } (\text{and } i (63::64 \text{ word})) - x2$ 
    by (simp add: 63 and (i::64 word) (mask (6::nat)) = i)
  qed
  using val-to-bool.simps(2) by presburger

```

**lemma** *val-distribute-multiplication*:

```

  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } 64 \ xx \wedge q = \text{new-int } 64 \ qq \wedge a = \text{new-int } 64 \ aa$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * (q + a)] = \text{val}[(x * q) + (x * a)]$ 
  apply (cases x; cases q; cases a; auto) using distrib-left assms by auto

```

**lemma** *val-MulPower2AddPower2*:

```

  fixes i j :: 64 word
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) + (2 \wedge \text{unat}(j)))$ 

```

```

and      0 < i
and      0 < j
and      i < 64
and      j < 64
and      x = new-int 64 xx
shows    val[x * y] = val[(x << IntVal 64 i) + (x << IntVal 64 j)]
using    assms
proof -
  have 63: (63 :: int64) = mask 6
  by eval
  then have (2::int) ^ 6 = 64
  by eval
  then have n: IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + (2 ^ unat(j))) =
    val[(IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i))) + (IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(j)))]

  using assms by (cases i; cases j; auto)
  then have 1: val[x * ((IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i))) + (IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(j))))]
=
    val[(x * IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i))) + (x * IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(j)))]

  using assms val-distribute-multiplication val-MulPower2 by simp
  then have 2: val[(x * IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i)))] = val[x << IntVal 64 i]
  using assms val-MulPower2
  using Value.distinct(1) intval-mul.simps(1) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps
  by (smt (verit))
  then show ?thesis
  using 1 Value.distinct(1) assms(1) assms(3) assms(5) assms(6) intval-mul.simps(1)
n new-int.simps new-int-bin.elims val-MulPower2
  by (smt (verit, del-insts))
qed

thm-oracles val-MulPower2AddPower2

lemma exp-multiply-zero-64:
  exp[x * (const (IntVal 64 0))] ≥ ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 0)
  using val-multiply-zero apply auto
  using Value.inject(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) int-signed-value-bounds intval-mul.elims
    mult-zero-right new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps nle-le numeral-eq-Suc take-bit-of-0
    unfold-const valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1) zero-less-Suc
  by (smt (verit))

lemma exp-multiply-neutral:
  exp[x * (const (IntVal b 1))] ≥ x
  using val-multiply-neutral apply auto
  by (smt (verit) Value.inject(1) eval-unused-bits-zero intval-mul.elims mult.right-neutral
    new-int.elims new-int-bin.elims)

```

**thm-oracles** *exp-multiply-neutral*

**lemma** *exp-MulPower2*:

**fixes**  $i :: 64 \text{ word}$   
**assumes**  $y = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)))$   
**and**  $0 < i$   
**and**  $i < 64$   
**and**  $\text{exp}[x > (\text{const } \text{IntVal } b \ 0)]$   
**and**  $\text{exp}[y > (\text{const } \text{IntVal } b \ 0)]$   
**shows**  $\text{exp}[x * y] \geq \text{exp}[x << \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)]$   
**using** *assms apply simp using val-MulPower2*  
**by** (*metis ConstantExprE equiv-exprs-def unfold-binary*)

**optimization** *EliminateRedundantNegative*:  $-x * -y \mapsto x * y$

**apply** *auto using val-eliminate-redundant-negative bin-eval.simps(2)*  
**by** (*metis BinaryExpr*)

**optimization** *MulNeutral*:  $x * \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b \ 1) \mapsto x$

**using** *exp-multiply-neutral by blast*

**optimization** *MulEliminator*:  $x * \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0) \mapsto \text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)$

**apply** *auto using val-multiply-zero*

**using** *Value.inject(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) int-signed-value-bounds intval-mul.elims*

*mult-zero-right new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-of-0 unfold-const*  
*valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1)*

**by** (*smt (verit)*)

**optimization** *MulNegate*:  $x * -(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 1)) \mapsto -x$

**defer**

**apply** *auto using val-multiply-negative*

**apply** (*smt (verit) Value.distinct(1) Value.sel(1) add.inverse-inverse intval-mul.elims*

*intval-negate.simps(1) mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps*

*take-bit-dist-neg unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary*  
*val-eliminate-redundant-negative)*

**sorry**

**fun** *isNonZero* :: *Stamp*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**

*isNonZero* (*IntegerStamp*  $b \ lo \ hi$ ) = ( $lo > 0$ ) |

*isNonZero* - = *False*



```

lemma isNonZero-defn:
  assumes isNonZero (stamp-expr x)
  assumes wf-stamp x
  shows ( $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v \longrightarrow (\exists vv\ b. (v = \text{IntVal } b\ vv \wedge \text{val-to-bool val}[(\text{IntVal } b\ 0) < v]))$ )
  apply (rule impI) subgoal premises eval
proof –
  obtain b lo hi where xstamp: stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi
    using assms
    by (meson isNonZero.elims(2))
  then obtain vv where vdef: v = IntVal b vv
    by (metis assms(2) eval valid-int wf-stamp-def)
  have lo > 0
    using assms(1) xstamp by force
  then have signed-above: int-signed-value b vv > 0
    using assms unfolding wf-stamp-def
    using eval vdef xstamp by fastforce
  have take-bit b vv = vv
    using eval eval-unused-bits-zero vdef by auto
  then have vv > 0
    using signed-above
    by (metis bit-take-bit-iff int-signed-value.simps not-less-zero signed-eq-0-iff signed-take-bit-eq-if-positive
take-bit-0 take-bit-of-0 verit-comp-simplify1 (1) word-gt-0)
  then show ?thesis
    using vdef using signed-above
    by simp
qed
done

optimization MulPower2:  $x * y \longmapsto x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)$ 
  when (i > 0  $\wedge$ 
    64 > i  $\wedge$ 
     $y = \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64\ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)))]$ )

  defer
  apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for m p v
proof –
  obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
    using eval(2) by blast
  then obtain xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal 64 xvv
    using eval
    using ConstantExprE bin-eval.simps(2) evalDet intval-bits.simps intval-mul.elims
new-int-bin.simps unfold-binary
    by (smt (verit))
  obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
    using eval(1) eval(2) by blast
  then have lhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x * y] \mapsto \text{val}[xv * yv]$ 
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(2) eval(1) eval(2) evalDet unfold-binary xv)

```

```

have  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)] \mapsto \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)]$ 
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) ConstantExpr constantAsStamp.simps(1) eval-bits-1-64
take-bit64 validStampIntConst valid-value.simps(1) xv xv)
then have  $\text{rhs}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \ll \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)] \mapsto \text{val}[xv \ll (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)]$ 
using xv xv using evaltree.BinaryExpr
by (metis Value.simps(5) bin-eval.simps(8) intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps)
have  $\text{val}[xv * yv] = \text{val}[xv \ll (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)]$ 
using val-MulPower2
by (metis ConstantExprE eval(1) evaltree-not-undef lhs yv)
then show ?thesis
by (metis eval(1) eval(2) evalDet lhs rhs)
qed
sorry

```

**end**

**end**

## 1.7 Experimental AndNode Phase

**theory** *NewAnd*

**imports**

*Common*

*Graph.Long*

**begin**

**lemma** *bin-distribute-and-over-or*:

$\text{bin}[z \ \& \ (x \mid y)] = \text{bin}[(z \ \& \ x) \mid (z \ \& \ y)]$

**by** (*smt* (*verit*, *best*) *bit-and-iff* *bit-eqI* *bit-or-iff*)

**lemma** *intval-distribute-and-over-or*:

$\text{val}[z \ \& \ (x \mid y)] = \text{val}[(z \ \& \ x) \mid (z \ \& \ y)]$

**apply** (*cases* *x*; *cases* *y*; *cases* *z*; *auto*)

**using** *bin-distribute-and-over-or* **by** *blast+*

**lemma** *exp-distribute-and-over-or*:

$\text{exp}[z \ \& \ (x \mid y)] \geq \text{exp}[(z \ \& \ x) \mid (z \ \& \ y)]$

**apply** *simp* **using** *intval-distribute-and-over-or*

**using** *BinaryExpr* *bin-eval.simps(4,5)*

**using** *intval-or.simps(1)* **unfolding** *new-int-bin.simps* *new-int.simps* **apply** *auto*

**by** (*metis* *bin-eval.simps(4)* *bin-eval.simps(5)* *intval-or.simps(2)* *intval-or.simps(5)*)

**lemma** *intval-and-commute*:

$\text{val}[x \ \& \ y] = \text{val}[y \ \& \ x]$

**by** (*cases* *x*; *cases* *y*; *auto* *simp*: *and commute*)

```

lemma intval-or-commute:
   $val[x \mid y] = val[y \mid x]$ 
  by (cases x; cases y; auto simp: or.commute)

lemma intval-xor-commute:
   $val[x \oplus y] = val[y \oplus x]$ 
  by (cases x; cases y; auto simp: xor.commute)

lemma exp-and-commute:
   $exp[x \& z] \geq exp[z \& x]$ 
  apply simp using intval-and-commute by auto

lemma exp-or-commute:
   $exp[x \mid y] \geq exp[y \mid x]$ 
  apply simp using intval-or-commute by auto

lemma exp-xor-commute:
   $exp[x \oplus y] \geq exp[y \oplus x]$ 
  apply simp using intval-xor-commute by auto

lemma bin-eliminate-y:
  assumes  $bin[y \& z] = 0$ 
  shows  $bin[(x \mid y) \& z] = bin[x \& z]$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: and.commute bin-distribute-and-over-or)

lemma intval-eliminate-y:
  assumes  $val[y \& z] = IntVal\ b\ 0$ 
  shows  $val[(x \mid y) \& z] = val[x \& z]$ 
  using assms bin-eliminate-y by (cases x; cases y; cases z; auto)

lemma intval-and-associative:
   $val[(x \& y) \& z] = val[x \& (y \& z)]$ 
  apply (cases x; cases y; cases z; auto)
  by (simp add: and.assoc)+

lemma intval-or-associative:
   $val[(x \mid y) \mid z] = val[x \mid (y \mid z)]$ 
  apply (cases x; cases y; cases z; auto)
  by (simp add: or.assoc)+

lemma intval-xor-associative:
   $val[(x \oplus y) \oplus z] = val[x \oplus (y \oplus z)]$ 
  apply (cases x; cases y; cases z; auto)
  by (simp add: xor.assoc)+

lemma exp-and-associative:
   $exp[(x \& y) \& z] \geq exp[x \& (y \& z)]$ 

```

**apply simp using intval-and-associative by fastforce**

**lemma exp-or-associative:**  
 $exp[(x \mid y) \mid z] \geq exp[x \mid (y \mid z)]$   
**apply simp using intval-or-associative by fastforce**

**lemma exp-xor-associative:**  
 $exp[(x \oplus y) \oplus z] \geq exp[x \oplus (y \oplus z)]$   
**apply simp using intval-xor-associative by fastforce**

**lemma intval-and-absorb-or:**  
**assumes**  $\exists b \ v . x = new\_int \ b \ v$   
**assumes**  $val[x \ \& \ (x \mid y)] \neq UndefinedVal$   
**shows**  $val[x \ \& \ (x \mid y)] = val[x]$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases x; cases y; auto*)  
**by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) intval-and.simps(5)*)

**lemma intval-or-absorb-and:**  
**assumes**  $\exists b \ v . x = new\_int \ b \ v$   
**assumes**  $val[x \mid (x \ \& \ y)] \neq UndefinedVal$   
**shows**  $val[x \mid (x \ \& \ y)] = val[x]$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases x; cases y; auto*)  
**by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) intval-or.simps(5)*)

**lemma exp-and-absorb-or:**  
 $exp[x \ \& \ (x \mid y)] \geq exp[x]$   
**apply auto using intval-and-absorb-or eval-unused-bits-zero**  
**by** (*smt (verit) evalDet intval-or.elims new-int.elims*)

**lemma exp-or-absorb-and:**  
 $exp[x \mid (x \ \& \ y)] \geq exp[x]$   
**apply auto using intval-or-absorb-and eval-unused-bits-zero**  
**by** (*smt (verit) evalDet intval-or.elims new-int.elims*)

**definition IRExp-up :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64 where**  
 $IRExp\_up \ e = not \ 0$

**definition IRExp-down :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64 where**  
 $IRExp\_down \ e = 0$

**lemma**  
**assumes**  $y = 0$   
**shows**  $x + y = or \ x \ y$   
**using** *assms*  
**by** *simp*

```

lemma no-overlap-or:
  assumes and  $x \ y = 0$ 
  shows  $x + y = \text{or } x \ y$ 
  using assms
  by (metis bit-and-iff bit-xor-iff disjunctive-add xor-self-eq)

```

```

context stamp-mask
begin

```

```

lemma intval-up-and-zero-implies-zero:
  assumes and  $(\uparrow x) (\uparrow y) = 0$ 
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[xv \ \& \ yv] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\exists b. \text{val}[xv \ \& \ yv] = \text{new-int } b \ 0$ 
  using assms apply (cases xv; cases yv; auto)
  using up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
  apply (smt (verit, best) take-bit-and take-bit-of-0)
  by presburger

```

```

lemma exp-eliminate-y:
  and  $(\uparrow y) (\uparrow z) = 0 \longrightarrow \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } (\text{BinaryExpr BinOr } x \ y) \ z \geq \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } x \ z$ 
  apply simp apply (rule impI; rule allI; rule allI; rule allI)
  subgoal premises p for m p v apply (rule impI) subgoal premises e
  proof –
    obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
    using e by auto
    obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
    using e by auto
    obtain zv where zv:  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto zv$ 
    using e by auto
    have lhs:  $v = \text{val}[(xv \mid yv) \ \& \ zv]$ 
    using xv yv zv
    by (smt (verit, best) BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(4) bin-eval.simps(5) e evalDet)
    then have  $v = \text{val}[(xv \ \& \ zv) \mid (yv \ \& \ zv)]$ 
    by (simp add: intval-and-commute intval-distribute-and-over-or)
    also have  $\exists b. \text{val}[yv \ \& \ zv] = \text{new-int } b \ 0$ 
    using intval-up-and-zero-implies-zero
    by (metis calculation e intval-or.simps(5) p unfold-binary yv zv)
    ultimately have rhs:  $v = \text{val}[xv \ \& \ zv]$ 

```

```

    using intval-eliminate-y lhs by force
  from lhs rhs show ?thesis
  by (metis BinaryExpr BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(4) e xv zv)
qed
done
done

lemma leadingZeroBounds:
  fixes x :: 'a::len word
  assumes n = numberOfLeadingZeros x
  shows 0 ≤ n ∧ n ≤ Nat.size x
  using assms unfolding numberOfLeadingZeros-def
  by (simp add: MaxOrNeg-def highestOneBit-def nat-le-iff)

lemma above-nth-not-set:
  fixes x :: int64
  assumes n = 64 - numberOfLeadingZeros x
  shows j > n ⟶ ¬(bit x j)
  using assms unfolding numberOfLeadingZeros-def
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) highestOneBit-def int-nat-eq int-ops(6) less-imp-of-nat-less
    max-set-bit size64 zerosAboveHighestOne)

no-notation LogicNegationNotation (!-)

lemma zero-horner:
  horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (λx. False) xs) = 0
  apply (induction xs) apply simp
  by force

lemma zero-map:
  assumes j ≤ n
  assumes ∀ i. j ≤ i ⟶ ¬(f i)
  shows map f [0..

```

```

    using assms
    by (metis calculation horner-sum-append length-map)
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map f [0..j])
    using zero-horner
    using mult-not-zero by auto
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma split-horner:
  assumes  $j \leq n$ 
  assumes  $\forall i. j \leq i \longrightarrow \neg(f\ i)$ 
  shows horner-sum of-bool (2::'a::len word) (map f [0..n]) = horner-sum of-bool
  2 (map f [0..j])
  apply (rule map-join-horner)
  apply (rule zero-map)
  using assms by auto

```

```

lemma transfer-map:
  assumes  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow f\ i = f'\ i$ 
  shows (map f [0..n]) = (map f' [0..n])
  using assms by simp

```

```

lemma transfer-horner:
  assumes  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow f\ i = f'\ i$ 
  shows horner-sum of-bool (2::'a::len word) (map f [0..n]) = horner-sum of-bool
  2 (map f' [0..n])
  using assms using transfer-map
  by (smt (verit, best))

```

```

lemma L1:
  assumes  $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$ 
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b\ zv$ 
  shows  $\text{and } v\ zv = \text{and } (v \bmod 2^n)\ zv$ 
proof -
  have  $nle: n \leq 64$ 
    using assms
    using diff-le-self by blast
  also have  $\text{and } v\ zv = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\text{and } v\ zv))\ [0..64])$ 
    using horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit size64
    by (metis size-word.rep-eq take-bit-length-eq)
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map ( $\lambda i. \text{bit } (\text{and } v\ zv)\ i$ ) [0..64])
    by blast
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map ( $\lambda i. ((\text{bit } v\ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv\ i))$ ) [0..64])
    using bit-and-iff by metis
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map ( $\lambda i. ((\text{bit } v\ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv\ i))$ ) [0..n])
  proof -
    have  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg(\text{bit } zv\ i)$ 
      using above-nth-not-set assms(1)
      using assms(2) not-may-implies-false

```





$(v \bmod (2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge n) i \wedge \text{bit } zv \ i) \ [0::\text{nat}..<n]] \rangle \langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::64 \text{ word}) \ (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\text{and } ((v::64 \text{ word}) \bmod (2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge (n::\text{nat})) \ (zv::64 \text{ word}))) \ [0::\text{nat}..<64::\text{nat}]) = \text{and } (v \bmod (2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge n) \ zv \rangle \langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::64 \text{ word}) \ (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\text{and } (v::64 \text{ word}) \ (zv::64 \text{ word}))) \ [0::\text{nat}..<64::\text{nat}]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::64 \text{ word}) \ (\text{map } (\lambda i::\text{nat}. \text{bit } v \ i \wedge \text{bit } zv \ i) \ [0::\text{nat}..<64::\text{nat}]) \rangle$  **by** *presburger*  
**qed**

**lemma** *up-mask-upper-bound*:

**assumes**  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$

**shows**  $xv \leq (\uparrow x)$

**using** *assms*

**by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *and.idem and.right-neutral bit.conj-cancel-left bit.conj-disj-distrib(1)* *bit.double-compl ucast-id up-spec word-and-le1 word-not-dist(2)*)

**lemma** *L2*:

**assumes**  $\text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) + \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y) \geq 64$

**assumes**  $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$

**assumes**  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ zv$

**assumes**  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$

**shows**  $yv \bmod 2^{\wedge n} = 0$

**proof** –

**have**  $yv \bmod 2^{\wedge n} = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } (\text{bit } yv) \ [0..<n])$

**by** (*simp add: horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit take-bit-eq-mod*)

**also have**  $\dots \leq \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\uparrow y)) \ [0..<n])$

**using** *up-mask-upper-bound assms(4)*

**by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *opaque-lifting*) *and.right-neutral bit.conj-cancel-right bit.conj-disj-distrib(1)* *bit.double-compl horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit take-bit-and ucast-id up-spec word-and-le1 word-not-dist(2)*)

**also have**  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\uparrow y)) \ [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False}) \ [0..<n])$

**proof** –

**have**  $\forall i < n. \neg(\text{bit } (\uparrow y) \ i)$

**using** *assms(1,2) zerosBelowLowestOne*

**by** (*metis add commute add-diff-inverse-nat add-lessD1 leD le-diff-conv numberOfTrailingZeros-def*)

**then show** *?thesis*

**by** (*metis* (*full-types*) *transfer-map*)

**qed**

**also have**  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False}) \ [0..<n]) = 0$

**using** *zero-horner*

**by** *blast*

**finally show** *?thesis*

**by** *auto*

**qed**

**thm-oracles** *L1 L2*

**lemma** *unfold-binary-width-add*:

```

shows ( $[m,p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr BinAdd } xe \ ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ \text{val}$ ) = ( $\exists \ x \ y.$ 
  ( $[m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ x$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ y$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\text{IntVal } b \ \text{val} = \text{bin-eval BinAdd } (\text{IntVal } b \ x) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ y)$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\text{IntVal } b \ \text{val} \neq \text{UndefVal}$ )
  )) (is ?L = ?R)
proof (intro iffI)
  assume  $\mathcal{I}$ : ?L
  show ?R apply (rule evaltree.cases[OF  $\mathcal{I}$ ])
  apply force+ apply auto[1]
  apply (smt (verit) intval-add.elims intval-bits.simps)
  by blast
next
  assume  $R$ : ?R
  then obtain  $x \ y$  where  $[m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ x$ 
    and  $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ y$ 
    and  $\text{new-int } b \ \text{val} = \text{bin-eval BinAdd } (\text{IntVal } b \ x) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ y)$ 
    and  $\text{new-int } b \ \text{val} \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    by auto
  then show ?L
    using  $R$  by blast
qed

lemma unfold-binary-width-and:
  shows ( $[m,p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr BinAnd } xe \ ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ \text{val}$ ) = ( $\exists \ x \ y.$ 
    ( $[m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ x$ )  $\wedge$ 
    ( $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ y$ )  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\text{IntVal } b \ \text{val} = \text{bin-eval BinAnd } (\text{IntVal } b \ x) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ y)$ )  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\text{IntVal } b \ \text{val} \neq \text{UndefVal}$ )
    )) (is ?L = ?R)
proof (intro iffI)
  assume  $\mathcal{I}$ : ?L
  show ?R apply (rule evaltree.cases[OF  $\mathcal{I}$ ])
  apply force+ apply auto[1] using intval-and.elims intval-bits.simps
  apply (smt (verit) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-and)
  by blast
next
  assume  $R$ : ?R
  then obtain  $x \ y$  where  $[m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ x$ 
    and  $[m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ y$ 
    and  $\text{new-int } b \ \text{val} = \text{bin-eval BinAnd } (\text{IntVal } b \ x) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ y)$ 
    and  $\text{new-int } b \ \text{val} \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    by auto
  then show ?L
    using  $R$  by blast
qed

lemma mod-dist-over-add-right:
  fixes  $a \ b \ c :: \text{int64}$ 

```

```

fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
assumes  $1: 0 < n$ 
assumes  $2: n < 64$ 
shows  $(a + b \bmod 2^n) \bmod 2^n = (a + b) \bmod 2^n$ 
using mod-dist-over-add
by (simp add: 1 2 add.commute)

lemma numberOfLeadingZeros-range:
 $0 \leq \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } n \wedge \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } n \leq \text{Nat.size } n$ 
unfolding numberOfLeadingZeros-def highestOneBit-def using max-set-bit
by (simp add: highestOneBit-def leadingZeroBounds numberOfLeadingZeros-def)

lemma improved-opt:
assumes  $\text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) + \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y) \geq 64$ 
shows  $\text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \geq \text{exp}[x \& z]$ 
apply simp apply ((rule allI)+; rule impI)
subgoal premises eval for  $m \ p \ v$ 
proof –
obtain  $n$  where  $n: n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$ 
by simp
obtain  $b \ \text{val}$  where  $\text{val}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ \text{val}$ 
by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int eval new-int.simps)
then obtain  $xv \ yv$  where  $\text{addv}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ (xv + yv)$ 
apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-and) by (metis add.right-neutral)
then obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$ 
apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-add) by blast
from  $\text{addv}$  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-add) by blast
from  $\text{val}$  obtain  $zv$  where  $zv: [m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ zv$ 
apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-and) by blast
have  $\text{addv}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{new-int } b \ (xv + yv)$ 
apply (rule evaltree.BinaryExpr)
using  $xv$  apply simp
using  $yv$  apply simp
by simp+
have  $\text{lhs}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \mapsto \text{new-int } b \ (\text{and } (xv + yv) \ zv)$ 
apply (rule evaltree.BinaryExpr)
using  $\text{addv}$  apply simp
using  $zv$  apply simp
using  $\text{addv}$  apply auto[1]
by simp
have  $\text{rhs}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \& z] \mapsto \text{new-int } b \ (\text{and } xv \ zv)$ 
apply (rule evaltree.BinaryExpr)
using  $xv$  apply simp
using  $zv$  apply simp
apply force
by simp
then show ?thesis
proof (cases numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) > 0)

```

```

case True
have n-bounds:  $0 \leq n \wedge n < 64$ 
  using diff-le-self n numberOfLeadingZeros-range
  by (simp add: True)
have and (xv + yv) zv = and ((xv + yv) mod  $2^n$ ) zv
  using L1 n zv by blast
also have ... = and ((xv + (yv mod  $2^n$ )) mod  $2^n$ ) zv
  using mod-dist-over-add-right n-bounds
  by (metis take-bit-0 take-bit-eq-mod zero-less-iff-neq-zero)
also have ... = and (((xv mod  $2^n$ ) + (yv mod  $2^n$ )) mod  $2^n$ ) zv
  by (metis bits-mod-by-1 mod-dist-over-add n-bounds order-le-imp-less-or-eq
power-0)
also have ... = and ((xv mod  $2^n$ ) mod  $2^n$ ) zv
  using L2 n zv yv
  using assms by auto
also have ... = and (xv mod  $2^n$ ) zv
  using mod-mod-trivial
by (smt (verit, best) and.idem take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-eq-mod word-bw-assocs(1))
also have ... = and xv zv
  using L1 n zv by metis
finally show ?thesis
  using eval lhs rhs
  by (metis evalDet)
next
case False
then have numberOfLeadingZeros ( $\uparrow z$ ) = 0
  by simp
then have numberOfTrailingZeros ( $\uparrow y$ )  $\geq 64$ 
  using assms(1)
  by fastforce
then have yv = 0
  using yv
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) L1 L2 add-diff-cancel-left' and.comm-neutral
and.idem bit.compl-zero bit.conj-cancel-right bit.conj-disj-distrib(1) bit.double-compl
less-imp-diff-less linorder-not-le word-not-dist(2))
then show ?thesis
  by (metis add.right-neutral eval evalDet lhs rhs)
qed
qed
done

```

**thm-oracles** *improved-opt*

**lemma** *falseBelowN-nBelowLowest:*

```

assumes  $n \leq \text{Nat.size } a$ 
assumes  $\forall i < n. \neg(\text{bit } a \ i)$ 
shows lowestOneBit  $a \geq n$ 
proof (cases {i. bit a i} = {})
case True

```

```

    then show ?thesis unfolding lowestOneBit-def MinOrHighest-def
      using assms(1) trans-le-add1 by presburger
next
  case False
  have  $n \leq \text{Min } (\text{Collect } (\text{bit } a))$ 
  by (metis False Min-ge-iff assms(2) finite-bit-word linorder-le-less-linear mem-Collect-eq)
  then show ?thesis unfolding lowestOneBit-def MinOrHighest-def
    using False by presburger
qed

lemma noZeros:
  fixes  $a :: 64 \text{ word}$ 
  assumes zeroCount  $a = 0$ 
  shows  $i < \text{Nat.size } a \longrightarrow \text{bit } a \ i$ 
  using assms unfolding zeroCount-def size64
  using zeroCount-finite by auto

lemma zerosAboveOnly:
  fixes  $a :: 64 \text{ word}$ 
  assumes numberOfLeadingZeros  $a = \text{zeroCount } a$ 
  shows  $\neg(\text{bit } a \ i) \longrightarrow i \geq (64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } a)$ 
  sorry

lemma consumes:
  assumes numberOfLeadingZeros  $(\uparrow z) + \text{bitCount } (\uparrow z) = 64$ 
  and  $\uparrow z \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{and } (\uparrow y) (\uparrow z) = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) + \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y) \geq 64$ 
proof -
  obtain  $n$  where  $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$ 
  by simp
  then have  $n = \text{bitCount } (\uparrow z)$ 
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' assms(1))
  have  $\text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) = \text{zeroCount } (\uparrow z)$ 
  using assms(1) size64 ones-zero-sum-to-width
  by (metis add.commute add-left-imp-eq)
  then have  $\forall i. \neg(\text{bit } (\uparrow z) \ i) \longrightarrow i \geq n$ 
  using assms(1) zerosAboveOnly
  using  $\langle (n::\text{nat}) = (64::\text{nat}) - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow (z::\text{IRExpr})) \rangle$  by blast
  then have  $\forall i < n. \text{bit } (\uparrow z) \ i$ 
  using leD by blast
  then have  $\forall i < n. \neg(\text{bit } (\uparrow y) \ i)$ 
  using assms(3)
  by (metis bit.conj-cancel-right bit-and-iff bit-not-iff)
  then have lowestOneBit  $(\uparrow y) \geq n$ 
  by (simp add:  $\langle (n::\text{nat}) = (64::\text{nat}) - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow (z::\text{IRExpr})) \rangle$ )
  falseBelowN-nBelowLowest size64

```

```

then have  $n \leq \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y)$ 
  unfolding numberOfTrailingZeros-def
  by simp
have  $\text{card } \{i. i < n\} = \text{bitCount } (\uparrow z)$ 
  by (simp add:  $\langle (n::\text{nat}) = \text{bitCount } (\uparrow (z::\text{IRExpr})) \rangle$ )
then have  $\text{bitCount } (\uparrow z) \leq \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y)$ 
  using  $\langle (n::\text{nat}) \sqsubseteq \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow (y::\text{IRExpr})) \rangle$  by auto
then show ?thesis using assms(1) by auto
qed

```

**thm-oracles** *consumes*

```

lemma right:
  assumes  $\text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) + \text{bitCount } (\uparrow z) = 64$ 
  assumes  $\uparrow z \neq 0$ 
  assumes and  $(\uparrow y) (\uparrow z) = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \geq \text{exp}[x \& z]$ 
apply simp apply (rule allI) +
  subgoal premises p for m p v apply (rule impI) subgoal premises e
proof -
  obtain j where j:  $j = \text{highestOneBit } (\uparrow z)$ 
  by simp
  obtain xv b where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
  using e
  by (metis EvalTreeE(5) bin-eval-inputs-are-ints bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps)
  obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$ 
  using e EvalTreeE(5) bin-eval-inputs-are-ints bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps
  by (smt (verit) Value.sel(1) bin-eval.simps(1) evalDet intval-add.elims xv)
  obtain xyv where xyv:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xyv$ 
  using e EvalTreeE(5) bin-eval-inputs-are-ints bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps
  xv yv
  by (metis BinaryExpr Value.distinct(1) bin-eval.simps(1) intval-add.simps(1))
  then obtain zv where zv:  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ zv$ 
  using e EvalTreeE(5) bin-eval-inputs-are-ints bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps
  Value.sel(1) bin-eval.simps(4) evalDet intval-and.elims
  by (smt (verit) new-int-bin.simps)
  have  $xyv = \text{take-bit } b \ (xv + yv)$ 
  using xv yv xyv
  by (metis BinaryExprE Value.sel(2) bin-eval.simps(1) evalDet intval-add.simps(1))
  then have  $v = \text{IntVal } b \ (\text{take-bit } b \ (\text{and } (\text{take-bit } b \ (xv + yv)) \ zv))$ 
  using zv
  by (smt (verit) EvalTreeE(5) Value.sel(1) Value.sel(2) bin-eval.simps(4) e
evalDet intval-and.elims new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps xyv)
  then have veval:  $v = \text{IntVal } b \ (\text{and } (xv + yv) \ zv)$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) eval-unused-bits-zero take-bit-eq-mask word-bw-comms(1)
word-bw-lcs(1) zv)
  have obligation:  $(\text{and } (xv + yv) \ zv) = (\text{and } xv \ zv) \implies [m, p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr}$ 

```

```

BinAnd x z  $\mapsto$  v
  by (smt (verit) EvalTreeE(5) Value.inject(1)  $\langle$ (v::Value) = IntVal (b::nat)
    (take-bit b (and (take-bit b ((xv::64 word) + (yv::64 word))) (zv::64 word))) $\rangle$   $\langle$ (xyv::64
    word) = take-bit (b::nat) ((xv::64 word) + (yv::64 word)) $\rangle$  bin-eval.simps(4) e
    evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero evaltree.simps intval-and.simps(1) take-bit-and xv xyv
    zv)
  have per-bit:  $\forall n . \text{bit } (and (xv + yv) zv) n = \text{bit } (and xv zv) n \implies (and (xv +
    yv) zv) = (and xv zv)$ 
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff)
  show ?thesis
  apply (rule obligation)
  apply (rule per-bit)
  apply (rule allI)
  subgoal for n
  proof (cases n  $\leq$  j)
  case True
    then show ?thesis sorry

  next
  case False
  then have  $\neg(\text{bit } zv n)$ 
  by (metis j linorder-not-less not-may-implies-false zerosAboveHighestOne zv)
  then have v:  $\neg(\text{bit } (and (xv + yv) zv) n)$ 
  by (simp add: bit-and-iff)
  then have v':  $\neg(\text{bit } (and xv zv) n)$ 
  by (simp add:  $\langle \neg \text{bit } (zv::64 \text{ word}) (n::nat) \rangle$  bit-and-iff)
  from v v' show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
done
qed
done
done

end

lemma ucast-zero: (ucast (0::int64)::int32) = 0
  by simp

lemma ucast-minus-one: (ucast (-1::int64)::int32) = -1
  apply transfer by auto

interpretation simple-mask: stamp-mask
  IRExp-up :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64
  IRExp-down :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64
  unfolding IRExp-up-def IRExp-down-def
  apply unfold-locales
  by (simp add: ucast-minus-one)+

```

```

phase NewAnd
  terminating size
begin

optimization redundant-lhs-y-or:  $((x \mid y) \& z) \mapsto x \& z$ 
  when  $((\text{and } (IRExpr\text{-up } y) (IRExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  using simple-mask.exp-eliminate-y by blast

optimization redundant-lhs-x-or:  $((x \mid y) \& z) \mapsto y \& z$ 
  when  $((\text{and } (IRExpr\text{-up } x) (IRExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  using simple-mask.exp-eliminate-y
  by  $(\text{meson } \text{exp-or-commute } \text{mono-binary } \text{order-refl } \text{order-trans})$ 

optimization redundant-rhs-y-or:  $(z \& (x \mid y)) \mapsto z \& x$ 
  when  $((\text{and } (IRExpr\text{-up } y) (IRExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  using simple-mask.exp-eliminate-y
  by  $(\text{meson } \text{exp-and-commute } \text{order.trans})$ 

optimization redundant-rhs-x-or:  $(z \& (x \mid y)) \mapsto z \& y$ 
  when  $((\text{and } (IRExpr\text{-up } x) (IRExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  using simple-mask.exp-eliminate-y
  by  $(\text{meson } \text{dual-order.trans } \text{exp-and-commute } \text{exp-or-commute } \text{mono-binary } \text{order-refl})$ 

end

end

```

## 1.8 NotNode Phase

```

theory NotPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase NotNode
  terminating size
begin

lemma bin-not-cancel:
   $\text{bin}[\neg(\neg(e))] = \text{bin}[e]$ 
  by auto

```



```

lemma val-not-cancel:
  assumes  $\text{val}[\sim(\text{new-int } b \ v)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[\sim(\sim(\text{new-int } b \ v))] = (\text{new-int } b \ v)$ 
  using bin-not-cancel
  by (simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)

lemma exp-not-cancel:
  shows  $\text{exp}[\sim(\sim a)] \geq \text{exp}[a]$ 
  using val-not-cancel apply auto
  by (metis eval-unused-bits-zero intval-logic-negation.cases intval-not.simps(1)
    intval-not.simps(2) intval-not.simps(3) intval-not.simps(4) new-int.simps)

```

Optimisations

```

optimization NotCancel:  $\text{exp}[\sim(\sim a)] \mapsto a$ 
  by (metis exp-not-cancel)

```

**end**

**end**

## 1.9 OrNode Phase

```

theory OrPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

  phase OrNode
    terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma bin-or-equal:
   $\text{bin}[x \mid x] = \text{bin}[x]$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-shift-const-right-helper:
   $x \mid y = y \mid x$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-or-not-operands:
   $(\sim x \mid \sim y) = (\sim(x \ \& \ y))$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma val-or-equal:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 

```

```

assumes  $x \neq \text{UndefVal} \wedge ((\text{intval-or } x \ x) \neq \text{UndefVal})$ 
shows  $\text{val}[x \mid x] = \text{val}[x]$ 
apply (cases  $x$ ; auto) using bin-or-equal assms
by auto+

```

```

lemma val-elim-redundant-false:
assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
assumes  $\text{val}[x \mid \text{false}] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
shows  $\text{val}[x \mid \text{false}] = \text{val}[x]$ 
using assms apply (cases  $x$ ; auto) by presburger

```

```

lemma val-shift-const-right-helper:
 $\text{val}[x \mid y] = \text{val}[y \mid x]$ 
apply (cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; auto)
by (simp add: or commute) +

```

```

lemma val-or-not-operands:
 $\text{val}[\sim x \mid \sim y] = \text{val}[\sim(x \ \& \ y)]$ 
apply (cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; auto)
by (simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)

```

```

lemma exp-or-equal:
 $\text{exp}[x \mid x] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
using val-or-equal apply auto
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero intval-negate.elims intval-or.simps(2) intval-or.simps(6) intval-or.simps(7) new-int.simps val-or-equal)

```

```

lemma exp-elim-redundant-false:
 $\text{exp}[x \mid \text{false}] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
using val-elim-redundant-false apply auto
by (smt (verit) Value.sel(1) eval-unused-bits-zero intval-or.elims new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps val-elim-redundant-false)

```

Optimisations

```

optimization OrEqual:  $x \mid x \mapsto x$ 
by (meson exp-or-equal le-expr-def)

```

```

optimization OrShiftConstantRight:  $((\text{const } x) \mid y) \mapsto y \mid (\text{const } x) \text{ when } \neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
using size-non-const apply force
apply auto
by (simp add: BinaryExpr unfold-const val-shift-const-right-helper)

```

```

optimization EliminateRedundantFalse:  $x \mid \text{false} \mapsto x$ 
by (meson exp-elim-redundant-false le-expr-def)

```

```

optimization OrNotOperands:  $(\sim x \mid \sim y) \mapsto \sim(x \& y)$ 
  defer
    apply auto using val-or-not-operands
  apply (metis BinaryExpr UnaryExpr bin-eval.simps(4) intval-not.simps(2) unary-eval.simps(3))
  sorry

end

```

```

context stamp-mask
begin

```

Taking advantage of the truth table of or operations.

#	x	y	$x y$
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	1	0	1
4	1	1	1

If row 2 never applies, that is,  $\text{canBeZero } x \& \text{canBeOne } y = 0$ , then  $(x|y) = x$ .

Likewise, if row 3 never applies,  $\text{canBeZero } y \& \text{canBeOne } x = 0$ , then  $(x|y) = y$ .

```

lemma OrLeftFallthrough:
  assumes (and (not ( $\downarrow x$ )) ( $\uparrow y$ )) = 0
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  using assms
  apply simp apply ((rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for  $m \ p \ v$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $b \ vv$  where  $e: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \mid y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ vv$ 
    using eval
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps)
  from  $e$  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width)
    by force+
  from  $e$  obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width)
    by force+
  have  $v\text{def}: v = \text{intval-or } (\text{IntVal } b \ xv) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ yv)$ 
    using  $e \ xv \ yv$ 
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(5) eval(2) evalDet unfold-binary)
  have  $\forall i. (\text{bit } xv \ i) \mid (\text{bit } yv \ i) = (\text{bit } xv \ i)$ 
    by (metis assms bit-and-iff not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero xv yv)
  then have  $\text{IntVal } b \ xv = \text{intval-or } (\text{IntVal } b \ xv) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ yv)$ 

```

```

    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) and.idem assms bit.conj-disj-distrib eval-unused-bits-zero
    intval-or.simps(1) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    word-ao-absorbs(3) xv yv)
  then show ?thesis
    using vdef
    using xv by presburger
qed
done

```

```

lemma OrRightFallthrough:
  assumes (and (not (↓y)) (↑x)) = 0
  shows exp[x | y] ≥ exp[y]
  using assms
  apply simp apply ((rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for m p v
  proof -
    obtain b vv where e: [m, p] ⊢ exp[x | y] ↦ IntVal b vv
    using eval
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps)
    from e obtain xv where xv: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ IntVal b xv
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width)
    by force+
    from e obtain yv where yv: [m, p] ⊢ y ↦ IntVal b yv
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width)
    by force+
    have vdef: v = intval-or (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b yv)
    using e xv yv
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(5) eval(2) evalDet unfold-binary)
    have ∀ i. (bit xv i) | (bit yv i) = (bit yv i)
    by (metis assms bit-and-iff not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero xv yv)
    then have IntVal b yv = intval-or (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b yv)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms eval-unused-bits-zero intval-or.simps(1)
    new-int.elims new-int-bin.elims stamp-mask.not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    stamp-mask-axioms word-ao-absorbs(8) xv yv)
    then show ?thesis
      using vdef
      using yv by presburger
  qed
done

```

end

end

## 1.10 ShiftNode Phase

```

theory ShiftPhase
  imports
    Common

```

```

begin

phase ShiftNode
  terminating size
begin

fun intval-log2 :: Value  $\Rightarrow$  Value where
  intval-log2 (IntVal b v) = IntVal b (word-of-int (SOME e. v=2e)) |
  intval-log2 - = UndefVal

fun in-bounds :: Value  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  in-bounds (IntVal b v) l h = (l < sint v  $\wedge$  sint v < h) |
  in-bounds - l h = False

lemma
  assumes in-bounds (intval-log2 val-c) 0 32
  shows intval-left-shift x (intval-log2 val-c) = intval-mul x val-c
  apply (cases val-c; auto) using intval-left-shift.simps(1) intval-mul.simps(1)
  intval-log2.simps(1)
  sorry

lemma e-intval:
  n = intval-log2 val-c  $\wedge$  in-bounds n 0 32  $\longrightarrow$ 
  intval-left-shift x (intval-log2 val-c) =
  intval-mul x val-c
proof (rule impI)
  assume n = intval-log2 val-c  $\wedge$  in-bounds n 0 32
  show intval-left-shift x (intval-log2 val-c) =
  intval-mul x val-c
  proof (cases  $\exists v . val-c = \text{IntVal } 32\ v$ )
  case True
  obtain vc where val-c = IntVal 32 vc
  using True by blast
  then have n = IntVal 32 (word-of-int (SOME e. vc=2e))
  using  $\langle n = \text{intval-log2 val-c} \wedge \text{in-bounds } n\ 0\ 32 \rangle$  intval-log2.simps(1) by
presburger
  then show ?thesis sorry
next
case False
then have  $\exists v . val-c = \text{IntVal } 64\ v$ 
sorry
then obtain vc where val-c = IntVal 64 vc
by auto
then have n = IntVal 64 (word-of-int (SOME e. vc=2e))
using  $\langle n = \text{intval-log2 val-c} \wedge \text{in-bounds } n\ 0\ 32 \rangle$  intval-log2.simps(1) by
presburger
then show ?thesis sorry
qed
qed

```

```

optimization e:
   $x * (\text{const } c) \mapsto x << (\text{const } n)$  when  $(n = \text{intval-log2 } c \wedge \text{in-bounds } n \ 0 \ 32)$ 
  using e-intval
  using BinaryExprE ConstantExprE bin-eval.simps(2,7) sorry

end

end

```

### 1.11 SignedDivNode Phase

```

theory SignedDivPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

  phase SignedDivNode
    terminating size
  begin

    lemma val-division-by-one-is-self-32:
      assumes  $x = \text{new-int } 32 \ v$ 
      shows  $\text{intval-div } x \ (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1) = x$ 
      using assms apply (cases x; auto)
      by (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

  end

end

```

### 1.12 SignedRemNode Phase

```

theory SignedRemPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

  phase SignedRemNode
    terminating size
  begin

```

```

lemma val-remainder-one:

```

```

    assumes intval-mod  $x$  (IntVal 32 1)  $\neq$  UndefVal
    shows intval-mod  $x$  (IntVal 32 1) = IntVal 32 0
    using assms apply (cases  $x$ ; auto) sorry

value word-of-int (sint ( $x2::32$  word) smod 1)

end

end

```

### 1.13 SubNode Phase

```

theory SubPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase SubNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma bin-sub-after-right-add:
  shows  $((x::('a::len)$  word) +  $(y::('a::len)$  word)) -  $y = x$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma sub-self-is-zero:
  shows  $(x::('a::len)$  word) -  $x = 0$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-sub-then-left-add:
  shows  $(x::('a::len)$  word) -  $(x + (y::('a::len)$  word)) =  $-y$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-sub-then-left-sub:
  shows  $(x::('a::len)$  word) -  $(x - (y::('a::len)$  word)) =  $y$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-subtract-zero:
  shows  $(x::('a::len)$  word) -  $(0::('a::len)$  word) =  $x$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-sub-negative-value:
  shows  $(x::('a::len)$  word) -  $(-(y::('a::len)$  word)) =  $x + y$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-sub-self-is-zero:
  shows  $(x::('a::len)$  word) -  $x = 0$ 

```

by *simp*

**lemma** *bin-sub-negative-const*:  
 $(x :: 'a::len\ word) - (-(y :: 'a::len\ word)) = x + y$   
 by *simp*

**lemma** *val-sub-after-right-add-2*:  
 assumes  $x = new\_int\ b\ v$   
 assumes  $val[(x + y) - y] \neq UndefinedVal$   
 shows  $val[(x + y) - (y)] = val[x]$   
 using *bin-sub-after-right-add*  
 using *assms apply* (*cases x; cases y; auto*)  
 by (*metis (full-types) intval-sub.simps(2)*)

**lemma** *val-sub-after-left-sub*:  
 assumes  $val[(x - y) - x] \neq UndefinedVal$   
 shows  $val[(x - y) - x] = val[-y]$   
 using *assms apply* (*cases x; cases y; auto*)  
 using *intval-sub.elims by fastforce*

**lemma** *val-sub-then-left-sub*:  
 assumes  $y = new\_int\ b\ v$   
 assumes  $val[x - (x - y)] \neq UndefinedVal$   
 shows  $val[x - (x - y)] = val[y]$   
 using *assms apply* (*cases x; cases y; auto*)  
 by (*metis (mono-tags) intval-sub.simps(5)*)

**lemma** *val-subtract-zero*:  
 assumes  $x = new\_int\ b\ v$   
 assumes  $intval\_sub\ x\ (IntVal\ b\ 0) \neq UndefinedVal$   
 shows  $intval\_sub\ x\ (IntVal\ b\ 0) = val[x]$   
 using *assms by* (*induction x; simp*)

**lemma** *val-zero-subtract-value*:  
 assumes  $x = new\_int\ b\ v$   
 assumes  $intval\_sub\ (IntVal\ b\ 0)\ x \neq UndefinedVal$   
 shows  $intval\_sub\ (IntVal\ b\ 0)\ x = val[-x]$   
 using *assms by* (*induction x; simp*)

**lemma** *val-sub-then-left-add*:  
 assumes  $val[x - (x + y)] \neq UndefinedVal$   
 shows  $val[x - (x + y)] = val[-y]$   
 using *assms apply* (*cases x; cases y; auto*)  
 by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) intval-sub.simps(5)*)

**lemma** *val-sub-negative-value*:  
 assumes  $val[x - (-y)] \neq UndefinedVal$



**shows**  $val[x - (-y)] = val[x + y]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases* *x*; *cases* *y*; *auto*)

**lemma** *val-sub-self-is-zero*:  
**assumes**  $x = new\_int\ b\ v \wedge val[x - x] \neq UndefinedVal$   
**shows**  $val[x - x] = new\_int\ b\ 0$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases* *x*; *auto*)

**lemma** *val-sub-negative-const*:  
**assumes**  $y = new\_int\ b\ v \wedge val[x - (-y)] \neq UndefinedVal$   
**shows**  $val[x - (-y)] = val[x + y]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases* *x*; *cases* *y*; *auto*)

**lemma** *exp-sub-after-right-add*:  
**shows**  $exp[(x + y) - y] \geq exp[x]$   
**apply** *auto* **using** *val-sub-after-right-add-2*  
**using** *evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero intval-add.elims new-int.simps*  
**by** (*smt* (*verit*))

**lemma** *exp-sub-after-right-add2*:  
**shows**  $exp[(x + y) - x] \geq exp[y]$   
**using** *exp-sub-after-right-add* **apply** *auto*  
**using** *bin-eval.simps(1) bin-eval.simps(3) intval-add-sym unfold-binary*  
**by** (*smt* (*z3*) *Value.inject(1) diff-eq-eq evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero intval-add.elims*  
*intval-sub.elims new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-dist-subL*)

**lemma** *exp-sub-negative-value*:  
 $exp[x - (-y)] \geq exp[x + y]$   
**apply** *simp* **using** *val-sub-negative-value*  
**by** (*smt* (*verit*) *bin-eval.simps(1) bin-eval.simps(3) evaltree-not-undef*  
*unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-binary unfold-unary*)

**definition** *wf-stamp* :: *IRExpr*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**  
 $wf\_stamp\ e = (\forall\ m\ p\ v. ([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v) \longrightarrow valid\_value\ v\ (stamp\_expr\ e))$

**lemma** *exp-sub-then-left-sub*:  
**assumes**  $wf\_stamp\ x \wedge stamp\_expr\ x = IntegerStamp\ b\ lo\ hi$   
**shows**  $exp[x - (x - y)] \geq exp[y]$   
**using** *val-sub-then-left-sub* *assms* **apply** *auto*  
**subgoal** **premises** *p* **for** *m p xa xaa ya*  
**proof** –  
**obtain** *xa* **where** *xa*:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$   
**using** *p(4)* **by** *blast*  
**obtain** *ya* **where** *ya*:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto ya$

```

    using p(7) by auto
  obtain xaa where xaa: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ xaa
    using p(4) by blast
  have 1: val[xa - (xaa - ya)] ≠ UndefVal
    by (metis evalDet p(4) p(5) p(6) p(7) xa xaa ya)
  then have val[xaa - ya] ≠ UndefVal
    by auto
  then have [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ val[xa - (xaa - ya)]
  by (smt (verit) 1 evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero intval-sub.elims new-int-bin.simps
p(1)
    p(7) xa xaa ya)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis evalDet p(4) p(6) p(7) xa xaa ya)
qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

optimization SubAfterAddRight: ((x + y) - y) ↦ x
  using exp-sub-after-right-add by blast

```

```

optimization SubAfterAddLeft: ((x + y) - x) ↦ y
  using exp-sub-after-right-add2 by blast

```

```

optimization SubAfterSubLeft: ((x - y) - x) ↦ -y
  apply auto
  by (metis evalDet unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary val-sub-after-left-sub)

```

```

optimization SubThenAddLeft: (x - (x + y)) ↦ -y
  apply auto
  by (metis evalDet unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary
    val-sub-then-left-add)

```

```

optimization SubThenAddRight: (y - (x + y)) ↦ -x
  apply auto
  by (metis evalDet intval-add-sym unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary
    val-sub-then-left-add)

```

```

optimization SubThenSubLeft: (x - (x - y)) ↦ y
    when (wf-stamp x ∧ stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi)
  using exp-sub-then-left-sub by blast

```

```

optimization SubtractZero: (x - (const IntVal b 0)) ↦ x
    when (wf-stamp x ∧ stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi)
  apply auto
  by (smt (verit) add.right-neutral diff-add-cancel eval-unused-bits-zero intval-sub.elims
    intval-word.simps new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps)

```

```

optimization SubNegativeValue:  $(x - (-y)) \mapsto x + y$ 
  defer using exp-sub-negative-value apply blast
  sorry

optimization ZeroSubtractValue:  $((\text{const IntVal } b \ 0) - x) \mapsto (-x)$ 
  when (wf-stamp  $x \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo}$ 
hi)
  apply auto unfolding wf-stamp-def
  by (smt (verit) diff-0 intval-negate.simps(1) intval-sub.elims intval-word.simps
new-int-bin.simps unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary)

fun forPrimitive :: Stamp  $\Rightarrow$  int64  $\Rightarrow$  IRExpr where
  forPrimitive (IntegerStamp  $b \ \text{lo} \ \text{hi}$ )  $v = \text{ConstantExpr}$  (if take-bit  $b \ v = v$  then
(IntVal  $b \ v$ ) else UndefVal) |
  forPrimitive - = ConstantExpr UndefVal

lemma unfold-forPrimitive:
  forPrimitive  $s \ v = \text{ConstantExpr}$  (if is-IntegerStamp  $s \wedge \text{take-bit} (\text{stp-bits } s) \ v =$ 
 $v$  then (IntVal (stp-bits  $s$ )  $v$ ) else UndefVal)
  by (cases  $s$ ; auto)

lemma forPrimitive-size[size-simps]: size (forPrimitive  $s \ v$ ) = 1
  by (cases  $s$ ; auto)

lemma forPrimitive-eval:

  assumes  $s = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo} \ \text{hi}$ 
  assumes take-bit  $b \ v = v$ 
  shows  $[m, p] \vdash \text{forPrimitive } s \ v \mapsto (\text{IntVal } b \ v)$ 
  unfolding unfold-forPrimitive using assms apply auto
  apply (rule evaltree.ConstantExpr)
  sorry

lemma evalSubStamp:
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x - y] \mapsto v$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $\text{exp}[x - y]$ 
  shows  $\exists b \ \text{lo} \ \text{hi}. \text{stamp-expr } \text{exp}[x - y] = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo} \ \text{hi}$ 
proof -
  have valid-value  $v$  (stamp-expr  $\text{exp}[x - y]$ )
  using assms unfolding wf-stamp-def by auto
  then have stamp-expr  $\text{exp}[x - y] \neq \text{IllegalStamp}$ 
  by force

```

```

then show ?thesis
  unfolding stamp-expr.simps using stamp-binary.simps
  by (smt (z3) stamp-binary.elims unrestricted-stamp.simps(2))
qed

```

```

lemma evalSubArgsStamp:
  assumes [m, p] ⊢ exp[x - y] ↦ v
  assumes ∃ lo hi. stamp-expr exp[x - y] = IntegerStamp b lo hi
  shows ∃ lo hi. stamp-expr exp[x] = IntegerStamp b lo hi
  using assms sorry

```

```

optimization SubSelfIsZero: (x - x) ↦ forPrimitive (stamp-expr exp[x - x]) 0
when ((wf-stamp x) ∧ (wf-stamp exp[x - x]))
  apply (simp add: Suc-lessI size-pos)
  apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for m p v
  proof -
    obtain b where ∃ lo hi. stamp-expr exp[x - x] = IntegerStamp b lo hi
    using evalSubStamp eval
    by meson
  then show ?thesis sorry
qed
done

```

end

end

## 1.14 XorNode Phase

```

theory XorPhase
  imports
    Common
    Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

phase XorNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma bin-xor-self-is-false:
  bin[x ⊕ x] = 0
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-xor-commute:
  bin[x ⊕ y] = bin[y ⊕ x]

```

```

by (simp add: xor.commute)

lemma bin-eliminate-redundant-false:
  bin[ $x \oplus 0$ ] = bin[ $x$ ]
  by simp

lemma val-xor-self-is-false:
  assumes val[ $x \oplus x$ ]  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows val-to-bool (val[ $x \oplus x$ ]) = False
  using assms by (cases  $x$ ; auto)

lemma val-xor-self-is-false-2:
  assumes (val[ $x \oplus x$ ])  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\wedge$   $x = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$ 
  shows val[ $x \oplus x$ ] = bool-to-val False
  using assms by (cases  $x$ ; auto)

lemma val-xor-self-is-false-3:
  assumes val[ $x \oplus x$ ]  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\wedge$   $x = \text{IntVal } 64 \ v$ 
  shows val[ $x \oplus x$ ] = IntVal 64 0
  using assms by (cases  $x$ ; auto)

lemma val-xor-commute:
  val[ $x \oplus y$ ] = val[ $y \oplus x$ ]
  apply (cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; auto)
  by (simp add: xor.commute)+

lemma val-eliminate-redundant-false:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
  assumes val[ $x \oplus (\text{bool-to-val False})$ ]  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows val[ $x \oplus (\text{bool-to-val False})$ ] =  $x$ 
  using assms apply (cases  $x$ ; auto)
  by meson

lemma exp-xor-self-is-false:
  assumes wf-stamp  $x \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{default-stamp}$ 
  shows exp[ $x \oplus x$ ]  $\geq$  exp[false]
  using assms apply auto unfolding wf-stamp-def
  using IntVal0 Value.inject(1) bool-to-val.simps(2) constantAsStamp.simps(1)
evalDet
  int-signed-value-bounds new-int.simps unfold-const val-xor-self-is-false-2
valid-int
  valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1)
  by (smt (z3) validDefIntConst)

```

```

lemma exp-eliminate-redundant-false:
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \oplus \text{false}] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  using val-eliminate-redundant-false apply auto
  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m\ p\ xa$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $xa$  where  $xa: [m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$ 
    using  $p(2)$  by blast
    then have  $\text{val}[xa \oplus (\text{IntVal } 32\ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    using evalDet  $p(2)\ p(3)$  by blast
    then have  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{val}[xa \oplus (\text{IntVal } 32\ 0)]$ 
    apply (cases  $xa$ ; auto) using eval-unused-bits-zero  $xa$  by auto
    then show ?thesis
    using evalDet  $p(2)\ xa$  by blast
  qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

optimization XorSelfIsFalse:  $(x \oplus x) \mapsto \text{false}$  when
   $(\text{wf-stamp } x \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{default-stamp})$ 
  apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-lessI eval-nat-numeral(3) less-Suc-eq mult.right-neutral
numeral-2-eq-2 one-less-mult size-pos)
  using exp-xor-self-is-false by auto

```

```

optimization XorShiftConstantRight:  $((\text{const } x) \oplus y) \mapsto y \oplus (\text{const } x)$  when
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
  unfolding le-expr-def using val-xor-commute size-non-const
  apply simp apply auto
  using val-xor-commute by auto

```

```

optimization EliminateRedundantFalse:  $(x \oplus \text{false}) \mapsto x$ 
  using exp-eliminate-redundant-false by blast

```

```

optimization MaskOutRHS:  $(x \oplus \text{const } y) \mapsto \text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryNot } x$ 
  when  $((\text{stamp-expr } (x) = \text{IntegerStamp bits } l\ h))$ 
  unfolding le-expr-def apply auto
  sorry

```

**end**

**end**

## 1.15 NegateNode Phase

```

theory NegatePhase
  imports
    Common

```

**begin**

**phase** *NegateNode*  
**terminating** *size*  
**begin**

**lemma** *bin-negative-cancel*:  
 $-1 * (-1 * ((x::('a::len) word))) = x$   
**by** *auto*

**lemma** *val-negative-cancel*:  
**assumes** *intval-negate* (*new-int* *b* *v*)  $\neq$  *UndefVal*  
**shows**  $val[-(-(\text{new-int } b \ v))] = val[\text{new-int } b \ v]$   
**using** *assms* **by** *simp*

**lemma** *val-distribute-sub*:  
**assumes**  $x \neq \text{UndefVal} \wedge y \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $val[-(x - y)] = val[y - x]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases* *x*; *cases* *y*; *auto*)

**lemma** *exp-distribute-sub*:  
**shows**  $exp[-(x - y)] \geq exp[y - x]$   
**using** *val-distribute-sub* **apply** *auto*  
**using** *evaltree-not-undef* **by** *auto*

**thm-oracles** *exp-distribute-sub*

**lemma** *exp-negative-cancel*:  
**shows**  $exp[-(-x)] \geq exp[x]$   
**using** *val-negative-cancel* **apply** *auto*  
**by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *opaque-lifting*) *eval-unused-bits-zero* *intval-negate.elims* *intval-negate.simps*(1) *minus-equation-iff* *new-int.simps* *take-bit-dist-neg*)

**lemma** *exp-negative-shift*:  
**assumes** *stamp-expr*  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b' \text{ lo } hi$   
**and**  $unat \ y = (b' - 1)$   
**shows**  $exp[-(x >> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ y)))] \geq exp[x >>> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ y))]$   
**apply** *auto*  
**subgoal** **premises** *p* **for** *m* *p* *xa*  
**proof**  $-$   
**obtain** *xa* **where**  $xa: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$   
**using** *p*(2) **by** *auto*  
**then** **have** 1:  $intval\text{-negate } (intval\text{-right-shift } xa \ (\text{IntVal } b \ (\text{take-bit } b \ y))) \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**using** *evalDet* *p*(1) *p*(2) **by** *blast*

```

then have 2: intval-right-shift xa (IntVal b (take-bit b y))  $\neq$  UndefVal
  by auto
then have 3:  $\neg ((2::\text{int}) \wedge b \text{ div } (2::\text{int})) \sqsubseteq \text{sint } (\text{signed-take-bit } (b - \text{Suc } (0::\text{nat})) (\text{take-bit } b y))$ 
  by (simp add: p(6))
then have 4:  $\text{sint } (\text{signed-take-bit } (b - \text{Suc } (0::\text{nat})) (\text{take-bit } b y)) < (2::\text{int}) \wedge b \text{ div } (2::\text{int})$ 
  using p(7) by blast
then have 5:  $(0::\text{nat}) < b$ 
  by (simp add: p(4))
then have 6:  $b \sqsubseteq (64::\text{nat})$ 
  by (simp add: p(5))
then have 7:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinURightShift } x$ 
   $(\text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b (\text{take-bit } b y))) \mapsto$ 
   $\text{intval-negate } (\text{intval-right-shift } xa (\text{IntVal } b (\text{take-bit } b y)))$ 
apply (cases y; auto)

subgoal premises p for n
proof –
  have sg1:  $y = \text{word-of-nat } n$ 
  by (simp add: p(1))
then have sg2:  $n < (18446744073709551616::\text{nat})$ 
  by (simp add: p(2))
then have sg3:  $b \sqsubseteq (64::\text{nat})$ 
  by (simp add: 6)
then have sg4:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinURightShift } x$ 
   $(\text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b (\text{take-bit } b (\text{word-of-nat } n)))) \mapsto$ 
   $\text{intval-negate } (\text{intval-right-shift } xa (\text{IntVal } b (\text{take-bit } b (\text{word-of-nat } n))))$ 
qed
done
then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
done
then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet p(2) xa)
qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

optimization NegateCancel:  $\neg(\neg(x)) \mapsto x$ 
  using val-negative-cancel exp-negative-cancel by blast

```

```

optimization DistributeSubtraction:  $\neg(x - y) \mapsto (y - x)$ 
  using exp-distribute-sub by simp

```

```

optimization NegativeShift:  $\neg(x >> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b y))) \mapsto x >>> (\text{const }$ 
```



```

(new-int b y))
                                when (stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b' lo hi ∧ unat y
= (b' - 1))
    using exp-negative-shift by simp

end

end
theory TacticSolving
  imports Common
begin

fun size :: IRExpr ⇒ nat where
  size (UnaryExpr op e) = (size e) * 2 |
  size (BinaryExpr BinAdd x y) = (size x) + ((size y) * 2) |
  size (BinaryExpr op x y) = (size x) + (size y) |
  size (ConditionalExpr cond t f) = (size cond) + (size t) + (size f) + 2 |
  size (ConstantExpr c) = 1 |
  size (ParameterExpr ind s) = 2 |
  size (LeafExpr nid s) = 2 |
  size (ConstantVar c) = 2 |
  size (VariableExpr x s) = 2

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

phase TacticSolving
  terminating size
begin

```

## 1.16 AddNode

```

lemma value-approx-implies-refinement:
  assumes lhs ≈ rhs
  assumes ∀ m p v. ([m, p] ⊢ elhs ↦ v) ⟶ v = lhs
  assumes ∀ m p v. ([m, p] ⊢ erhs ↦ v) ⟶ v = rhs
  assumes ∀ m p v1 v2. ([m, p] ⊢ elhs ↦ v1) ⟶ ([m, p] ⊢ erhs ↦ v2)
  shows elhs ≥ erhs
  using assms unfolding le-expr-def well-formed-equal-def
  using evalDet evaltree-not-undef
  by metis

method explore-cases for x y :: Value =
  (cases x; cases y; auto)

```

```

method explore-cases-bin for  $x :: IRExpr =$ 
  (cases  $x$ ; auto)

method obtain-approx-eq for  $lhs\ rhs\ x\ y :: Value =$ 
  (rule meta-mp[where  $P = lhs \approx rhs$ ], defer-tac, explore-cases  $x\ y$ )

method obtain-eval for  $exp :: IRExpr$  and  $val :: Value =$ 
  (rule meta-mp[where  $P = \bigwedge m\ p\ v. ([m, p] \vdash exp \mapsto v) \implies v = val$ ], defer-tac)

method solve for  $lhs\ rhs\ x\ y :: Value =$ 
  (match conclusion in  $size - < size - \Rightarrow \langle simp \rangle$ )?,
  (match conclusion in  $(elhs :: IRExpr) \geq (erhs :: IRExpr)$  for  $elhs\ erhs \Rightarrow \langle$ 
    (obtain-approx-eq  $lhs\ rhs\ x\ y$ ) $\rangle$ )

print-methods

thm BinaryExprE
optimization opt-add-left-negate-to-sub:
   $-x + y \mapsto y - x$ 

  apply (solve  $val[-x1 + y1]$   $val[y1 - x1]$   $x1\ y1$ )
  apply simp apply auto using evaltree-not-undef sorry

```

## 1.17 NegateNode

```

lemma val-distribute-sub:
   $val[-(x-y)] \approx val[y-x]$ 
  by (cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; auto)

optimization distribute-sub:  $-(x-y) \mapsto (y-x)$ 
  apply simp
  using val-distribute-sub apply simp
  using unfold-binary unfold-unary by auto

lemma val-xor-self-is-false:
  assumes  $x = IntVal\ 32\ v$ 
  shows  $val[x \oplus x] \approx val[false]$ 
  apply simp using assms by (cases  $x$ ; auto)

definition wf-stamp  $:: IRExpr \Rightarrow bool$  where
  wf-stamp  $e = (\forall m\ p\ v. ([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v) \longrightarrow valid-value\ v\ (stamp-expr\ e))$ 

lemma exp-xor-self-is-false:
  assumes stamp-expr  $x = IntegerStamp\ 32\ l\ h$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $x$ 
  shows  $exp[x \oplus x] \geq exp[false]$ 
  unfolding le-expr-def using assms unfolding wf-stamp-def

```

```

using val-xor-self-is-false evaltree-not-undef
by (smt (z3) bin-eval.simps(6) bin-eval-new-int constantAsStamp.simps(1) evalDet
int-signed-value-bounds new-int.simps new-int-take-bits unfold-binary unfold-const
valid-int valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1) well-formed-equal-defn)

```

```

lemma val-or-commute[simp]:
  val[x | y] = val[y | x]
  apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  by (simp add: or.commute)+

```

```

lemma val-xor-commute[simp]:
  val[x  $\oplus$  y] = val[y  $\oplus$  x]
  apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  by (simp add: word-bw-comms(3))

```

```

lemma exp-or-commutative:
  exp[x | y]  $\geq$  exp[y | x]
  by auto

```

```

lemma exp-xor-commutative:
  exp[x  $\oplus$  y]  $\geq$  exp[y  $\oplus$  x]
  by auto

```

```

lemma OrInverseVal:
  assumes n = IntVal 32 v
  shows val[n |  $\sim$ n]  $\approx$  new-int 32 ( $-1$ )
  apply simp using assms using word-or-not apply (cases n; auto) using take-bit-or
  by (metis bit.disj-cancel-right mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one)

```

```

optimization OrInverse: exp[n |  $\sim$ n]  $\mapsto$  (const (new-int 32 (not 0)))
  when (stamp-expr n = IntegerStamp 32 l h  $\wedge$  wf-stamp n)
  unfolding size.simps apply (simp add: Suc-lessI)
  apply auto using OrInverseVal unfolding wf-stamp-def
  by (smt (z3) constantAsStamp.simps(1) evalDet int-signed-value-bounds mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one

    new-int.elims new-int-take-bits unfold-const valid-int valid-stamp.simps(1)
    valid-value.simps(1) well-formed-equal-defn)

```

```

optimization OrInverse2: exp[ $\sim$ n | n]  $\mapsto$  (const (new-int 32 (not 0)))
  when (stamp-expr n = IntegerStamp 32 l h  $\wedge$  wf-stamp n)
  using OrInverse apply simp
  using OrInverse exp-or-commutative
  by auto

```

```

lemma XorInverseVal:
  assumes n = IntVal 32 v

```

```

shows  $val[n \oplus \sim n] \approx new-int\ 32\ (-1)$ 
apply simp using assms using word-or-not apply (cases n; auto)
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bit.compl-zero bit.xor-compl-right bit.xor-self

    mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one take-bit-xor)

optimization XorInverse:  $exp[n \oplus \sim n] \mapsto (const\ (new-int\ 32\ (not\ 0)))$ 
    when (stamp-expr n = IntegerStamp 32 l h  $\wedge$  wf-stamp n)
unfolding size.simps apply (simp add: Suc-lessI)
apply auto using XorInverseVal
by (smt (verit) constantAsStamp.simps(1) evalDet int-signed-value-bounds int-
val-xor.elims
    mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one new-int.elims new-int-take-bits unfold-const valid-stamp.simps(1)

    valid-value.simps(1) well-formed-equal-defn wf-stamp-def)

optimization XorInverse2:  $exp[(\sim n) \oplus n] \mapsto (const\ (new-int\ 32\ (not\ 0)))$ 
    when (stamp-expr n = IntegerStamp 32 l h  $\wedge$  wf-stamp n)
using XorInverse apply simp
using XorInverse exp-xor-commutative
by simp

end

end

theory ProofStatus
imports
    AbsPhase
    AddPhase
    AndPhase
    ConditionalPhase
    MulPhase

    NegatePhase
    NewAnd
    NotPhase
    OrPhase
    ShiftPhase
    SignedDivPhase
    SignedRemPhase
    SubPhase
    TacticSolving
    XorPhase
begin

declare [show-types=false]
print-phases
print-phases!

```

```
print-methods

print-theorems

thm opt-add-left-negate-to-sub
thm-oracles AbsNegate

export-phases ⟨Full⟩

end
```