

Veriopt Theories

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1 Data-flow Semantics

```
theory IRTreeEval
imports
  Graph.Values
  Graph.Stamp
begin
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Data-flow Tree Representation

```
datatype IRUnaryOp =
  UnaryAbs
| UnaryNeg
| UnaryNot
| UnaryLogicNegation
| UnaryNarrow (ir-inputBits: nat) (ir-resultBits: nat)
| UnarySignExtend (ir-inputBits: nat) (ir-resultBits: nat)
| UnaryZeroExtend (ir-inputBits: nat) (ir-resultBits: nat)
```

```
datatype IRBinaryOp =
  BinAdd
| BinMul
| BinSub
| BinAnd
```

```

| BinOr
| BinXor
| BinLeftShift
| BinRightShift
| BinURightShift
| BinIntegerEquals
| BinIntegerLessThan
| BinIntegerBelow

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

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

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

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

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

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

fun stamp-unary :: IRUnaryOp ⇒ Stamp ⇒ Stamp where
  stamp-unary op (IntegerStamp b lo hi) = unrestricted-stamp (IntegerStamp b lo
hi) |

  stamp-unary op - = IllegalStamp

definition fixed-32 :: IRBinaryOp set where
  fixed-32 = { BinIntegerEquals, BinIntegerLessThan, BinIntegerBelow }

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

```

```

stamp-binary op (IntegerStamp b1 lo1 hi1) (IntegerStamp b2 lo2 hi2) =
  (case op ∈ fixed-32 of True ⇒ unrestricted-stamp (IntegerStamp 32 lo1 hi1) |
   False ⇒
    (if (b1 = b2) then unrestricted-stamp (IntegerStamp b1 lo1 hi1) else Illegal-
     Stamp)) |

```

```

stamp-binary op - = IllegalStamp

```

```

fun stamp-expr :: IRExpr ⇒ Stamp where
  stamp-expr (UnaryExpr op x) = stamp-unary op (stamp-expr x) |
  stamp-expr (BinaryExpr bop x y) = stamp-binary bop (stamp-expr x) (stamp-expr
y) |
  stamp-expr (ConstantExpr val) = constantAsStamp val |
  stamp-expr (LeafExpr i s) = s |
  stamp-expr (ParameterExpr i s) = s |
  stamp-expr (ConditionalExpr c t f) = meet (stamp-expr t) (stamp-expr f)

```

```

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

```

1.2 Data-flow Tree Evaluation

```

fun unary-eval :: IRUnaryOp ⇒ Value ⇒ Value where
  unary-eval UnaryAbs v = intval-abs v |
  unary-eval UnaryNeg v = intval-negate v |
  unary-eval UnaryNot v = intval-not v |
  unary-eval UnaryLogicNegation v = intval-logic-negation v |
  unary-eval op v1 =.UndefVal

```

```

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

```

```

inductive not-undef-or-fail :: Value ⇒ Value ⇒ bool where
  [[value ≠.UndefVal]] ⇒ not-undef-or-fail value value

```

```

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

```

inductive

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

for *m p* **where**

ConstantExpr:

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

ParameterExpr:

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

ConditionalExpr:

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

UnaryExpr:

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

BinaryExpr:

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

LeafExpr:

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

code-pred (*modes*: *i* \Rightarrow *i* \Rightarrow *i* \Rightarrow *o* \Rightarrow *bool* as *evalT*)

[*show-steps,show-mode-inference,show-intermediate-results*]

evaltree .

inductive

evaltrees :: *MapState* \Rightarrow *Params* \Rightarrow *IRExpr list* \Rightarrow *Value list* \Rightarrow *bool* (*[-,-]* \vdash - \mapsto_L

- 55)

for *m p* **where**

EvalNil:

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

```

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

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

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

values {v. evaltree new-map-state [IntVal32 5] sq-param0 v}

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

```

1.3 Data-flow Tree Refinement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

instance proof

fix $x\ y\ z :: IRExp$

show $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg (y \leq x)$ **by** (*simp add: equiv-exprs-def; auto*)

show $x \leq x$ **by** *simp*

show $x \leq y \implies y \leq z \implies x \leq z$ **by** *simp*

qed

end

abbreviation (**output**) *Refines* :: $IRExp \Rightarrow IRExp \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** $\sqsupseteq 64$)

where $e_1 \sqsupseteq e_2 \equiv (e_2 \leq e_1)$

end

1.4 Data-flow Tree Theorems

theory *IRTreeEvalThms*

imports

IRTreeEval

begin

1.4.1 Deterministic Data-flow Evaluation

lemma *evalDet*:

$[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v_1 \implies$

$[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v_2 \implies$

$v_1 = v_2$

apply (*induction arbitrary: v2 rule: evaltree.induct*)

by (*elim EvalTreeE; auto*)+

lemma *evalAllDet*:

$[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto_L v1 \implies$

$[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto_L v2 \implies$

$v1 = v2$

apply (*induction arbitrary: v2 rule: evaltrees.induct*)

apply (*elim EvalTreeE; auto*)

using *evalDet* **by** *force*

1.4.2 Evaluation Results are Valid

A valid value cannot be *UndefVal*.

lemma *valid-not-undef*:

assumes *a1*: *valid-value val s*

assumes *a2*: $s \neq \text{VoidStamp}$

shows $\text{val} \neq \text{UndefVal}$

apply (*rule valid-value.elims(1)[of val s True]*)

using *a1 a2* **by** *auto*

```

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

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

lemma valid-int32[elim]:
  shows valid-value val (IntegerStamp 32 l h)  $\implies$ 
     $(\exists v. \textit{val} = \textit{IntVal32 } v)$ 
  apply (rule val-to-bool.cases[of val])
  using Value.distinct by simp+

lemma valid-int64[elim]:
  shows valid-value val (IntegerStamp 64 l h)  $\implies$ 
     $(\exists v. \textit{val} = \textit{IntVal64 } v)$ 
  apply (rule val-to-bool.cases[of val])
  using Value.distinct by simp+

lemmas valid-value-elim =
  valid-VoidStamp
  valid-ObjStamp
  valid-int32
  valid-int64

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

lemma leafint32:
  assumes ev: [m,p]  $\vdash$  LeafExpr i (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi)  $\mapsto$  val
  shows  $\exists v. \textit{val} = (\textit{IntVal32 } v)$ 

proof –
  have valid-value val (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi)
  using ev by (rule LeafExprE; simp)
  then show ?thesis by auto
qed

```


lemma *leafint64*:
assumes *ev*: $[m,p] \vdash \text{LeafExpr } i \text{ (IntegerStamp 64 lo hi)} \mapsto \text{val}$
shows $\exists v. \text{val} = (\text{IntVal64 } v)$

proof –
have *valid-value* *val* (IntegerStamp 64 lo hi)
using *ev* **by** (rule *LeafExprE*; *simp*)
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

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

lemma *valid32* [*simp*]:
assumes *valid-value* *val* (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi)
shows $\exists v. (\text{val} = (\text{IntVal32 } v) \wedge \text{lo} \leq \text{sint } v \wedge \text{sint } v \leq \text{hi})$
using *assms valid-int32* **by** *force*

lemma *valid64* [*simp*]:
assumes *valid-value* *val* (IntegerStamp 64 lo hi)
shows $\exists v. (\text{val} = (\text{IntVal64 } v) \wedge \text{lo} \leq \text{sint } v \wedge \text{sint } v \leq \text{hi})$
using *assms valid-int64* **by** *force*

lemma *valid32or64*:
assumes *valid-value* *x* (IntegerStamp *b* lo hi)
shows $(\exists v1. (x = \text{IntVal32 } v1)) \vee (\exists v2. (x = \text{IntVal64 } v2))$
using *valid32 valid64 assms valid-value.elims(2)* **by** *blast*

lemma *valid32or64-both*:
assumes *valid-value* *x* (IntegerStamp *b* lo_x hi_x)
and *valid-value* *y* (IntegerStamp *b* lo_y hi_y)
shows $(\exists v1 v2. x = \text{IntVal32 } v1 \wedge y = \text{IntVal32 } v2) \vee (\exists v3 v4. x = \text{IntVal64 } v3 \wedge y = \text{IntVal64 } v4)$
using *assms valid32or64 valid32 valid-value.elims(2) valid-value.simps(1)* **by** *metis*

1.4.3 Example Data-flow Optimisations

lemma *a0a-helper* [*simp*]:
assumes *a*: *valid-value* *v* (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi)
shows *intval-add* *v* (IntVal32 0) = *v*

proof –
obtain *v32* :: *int32* **where** *v* = (IntVal32 *v32*) **using** *a valid32* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *a0a*: (BinaryExpr BinAdd (LeafExpr 1 default-stamp) (ConstantExpr (IntVal32 0)))

$\geq (\text{LeafExpr } 1 \text{ default-stamp})$
by (*auto simp add: evaltree.LeanExpr*)

lemma *xyx-y-helper* [*simp*]:
assumes *valid-value* *x* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *lox* *hix*)
assumes *valid-value* *y* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *loy* *hiy*)
shows *intval-add* *x* (*intval-sub* *y* *x*) = *y*
proof –
obtain *x32* :: *int32* **where** *x*: *x* = (*IntVal32* *x32*) **using** *assms valid32* **by** *blast*
obtain *y32* :: *int32* **where** *y*: *y* = (*IntVal32* *y32*) **using** *assms valid32* **by** *blast*
show *?thesis* **using** *x y* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *xyx-y*:
(*BinaryExpr* *BinAdd*
(*LeafExpr* *x* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *lox* *hix*))
(*BinaryExpr* *BinSub*
(*LeafExpr* *y* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *loy* *hiy*))
(*LeafExpr* *x* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *lox* *hix*))))
 \geq (*LeafExpr* *y* (*IntegerStamp* 32 *loy* *hiy*))
by (*auto simp add: LeafExpr*)

1.4.4 Monotonicity of Expression Refinement

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

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

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

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

lemma *never-void*:
assumes $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$
assumes *valid-value* *xv* (*stamp-expr* *xe*)
shows *stamp-expr* *xe* \neq *VoidStamp*

```

using valid-value.simps
using assms(2) by force

lemma stamp32:
   $\exists v . xv = \text{IntVal32 } v \longleftrightarrow \text{valid-value } xv \ (\text{IntegerStamp } 32 \text{ lo } hi)$ 
using valid-int32
by (metis (full-types) Value.inject(1) zero-neq-one)

lemma stamp64:
   $\exists v . xv = \text{IntVal64 } v \longleftrightarrow \text{valid-value } xv \ (\text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ lo } hi)$ 
using valid-int64
by (metis (full-types) Value.inject(2) zero-neq-one)

lemma stamprange:
   $\text{valid-value } v \ s \longrightarrow (\exists b \text{ lo } hi. (s = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ lo } hi) \wedge (b = 32 \vee b = 64))$ 
using valid-value.elims stamp32 stamp64
by (smt (verit, del-insts))

lemma compatible-trans:
   $\text{compatible } x \ y \wedge \text{compatible } y \ z \implies \text{compatible } x \ z$ 
by (smt (verit, best) compatible.elims(2) compatible.simps(1))

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

lemma mono-conditional:
  assumes  $ce \geq ce'$ 
  assumes  $te \geq te'$ 
  assumes  $fe \geq fe'$ 
  shows  $(\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \ te \ fe) \geq (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce' \ te' \ fe')$ 
proof (simp only: le-expr-def; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
  fix  $m \ p \ v$ 
  assume  $a: [m, p] \vdash \text{ConditionalExpr } ce \ te \ fe \mapsto v$ 
  then obtain  $cond$  where  $ce: [m, p] \vdash ce \mapsto cond$  by auto
  then have  $ce': [m, p] \vdash ce' \mapsto cond$  using assms by auto

  define  $branch$  where  $b: branch = (\text{if val-to-bool } cond \text{ then } te \text{ else } fe)$ 
  define  $branch'$  where  $b': branch' = (\text{if val-to-bool } cond \text{ then } te' \text{ else } fe')$ 
  then have  $beval: [m, p] \vdash branch \mapsto v$  using  $a \ b \ ce \text{ evalDet}$  by blast

  from  $beval$  have  $[m, p] \vdash branch' \mapsto v$  using assms  $b \ b'$  by auto
  then show  $[m, p] \vdash \text{ConditionalExpr } ce' \ te' \ fe' \mapsto v$ 
    using ConditionalExpr ce' b'
    using  $a$  by blast
qed

```

end

2 Tree to Graph

```
theory TreeToGraph
  imports
    Semantics.IRTreeEval
    Graph.IRGraph
begin
```

2.1 Subgraph to Data-flow Tree

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

export-code find-node-and-stamp
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

AbsNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{AbsNode } x; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryAbs } xe) \mid \end{aligned}$$

NotNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{NotNode } x; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryNot } xe) \mid \end{aligned}$$

NegateNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{NegateNode } x; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryNeg } xe) \mid \end{aligned}$$

LogicNegationNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{LogicNegationNode } x; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryLogicNegation } xe) \mid \end{aligned}$$

AddNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{AddNode } x \ y; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe; \\ & \quad g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinAdd } xe \ ye) \mid \end{aligned}$$

MulNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{MulNode } x \ y; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe; \\ & \quad g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinMul } xe \ ye) \mid \end{aligned}$$

SubNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{SubNode } x \ y; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe; \\ & \quad g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinSub } xe \ ye) \mid \end{aligned}$$

AndNode:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ n = \text{AndNode } x \ y; \\ & \quad g \vdash x \simeq xe; \\ & \quad g \vdash y \simeq ye \rrbracket \\ & \implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinAnd } xe \ ye) \mid \end{aligned}$$

OrNode:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\implies g \vdash n \simeq (\text{LeafExpr } n \ s)$$

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

inductive

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Data-flow Tree to Subgraph

fun *unary-node* :: *IRUnaryOp* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *IRNode* **where**

unary-node *UnaryAbs* *v* = *AbsNode* *v* |
unary-node *UnaryNot* *v* = *NotNode* *v* |
unary-node *UnaryNeg* *v* = *NegateNode* *v* |
unary-node *UnaryLogicNegation* *v* = *LogicNegationNode* *v* |
unary-node (*UnaryNarrow* *ib rb*) *v* = *NarrowNode* *ib rb v* |
unary-node (*UnarySignExtend* *ib rb*) *v* = *SignExtendNode* *ib rb v* |
unary-node (*UnaryZeroExtend* *ib rb*) *v* = *ZeroExtendNode* *ib rb v*

fun *bin-node* :: *IRBinaryOp* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *IRNode* **where**

bin-node *BinAdd* *x y* = *AddNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinMul* *x y* = *MulNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinSub* *x y* = *SubNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinAnd* *x y* = *AndNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinOr* *x y* = *OrNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinXor* *x y* = *XorNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinLeftShift* *x y* = *LeftShiftNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinRightShift* *x y* = *RightShiftNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinURightShift* *x y* = *UnsignedRightShiftNode* *x y* |
bin-node *BinIntegerEquals* *x y* = *IntegerEqualsNode* *x y* |

bin-node BinIntegerLessThan $x\ y = \text{IntegerLessThanNode } x\ y \mid$
bin-node BinIntegerBelow $x\ y = \text{IntegerBelowNode } x\ y$

fun *choose-32-64* :: *int* \Rightarrow *int64* \Rightarrow *Value* **where**
choose-32-64 bits val =
 (if *bits* = 32
 then (*IntVal32* (*ucast val*))
 else (*IntVal64* (*val*)))

inductive *fresh-id* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
n \notin *ids g* \Longrightarrow *fresh-id g n*

code-pred *fresh-id* .

fun *get-fresh-id* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID* **where**

get-fresh-id g = *last(sorted-list-of-set(ids g))* + 1

export-code *get-fresh-id*

value *get-fresh-id eg2-sq*

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

inductive

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

and

unrepList :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRExpr list* \Rightarrow (*IRGraph* \times *ID list*) \Rightarrow *bool* (- \triangleleft_L - \rightsquigarrow - 55)

where

ConstantNodeSame:

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

ConstantNodeNew:

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

ParameterNodeSame:

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

ParameterNodeNew:

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

ConditionalNodeSame:

$\llbracket g \triangleleft_L [ce, te, fe] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [c, t, f]);$
 $s' = \text{meet } (\text{stamp } g2 \text{ } t) (\text{stamp } g2 \text{ } f);$
 $\text{find-node-and-stamp } g2 \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') = \text{Some } n \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \triangleleft (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \text{ } te \text{ } fe) \rightsquigarrow (g2, n) \mid$

ConditionalNodeNew:

$\llbracket g \triangleleft_L [ce, te, fe] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [c, t, f]);$
 $s' = \text{meet } (\text{stamp } g2 \text{ } t) (\text{stamp } g2 \text{ } f);$
 $\text{find-node-and-stamp } g2 \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') = \text{None};$
 $n = \text{get-fresh-id } g2;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } n \text{ (ConditionalNode } c \text{ } t \text{ } f, s') \text{ } g2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \triangleleft (\text{ConditionalExpr } ce \text{ } te \text{ } fe) \rightsquigarrow (g', n) \mid$

UnaryNodeSame:

$\llbracket g \triangleleft xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x);$
 $s' = \text{stamp-unary } op \text{ (stamp } g2 \text{ } x);$
 $\text{find-node-and-stamp } g2 \text{ (unary-node } op \text{ } x, s') = \text{Some } n \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \triangleleft (\text{UnaryExpr } op \text{ } xe) \rightsquigarrow (g2, n) \mid$

UnaryNodeNew:

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

BinaryNodeSame:

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

BinaryNodeNew:

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

AllLeafNodes:

$stamp\ g\ n = s$
 $\implies g \triangleleft (LeafExpr\ n\ s) \rightsquigarrow (g, n) \mid$

UnrepNil:
 $g \triangleleft_L [] \rightsquigarrow (g, []) \mid$

UnrepCons:
 $\llbracket g \triangleleft xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x);$
 $g2 \triangleleft_L xs \rightsquigarrow (g3, xs) \rrbracket$
 $\implies g \triangleleft_L (xe \# xs) \rightsquigarrow (g3, x \# xs)$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool$ as *unrepE*)
 $unrep$.
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool$ as *unrepListE*) *unrepList* .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\text{stamp } g \ n = s}{g \triangleleft \text{LeafExpr } n \ s \rightsquigarrow (g, n)}$$

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

2.3 Lift Data-flow Tree Semantics

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

2.4 Graph Refinement

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

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

lemma *graph-refinement*:

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

2.5 Maximal Sharing

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

end

2.6 Tree to Graph Theorems

theory *TreeToGraphThms*

imports

TreeToGraph

IRTreeEvalThms

HOL-Eisbach.Eisbach

begin

2.6.1 Extraction and Evaluation of Expression Trees is Deterministic.

First, we prove some extra rules that relate each type of *IRNode* to the corresponding *IRExpr* type that 'rep' will produce. These are very helpful for proving that 'rep' is deterministic.

named-theorems *rep*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *rep-sub* [*rep*]:

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

lemma *rep-mul* [*rep*]:

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

lemma *rep-and* [*rep*]:

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

lemma *rep-or* [*rep*]:

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

lemma *rep-xor* [*rep*]:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *rep-narrow* [rep]:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

method *solve-det* **uses** *node* =

(*match node in kind* - - = *node* - **for** *node* \Rightarrow
 $\langle match\ rep\ in\ r: - \implies - = node - \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ IRNode.inject\ in\ i: (node - = node -) = - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ RepE\ in\ e: - \implies (\bigwedge x. - = node\ x \implies -) \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langlemetis\ i\ e\ r\rangle\rangle\rangle\ |\$
match node in kind - - = *node* - - **for** *node* \Rightarrow
 $\langle match\ rep\ in\ r: - \implies - = node - - \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ IRNode.inject\ in\ i: (node - - = node - -) = - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ RepE\ in\ e: - \implies (\bigwedge x\ y. - = node\ x\ y \implies -) \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langlemetis\ i\ e\ r\rangle\rangle\rangle\ |\$
match node in kind - - = *node* - - - **for** *node* \Rightarrow
 $\langle match\ rep\ in\ r: - \implies - = node - - - \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ IRNode.inject\ in\ i: (node - - - = node - - -) = - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ RepE\ in\ e: - \implies (\bigwedge x\ y\ z. - = node\ x\ y\ z \implies -) \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langlemetis\ i\ e\ r\rangle\rangle\rangle\ |\$
match node in kind - - = *node* - - - **for** *node* \Rightarrow
 $\langle match\ rep\ in\ r: - \implies - = node - - - \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ IRNode.inject\ in\ i: (node - - - = node - - -) = - \Rightarrow$
 $\langle match\ RepE\ in\ e: - \implies (\bigwedge x. - = node - -\ x \implies -) \implies - \Rightarrow$
 $\langlemetis\ i\ e\ r\rangle\rangle\rangle)$

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

```

lemma repDet:
  shows  $(g \vdash n \simeq e_1) \implies (g \vdash n \simeq e_2) \implies e_1 = e_2$ 
proof (induction arbitrary:  $e_2$  rule: rep.induct)
  case (ConstantNode n c)
  then show ?case using rep-constant by auto
next
  case (ParameterNode n i s)
  then show ?case using rep-parameter by auto
next
  case (ConditionalNode n c t f ce te fe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: ConditionalNode)
next
  case (AbsNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: AbsNode)
next
  case (NotNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: NotNode)
next
  case (NegateNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: NegateNode)
next
  case (LogicNegationNode n x xe)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: LogicNegationNode)
next
  case (AddNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: AddNode)
next
  case (MulNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: MulNode)
next
  case (SubNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: SubNode)
next
  case (AndNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: AndNode)
next
  case (OrNode n x y xe ye)
  then show ?case
    by (solve-det node: OrNode)
next

```



```

    case (XorNode n x y xe ye)
    then show ?case
      by (solve-det node: XorNode)
next
    case (IntegerBelowNode n x y xe ye)
    then show ?case
      by (solve-det node: IntegerBelowNode)
next
    case (IntegerEqualsNode n x y xe ye)
    then show ?case
      by (solve-det node: IntegerEqualsNode)
next
    case (IntegerLessThanNode n x y xe ye)
    then show ?case
      by (solve-det node: IntegerLessThanNode)
next
    case (NarrowNode n x xe)
    then show ?case
      by (metis IRNode.inject(28) NarrowNodeE rep-narrow)
next
    case (SignExtendNode n x xe)
    then show ?case
      using SignExtendNodeE rep-sign-extend IRNode.inject(39)
      by (metis IRNode.inject(39) rep-sign-extend)
next
    case (ZeroExtendNode n x xe)
    then show ?case
      by (metis IRNode.inject(50) ZeroExtendNodeE rep-zero-extend)
next
    case (LeafNode n s)
    then show ?case using rep-load-field LeafNodeE by blast
qed

lemma repAllDet:
   $g \vdash xs \simeq_L e1 \implies$ 
   $g \vdash xs \simeq_L e2 \implies$ 
   $e1 = e2$ 
proof (induction arbitrary: e2 rule: replist.induct)
  case RepNil
  then show ?case
    using replist.cases by auto
next
  case (RepCons x xe xs xse)
  then show ?case
    by (metis list.distinct(1) list.sel(1) list.sel(3) repDet replist.cases)
qed

lemma encodeEvalDet:
   $[g, m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v1 \implies$ 

```

$[g, m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v_2 \implies$
 $v_1 = v_2$
by (*metis encodeeval-def evalDet repDet*)

lemma *graphDet*: $([g, m, p] \vdash nid \mapsto v_1) \wedge ([g, m, p] \vdash nid \mapsto v_2) \implies v_1 = v_2$
using *encodeEvalDet* **by** *blast*

2.6.2 Monotonicity of Graph Refinement

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

lemma *mono-abs*:

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

lemma *mono-not*:

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

lemma *mono-negate*:

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

lemma *mono-logic-negation*:

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

lemma *mono-narrow*:

assumes $kind\ g1\ n = NarrowNode\ ib\ rb\ x \wedge kind\ g2\ n = NarrowNode\ ib\ rb\ x$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$
assumes $xe1 \geq xe2$
assumes $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$

shows $e1 \geq e2$
using *assms mono-unary repDet NarrowNode*
by *metis*

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

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

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

lemma *mono-add*:
assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{AddNode } x \ y \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{AddNode } x \ y$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$
assumes $(g1 \vdash y \simeq ye1) \wedge (g2 \vdash y \simeq ye2)$
assumes $xe1 \geq xe2 \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$
assumes $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$
shows $e1 \geq e2$
using *mono-binary assms*
by (*metis AddNodeE IRNode.inject(2) repDet rep-add*)

lemma *mono-mul*:
assumes $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{MulNode } x \ y \wedge \text{kind } g2 \ n = \text{MulNode } x \ y$
assumes $(g1 \vdash x \simeq xe1) \wedge (g2 \vdash x \simeq xe2)$
assumes $(g1 \vdash y \simeq ye1) \wedge (g2 \vdash y \simeq ye2)$

```

assumes  $xe1 \geq xe2 \wedge ye1 \geq ye2$ 
assumes  $(g1 \vdash n \simeq e1) \wedge (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2)$ 
shows  $e1 \geq e2$ 
using mono-binary assms
by (metis IRNode.inject(27) MulNodeE repDet rep-mul)

```

```

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

```

```

lemma encodes-contains:
 $g \vdash n \simeq e \implies$ 
 $\text{kind } g \ n \neq \text{NoNode}$ 
apply (induction rule: rep.induct)
apply (match IRNode.distinct in e: ?n  $\neq$  NoNode  $\Rightarrow$ 
 $\langle \text{presburger add: } e \rangle +$ 
by fastforce

```

```

lemma no-encoding:
assumes  $n \notin \text{ids } g$ 
shows  $\neg(g \vdash n \simeq e)$ 
using assms apply simp apply (rule notI) by (induction e; simp add: en-
codes-contains)

```

```

lemma not-excluded-keep-type:
assumes  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
assumes  $n \notin \text{excluded}$ 
assumes  $(\text{excluded} \sqsubseteq \text{as-set } g1) \subseteq \text{as-set } g2$ 
shows  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{kind } g2 \ n \wedge \text{stamp } g1 \ n = \text{stamp } g2 \ n$ 
using assms unfolding as-set-def domain-subtraction-def by blast

```

```

method metis-node-eq-unary for  $\text{node} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{IRNode} =$ 
 $(\text{match } \text{IRNode.inject} \text{ in } i: (\text{node } - = \text{node } -) = - \Rightarrow$ 
 $\langle \text{metis } i \rangle)$ 
method metis-node-eq-binary for  $\text{node} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{IRNode} =$ 
 $(\text{match } \text{IRNode.inject} \text{ in } i: (\text{node } - - = \text{node } - -) = - \Rightarrow$ 
 $\langle \text{metis } i \rangle)$ 
method metis-node-eq-ternary for  $\text{node} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{IRNode} =$ 
 $(\text{match } \text{IRNode.inject} \text{ in } i: (\text{node } - - - = \text{node } - - -) = - \Rightarrow$ 
 $\langle \text{metis } i \rangle)$ 

```

2.6.3 Lift Data-flow Tree Refinement to Graph Refinement

```

theorem graph-semantic-preservation:
assumes  $a: e1' \geq e2'$ 
assumes  $b: (\{n'\} \sqsubseteq \text{as-set } g1) \subseteq \text{as-set } g2$ 
assumes  $c: g1 \vdash n' \simeq e1'$ 

```

```

assumes  $d: g2 \vdash n' \simeq e2'$ 
shows graph-refinement  $g1\ g2$ 
unfolding graph-refinement-def apply rule
apply (metis  $b\ d\ ids\ some\ no\ encoding\ not\ excluded\ keep\ type\ singleton\ iff\ sub\ setI$ )
apply (rule allI) apply (rule impI) apply (rule allI) apply (rule impI)
unfolding graph-represents-expression-def
proof –
  fix  $n\ e1$ 
  assume  $e: n \in ids\ g1$ 
  assume  $f: (g1 \vdash n \simeq e1)$ 

  show  $\exists\ e2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2) \wedge e1 \geq e2$ 
  proof (cases  $n = n'$ )
    case True
      have  $g: e1 = e1'$  using  $c\ f\ True\ repDet$  by simp
      have  $h: (g2 \vdash n \simeq e2') \wedge e1' \geq e2'$ 
        using True a d by blast
      then show ?thesis
        using  $g$  by blast
    next
      case False
      have  $n \notin \{n'\}$ 
        using False by simp
      then have  $i: kind\ g1\ n = kind\ g2\ n \wedge stamp\ g1\ n = stamp\ g2\ n$ 
        using not-excluded-keep-type
        using  $b\ e$  by presburger
      show ?thesis using  $f\ i$ 
      proof (induction  $e1$ )
        case (ConstantNode  $n\ c$ )
          then show ?case
            by (metis eq-refl rep.ConstantNode)
        next
          case (ParameterNode  $n\ i\ s$ )
          then show ?case
            by (metis eq-refl rep.ParameterNode)
        next
          case (ConditionalNode  $n\ c\ t\ f\ ce1\ te1\ fe1$ )
          have  $k: g1 \vdash n \simeq ConditionalExpr\ ce1\ te1\ fe1$  using  $f\ ConditionalNode$ 
            by (simp add: ConditionalNode.hyps(2) rep.ConditionalNode)
          obtain  $cn\ tn\ fn$  where  $l: kind\ g1\ n = ConditionalNode\ cn\ tn\ fn$ 
            using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) by blast
          then have  $mc: g1 \vdash cn \simeq ce1$ 
            using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
          from  $l$  have  $mt: g1 \vdash tn \simeq te1$ 
            using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
          from  $l$  have  $mf: g1 \vdash fn \simeq fe1$ 
            using ConditionalNode.hyps(1) ConditionalNode.hyps(4) by fastforce
          then show ?case

```

```

proof –
  have  $g1 \vdash cn \simeq ce1$  using  $mc$  by  $simp$ 
  have  $g1 \vdash tn \simeq te1$  using  $mt$  by  $simp$ 
  have  $g1 \vdash fn \simeq fe1$  using  $mf$  by  $simp$ 
  have  $cer: \exists ce2. (g2 \vdash cn \simeq ce2) \wedge ce1 \geq ce2$ 
    using  $ConditionalNode$ 
    using  $a\ b\ c\ d\ l\ no-encoding\ not-excluded-keep-type\ repDet\ singletonD$ 
    by  $(metis-node-eq-ternary\ ConditionalNode)$ 
  have  $ter: \exists te2. (g2 \vdash tn \simeq te2) \wedge te1 \geq te2$ 
    using  $ConditionalNode\ a\ b\ c\ d\ l\ no-encoding\ not-excluded-keep-type\ repDet$ 
     $singletonD$ 
    by  $(metis-node-eq-ternary\ ConditionalNode)$ 
  have  $\exists fe2. (g2 \vdash fn \simeq fe2) \wedge fe1 \geq fe2$ 
    using  $ConditionalNode\ a\ b\ c\ d\ l\ no-encoding\ not-excluded-keep-type\ repDet$ 
     $singletonD$ 
    by  $(metis-node-eq-ternary\ ConditionalNode)$ 
  then have  $\exists ce2\ te2\ fe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq ConditionalExpr\ ce2\ te2\ fe2) \wedge$ 
     $ConditionalExpr\ ce1\ te1\ fe1 \geq ConditionalExpr\ ce2\ te2\ fe2$ 
    using  $ConditionalNode.premis\ l\ rep.ConditionalNode\ cer\ ter$ 
    by  $(smt\ (verit)\ mono-conditional)$ 
  then show  $?thesis$ 
    by  $meson$ 
qed
next
  case  $(AbsNode\ n\ x\ xe1)$ 
  have  $k: g1 \vdash n \simeq UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ xe1$  using  $f\ AbsNode$ 
    by  $(simp\ add: AbsNode.hyps(2)\ rep.AbsNode)$ 
  obtain  $xn$  where  $l: kind\ g1\ n = AbsNode\ xn$ 
    using  $AbsNode.hyps(1)$  by  $blast$ 
  then have  $m: g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using  $AbsNode.hyps(1)\ AbsNode.hyps(2)$  by  $fastforce$ 
  then show  $?case$ 
    proof  $(cases\ xn = n')$ 
      case  $True$ 
      then have  $n: xe1 = e1'$  using  $c\ m\ repDet$  by  $simp$ 
      then have  $ev: g2 \vdash n \simeq UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ e2'$  using  $AbsNode.hyps(1)$ 
         $l\ m\ n$ 
        using  $AbsNode.premis\ True\ d\ rep.AbsNode$  by  $simp$ 
      then have  $r: UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ e1' \geq UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ e2'$ 
        by  $(meson\ a\ mono-unary)$ 
      then show  $?thesis$  using  $ev\ r$ 
        by  $(metis\ n)$ 
    next
    case  $False$ 
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using  $m$  by  $simp$ 
    have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using  $AbsNode$ 
    using  $False\ b\ encodes-contains\ l\ not-excluded-keep-type\ not-in-g\ singleton-iff$ 
      by  $(metis-node-eq-unary\ AbsNode)$ 

```

```

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

```

```

    then have n:  $xe1 = e1'$  using c m repDet by simp
  then have ev:  $g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg } e2'$  using NegateNode.hyps(1)
l m n
    using NegateNode.prem1 True d rep.NegateNode by simp
  then have r:  $\text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg } e1' \geq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg } e2'$ 
    by (meson a mono-unary)
  then show ?thesis using ev r
    by (metis n)
next
  case False
  have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using m by simp
  have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
    using NegateNode
    using False i b l not-excluded-keep-type singletonD no-encoding
    by (metis-node-eq-unary NegateNode)
  then have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg } xe2) \wedge \text{UnaryExpr}$ 
     $\text{UnaryNeg } xe1 \geq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryNeg } xe2$ 
    by (metis NegateNode.prem1 l mono-unary rep.NegateNode)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
  case (LogicNegationNode n x xe1)
  have k:  $g1 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation } xe1$  using f LogicNegationNode
    by (simp add: LogicNegationNode.hyps(2) rep.LogicNegationNode)
  obtain xn where l: kind  $g1$   $n = \text{LogicNegationNode } xn$ 
    using LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have m:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) LogicNegationNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
  then show ?case
  proof (cases  $xn = n'$ )
    case True
    then have n:  $xe1 = e1'$  using c m repDet by simp
    then have ev:  $g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation } e2'$  using
    LogicNegationNode.hyps(1) l m n
      using LogicNegationNode.prem1 True d rep.LogicNegationNode by simp
    then have r:  $\text{UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation } e1' \geq \text{UnaryExpr UnaryLogicNegation } e2'$ 
      by (meson a mono-unary)
    then show ?thesis using ev r
      by (metis n)
  next
    case False
    have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using m by simp
    have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
      using LogicNegationNode
      using False i b l not-excluded-keep-type singletonD no-encoding
      by (metis-node-eq-unary LogicNegationNode)

```



```

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

```

```

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

```

```

    using AndNode.hyps(1) AndNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
  then show ?case
proof -
  have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using mx by simp
  have g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1 using my by simp
  have xer: ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
    using AndNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary AndNode)
  have ∃ ye2. (g2 ⊢ yn ≃ ye2) ∧ ye1 ≥ ye2
    using AndNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet
singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary AndNode)
  then have ∃ xe2 ye2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinAnd xe2 ye2) ∧ BinaryExpr
BinAnd xe1 ye1 ≥ BinaryExpr BinAnd xe2 ye2
    by (metis AndNode.prem1 l mono-binary rep.AndNode xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (OrNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinOr xe1 ye1 using f OrNode
  by (simp add: OrNode.hyps(2) rep.OrNode)
obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = OrNode xn yn
  using OrNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
  using OrNode.hyps(1) OrNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my: g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1
  using OrNode.hyps(1) OrNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof -
  have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using mx by simp
  have g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1 using my by simp
  have xer: ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
    using OrNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary OrNode)
  have ∃ ye2. (g2 ⊢ yn ≃ ye2) ∧ ye1 ≥ ye2
    using OrNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary OrNode)
  then have ∃ xe2 ye2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinOr xe2 ye2) ∧ BinaryExpr
BinOr xe1 ye1 ≥ BinaryExpr BinOr xe2 ye2
    by (metis OrNode.prem1 l mono-binary rep.OrNode xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (XorNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinXor xe1 ye1 using f XorNode

```

```

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

```

```

BinaryExpr BinIntegerBelow xe1 ye1 ≥ BinaryExpr BinIntegerBelow xe2 ye2
  by (metis IntegerBelowNode.premis l mono-binary rep.IntegerBelowNode
xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (IntegerEqualsNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals xe1 ye1 using f IntegerEqual-
sNode
  by (simp add: IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(2) rep.IntegerEqualsNode)
obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = IntegerEqualsNode xn yn
  using IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
  using IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(2) by fastforce
from l have my: g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1
  using IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(1) IntegerEqualsNode.hyps(3) by fastforce
then show ?case
proof -
  have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using mx by simp
  have g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1 using my by simp
  have xer: ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
    using IntegerEqualsNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerEqualsNode)
  have ∃ ye2. (g2 ⊢ yn ≃ ye2) ∧ ye1 ≥ ye2
    using IntegerEqualsNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type
repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerEqualsNode)
  then have ∃ xe2 ye2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals xe2 ye2) ∧
BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals xe1 ye1 ≥ BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals xe2 ye2
    by (metis IntegerEqualsNode.premis l mono-binary rep.IntegerEqualsNode
xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (IntegerLessThanNode n x y xe1 ye1)
have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinIntegerLessThan xe1 ye1 using f Inte-
gerLessThanNode
  by (simp add: IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(2) rep.IntegerLessThanNode)
obtain xn yn where l: kind g1 n = IntegerLessThanNode xn yn
  using IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) by blast
then have mx: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
  using IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(2) by fast-
force
from l have my: g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1
  using IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(1) IntegerLessThanNode.hyps(3) by fast-
force

```

```

then show ?case
proof -
  have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using mx by simp
  have g1 ⊢ yn ≃ ye1 using my by simp
  have xer: ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
    using IntegerLessThanNode
    using a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerLessThanNode)
  have ∃ ye2. (g2 ⊢ yn ≃ ye2) ∧ ye1 ≥ ye2
    using IntegerLessThanNode a b c d l no-encoding not-excluded-keep-type
    repDet singletonD
    by (metis-node-eq-binary IntegerLessThanNode)
  then have ∃ xe2 ye2. (g2 ⊢ n ≃ BinaryExpr BinIntegerLessThan xe2 ye2)
    ∧ BinaryExpr BinIntegerLessThan xe1 ye1 ≥ BinaryExpr BinIntegerLessThan xe2
    ye2
    by (metis IntegerLessThanNode.prem1 mono-binary rep.IntegerLessThanNode
    xer)
  then show ?thesis
    by meson
qed
next
case (NarrowNode n inputBits resultBits x xe1)
  have k: g1 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr (UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits) xe1 using
  f NarrowNode
    by (simp add: NarrowNode.hyps(2) rep.NarrowNode)
  obtain xn where l: kind g1 n = NarrowNode inputBits resultBits xn
    using NarrowNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have m: g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1
    using NarrowNode.hyps(1) NarrowNode.hyps(2)
    by auto
  then show ?case
  proof (cases xn = n')
    case True
      then have n: xe1 = e1' using c m repDet by simp
      then have ev: g2 ⊢ n ≃ UnaryExpr (UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits) e2'
    using NarrowNode.hyps(1) l m n
      using NarrowNode.prem1 True d rep.NarrowNode by simp
      then have r: UnaryExpr (UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits) e1' ≥ UnaryExpr
      (UnaryNarrow inputBits resultBits) e2'
        by (meson a mono-unary)
      then show ?thesis using ev r
        by (metis n)
    next
    case False
      have g1 ⊢ xn ≃ xe1 using m by simp
      have ∃ xe2. (g2 ⊢ xn ≃ xe2) ∧ xe1 ≥ xe2
        using NarrowNode
        using False b encodes-contains l not-excluded-keep-type not-in-g singleton-iff
        by (metis-node-eq-ternary NarrowNode)

```

```

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

```

```

    using ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1) by blast
  then have m:  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$ 
    using ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1) ZeroExtendNode.hyps(2)
    by auto
  then show ?case
  proof (cases  $xn = n'$ )
    case True
      then have n:  $xe1 = e1'$  using c m repDet by simp
      then have ev:  $g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits})$ 
    e2' using ZeroExtendNode.hyps(1) l m n
      using ZeroExtendNode.prem1 True d rep.ZeroExtendNode by simp
      then have r:  $\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits}) e1' \geq$ 
    UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits) e2'
      by (meson a mono-unary)
      then show ?thesis using ev r
      by (metis n)
    next
      case False
        have  $g1 \vdash xn \simeq xe1$  using m by simp
        have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash xn \simeq xe2) \wedge xe1 \geq xe2$ 
          using ZeroExtendNode
          using False b encodes-contains l not-excluded-keep-type not-in-g singleton-iff
          by (metis node-eq-ternary ZeroExtendNode)
        then have  $\exists xe2. (g2 \vdash n \simeq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits result-}$ 
    Bits) xe2)  $\wedge \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits}) xe1 \geq \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend inputBits resultBits}) xe2$ 
          by (metis ZeroExtendNode.prem1 l mono-unary rep.ZeroExtendNode)
          then show ?thesis
          by meson
        qed
      next
        case (LeafNode n s)
        then show ?case
        by (metis eq-refl rep.LeafNode)
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *graph-antics-preservation-subscript*:

```

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

```

lemma *tree-to-graph-rewriting*:

```

   $e_1 \geq e_2$ 

```



```

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

declare [[simp-trace]]
lemma equal-refines:
  fixes e1 e2 :: IRExpr
  assumes e1 = e2
  shows e1  $\geq$  e2
  using assms
  by simp
declare [[simp-trace=false]]

lemma subset-implies-evals:
  assumes as-set g1  $\subseteq$  as-set g2
  shows (g1  $\vdash$  n  $\simeq$  e)  $\implies$  (g2  $\vdash$  n  $\simeq$  e)
proof (induction e arbitrary: n)
  case (UnaryExpr op e)
  then have n  $\in$  ids g1
  using no-encoding by force
  then have kind g1 n = kind g2 n
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
  then show ?case using UnaryExpr UnaryRepE
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) AbsNode LogicNegationNode NarrowNode NegateNode NotNode SignExtendNode ZeroExtendNode)
next
  case (BinaryExpr op e1 e2)
  then have n  $\in$  ids g1
  using no-encoding by force
  then have kind g1 n = kind g2 n
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
  then show ?case using BinaryExpr BinaryRepE
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) AddNode MulNode SubNode AndNode OrNode XorNode IntegerBelowNode IntegerEqualsNode IntegerLessThanNode)
next
  case (ConditionalExpr e1 e2 e3)
  then have n  $\in$  ids g1
  using no-encoding by force
  then have kind g1 n = kind g2 n
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
  then show ?case using ConditionalExpr ConditionalExprE
  by (smt (verit, best) ConditionalNode ConditionalNodeE)
next

```

```

case (ConstantExpr x)
then have  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  using no-encoding by force
then have  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{kind } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
then show ?case using ConstantExpr ConstantExprE
  by (metis ConstantNode ConstantNodeE)
next
case (ParameterExpr x1 x2)
then have in-g1:  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  using no-encoding by force
then have kinds:  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{kind } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from in-g1 have stamps:  $\text{stamp } g1 \ n = \text{stamp } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from kinds stamps show ?case using ParameterExpr ParameterExprE
  by (metis ParameterNode ParameterNodeE)
next
case (LeafExpr nid s)
then have in-g1:  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  using no-encoding by force
then have kinds:  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{kind } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from in-g1 have stamps:  $\text{stamp } g1 \ n = \text{stamp } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from kinds stamps show ?case using LeafExpr LeafExprE LeafNode
  by (smt (z3) IRExpr.distinct(29) IRExpr.simps(16) IRExpr.simps(28) rep.simps)

next
case (ConstantVar x)
then have in-g1:  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  using no-encoding by force
then have kinds:  $\text{kind } g1 \ n = \text{kind } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from in-g1 have stamps:  $\text{stamp } g1 \ n = \text{stamp } g2 \ n$ 
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from kinds stamps show ?case using ConstantVar
  using rep.simps by blast
next
case (VariableExpr x s)
then have in-g1:  $n \in \text{ids } g1$ 
  using no-encoding by force

```

```

then have kinds: kind g1 n = kind g2 n
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from in-g1 have stamps: stamp g1 n = stamp g2 n
  using assms unfolding as-set-def
  by blast
from kinds stamps show ?case using VariableExpr
  using rep.simps by blast
qed

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

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

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

end

```

3 Control-flow Semantics

```

theory IRStepObj
  imports
    TreeToGraph
begin

```

3.1 Object Heap

The heap model we introduce maps field references to object instances to runtime values. We use the $H[f][p]$ heap representation. See *\cite{heap-reps-2011}*. We also introduce the `DynamicHeap` type which allocates new object references sequentially storing the next free object reference as 'Free'.

heapdef

```

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

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

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

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

type-synonym FieldRefHeap = (string, objref) DynamicHeap

```

definition new-heap :: ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap where
new-heap = (($\lambda f. \lambda p. \text{UndefVal}$), 0)

3.2 Intraprocedural Semantics

```

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

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

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

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

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

```

$set_phis \sqcup (v \# vs) \ m = m \mid$
 $set_phis (x \# xs) \sqcup \ m = m$

Intraprocedural semantics are given as a small-step semantics.

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

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

SequentialNode:

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

IfNode:

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

EndNodes:

$\llbracket is_AbstractEndNode \ (kind \ g \ nid);$
 $\quad merge = any_usage \ g \ nid;$
 $\quad is_AbstractMergeNode \ (kind \ g \ merge);$
 $\quad i = find_index \ nid \ (inputs_of \ (kind \ g \ merge));$
 $\quad phis = (phi_list \ g \ merge);$
 $\quad inps = (phi_inputs \ g \ i \ phis);$
 $\quad g \vdash inps \simeq_L inpsE;$
 $\quad [m, p] \vdash inpsE \mapsto_L vs;$
 $\quad m' = set_phis \ phis \ vs \ m \rrbracket$
 $\implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (merge, m', h) \mid$

NewInstanceNode:

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

LoadFieldNode:

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

$$\Longrightarrow g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h) \mid$$

SignedDivNode:

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

SignedRemNode:

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

StaticLoadFieldNode:

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

StoreFieldNode:

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

StaticStoreFieldNode:

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

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

3.3 Interprocedural Semantics

type-synonym *Signature* = *string*

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

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

(\vdash - \longrightarrow - 55)

for *P* **where**

Lift:

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

InvokeNodeStep:

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

callTarget = *ir-callTarget* (*kind g nid*);

kind g callTarget = (*MethodCallTargetNode targetMethod arguments*);

Some targetGraph = *P targetMethod*;

m' = *new-map-state*;

g \vdash *arguments* \simeq_L *argsE*;

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

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

|

ReturnNode:

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

g \vdash *expr* \simeq *e*;

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

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

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

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

ReturnNodeVoid:

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

cm' = *cm* (*cnid* := (*ObjRef* (*Some* (*2048*))));

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

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

UnwindNode:

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

g \vdash *exception* \simeq *exceptionE*;

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

kind cg cnid = (*InvokeWithExceptionNode* - - - - *exEdge*);

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

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

3.4 Big-step Execution

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

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

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

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

$\implies \text{exec-debug } p \ s \ n \ s'' \mid$
 $\llbracket n = 0 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{exec-debug } p \ s \ n \ s$
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *exec-debug* .

3.4.1 Heap Testing

definition *p3* :: *Params* **where**
p3 = [*IntVal32 3*]

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

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

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

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

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

values {*h-load-field* *field-sq* (*Some* 0) (*prod.snd* *res*) $\mid \text{res.}$
 $(\lambda x. \text{Some } \text{eg4-sq}) \vdash [(\text{eg4-sq}, 0, \text{new-map-state}, p3), (\text{eg4-sq}, 0,$
new-map-state, *p3*)], *new-heap*) $\rightarrow^* 4^* \text{res}$ }

end

3.5 Control-flow Semantics Theorems

```

theory IRStepThms
  imports
    IRStepObj
    TreeToGraphThms
begin

```

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

3.5.1 Control-flow Step is Deterministic

```

theorem stepDet:
   $(g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow next) \implies$ 
   $(\forall next'. ((g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow next') \longrightarrow next = next'))$ 
proof (induction rule: step.induct)
  case (SequentialNode nid next m h)
  have notif:  $\neg(is\_IfNode\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
    by (metis is-IfNode-def)
  have notend:  $\neg(is\_AbstractEndNode\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
    by (metis is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-EndNode.elims(2) is-LoopEndNode-def)
  have notnew:  $\neg(is\_NewInstanceNode\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
    by (metis is-NewInstanceNode-def)
  have notload:  $\neg(is\_LoadFieldNode\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
    by (metis is-LoadFieldNode-def)
  have notstore:  $\neg(is\_StoreFieldNode\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
    by (metis is-StoreFieldNode-def)
  have notdivrem:  $\neg(is\_IntegerDivRemNode\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using SequentialNode.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps is-SignedDivNode-def
    is-SignedRemNode-def
    by (metis is-IntegerDivRemNode.simps)
  from notif notend notnew notload notstore notdivrem
  show ?case using SequentialNode.step.cases
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.disc(1028) IRNode.disc(2270) IRNode.discI(31) Pair-inject
    is-sequential-node.simps(18) is-sequential-node.simps(43) is-sequential-node.simps(44))
next
  case (IfNode nid cond tb fb m val next h)
  then have notseq:  $\neg(is\_sequential\_node\ (kind\ g\ nid))$ 
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))

```

```

have notend:  $\neg(\text{is-AbstractEndNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))
have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend notdivrem show ?case using IfNode repDet evalDet IRN-
ode.distinct IRNode.inject(11) Pair-inject step.simps
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct IRNode.inject(12) Pair-inject step.simps)
next
  case (EndNodes nid merge i phis inputs m vs m' h)
  have notseq:  $\neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-sequential-node.simps
    by (metis is-EndNode.elims(2) is-LoopEndNode-def)
  have notif:  $\neg(\text{is-IfNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-IfNode-def is-AbstractEndNode.elims
    by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1058) is-EndNode.simps(12))
  have notref:  $\neg(\text{is-RefNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-sequential-node.simps
    using IRNode.disc(1899) IRNode.distinct(1473) is-AbstractEndNode.simps
is-EndNode.elims(2) is-LoopEndNode-def is-RefNode-def
    by metis
  have notnew:  $\neg(\text{is-NewInstanceNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    using IRNode.distinct-disc(1442) is-EndNode.simps(29) is-NewInstanceNode-def
    by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1901) is-EndNode.simps(32))
  have notload:  $\neg(\text{is-LoadFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    using is-LoadFieldNode-def
    by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1706) is-EndNode.simps(21))
  have notstore:  $\neg(\text{is-StoreFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-StoreFieldNode-def
    by (metis IRNode.distinct-disc(1926) is-EndNode.simps(44))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using EndNodes.hyps(1) is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-SignedDivNode-def is-SignedRemNode-def
    using IRNode.distinct-disc(1498) IRNode.distinct-disc(1500) is-IntegerDivRemNode.simps
is-EndNode.simps(36) is-EndNode.simps(37)
    by auto
  from notseq notif notref notnew notload notstore notdivrem
  show ?case using EndNodes repAllDet evalAllDet
    by (smt (z3) is-IfNode-def is-LoadFieldNode-def is-NewInstanceNode-def is-RefNode-def
is-StoreFieldNode-def is-SignedDivNode-def is-SignedRemNode-def Pair-inject is-IntegerDivRemNode.elims(3)
step.cases)
next
  case (NewInstanceNode nid f obj nrt h' ref h m' m)
  then have notseq:  $\neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  have notend:  $\neg(\text{is-AbstractEndNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 

```

```

    using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  have notif:  $\neg(\text{is-IfNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  have notref:  $\neg(\text{is-RefNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  have notload:  $\neg(\text{is-LoadFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  have notstore:  $\neg(\text{is-StoreFieldNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: NewInstanceNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notif notref notload notstore notdivrem
  show ?case using NewInstanceNode.step.cases
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.disc(1028) IRNode.disc(2270) IRNode.discI(11) IRN-
ode.distinct(2311) IRNode.distinct(2313) IRNode.inject(31) Pair-inject)
next
  case (LoadFieldNode nid f obj nrt m ref h v m')
  then have notseq:  $\neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend:  $\neg(\text{is-AbstractEndNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using LoadFieldNode.step.cases repDet evalDet
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1051) IRNode.distinct(1721) IRNode.distinct(1739)
IRNode.distinct(1741) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.inject(20) Pair-inject Value.inject(3)
option.distinct(1) option.inject)
next
  case (StaticLoadFieldNode nid f nrt h v m' m)
  then have notseq:  $\neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: StaticLoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend:  $\neg(\text{is-AbstractEndNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: StaticLoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem:  $\neg(\text{is-IntegerDivRemNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
    by (simp add: StaticLoadFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using StaticLoadFieldNode.step.cases

```

```

    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1051) IRNode.distinct(1721) IRNode.distinct(1739)
IRNode.distinct(1741) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.inject(20) Pair-inject option.distinct(1))
next
  case (StoreFieldNode nid f newval uu obj nxt m val ref h' h m')
  then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem: ¬(is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
    by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using StoreFieldNode step.cases repDet evalDet
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1097) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.distinct(2317)
IRNode.distinct(2605) IRNode.distinct(2627) IRNode.inject(43) Pair-inject Value.inject(3)
option.distinct(1) option.inject)
next
  case (StaticStoreFieldNode nid f newval uv nxt m val h' h m')
  then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  have notdivrem: ¬(is-IntegerDivRemNode (kind g nid))
    by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend notdivrem
  show ?case using StoreFieldNode step.cases repDet evalDet
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1097) IRNode.distinct(1745) IRNode.distinct(2317)
IRNode.distinct(2605) IRNode.distinct(2627) IRNode.inject(43) Pair-inject Static-
StoreFieldNode.hyps(1) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(2) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(3)
StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(4) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(5) option.distinct(1))
next
  case (SignedDivNode nid x y zero sb nxt m v1 v2 v m' h)
  then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps
    by (simp add: SignedDivNode.hyps(1))
  have notend: ¬(is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid))
    using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
    by (simp add: SignedDivNode.hyps(1))
  from notseq notend
  show ?case using SignedDivNode step.cases repDet evalDet
    by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1091) IRNode.distinct(1739) IRNode.distinct(2311)
IRNode.distinct(2601) IRNode.distinct(2605) IRNode.inject(40) Pair-inject)
next
  case (SignedRemNode nid x y zero sb nxt m v1 v2 v m' h)
  then have notseq: ¬(is-sequential-node (kind g nid))
    using is-sequential-node.simps is-AbstractMergeNode.simps

```

```

  by (simp add: SignedRemNode.hyps(1))
have notend:  $\neg(\text{is-AbstractEndNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
  using is-AbstractEndNode.simps
  by (simp add: SignedRemNode.hyps(1))
from notseq notend
show ?case using SignedRemNode.step.cases repDet evalDet
  by (smt (z3) IRNode.distinct(1093) IRNode.distinct(1741) IRNode.distinct(2313)
IRNode.distinct(2601) IRNode.distinct(2627) IRNode.inject(41) Pair-inject)
qed

```

lemma *stepRefNode*:

```

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

```

lemma *IfNodeStepCases*:

```

assumes kind g nid = IfNode cond tb fb
assumes  $g \vdash \text{cond} \simeq \text{condE}$ 
assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{condE} \mapsto v$ 
assumes  $g, p \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m, h)$ 
shows  $\text{nid}' \in \{tb, fb\}$ 
using step.IfNode repDet stepDet assms
by (metis insert-iff old.prod.inject)

```

lemma *IfNodeSeq*:

```

shows kind g nid = IfNode cond tb fb  $\longrightarrow \neg(\text{is-sequential-node } (\text{kind } g \text{ nid}))$ 
unfolding is-sequential-node.simps by simp

```

lemma *IfNodeCond*:

```

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

```

lemma *step-in-ids*:

```

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

```

end