

# Veriopt Theories

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## 1 Canonicalization Optimizations

**theory** *Common*

**imports**

*OptimizationDSL.Canonicalization*

*Semantics.IRTreeEvalThms*

**begin**

**lemma** *size-pos[size-simps]: 0 < size y*

**apply** (*induction y; auto?*)

**subgoal for** *op*

**apply** (*cases op*)

**by** (*smt (z3) gr0I one-neq-zero pos2 size.elims trans-less-add2*)**+**

**done**

**lemma** *size-non-add[size-simps]*:  $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } a \ b) = \text{size } a + \text{size } b + 2$   
 $\longleftrightarrow \neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } b)$   
**by** (*induction b; induction op; auto simp: is-ConstantExpr-def*)

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

**lemma** *size-binary-const[size-simps]*:  
 $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } a \ b) = \text{size } a + 2 \longleftrightarrow (\text{is-ConstantExpr } b)$   
**by** (*induction b; auto simp: is-ConstantExpr-def size-pos*)

**lemma** *size-flip-binary[size-simps]*:  
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y) \longrightarrow \text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{ConstantExpr } x) \ y) > \text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } y \ (\text{ConstantExpr } x))$   
**by** (*metis add-Suc not-less-eq order-less-asm plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(2,11) size-non-add*)

**lemma** *size-binary-lhs-a[size-simps]*:  
 $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b) \ c) > \text{size } a$   
**by** (*metis add-lessD1 less-add-same-cancel1 pos2 size-binary-const size-non-add*)

**lemma** *size-binary-lhs-b[size-simps]*:  
 $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b) \ c) > \text{size } b$   
**by** (*metis IRExpr.disc(42) One-nat-def add.left-commute add.right-neutral is-ConstantExpr-def less-add-Suc2 numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-binary-const size-non-add size-non-const trans-less-add1*)

**lemma** *size-binary-lhs-c[size-simps]*:  
 $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b) \ c) > \text{size } c$   
**by** (*metis IRExpr.disc(42) add.left-commute add.right-neutral is-ConstantExpr-def less-Suc-eq numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-non-add size-non-const trans-less-add2*)

**lemma** *size-binary-rhs-a[size-simps]*:  
 $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } c \ (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b)) > \text{size } a$   
**apply** *auto*  
**by** (*metis trans-less-add2 less-Suc-eq less-add-same-cancel1 linorder-neqE-nat not-add-less1 pos2 order-less-trans size-binary-const size-non-add*)

**lemma** *size-binary-rhs-b[size-simps]*:  
 $\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } c \ (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b)) > \text{size } b$   
**by** (*metis add.left-commute add.right-neutral is-ConstantExpr-def lessI numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(4,11) size-non-add trans-less-add2*)

```

lemma size-binary-rhs-c[size-simps]:
  size (BinaryExpr op c (BinaryExpr op' a b)) > size c
  by simp

lemma size-binary-lhs[size-simps]:
  size (BinaryExpr op x y) > size x
  by (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1 add-Suc-right less-add-Suc1 numeral-2-eq-2
size-binary-const size-non-add)

lemma size-binary-rhs[size-simps]:
  size (BinaryExpr op x y) > size y
  by (metis IRExpr.disc(42) add-strict-increasing is-ConstantExpr-def linorder-not-le
not-add-less1 size.simps(11) size-non-add size-non-const size-pos)

lemmas arith[size-simps] = Suc-leI add-strict-increasing order-less-trans trans-less-add2

definition well-formed-equal :: Value  $\Rightarrow$  Value  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix  $\approx$  50) where
    well-formed-equal v1 v2 = (v1  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\longrightarrow$  v1 = v2)

lemma well-formed-equal-defn [simp]:
  well-formed-equal v1 v2 = (v1  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\longrightarrow$  v1 = v2)
  unfolding well-formed-equal-def by simp

end

## 1.1 AbsNode Phase

theory AbsPhase
  imports
    Common Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

phase AbsNode
  terminating size
begin

```

Note:

We can't use (*<s*) for reasoning about *intval-less-than*. (*<s*) will always treat the 64<sup>th</sup> bit as the sign flag while *intval-less-than* uses the *b*<sup>th</sup> bit depending on the size of the word.

```

value val[new-int 32 0 < new-int 32 4294967286] — 0 < -10 = False
value (0::int64) <s 4294967286 — 0 < 4294967286 = True

```

```

lemma signed-equiv:
  assumes b > 0  $\wedge$  b  $\leq$  64

```

**shows** *val-to-bool* (*val*[*new-int* *b* *v* < *new-int* *b* *v'*]) = (*int-signed-value* *b* *v* < *int-signed-value* *b* *v'*)  
**using** *assms*  
**by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *ValueThms.signed-take-take-bit* *bool-to-val.elims* *bool-to-val-bin.elims* *int-signed-value.simps* *intval-less-than.simps*(1) *new-int.simps* *one-neq-zero* *val-to-bool.simps*(1))

**lemma** *val-abs-pos*:  
**assumes** *val-to-bool*(*val*[(*new-int* *b* 0) < (*new-int* *b* *v*)])  
**shows** *intval-abs* (*new-int* *b* *v*) = (*new-int* *b* *v*)  
**using** *assms* **by** *force*

**lemma** *val-abs-neg*:  
**assumes** *val-to-bool*(*val*[(*new-int* *b* *v*) < (*new-int* *b* 0)])  
**shows** *intval-abs* (*new-int* *b* *v*) = *intval-negate* (*new-int* *b* *v*)  
**using** *assms* **by** *force*

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

**lemma** *take-bit-64*:  
**assumes**  $0 < b \wedge b \leq 64$   
**assumes** *take-bit* *b* *v* = *v*  
**shows** *take-bit* 64 *v* = *take-bit* *b* *v*  
**using** *assms*  
**by** (*metis* *min-def* *nle-le* *take-bit-take-bit*)

A special value exists for the maximum negative integer as its negation is itself. We can define the value as *set-bit* ((*b::nat*) - (*1::nat*)) (*0::64 word*) for any bit-width, *b*.

**value** (*set-bit* 1 0)::2 *word* — 2  
**value** -(*set-bit* 1 0)::2 *word* — 2  
**value** (*set-bit* 31 0)::32 *word* — 2147483648  
**value** -(*set-bit* 31 0)::32 *word* — 2147483648

**lemma** *negative-def*:  
**fixes** *v* :: '*a*::len *word*  
**assumes**  $v <_s 0$   
**shows** *bit* *v* (*LENGTH*('a) - 1)  
**using** *assms*  
**by** (*simp* *add: bit-last-iff* *word-sless-alt*)

**lemma** *positive-def*:  
**fixes** *v* :: '*a*::len *word*  
**assumes**  $0 <_s v$   
**shows**  $\neg(\text{bit } v \text{ (LENGTH('a) - 1)})$   
**using** *assms*

**by** (*simp add: bit-last-iff word-sless-alt*)

**lemma** *negative-lower-bound:*

**fixes**  $v :: 'a::len\ word$   
**assumes**  $(2^\wedge(LLENGTH('a) - 1)) <_s v$   
**assumes**  $v <_s 0$   
**shows**  $0 <_s (-v)$   
**using** *assms*  
**by** (*smt (verit) signed-0 signed-take-bit-int-less-self-iff sint-ge sint-word-ariths(4)*  
*word-sless-alt*)

**lemma** *min-int:*

**fixes**  $x :: 'a::len\ word$   
**assumes**  $x <_s 0$   
**assumes**  $x \neq (2^\wedge(LLENGTH('a) - 1))$   
**shows**  $2^\wedge(LLENGTH('a) - 1) <_s x$   
**using** *assms sorry*

**lemma** *negate-min-int:*

**fixes**  $v :: 'a::len\ word$   
**assumes**  $v = (2^\wedge(LLENGTH('a) - 1))$   
**shows**  $v = (-v)$   
**using** *assms*  
**by** (*metis One-nat-def add.inverse-neutral double-eq-zero-iff mult-minus-right verit-minus-simplify(4)*)

**fun** *abs*  $:: 'a::len\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word$  **where**  
 $abs\ x = (if\ x <_s\ 0\ then\ (-x)\ else\ x)$

**lemma**

$abs(abs(x)) = abs(x)$   
**for**  $x :: 'a::len\ word$   
**proof** (*cases*  $0 \leq_s x$ )  
**case** *True*  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**by** *force*  
**next**  
**case** *neg: False*  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**proof** (*cases*  $x = (2^\wedge LLENGTH('a) - 1)$ )  
**case** *True*  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**using** *negate-min-int*  
**by** (*simp add: word-sless-alt*)  
**next**  
**case** *False*

```

    then show ?thesis using min-int negative-lower-bound
    using negate-min-int by force
  qed
qed

```

We need to do the same proof at the value level.

```

lemma invert-intval:
  assumes int-signed-value b v < 0
  assumes b > 0 ∧ b ≤ 64
  assumes take-bit b v = v
  assumes v ≠ (2^(b - 1))
  shows 0 < int-signed-value b (-v)
  using assms apply simp sorry

```

```

lemma negate-max-negative:
  assumes b > 0 ∧ b ≤ 64
  assumes take-bit b v = v
  assumes v = (2^(b - 1))
  shows new-int b v = intval-negate (new-int b v)
  using assms apply simp using negate-min-int sorry

```

```

lemma val-abs-always-pos:
  assumes b > 0 ∧ b ≤ 64
  assumes take-bit b v = v
  assumes v ≠ (2^(b - 1))
  assumes intval-abs (new-int b v) = (new-int b v')
  shows val-to-bool (val[(new-int b 0) < (new-int b v')]) ∨ val-to-bool (val[(new-int
b 0) eq (new-int b v')])
proof (cases v = 0)
  case True
  then have isZero: intval-abs (new-int b 0) = new-int b 0
    by auto
  then have IntVal b 0 = new-int b v'
    using True assms by auto
  then have val-to-bool (val[(new-int b 0) eq (new-int b v')])
    by simp
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case neg0: False
  have zero: int-signed-value b 0 = 0
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases int-signed-value b v > 0)
  case True
  then have val-to-bool(val[(new-int b 0) < (new-int b v)])
    using zero apply simp
  by (metis One-nat-def ValueThms.signed-take-take-bit assms(1) val-bool-unwrap)
  then have val-to-bool (val[new-int b 0 < new-int b v'])
    by (metis assms(4) val-abs-pos)

```

```

    then show ?thesis
      by blast
  next
    case neg: False
    then have val-to-bool (val[new-int b 0 < new-int b v'])
    proof -
      have int-signed-value b v ≤ 0
        using assms neg neq0 by simp
      then show ?thesis
      proof (cases int-signed-value b v = 0)
        case True
        then have v = 0
          by (metis One-nat-def Suc-pred assms(1) assms(2) dual-order.refl int-signed-value.simps
            signed-eq-0-iff take-bit-of-0 take-bit-signed-take-bit)
        then show ?thesis
          using neq0 by simp
      next
        case False
        then have int-signed-value b v < 0
          using ⟨int-signed-value (b::nat) (v::64 word) ⊆ (0::int)⟩ by linarith
        then have new-int b v' = new-int b (-v)
          using assms using intval-abs.elims
          by simp
        then have 0 < int-signed-value b (-v)
          using assms(3) invert-intval
          using ⟨int-signed-value (b::nat) (v::64 word) < (0::int)⟩ assms(1) assms(2)
        by blast
      then show ?thesis
        using ⟨new-int (b::nat) (v'::64 word) = new-int b (- (v::64 word))⟩
        assms(1) signed-equiv zero by presburger
      qed
    qed
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
qed

lemma intval-abs-elim:
  assumes intval-abs x ≠ UndefVal
  shows ∃ t v . x = IntVal t v ∧
    intval-abs x = new-int t (if int-signed-value t v < 0 then - v else v)
  by (meson intval-abs.elims assms)

lemma wf-abs-new-int:
  assumes intval-abs (IntVal t v) ≠ UndefVal
  shows intval-abs (IntVal t v) = new-int t v ∨ intval-abs (IntVal t v) = new-int
    t (-v)
  by simp

```

```

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

lemma val-abs-idem:
  assumes valid-value x (IntegerStamp b l h)
  assumes val[abs(abs(x))]  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows val[abs(abs(x))] = val[abs x]
proof -
  obtain b v where in-def: x = IntVal b v
  using assms intval-abs-elims mono-undef-abs by blast
  then have bInRange: b > 0  $\wedge$  b  $\leq$  64
  using assms(1)
  by (metis valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1))
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases int-signed-value b v < 0)
    case neg: True
    then show ?thesis
    proof (cases v = ( $2^{b-1}$ ))
      case min: True
      then show ?thesis
      by (smt (z3) assms(1) bInRange in-def intval-abs.simps(1) intval-negate.simps(1)
negate-max-negative new-int.simps valid-value.simps(1))
    next
    case notMin: False
    then have nested: (intval-abs x) = new-int b ( $-v$ )
    using neg val-abs-neg in-def by simp
    also have int-signed-value b ( $-v$ ) > 0
    using neg notMin invert-intval bInRange
    by (metis assms(1) in-def valid-value.simps(1))
    then have (intval-abs (new-int b ( $-v$ ))) = new-int b ( $-v$ )
    by (smt (verit, best) ValueThms.signed-take-take-bit bInRange int-signed-value.simps
intval-abs.simps(1) new-int.simps new-int-unused-bits-zero)
    then show ?thesis
    using nested by presburger
  qed
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(1) in-def intval-abs.simps(1) new-int.simps
valid-value.simps(1))
  qed
qed

```

**Optimisations end**

**end**



## 1.2 AddNode Phase

**theory** *AddPhase*

**imports**

*Common*

**begin**

**phase** *AddNode*

**terminating** *size*

**begin**

**lemma** *binadd-commute*:

**assumes** *bin-eval BinAdd x y  $\neq$ .UndefVal*

**shows** *bin-eval BinAdd x y = bin-eval BinAdd y x*

**by** (*simp add: intval-add-sym*)

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

**apply** (*metis add-2-eq-Suc' less-Suc-eq plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-non-add*)

**using** *le-expr-def binadd-commute* **by** *blast*

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

**using** *AddShiftConstantRight* **by** *auto*

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

**assumes** *val[(IntVal b x) + (IntVal b 0)]  $\neq$ .UndefVal*

**shows** *val[(IntVal b x) + (IntVal b 0)] = (new-int b x)*

**by** *simp*

**lemma** *AddNeutral-Exp*:

**shows** *exp[(e + (const (IntVal 32 0)))]  $\geq$  exp[e]*

**apply** *auto*

**subgoal** **premises** *p* **for** *m p x*

**proof**  $-$

**obtain** *ev* **where** *ev: [m,p]  $\vdash$  e  $\mapsto$  ev*

**using** *p* **by** *auto*

**then obtain** *b evx* **where** *evx: ev = IntVal b evx*

**by** (*metis evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-add.simps(3,4,5) intval-logic-negation.cases p(1,2)*)

**then have** *additionNotUndef: val[ev + (IntVal 32 0)]  $\neq$ .UndefVal*

**using** *p evalDet ev* **by** *blast*

**then have** *sameWidth: b = 32*

**by** (*metis evx additionNotUndef intval-add.simps(1)*)

**then have** *unfolded: val[ev + (IntVal 32 0)] = IntVal 32 (take-bit 32 (evx+0))*

**by** (*simp add: evx*)

```

then have eqE: IntVal 32 (take-bit 32 (evx+0)) = IntVal 32 (take-bit 32 (evx))
  by auto
then show ?thesis
  by (metis ev evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero evx p(1) sameWidth unfolded)
qed
done

optimization AddNeutral: (e + (const (IntVal 32 0)))  $\mapsto$  e
  using AddNeutral-Exp by presburger

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

lemma NeutralLeftSubVal:
  assumes e1 = new-int b ival
  shows val[(e1 - e2) + e2]  $\approx$  e1
  using assms by (cases e1; cases e2; auto)

lemma RedundantSubAdd-Exp:
  shows exp[((a - b) + b)]  $\geq$  a
  apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p y xa ya
  proof -
    obtain bv where bv: [m,p]  $\vdash$  b  $\mapsto$  bv
    using p(1) by auto
    obtain av where av: [m,p]  $\vdash$  a  $\mapsto$  av
    using p(3) by auto
    then have subNotUndef: val[av - bv]  $\neq$  UndefVal
    by (metis bv evalDet p(3,4,5))
    then obtain bb bvv where bInt: bv = IntVal bb bvv
    by (metis bv evaltree-not-undef intval-logic-negation.cases intval-sub.simps(7,8,9))
    then obtain ba avv where aInt: av = IntVal ba avv
    by (metis av evaltree-not-undef intval-logic-negation.cases intval-sub.simps(3,4,5)
    subNotUndef)
    then have widthSame: bb=ba
    by (metis av bInt bv evalDet intval-sub.simps(1) new-int-bin.simps p(3,4,5))
    then have valEval: val[((av-bv)+bv)] = val[av]
    using aInt av eval-unused-bits-zero widthSame bInt by simp
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis av bv evalDet p(1,3,4))
  qed
done

optimization RedundantSubAdd: ((e1 - e2) + e2)  $\mapsto$  e1
  using RedundantSubAdd-Exp by blast

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

```

**lemma** *just-goal2*:  
**assumes**  $(\forall a\ b. (val[(a - b) + b] \neq UndefinedVal \wedge a \neq UndefinedVal \longrightarrow val[(a - b) + b] = a))$   
**shows**  $(exp[(e_1 - e_2) + e_2] \geq e_1)$   
**unfolding** *le-expr-def unfold-binary bin-eval.simps* **by** (*metis assms evalDet eval-tree-not-undef*)

**optimization** *RedundantSubAdd2*:  $e_2 + (e_1 - e_2) \longmapsto e_1$   
**using** *size-binary-rhs-a* **apply** *simp* **apply** *auto*  
**by** (*smt (z3) NeutralLeftSubVal evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero intval-add-sym int-val-sub.elims new-int.simps well-formed-equal-defn*)

**lemma** *AddToSubHelperLowLevel*:  
**shows**  $val[-e + y] = val[y - e]$  (**is**  $?x = ?y$ )  
**by** (*induction y; induction e; auto*)

**print-phases**

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

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

**lemma** *exp-add-left-negate-to-sub*:  
 $exp[-e + y] \geq exp[y - e]$   
**by** (*cases e; cases y; auto simp: AddToSubHelperLowLevel*)

**lemma** *RedundantAddSub-Exp*:  
**shows**  $exp[(b + a) - b] \geq a$   
**apply** *auto*  
**subgoal** *premises p* **for**  $m\ p\ y\ xa\ ya$   
**proof** —

```

obtain bv where bv:  $[m,p] \vdash b \mapsto bv$ 
  using p(1) by auto
obtain av where av:  $[m,p] \vdash a \mapsto av$ 
  using p(4) by auto
then have addNotUndef:  $val[av + bv] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  by (metis bv evalDet intval-add-sym intval-sub.simps(2) p(2,3,4))
then obtain bb bvv where bInt:  $bv = \text{IntVal } bb \text{ } bvv$ 
by (metis bv evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-add.simps(3,5) intval-logic-negation.cases
  intval-sub.simps(8) p(1,2,3,5))
then obtain ba avv where aInt:  $av = \text{IntVal } ba \text{ } avv$ 
  by (metis addNotUndef intval-add.simps(2,3,4,5) intval-logic-negation.cases)
then have widthSame:  $bb=ba$ 
  by (metis addNotUndef bInt intval-add.simps(1))
then have valEval:  $val[((bv+av)-bv)] = val[av]$ 
  using aInt av eval-unused-bits-zero widthSame bInt by simp
then show ?thesis
  by (metis av bv evalDet p(1,3,4))
qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

optimization RedundantAddSub:  $(b + a) - b \mapsto a$ 
  using RedundantAddSub-Exp by blast

optimization AddRightNegateToSub:  $x + -e \mapsto x - e$ 
  apply (metis Nat.add-0-right add-2-eq-Suc' add-less-mono1 add-mono-thms-linordered-field(2)
    less-SucI not-less-less-Suc-eq size-binary-const size-non-add size-pos)
  using AddToSubHelperLowLevel intval-add-sym by auto

optimization AddLeftNegateToSub:  $-e + y \mapsto y - e$ 
  apply (smt (verit, best) One-nat-def add.commute add-Suc-right is-ConstantExpr-def
    less-add-Suc2
    numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(1) size.simps(11) size-binary-const
    size-non-add)
  using exp-add-left-negate-to-sub by simp

```

**end**

**end**

### 1.3 AndNode Phase

```

theory AndPhase
  imports
    Common

```

*Proofs.StampEvalThms*  
**begin**

**context** *stamp-mask*  
**begin**

**lemma** *AndCommute-Val*:  
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ y] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ y] = \text{val}[y \ \& \ x]$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases x*; *cases y*; *auto*) **by** (*simp add: and.commute*)

**lemma** *AndCommute-Exp*:  
**shows**  $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \geq \text{exp}[y \ \& \ x]$   
**using** *AndCommute-Val* *unfold-binary* **by** *auto*

**lemma** *AndRightFallthrough*:  $((\text{and} (\text{not} (\downarrow x)) (\uparrow y)) = 0) \longrightarrow \text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \geq \text{exp}[y]$   
**apply** *simp* **apply** (*rule impI*; (*rule allI*)<sup>+</sup>; *rule impI*)  
**subgoal** **premises** *p* **for** *m p v*  
**proof** –  
**obtain** *xv* **where**  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$   
**using** *p(2)* **by** *blast*  
**obtain** *yv* **where**  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$   
**using** *p(2)* **by** *blast*  
**obtain** *xb xv* **where**  $xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xv$   
**by** (*metis bin-eval-inputs-are-ints bin-eval-int evalDet is-IntVal-def p(2)*  
*unfold-binary xv*)  
**obtain** *yb yv* **where**  $yv = \text{IntVal } yb \ yv$   
**by** (*metis bin-eval-inputs-are-ints bin-eval-int evalDet is-IntVal-def p(2)*  
*unfold-binary yv*)  
**have** *equalAnd*:  $v = \text{val}[xv \ \& \ yv]$   
**by** (*metis BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(6) evalDet p(2) xv yv*)  
**then** **have** *andUnfold*:  $\text{val}[xv \ \& \ yv] = (\text{if } xb=yb \text{ then new-int } xb \ (\text{and } xv \ yv)$   
*else UndefVal*)  
**by** (*simp add: xv yv*)  
**have**  $v = yv$   
**apply** (*cases v*; *cases yv*; *auto*)  
**using** *p(2)* **apply** *auto[1]* **using** *yv* **apply** *simp-all*  
**by** (*metis Value.distinct(1,3,5,7,9,11,13) Value.inject(1) andUnfold equal-*  
*lAnd new-int.simps*  
 $xv \ xv \ yv \ \text{eval-unused-bits-zero new-int.simps not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero}$   
 $\text{equalAnd } p(1))$ <sup>+</sup>  
**then** **show** *?thesis*  
**by** (*simp add: yv*)  
**qed**  
**done**

**lemma** *AndLeftFallthrough*:  $((\text{and} (\text{not} (\downarrow y)) (\uparrow x)) = 0) \longrightarrow \text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \geq \text{exp}[x]$

```

    using AndRightFallthrough AndCommute-Exp by simp

end

phase AndNode
  terminating size
begin

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

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

lemma val-and-equal:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
  and  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ x] = x$ 
  by (auto simp: assms)

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

lemma val-and-neutral:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
  and  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ \sim (\text{new-int } b' \ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ \sim (\text{new-int } b' \ 0)] = x$ 
  using assms apply (simp add: take-bit-eq-mask) by presburger

lemma val-and-zero:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x \ \& \ (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)] = \text{IntVal } b \ 0$ 
  by (auto simp: assms)

lemma exp-and-equal:
   $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ x] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xv yv
  proof –

```

```

obtain xv where xv:  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using p(1) by auto
obtain yv where yv:  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto yv$ 
  using p(1) by auto
then have evalSame: xv = yv
  using evalDet xv by auto
then have notUndef: xv  $\neq$  UndefVal  $\wedge$  yv  $\neq$  UndefVal
  using evaltree-not-undef xv by blast
then have andNotUndef: val[xv & yv]  $\neq$  UndefVal
  by (metis evalDet evalSame p(1,2,3) xv)
obtain xb xv where xv: xv = IntVal xb xv
  by (metis Value.exhaust-sel andNotUndef evalSame intval-and.simps(3,4,9)
notUndef)
obtain yb yv where yv: yv = IntVal yb yv
  using evalSame xv by auto
then have widthSame: xb=yb
  using evalSame xv by auto
then have valSame: yv=xv
  using evalSame xv yv by blast
then have evalSame0: val[xv & yv] = new-int xb (xv)
  using evalSame xv by auto
then show ?thesis
  by (metis eval-unused-bits-zero new-int.simps evalDet p(1,2) valSame width-
Same xv xv yv)
qed
done

lemma exp-and-nots:
  exp[ $\sim x$  &  $\sim y$ ]  $\geq$  exp[ $\sim (x \mid y)$ ]
  using val-and-nots by force

lemma exp-sign-extend:
  assumes e =  $(1 << \text{In}) - 1$ 
  shows BinaryExpr BinAnd (UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend In Out) x)
    (ConstantExpr (new-int b e))
     $\geq$  (UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend In Out) x)

apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p va
proof –
  obtain va where va:  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto va$ 
    using p(2) by auto
  then have notUndef: va  $\neq$  UndefVal
    by (simp add: evaltree-not-undef)
  then have 1: intval-and (intval-sign-extend In Out va) (IntVal b (take-bit b
e))  $\neq$  UndefVal
    using evalDet p(1) p(2) va by blast
  then have 2: intval-sign-extend In Out va  $\neq$  UndefVal
    by auto
  then have 21:  $(0::\text{nat}) < b$ 

```

```

    using eval-bits-1-64 p(4) by blast
  then have 3:  $b \sqsubseteq (64::nat)$ 
    using eval-bits-1-64 p(4) by blast
  then have 4:  $-( (2::int) \wedge b \text{ div } (2::int)) \sqsubseteq \text{sint } (\text{signed-take-bit } (b - \text{Suc } (0::nat)) \text{ (take-bit } b \text{ e)})$ 
    by (simp add: 21 int-power-div-base signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-minus-exp-word)
  then have 5:  $\text{sint } (\text{signed-take-bit } (b - \text{Suc } (0::nat)) \text{ (take-bit } b \text{ e)}) < (2::int) \wedge b \text{ div } (2::int)$ 
    by (simp add: 21 3 Suc-le-lessD int-power-div-base signed-take-bit-int-less-exp-word)
  then have 6:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend In Out})$ 
    x  $\mapsto \text{intval-and } (\text{intval-sign-extend In Out va}) \text{ (IntVal } b \text{ (take-bit } b \text{ e)})$ 
    apply (cases va; simp)
    apply (simp add: notUndef) defer
    using 2 apply fastforce+
  sorry
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis evalDet p(2) va)
qed
done

```

**lemma** *exp-and-neutral*:

```

  assumes wf-stamp x
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi
  shows  $\text{exp}[(x \ \& \ \sim(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)))] \geq x$ 
  using assms apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa
  proof-
    obtain xv where xv:  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
      using p(3) by auto
    obtain xb xv where xv:  $xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xv$ 
      by (metis assms valid-int wf-stamp-def xv)
    then have widthSame:  $xb=b$ 
      by (metis p(1,2) valid-int-same-bits wf-stamp-def xv)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and.simps(1) new-int.elims
        new-int-bin.elims
        p(3) take-bit-eq-mask xv xv)
  qed
done

```

**lemma** *val-and-commute[simp]*:

```

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

```

Optimisations

**optimization** *AndEqual*:  $x \ \& \ x \mapsto x$



```

using exp-and-equal by blast

optimization AndShiftConstantRight:  $((\text{const } x) \& y) \mapsto y \& (\text{const } x)$ 
                                         when  $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
using size-flip-binary by auto

optimization AndNots:  $(\sim x) \& (\sim y) \mapsto \sim(x \mid y)$ 
by (metis add-2-eq-Suc' less-SucI less-add-Suc1 not-less-eq size-binary-const size-non-add
    exp-and-nots)+

optimization AndSignExtend: BinaryExpr BinAnd (UnaryExpr (UnarySignExtend
In Out) (x))
                                          $(\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ e))$ 
                                          $\mapsto (\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend } In \ Out) \ (x))$ 
                                         when  $(e = (1 \ll In) - 1)$ 
using exp-sign-extend by simp

optimization AndNeutral:  $(x \& \sim(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0))) \mapsto x$ 
    when  $(\text{wf-stamp } x \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo } \text{hi})$ 
using exp-and-neutral by fast

optimization AndRightFallThrough:  $(x \& y) \mapsto y$ 
    when  $((\text{and } (\text{not } (\text{IRExpr-down } x)) (\text{IRExpr-up } y)) = 0)$ 
by (simp add: IRExpr-down-def IRExpr-up-def)

optimization AndLeftFallThrough:  $(x \& y) \mapsto x$ 
    when  $((\text{and } (\text{not } (\text{IRExpr-down } y)) (\text{IRExpr-up } x)) = 0)$ 
by (simp add: IRExpr-down-def IRExpr-up-def)

end

end

```

## 1.4 BinaryNode Phase

```

theory BinaryNode
  imports
    Common
  begin

  phase BinaryNode
    terminating size
  begin

  optimization BinaryFoldConstant: BinaryExpr op (const v1) (const v2)  $\mapsto \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{bin-eval } op \ v1 \ v2)$ 
    unfolding le-expr-def
    apply (rule allI impI)+

```

```

subgoal premises bin for m p v
  apply (rule BinaryExprE[OF bin])
subgoal premises prems for x y
proof -
  have x: x = v1
    using prems by auto
  have y: y = v2
    using prems by auto
  have xy: v = bin-eval op x y
    by (simp add: prems x y)
  have int:  $\exists b\ vv. v = \text{new-int } b\ vv$ 
    using bin-eval-new-int prems by fast
  show ?thesis
    by (metis ConstantExpr prems(1) x y int bin eval-bits-1-64 new-int.simps
      new-int-take-bits
      wf-value-def validDefIntConst)
  qed
done
done

end

end

```

## 1.5 ConditionalNode Phase

```

theory ConditionalPhase
  imports
    Common
    Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

phase ConditionalNode
  terminating size
begin

lemma negates:  $\exists v\ b. e = \text{IntVal } b\ v \wedge b > 0 \implies \text{val-to-bool } (\text{val}[e]) \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $\neg(\text{val-to-bool } (\text{val}[!e]))$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) intval-logic-negation.simps(1) logic-negate-def new-int.simps
    of-bool-eq(2) one-neq-zero take-bit-of-0 take-bit-of-1 val-to-bool.simps(1))

lemma negation-condition-intval:
  assumes e = IntVal b ie
  assumes  $0 < b$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[(!e)\ ?\ x : y] = \text{val}[e\ ?\ y : x]$ 
  by (metis assms intval-conditional.simps negates)

lemma negation-preserve-eval:

```

```

assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[!e] \mapsto v$ 
shows  $\exists v'. ([m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[e] \mapsto v') \wedge v = \text{val}[!v']$ 
using assms by auto

lemma negation-preserve-eval-intval:
assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[!e] \mapsto v$ 
shows  $\exists v' b vv. ([m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[e] \mapsto v') \wedge v' = \text{IntVal } b \text{ } vv \wedge b > 0$ 
by (metis assms eval-bits-1-64 intval-logic-negation.elims negation-preserve-eval
unfold-unary)

optimization NegateConditionFlipBranches:  $((!e) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto (e \text{ ? } y : x)$ 
apply simp apply (rule allI; rule allI; rule allI; rule impI)
subgoal premises p for m p v
proof –
  obtain ev where ev:  $[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto ev$ 
  using p by blast
  obtain notEv where notEv: notEv = intval-logic-negation ev
  by simp
  obtain lhs where lhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{ConditionalExpr } (\text{UnaryExpr } \text{UnaryLogicNegation } e) \text{ } x \text{ } y \mapsto lhs$ 
  using p by auto
  obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using lhs by blast
  obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
  using lhs by blast
  then show ?thesis
  by (smt (z3) le-expr-def ConditionalExpr ConditionalExprE Value.distinct(1)
evalDet negates p
negation-preserve-eval negation-preserve-eval-intval)
qed
done

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

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

optimization ConditionalEqualBranches:  $(e \text{ ? } x : x) \mapsto x$  .

optimization condition-bounds-x:  $((u < v) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto x$ 
  when (stamp-under (stamp-expr u) (stamp-expr v)  $\wedge$  wf-stamp u  $\wedge$  wf-stamp v)
  using stamp-under-defn by fastforce

optimization condition-bounds-y:  $((u < v) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto y$ 
  when (stamp-under (stamp-expr v) (stamp-expr u)  $\wedge$  wf-stamp u  $\wedge$  wf-stamp v)
  using stamp-under-defn-inverse by fastforce

```

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

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

**lemma** *ExpIntBecomesIntVal*:  
**assumes**  $\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ xl \ xh$   
**assumes** *wf-stamp*  $x$   
**assumes** *valid-value*  $v$  ( $\text{IntegerStamp } b \ xl \ xh$ )  
**assumes**  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v$   
**shows**  $\exists xv. v = \text{IntVal } b \ xv$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*simp* *add*: *IRTreeEvalThms.valid-value-elim*(3))

**lemma** *intval-self-is-true*:  
**assumes**  $yv \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**assumes**  $yv = \text{IntVal } b \ yvv$   
**shows**  $\text{intval-equals } yv \ yv = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases*  $yv$ ; *auto*)

**lemma** *intval-commute*:  
**assumes**  $\text{intval-equals } yv \ xv \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**assumes**  $\text{intval-equals } xv \ yv \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{intval-equals } yv \ xv = \text{intval-equals } xv \ yv$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases*  $yv$ ; *cases*  $xv$ ; *auto*) **by** (*smt* (*verit*, *best*))

**definition** *isBoolean* ::  $\text{IRExpr} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  **where**  
 $\text{isBoolean } e = (\forall m \ p \ \text{cond}. (([m, p] \vdash e \mapsto \text{cond}) \longrightarrow (\text{cond} \in \{\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0, \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1\})))$

**lemma** *preserveBoolean*:  
**assumes** *isBoolean*  $c$   
**shows** *isBoolean*  $\text{exp}[!c]$   
**using** *assms* *isBoolean-def* **apply** *auto*  
**by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *IntVal0* *IntVal1* *intval-logic-negation.simps*(1) *logic-negate-def*)

**optimization** *ConditionalIntegerEquals-1*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinIntegerEquals } (c \ ? \ x : y) \ (x)] \longmapsto c$

```

when stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh ∧
wf-stamp x ∧
stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh ∧
wf-stamp y ∧
(alwaysDistinct (stamp-expr x) (stamp-expr
y)) ∧
isBoolean c
apply (metis Canonicalization.cond-size add-lessD1 size-binary-lhs) apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p cExpr xv cond
proof –
  obtain cond where cond: [m,p] ⊢ c ↦ cond
  using p by blast
  have cRange: cond = IntVal 32 0 ∨ cond = IntVal 32 1
  using p cond isBoolean-def by blast
  then obtain yv where yVal: [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
  using p(15) by auto
  obtain xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal b xvv
  by (metis p(1,2,7) valid-int wf-stamp-def)
  obtain yvv where yvv: yv = IntVal b yvv
  by (metis ExpIntBecomesIntVal p(3,4) wf-stamp-def yVal)
  have yxDiff: xvv ≠ yvv
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) yVal xvv wf-stamp-def valid-int-signed-range p yvv)
  have eqEvalFalse: intval-equals yv xv = (IntVal 32 0)
  unfolding xvv yvv apply auto by (metis (mono-tags) bool-to-val.simps(2)
yxDiff)
  then have valEvalSame: cond = intval-equals val[cond ? xv : yv] xv
  apply (cases cond = IntVal 32 0; simp) using cRange xvv by auto
  then have condTrue: val-to-bool cond ⇒ cExpr = xv
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) cond evalDet p(11) p(7) p(9))
  then have condFalse: ¬(val-to-bool cond) ⇒ cExpr = yv
  by (metis (full-types) cond evalDet p(11) p(9) yVal)
  then have [m,p] ⊢ c ↦ intval-equals cExpr xv
  using cond condTrue valEvalSame by fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  by blast
qed
done

```

```

lemma negation-preserve-eval0:
  assumes [m, p] ⊢ exp[e] ↦ v
  assumes isBoolean e
  shows ∃ v'. ([m, p] ⊢ exp[!e] ↦ v')
  using assms
proof –
  obtain b vv where vIntVal: v = IntVal b vv
  using isBoolean-def assms by blast
  then have negationDefined: intval-logic-negation v ≠ UndefVal
  by simp

```

```

show ?thesis
  using assms(1) negationDefined by fastforce
qed

lemma negation-preserve-eval2:
  assumes ( $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[e] \mapsto v$ )
  assumes (isBoolean e)
  shows  $\exists v'. ([m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[!e] \mapsto v') \wedge v = \text{val}[!v]$ 
  using assms
proof –
  obtain notEval where notEval: ( $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[!e] \mapsto \text{notEval}$ )
    by (metis assms negation-preserve-eval0)
  then have logicNegateEquiv: notEval = intval-logic-negation v
    using evalDet assms(1) unary-eval.simps(4) by blast
  then have vRange:  $v = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 0 \vee v = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1$ 
    using assms by (auto simp add: isBoolean-def)
  have evaluateNot:  $v = \text{intval-logic-negation } \text{notEval}$ 
    by (metis IntVal0 IntVal1 intval-logic-negation.simps(1) logicNegateEquiv logic-negate-def
      vRange)
  then show ?thesis
    using notEval by auto
qed

optimization ConditionalIntegerEquals-2:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (c \ ?$ 
 $x : y) (y)] \mapsto (!c)$ 
  when  $\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ xl \ xh \wedge$ 
 $\text{wf-stamp } x \wedge$ 
   $\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ yl \ yh \wedge$ 
 $\text{wf-stamp } y \wedge$ 
   $(\text{alwaysDistinct } (\text{stamp-expr } x) (\text{stamp-expr } y)) \wedge$ 
   $\text{isBoolean } c$ 
  apply (smt (verit) not-add-less1 max-less-iff-conj max.absorb3 linorder-less-linear
add-2-eq-Suc'
    add-less-cancel-right size-binary-lhs add-lessD1 Canonicalization.cond-size)
  apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p cExpr yv cond trE faE
proof –
  obtain cond where cond:  $[m, p] \vdash c \mapsto \text{cond}$ 
    using p by blast
  then have condNotUndef: cond  $\neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    by (simp add: evaltree-not-undef)
  then obtain notCond where notCond:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[!c] \mapsto \text{notCond}$ 
    by (meson p(6) negation-preserve-eval2 cond)
  have cRange:  $\text{cond} = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 0 \vee \text{cond} = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1$ 
    using p cond by (simp add: isBoolean-def)
  then have cNotRange:  $\text{notCond} = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 0 \vee \text{notCond} = \text{IntVal } 32 \ 1$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) IntVal0 IntVal1 cond evalDet intval-logic-negation.simps(1)
      logic-negate-def negation-preserve-eval notCond)

```

```

then obtain xv where xv:  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
using p by auto
then have trueCond:  $(notCond = IntVal\ 32\ 1) \implies [m,p] \vdash (ConditionalExpr$ 
c x y)  $\mapsto yv$ 
by (smt (verit, best) cRange evalDet negates negation-preserve-eval notCond
p(7) cond
zero-less-numeral val-to-bool.simps(1) evaltree-not-undef ConditionalExpr
ConditionalExprE)
obtain xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal b xvv
by (metis p(1,2) valid-int wf-stamp-def xv)
then have opposites: notCond = intval-logic-negation cond
by (metis cond evalDet negation-preserve-eval notCond)
then have negate:  $(intval-logic-negation\ cond = IntVal\ 32\ 0) \implies (cond =$ 
IntVal 32 1)
using cRange intval-logic-negation.simps negates by fastforce
have falseCond:  $(notCond = IntVal\ 32\ 0) \implies [m,p] \vdash (ConditionalExpr\ c\ x\ y)$ 
 $\mapsto xv$ 
unfolding opposites using negate cond evalDet p(13,14,15,16) xv by auto
obtain yvv where yvv: yv = IntVal b yvv
by (metis p(3,4,7) wf-stamp-def ExpIntBecomesIntVal)
have yxDiff: xv  $\neq$  yv
by (metis linorder-not-less max.absorb1 max.absorb4 max-less-iff-conj min-def
xv yvv
wf-stamp-def valid-int-signed-range p(1,2,3,4,5,7))
then have trueEvalCond:  $(cond = IntVal\ 32\ 0) \implies$ 
 $[m,p] \vdash exp[BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ (c\ ?\ x : y)\ (y)]$ 
 $\mapsto intval-equals\ yv\ yv$ 
by (smt (verit) cNotRange trueCond ConditionalExprE cond bin-eval.simps(13)
evalDet p
falseCond unfold-binary val-to-bool.simps(1))
then have falseEval:  $(notCond = IntVal\ 32\ 0) \implies$ 
 $[m,p] \vdash exp[BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ (c\ ?\ x : y)\ (y)]$ 
 $\mapsto intval-equals\ xv\ yv$ 
using p by (metis ConditionalExprE bin-eval.simps(13) evalDet falseCond
unfold-binary)
have eqEvalFalse: intval-equals yv xv =  $(IntVal\ 32\ 0)$ 
unfolding xvv yvv apply auto by (metis (mono-tags) bool-to-val.simps(2)
yxDiff yvv xvv)
have trueEvalEquiv:  $[m,p] \vdash exp[BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ (c\ ?\ x : y)\ (y)]$ 
 $\mapsto notCond$ 
apply (cases notCond) prefer 2
apply (metis IntVal0 Value.distinct(1) eqEvalFalse evalDet evaltree-not-undef
falseEval p(6)
intval-commute intval-logic-negation.simps(1) intval-self-is-true logic-negate-def
negation-preserve-eval2 notCond trueEvalCond yvv cNotRange cond)
using notCond cNotRange by auto
show ?thesis
using ConditionalExprE
by (metis cNotRange falseEval notCond trueEvalEquiv trueCond falseCond

```

```

intval-self-is-true
  yvv p(9,11) evalDet
qed
done

```

**optimization** *ConditionalExtractCondition*:  $\text{exp}[(c \text{ ? } \text{true} : \text{false})] \mapsto c$   
 when *isBoolean* *c*  
 using *isBoolean-def* by *fastforce*

**optimization** *ConditionalExtractCondition2*:  $\text{exp}[(c \text{ ? } \text{false} : \text{true})] \mapsto !c$   
 when *isBoolean* *c*

```

apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p cExpr cond
proof-
  obtain cond where cond: [m,p] ⊢ c ↦ cond
  using p(2) by auto
  obtain notCond where notCond: [m,p] ⊢ exp[!c] ↦ notCond
  by (metis cond negation-preserve-eval2 p(1))
  then have cRange: cond = IntVal 32 0 ∨ cond = IntVal 32 1
  using isBoolean-def cond p(1) by auto
  then have cExprRange: cExpr = IntVal 32 0 ∨ cExpr = IntVal 32 1
  by (metis (full-types) ConstantExprE p(4))
  then have condTrue: cond = IntVal 32 1 ⟹ cExpr = IntVal 32 0
  using cond evalDet p(2) p(4) by fastforce
  then have condFalse: cond = IntVal 32 0 ⟹ cExpr = IntVal 32 1
  using p cond evalDet by fastforce
  then have opposite: cond = intval-logic-negation cExpr
  by (metis (full-types) IntVal0 IntVal1 cRange condTrue intval-logic-negation.simps(1)
    logic-negate-def)
  then have eq: notCond = cExpr
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) IntVal0 IntVal1 cExprRange cond evalDet nega-
tion-preserve-eval
  intval-logic-negation.simps(1) logic-negate-def notCond)
  then show ?thesis
  using notCond by auto
qed
done

```

**optimization** *ConditionalEqualIsRHS*:  $((x \text{ eq } y) \text{ ? } x : y) \mapsto y$   
 apply *auto*  
 subgoal premises *p* for *m p v true false xa ya*  
 proof-  
 obtain *xv* where *xv*:  $[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$   
 using *p*(8) by *auto*  
 obtain *yv* where *yv*:  $[m,p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$   
 using *p*(9) by *auto*  
 have *notUndef*:  $xv \neq \text{UndefVal} \wedge yv \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
 using *evaltree-not-undef xv yv* by *blast*  
 have *evalNotUndef*: *intval-equals xv yv*  $\neq \text{UndefVal}$



```

    by (metis evalDet p(1,8,9) xv yv)
  obtain xb xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal xb xvv
    by (metis Value.exhaust evalNotUndef intval-equals.simps(3,4,5) notUndef)
  obtain yb yvv where yvv: yv = IntVal yb yvv
    by (metis evalNotUndef intval-equals.simps(7,8,9) intval-logic-negation.cases
notUndef)
  obtain vv where evalLHS: [m,p] ⊢ if val-to-bool (intval-equals xv yv) then x
else y ↦ vv
    by (metis (full-types) p(4) yv)
  obtain equ where equ: equ = intval-equals xv yv
    by fastforce
  have trueEval: equ = IntVal 32 1 ⟹ vv = xv
    using evalLHS by (simp add: evalDet xv equ)
  have falseEval: equ = IntVal 32 0 ⟹ vv = yv
    using evalLHS by (simp add: evalDet yv equ)
  then have vv = v
    by (metis evalDet evalLHS p(2,8,9) xv yv)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis (full-types) bool-to-val.simps(1,2) bool-to-val-bin.simps equ evalNo-
tUndef falseEval
      intval-equals.simps(1) trueEval xvv yv yvv)
qed
done

```

```

optimization normalizeX: ((x eq const (IntVal 32 0)) ?
  (const (IntVal 32 0)) : (const (IntVal 32 1))) ⟶ x
  when stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp 32 0 1 ∧ wf-stamp x ∧
  isBoolean x

```

```

apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p v
proof –
  obtain xa where xa: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xa
    using p by blast
  have eval: [m,p] ⊢ if val-to-bool (intval-equals xa (IntVal 32 0))
    then ConstantExpr (IntVal 32 0)
    else ConstantExpr (IntVal 32 1) ↦ v
    using evalDet p(3,4,5,6,7) xa by blast
  then have xaRange: xa = IntVal 32 0 ∨ xa = IntVal 32 1
    using isBoolean-def p(3) xa by blast
  then have 6: v = xa
    using eval xaRange by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: xa)
qed
done

```

```

optimization normalizeX2: ((x eq (const (IntVal 32 1))) ?

```

$(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1)) : (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \mapsto x$   
 $\text{when } (x = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0) \mid$   
 $\quad (x = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 1))) .$

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

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

**lemma** *stamp-of-default*:  
**assumes** *stamp-expr*  $x = \text{default-stamp}$   
**assumes** *wf-stamp*  $x$   
**shows**  $([m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v) \longrightarrow (\exists vv. v = \text{IntVal } 32 \ vv)$   
**by** (*metis* *assms default-stamp valid-value-elim3 wf-stamp-def*)

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

```

    by (metis BinaryExprE ConstantExprE bin-eval.simps(6) evalDet xv)
  have lhs = rhs
    using val-optimize-integer-test x32 lhsV rhsV by presburger
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis eval(2) evalDet lhs rhs)
qed
done

```

```

optimization opt-optimize-integer-test-2:
  (((x & (const (IntVal 32 1))) eq (const (IntVal 32 0))) ?
    (const (IntVal 32 0)) : (const (IntVal 32 1)))  $\mapsto$  x
    when (x = ConstantExpr (IntVal 32 0) | (x = ConstantExpr (IntVal
32 1))) .

```

end

end

## 1.6 MulNode Phase

```

theory MulPhase
  imports
    Common
    Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

```

```

fun mul-size :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  mul-size (UnaryExpr op e) = (mul-size e) + 2 |
  mul-size (BinaryExpr BinMul x y) = ((mul-size x) + (mul-size y) + 2) * 2 |
  mul-size (BinaryExpr op x y) = (mul-size x) + (mul-size y) + 2 |
  mul-size (ConditionalExpr cond t f) = (mul-size cond) + (mul-size t) + (mul-size
f) + 2 |
  mul-size (ConstantExpr c) = 1 |
  mul-size (ParameterExpr ind s) = 2 |
  mul-size (LeafExpr nid s) = 2 |
  mul-size (ConstantVar c) = 2 |
  mul-size (VariableExpr x s) = 2

```

```

phase MulNode
  terminating mul-size
begin

```

```

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

lemma bin-multiply-identity:
  (x :: 'a::len word) * 1 = x
by simp

lemma bin-multiply-eliminate:
  (x :: 'a::len word) * 0 = 0
by simp

lemma bin-multiply-negative:
  (x :: 'a::len word) * uminus 1 = uminus x
by simp

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

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

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

lemma val-eliminate-redundant-negative:
  assumes val[-x * -y] ≠ UndefVal
  shows val[-x * -y] = val[x * y]
by (cases x; cases y; auto simp: mergeTakeBit)

lemma val-multiply-neutral:
  assumes x = new-int b v
  shows val[x * (IntVal b 1)] = x

```

```

by (auto simp: assms)

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

lemma val-multiply-negative:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * -(\text{IntVal } b \ 1)] = \text{val}[-x]$ 
  unfolding assms(1) apply auto
  by (metis bin-multiply-negative mergeTakeBit take-bit-minus-one-eq-mask)

lemma val-MulPower2:
  fixes  $i :: 64 \text{ word}$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i))$ 
  and  $0 < i$ 
  and  $i < 64$ 
  and  $\text{val}[x * y] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * y] = \text{val}[x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ i]$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  subgoal premises p for x2
  proof -
    have 63:  $(63 :: \text{int64}) = \text{mask } 6$ 
    by eval
    then have  $(2 :: \text{int}) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
    by eval
    then have  $\text{uint } i < (2 :: \text{int}) \wedge 6$ 
    by (metis linorder-not-less lt2p-lem of-int-numeral p(4) word-2p-lem word-of-int-2p)

    wsst-TYs(3))
    then have and i (mask 6) = i
    using mask-eq-iff by blast
    then show  $x2 << \text{unat } i = x2 << \text{unat } (\text{and } i \ (63 :: 64 \text{ word}))$ 
    by (auto simp: 63)
  qed
by presburger

lemma val-MulPower2Add1:
  fixes  $i :: 64 \text{ word}$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 \ ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) + 1)$ 
  and  $0 < i$ 
  and  $i < 64$ 
  and  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0 < x])$ 
  and  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0 < y])$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * y] = \text{val}[(x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ i) + x]$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)

```

```

    subgoal premises  $p$  for  $x2$ 
  proof -
    have 63:  $(63 :: \text{int64}) = \text{mask } 6$ 
      by eval
    then have  $(2 :: \text{int}) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
      by eval
    then have and  $i (\text{mask } 6) = i$ 
      by (simp add: less-mask-eq  $p(6)$ )
    then have  $x2 * (2 \wedge \text{unat } i + 1) = (x2 * (2 \wedge \text{unat } i)) + x2$ 
      by (simp add: distrib-left)
    then show  $x2 * (2 \wedge \text{unat } i + 1) = x2 << \text{unat } (\text{and } i 63) + x2$ 
      by (simp add: 63  $\langle \text{and } i (\text{mask } 6) = i \rangle$ )
    qed
  using val-to-bool.simps(2) by presburger

```

```

lemma val-MulPower2Sub1:
  fixes  $i :: 64 \text{ word}$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) - 1)$ 
  and  $0 < i$ 
  and  $i < 64$ 
  and  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0 < x])$ 
  and  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0 < y])$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * y] = \text{val}[(x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ i) - x]$ 
  using assms apply (cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; auto)
    subgoal premises  $p$  for  $x2$ 
  proof -
    have 63:  $(63 :: \text{int64}) = \text{mask } 6$ 
      by eval
    then have  $(2 :: \text{int}) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
      by eval
    then have and  $i (\text{mask } 6) = i$ 
      by (simp add: less-mask-eq  $p(6)$ )
    then have  $x2 * (2 \wedge \text{unat } i - 1) = (x2 * (2 \wedge \text{unat } i)) - x2$ 
      by (simp add: right-diff-distrib')
    then show  $x2 * (2 \wedge \text{unat } i - 1) = x2 << \text{unat } (\text{and } i 63) - x2$ 
      by (simp add: 63  $\langle \text{and } i (\text{mask } 6) = i \rangle$ )
    qed
  using val-to-bool.simps(2) by presburger

```

```

lemma val-distribute-multiplication:
  assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } b \ xx \wedge q = \text{IntVal } b \ qq \wedge a = \text{IntVal } b \ aa$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[x * (q + a)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[(x * q) + (x * a)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * (q + a)] = \text{val}[(x * q) + (x * a)]$ 
  using assms apply (cases  $x$ ; cases  $q$ ; cases  $a$ ; auto)
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) distrib-left new-int.elims new-int-unused-bits-zero
    mergeTakeBit)

```

```

lemma val-distribute-multiplication64:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } 64 \text{ } xx \wedge q = \text{new-int } 64 \text{ } qq \wedge a = \text{new-int } 64 \text{ } aa$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * (q + a)] = \text{val}[(x * q) + (x * a)]$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; cases q; cases a; auto)
  using distrib-left by blast

lemma val-MulPower2AddPower2:
  fixes  $i \ j :: 64 \text{ word}$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 \ ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) + (2 \wedge \text{unat}(j)))$ 
  and  $0 < i$ 
  and  $0 < j$ 
  and  $i < 64$ 
  and  $j < 64$ 
  and  $x = \text{new-int } 64 \text{ } xx$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x * y] = \text{val}[(x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ i) + (x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ j)]$ 
  proof -
    have  $63 :: \text{int}64 = \text{mask } 6$ 
    by eval
    then have  $(2 :: \text{int}) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
    by eval
    then have  $n: \text{IntVal } 64 \ ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) + (2 \wedge \text{unat}(j))) =$ 
       $\text{val}[(\text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i))) + (\text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(j)))]$ 

    by auto
    then have  $1: \text{val}[x * ((\text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i))) + (\text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(j)))]$ 
    =
       $\text{val}[(x * \text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i))) + (x * \text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(j)))]$ 

    using assms val-distribute-multiplication64 by simp
    then have  $2: \text{val}[(x * \text{IntVal } 64 \ (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)))] = \text{val}[x << \text{IntVal } 64 \ i]$ 
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Value.distinct(1) intval-mul.simps(1))
  new-int.simps
  new-int-bin.simps assms(2,4,6) val-MulPower2
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) 1 Value.distinct(1) n intval-mul.simps(1) new-int-bin.elims
    new-int.simps val-MulPower2 assms(1,3,5,6))
  qed

thm-oracles val-MulPower2AddPower2

```

```

lemma exp-multiply-zero-64:
  shows  $\text{exp}[x * (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0))] \geq \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)$ 
  apply auto
  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \ p \ xa$ 
  proof -
    obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 

```

```

    using p(1) by auto
  obtain xb xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal xb xvv
  by (metis evalDet p(1,2) xv evaltree-not-undef intval-is-null.cases intval-mul.simps(3,4,5))
  then have evalNotUndef: val[xv * (IntVal b 0)] ≠ UndefVal
    using p evalDet xv by blast
  then have mulUnfold: val[xv * (IntVal b 0)] = IntVal xb (take-bit xb (xvv*0))
    by (metis new-int.simps xvv new-int-bin.simps intval-mul.simps(1))
  then have isZero: val[xv * (IntVal b 0)] = (new-int xb (0))
    by (simp add: mulUnfold)
  then have eq: (IntVal b 0) = (IntVal xb (0))
    by (metis Value.distinct(1) intval-mul.simps(1) mulUnfold new-int-bin.elims
xvv)
  then show ?thesis
    using evalDet isZero p(1,3) xv by fastforce
qed
done

```

**lemma** *exp-multiply-neutral*:

```

exp[x * (const (IntVal b 1))] ≥ x
apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa
proof -
  obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p(1) by auto
  obtain xb xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal xb xvv
    by (smt (z3) evalDet intval-mul.elims p(1,2) xv)
  then have evalNotUndef: val[xv * (IntVal b 1)] ≠ UndefVal
    using p evalDet xv by blast
  then have mulUnfold: val[xv * (IntVal b 1)] = IntVal xb (take-bit xb (xvv*1))
    by (metis new-int.simps xvv new-int-bin.simps intval-mul.simps(1))
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis bin-multiply-identity evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero p(1) xv xvv)
qed
done

```

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

**lemma** *exp-multiply-negative*:

```

exp[x * -(const (IntVal b 1))] ≥ exp[-x]
apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa
proof -
  obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p(1) by auto
  obtain xb xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal xb xvv
    by (metis array-length.cases evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-mul.simps(3,4,5)
p(1,2) xv)
  then have rewrite: val[-(IntVal b 1)] = IntVal b (mask b)
    by simp

```



```

    then have evalNotUndef: val[xv * -(IntVal b 1)] ≠ UndefVal
      unfolding rewrite using evalDet p(1,2) xv by blast
    then have mulUnfold: val[xv * (IntVal b (mask b))] =
      (if xb=b then (IntVal xb (take-bit xb (xvv*(mask xb)))) else
UndefVal)
      by (metis new-int.simps xvv new-int-bin.simps intval-mul.simps(1))
    then have sameWidth: xb=b
      by (metis evalNotUndef rewrite)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero new-int.elims p(1,2) rewrite unary-eval.simps(2)
xvv
      unfold-unary val-multiply-negative xv)
  qed
done

```

```

lemma exp-MulPower2:
  fixes i :: 64 word
  assumes y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i)))
  and 0 < i
  and i < 64
  and exp[x > (const IntVal b 0)]
  and exp[y > (const IntVal b 0)]
  shows exp[x * y] ≥ exp[x << ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 i)]
  using ConstantExprE equiv-exprs-def unfold-binary assms by fastforce

```

```

lemma exp-MulPower2Add1:
  fixes i :: 64 word
  assumes y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + 1))
  and 0 < i
  and i < 64
  and exp[x > (const IntVal b 0)]
  and exp[y > (const IntVal b 0)]
  shows exp[x * y] ≥ exp[(x << ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 i)) + x]
  using ConstantExprE equiv-exprs-def unfold-binary assms by fastforce

```

```

lemma exp-MulPower2Sub1:
  fixes i :: 64 word
  assumes y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) - 1))
  and 0 < i
  and i < 64
  and exp[x > (const IntVal b 0)]
  and exp[y > (const IntVal b 0)]
  shows exp[x * y] ≥ exp[(x << ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 i)) - x]
  using ConstantExprE equiv-exprs-def unfold-binary assms by fastforce

```

```

lemma exp-MulPower2AddPower2:
  fixes i j :: 64 word
  assumes y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + (2 ^ unat(j))))
  and 0 < i

```

```

and      0 < j
and      i < 64
and      j < 64
and      exp[x > (const IntVal b 0)]
and      exp[y > (const IntVal b 0)]
shows    exp[x * y] ≥ exp[(x << ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 i)) + (x << ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 j))]
using    ConstantExprE equiv-exprs-def unfold-binary assms by fastforce

```

```

lemma greaterConstant:
  fixes a b :: 64 word
  assumes a > b
  and     y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 32 a)
  and     x = ConstantExpr (IntVal 32 b)
  shows   exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerLessThan y x] ≥ exp[const (new-int 32 0)]
  using   assms
  apply   simp unfolding equiv-exprs-def apply auto
  sorry

```

```

lemma exp-distribute-multiplication:
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh
  assumes stamp-expr q = IntegerStamp b ql qh
  assumes stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh
  assumes wf-stamp x
  assumes wf-stamp q
  assumes wf-stamp y
  shows   exp[(x * q) + (x * y)] ≥ exp[x * (q + y)]
  apply   auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa qa xb aa
  proof -
    obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p by simp
    obtain qv where qv: [m,p] ⊢ q ↦ qv
    using p by simp
    obtain yv where yv: [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
    using p by simp
    then obtain xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal b xvv
    by (metis assms(1,4) valid-int wf-stamp-def xv)
    then obtain qvv where qvv: qv = IntVal b qvv
    by (metis qv valid-int assms(2,5) wf-stamp-def)
    then obtain yvv where yvv: yv = IntVal b yvv
    by (metis yv valid-int assms(3,6) wf-stamp-def)
    then have rhsDefined: val[xv * (qv + yv)] ≠ UndefinedVal
    by (simp add: xvv qvv)
    have val[xv * (qv + yv)] = val[(xv * qv) + (xv * yv)]
    using val-distribute-multiplication by (simp add: yvv qvv xvv)
    then show ?thesis

```

```

    by (metis bin-eval.simps(1,3) BinaryExpr p(1,2,3,5,6) qv xv evalDet yv qvv
Value.distinct(1)
      yvv intval-add.simps(1))
  qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

optimization EliminateRedundantNegative:  $-x * -y \mapsto x * y$ 
  apply auto
  by (metis BinaryExpr val-eliminate-redundant-negative bin-eval.simps(3))

```

```

optimization MulNeutral:  $x * \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b \ 1) \mapsto x$ 
  using exp-multiply-neutral by blast

```

```

optimization MulEliminator:  $x * \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0) \mapsto \text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)$ 
  using exp-multiply-zero-64 by fast

```

```

optimization MulNegate:  $x * -(\text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 1)) \mapsto -x$ 
  using exp-multiply-negative by presburger

```

```

fun isNonZero :: Stamp  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  isNonZero (IntegerStamp b lo hi) = (lo > 0) |
  isNonZero - = False

```

```

lemma isNonZero-defn:
  assumes isNonZero (stamp-expr x)
  assumes wf-stamp x
  shows ( $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v$ )  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\exists vv \ b. (v = \text{IntVal } b \ vv \wedge \text{val-to-bool val}[(\text{IntVal } b \ 0) < vv])$ )
  apply (rule impI) subgoal premises eval
proof -
  obtain b lo hi where xstamp: stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi
    by (meson isNonZero.elims(2) assms)
  then obtain vv where vdef: v = IntVal b vv
    by (metis assms(2) eval valid-int wf-stamp-def)
  have lo > 0
    using assms(1) xstamp by force
  then have signed-above: int-signed-value b vv > 0
    using assms eval vdef xstamp wf-stamp-def by fastforce
  have take-bit b vv = vv
    using eval eval-unused-bits-zero vdef by auto
  then have vv > 0
    by (metis bit-take-bit-iff int-signed-value.simps signed-eq-0-iff take-bit-of-0 signed-above
      verit-comp-simplify1(1) word-gt-0 signed-take-bit-eq-if-positive)
  then show ?thesis
    using vdef signed-above by simp
qed
done

```

```

lemma ExpIntBecomesIntValArbitrary:
  assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $x$ 
  assumes valid-value  $v$  (IntegerStamp  $b \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ )
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v$ 
  shows  $\exists xv. v = \text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv$ 
  using assms by (simp add: IRTreeEvalThms.valid-value-elim(3))

optimization MulPower2:  $x * y \mapsto x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)$ 
  when ( $i > 0 \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ } xl \text{ } xh \wedge$ 
  wf-stamp  $x \wedge$ 
   $64 > i \wedge$ 
   $y = \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } (2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)))]$ )
  apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI) $+$ ; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for  $m \text{ } p \text{ } v$ 
proof –
  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv$ :  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using eval(2) by blast
  then have notUndef:  $xv \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  by (simp add: evaltree-not-undef)
  obtain  $xb \text{ } xvv$  where  $xvv$ :  $xv = \text{IntVal } xb \text{ } xvv$ 
  by (metis wf-stamp-def eval(1) ExpIntBecomesIntValArbitrary  $xv$ )
  then have w64:  $xb = 64$ 
  by (metis wf-stamp-def intval-bits.simps ExpIntBecomesIntValArbitrary  $xv \text{ eval}$ (1))
  obtain  $yv$  where  $yv$ :  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
  using eval(1,2) by blast
  then have lhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x * y] \mapsto \text{val}[xv * yv]$ 
  by (metis bin-eval.simps(3) eval(1,2) evalDet unfold-binary  $xv$ )
  have  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)] \mapsto \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)]$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) ConstantExpr constantAsStamp.simps(1) eval-bits-1-64
  take-bit64  $xv \text{ } xvv$ 
  validStampIntConst wf-value-def valid-value.simps(1) w64)
  then have rhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)] \mapsto \text{val}[xv << (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)]$ 
  by (metis Value.simps(5) bin-eval.simps(10) intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps
   $xv \text{ } xvv$ 
  evaltree.BinaryExpr)
  have  $\text{val}[xv * yv] = \text{val}[xv << (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)]$ 
  by (metis ConstantExprE eval(1) evaltree-not-undef lhs yv val-MulPower2)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis eval(1,2) evalDet lhs rhs)
qed
done

optimization MulPower2Add1:  $x * y \mapsto (x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } i)) + x$ 
  when ( $i > 0 \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ } xl \text{ } xh \wedge$ 
  wf-stamp  $x \wedge$ 
   $64 > i \wedge$ 

```

```

      y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + 1)) )
apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
subgoal premises p for m p v
proof -
  obtain xv where xv: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
  using p by fast
  then obtain xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal 64 xvv
  using p by (metis valid-int wf-stamp-def)
  obtain yv where yv: [m, p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
  using p by blast
  have ygezero: y > ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 0)
  using greaterConstant p wf-value-def sorry
  then have 1: 0 < i ∧
    i < 64 ∧
    y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + 1))
  using p by blast
  then have lhs: [m, p] ⊢ exp[x * y] ↦ val[xv * yv]
  by (metis bin-eval.simps(3) evalDet p(2) xv yv unfold-binary)
  then have [m, p] ⊢ exp[const (IntVal 64 i)] ↦ val[(IntVal 64 i)]
  by (metis wf-value-def verit-comp-simplify1(2) zero-less-numeral ConstantExpr
take-bit64
    constantAsStamp.simps(1) validStampIntConst valid-value.simps(1))
  then have rhs2: [m, p] ⊢ exp[x << const (IntVal 64 i)] ↦ val[xv << (IntVal
64 i)]
  by (metis Value.simps(5) bin-eval.simps(10) intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps
xv xvv
    evaltree.BinaryExpr)
  then have rhs: [m, p] ⊢ exp[(x << const (IntVal 64 i)) + x] ↦ val[(xv <<
(IntVal 64 i)) + xv]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) intval-add.simps(1) bin-eval.simps(1) Value.simps(5)
xv xvv
    evaltree.BinaryExpr intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps)
  then have simple: val[xv * (IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i)))] = val[xv << (IntVal 64
i)]
  using val-MulPower2 sorry
  then have val[xv * yv] = val[(xv << (IntVal 64 i)) + xv]
  using val-MulPower2Add1 sorry
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis 1 evalDet lhs p(2) rhs)
qed
done

optimization MulPower2Sub1: x * y ⟶ (x << const (IntVal 64 i)) - x
  when (i > 0 ∧ stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp 64 xl xh ∧
wf-stamp x ∧
    64 > i ∧
    y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) - 1)) )
apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+; rule impI)

```

```

subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m\ p\ v$ 
proof -
  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using  $p$  by fast
  then obtain  $xvv$  where  $xvv: xv = \text{IntVal } 64\ xvv$ 
  using  $p$  by (metis valid-int wf-stamp-def)
  obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
  using  $p$  by blast
  have  $ygezero: y > \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64\ 0)$  sorry
  then have  $1: 0 < i \wedge$ 
     $i < 64 \wedge$ 
     $y = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64\ ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) - 1))$ 
  using  $p$  by blast
  then have  $lhs: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x * y] \mapsto \text{val}[xv * yv]$ 
  by (metis bin-eval.simps(3) evalDet p(2) xv yv unfold-binary)
  then have  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)] \mapsto \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } 64\ i)]$ 
  by (metis wf-value-def verit-comp-simplify1(2) zero-less-numeral ConstantExpr
  take-bit64
    constantAsStamp.simps(1) validStampIntConst valid-value.simps(1))
  then have  $rhs2: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)] \mapsto \text{val}[xv << (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)]$ 
  by (metis Value.simps(5) bin-eval.simps(10) intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps
  xv xvv
    evaltree.BinaryExpr)
  then have  $rhs: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)) - x] \mapsto \text{val}[(xv << (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)) - xv]$ 
  using  $1$  equiv-exprs-def ygezero yv by fastforce
  then have  $\text{val}[xv * yv] = \text{val}[(xv << (\text{IntVal } 64\ i)) - xv]$ 
  using  $1$  exp-MulPower2Sub1 ygezero sorry
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet lhs p(1) p(2) rhs)
qed
done

end

end

```

## 1.7 Experimental AndNode Phase

```

theory NewAnd
  imports
    Common
    Graph.JavaLong
begin

```

```

lemma intval-distribute-and-over-or:
   $\text{val}[z \ \& \ (x \ | \ y)] = \text{val}[(z \ \& \ x) \ | \ (z \ \& \ y)]$ 
  by (cases x; cases y; cases z; auto simp add: bit.conj-disj-distrib)

```

**lemma** *exp-distribute-and-over-or*:  
 $\text{exp}[z \ \& \ (x \mid y)] \geq \text{exp}[(z \ \& \ x) \mid (z \ \& \ y)]$   
**apply** *auto*  
**by** (*metis bin-eval.simps(6,7) intval-or.simps(2,6) intval-distribute-and-over-or BinaryExpr*)

**lemma** *intval-and-commute*:  
 $\text{val}[x \ \& \ y] = \text{val}[y \ \& \ x]$   
**by** (*cases x; cases y; auto simp: and.commute*)

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

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

**lemma** *exp-and-commute*:  
 $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ z] \geq \text{exp}[z \ \& \ x]$   
**by** (*auto simp: intval-and-commute*)

**lemma** *exp-or-commute*:  
 $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[y \mid x]$   
**by** (*auto simp: intval-or-commute*)

**lemma** *exp-xor-commute*:  
 $\text{exp}[x \oplus y] \geq \text{exp}[y \oplus x]$   
**by** (*auto simp: intval-xor-commute*)

**lemma** *intval-eliminate-y*:  
**assumes**  $\text{val}[y \ \& \ z] = \text{IntVal } b \ 0$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[(x \mid y) \ \& \ z] = \text{val}[x \ \& \ z]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (*cases x; cases y; cases z; auto simp add: bit.conj-disj-distrib2*)

**lemma** *intval-and-associative*:  
 $\text{val}[(x \ \& \ y) \ \& \ z] = \text{val}[x \ \& \ (y \ \& \ z)]$   
**by** (*cases x; cases y; cases z; auto simp: and.assoc*)

**lemma** *intval-or-associative*:  
 $\text{val}[(x \mid y) \mid z] = \text{val}[x \mid (y \mid z)]$   
**by** (*cases x; cases y; cases z; auto simp: or.assoc*)

**lemma** *intval-xor-associative*:  
 $\text{val}[(x \oplus y) \oplus z] = \text{val}[x \oplus (y \oplus z)]$   
**by** (*cases x; cases y; cases z; auto simp: xor.assoc*)

**lemma** *exp-and-associative*:

```

exp[(x & y) & z] ≥ exp[x & (y & z)]
using intval-and-associative by fastforce

lemma exp-or-associative:
exp[(x | y) | z] ≥ exp[x | (y | z)]
using intval-or-associative by fastforce

lemma exp-xor-associative:
exp[(x ⊕ y) ⊕ z] ≥ exp[x ⊕ (y ⊕ z)]
using intval-xor-associative by fastforce

lemma intval-and-absorb-or:
assumes ∃ b v . x = new-int b v
assumes val[x & (x | y)] ≠ UndefVal
shows val[x & (x | y)] = val[x]
using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
by (metis (full-types) intval-and.simps(6))

lemma intval-or-absorb-and:
assumes ∃ b v . x = new-int b v
assumes val[x | (x & y)] ≠ UndefVal
shows val[x | (x & y)] = val[x]
using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
by (metis (full-types) intval-or.simps(6))

lemma exp-and-absorb-or:
exp[x & (x | y)] ≥ exp[x]
apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa xaa ya
proof –
  obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
  using p(1) by auto
  obtain yv where yv: [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
  using p(4) by auto
  then have lhsDefined: val[xv & (xv | yv)] ≠ UndefVal
  by (metis evalDet p(1,2,3,4) xv)
  obtain xb xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal xb xvv
  by (metis Value.exhaust-sel intval-and.simps(2,3,4,5) lhsDefined)
  obtain yb yvv where yvv: yv = IntVal yb yvv
  by (metis Value.exhaust-sel intval-and.simps(6) intval-or.simps(6,7,8,9) lhs-
    Defined)
  then have valEval: val[xv & (xv | yv)] = val[xv]
  by (metis eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and-absorb-or lhsDefined new-int.elims
    xv xvv)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet p(1,3,4) xv yv)
qed
done

```



```

lemma exp-or-absorb-and:
   $\text{exp}[x \mid (x \ \& \ y)] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  apply auto
  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \ p \ x \ x \ a \ y \ a$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
    using  $p(1)$  by auto
    obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
    using  $p(4)$  by auto
    then have  $\text{lhsDefined}: \text{val}[xv \mid (xv \ \& \ yv)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    by (metis evalDet p(1,2,3,4) xv)
    obtain  $xb \ xvv$  where  $xvv: xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xvv$ 
    by (metis Value.exhaust-sel intval-and.simps(3,4,5) intval-or.simps(2,6) lhs-
Defined)
    obtain  $yb \ yvv$  where  $yvv: yv = \text{IntVal } yb \ yvv$ 
    by (metis Value.exhaust-sel intval-and.simps(6,7,8,9) intval-or.simps(6) lhs-
Defined)
    then have  $\text{valEval}: \text{val}[xv \mid (xv \ \& \ yv)] = \text{val}[xv]$ 
    by (metis eval-unused-bits-zero intval-or-absorb-and lhsDefined new-int.elims
xv xvv)
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis evalDet p(1,3,4) xv yv)
  qed
done

```

```

lemma
  assumes  $y = 0$ 
  shows  $x + y = \text{or } x \ y$ 
  by (simp add: assms)

```

```

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

```

```

context stamp-mask
begin

```

```

lemma intval-up-and-zero-implies-zero:
  assumes  $\text{and } (\uparrow x) (\uparrow y) = 0$ 

```

```

assumes  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
assumes  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
assumes  $val[xv \ \& \ yv] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
shows  $\exists b. val[xv \ \& \ yv] = \text{new-int } b \ 0$ 
using assms apply (cases xv; cases yv; auto)
apply (metis eval-unused-bits-zero stamp-mask.up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero stamp-mask-axioms)
by presburger

```

**lemma** *exp-eliminate-y*:

```

and  $(\uparrow y) (\uparrow z) = 0 \longrightarrow exp[(x \mid y) \ \& \ z] \geq exp[x \ \& \ z]$ 
apply simp apply (rule impI; rule allI; rule allI; rule allI)
subgoal premises p for m p v apply (rule impI) subgoal premises e
proof –
  obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using e by auto
  obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
  using e by auto
  obtain zv where zv:  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto zv$ 
  using e by auto
  have lhs:  $v = val[(xv \mid yv) \ \& \ zv]$ 
  by (smt (verit, best) BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(6,7) e evalDet xv yv zv)
  then have  $v = val[(xv \ \& \ zv) \mid (yv \ \& \ zv)]$ 
  by (simp add: intval-and-commute intval-distribute-and-over-or)
  also have  $\exists b. val[yv \ \& \ zv] = \text{new-int } b \ 0$ 
  by (metis calculation e intval-or.simps(6) p unfold-binary intval-up-and-zero-implies-zero
yv
zv)
  ultimately have rhs:  $v = val[xv \ \& \ zv]$ 
  by (auto simp: intval-eliminate-y lhs)
  from lhs rhs show ?thesis
  by (metis BinaryExpr BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(6) e xv zv)
qed
done
done

```

**lemma** *leadingZeroBounds*:

```

fixes x :: 'a::len word
assumes  $n = \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } x$ 
shows  $0 \leq n \wedge n \leq \text{Nat.size } x$ 
by (simp add: MaxOrNeg-def highestOneBit-def nat-le-iff numberOfLeadingZe-
ros-def assms)

```

**lemma** *above-nth-not-set*:

```

fixes x :: int64
assumes  $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } x$ 
shows  $j > n \longrightarrow \neg(\text{bit } x \ j)$ 
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) highestOneBit-def int-nat-eq int-ops(6) less-imp-of-nat-less
size64
max-set-bit zerosAboveHighestOne assms numberOfLeadingZeros-def)

```

**no-notation** *LogicNegationNotation* (!-)

**lemma** *zero-horner*:

*horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (λx. False) xs) = 0*

**by** (*induction xs; auto*)

**lemma** *zero-map*:

**assumes**  $j \leq n$

**assumes**  $\forall i. j \leq i \longrightarrow \neg(f\ i)$

**shows**  $\text{map } f\ [0..<n] = \text{map } f\ [0..<j] @ \text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False})\ [j..<n]$

**by** (*smt (verit, del-insts) add-diff-inverse-nat atLeastLessThan-iff bot-nat-0.extremum leD assms*

*map-append map-eq-conv set-upt upt-add-eq-append*)

**lemma** *map-join-horner*:

**assumes**  $\text{map } f\ [0..<n] = \text{map } f\ [0..<j] @ \text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False})\ [j..<n]$

**shows**  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::'a::\text{len word})\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<j])$

**proof** –

**have**  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::'a::\text{len word})\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<j]) + 2 \wedge \text{length } [0..<j] * \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } f\ [j..<n])$

**using** *assms apply auto*

**by** (*smt (verit) assms diff-le-self diff-zero le-add-same-cancel2 length-append length-map*

*length-upt map-append upt-add-eq-append horner-sum-append*)

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

**by** (*metis calculation horner-sum-append length-map assms*)

**also have**  $\dots = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<j])$

**using** *zero-horner mult-not-zero by auto*

**finally show** *?thesis*

**by** *simp*

**qed**

**lemma** *split-horner*:

**assumes**  $j \leq n$

**assumes**  $\forall i. j \leq i \longrightarrow \neg(f\ i)$

**shows**  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::'a::\text{len word})\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } f\ [0..<j])$

**by** (*auto simp: assms zero-map map-join-horner*)

**lemma** *transfer-map*:

**assumes**  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow f\ i = f'\ i$

**shows**  $(\text{map } f\ [0..<n]) = (\text{map } f'\ [0..<n])$

**by** (*simp add: assms*)

**lemma** *transfer-horner*:

**assumes**  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow f\ i = f'\ i$

**shows** *horner-sum of-bool* (2::'a::len word) (map f [0..horner-sum of-bool 2 (map f' [0..

**by** (smt (verit, best) assms transfer-map)

**lemma** *L1*:

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

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

**shows**  $\text{and } v \text{ } zv = \text{and } (v \bmod 2^n) \text{ } zv$

**proof** –

**have**  $nle: n \leq 64$

**using** *assms diff-le-self* **by** *blast*

**also have**  $\text{and } v \text{ } zv = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \text{ (map (bit (and } v \text{ } zv)) [0..<64])}$

**by** (*metis size-word.rep-eq take-bit-length-eq horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit size64*)

**also have**  $\dots = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \text{ (map } (\lambda i. \text{bit (and } v \text{ } zv) \text{ } i) [0..<64])}$

**by** *blast*

**also have**  $\dots = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \text{ (map } (\lambda i. ((\text{bit } v \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i))) [0..<64])}$

**by** (*metis bit-and-iff*)

**also have**  $\dots = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \text{ (map } (\lambda i. ((\text{bit } v \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i))) [0..$

**proof** –

**have**  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg(\text{bit } zv \text{ } i)$

**by** (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) *One-nat-def diff-less int-ops(6) leadingZerosAddHighestOne assms*

*linorder-not-le nat-int-comparison(2) not-numeral-le-zero size64 zero-less-Suc*

*zerosAboveHighestOne not-may-implies-false*)

**then have**  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg((\text{bit } v \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i))$

**by** *auto*

**then show** *?thesis* **using** *nle split-horner*

**by** (*metis (no-types, lifting)*)

**qed**

**also have**  $\dots = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \text{ (map } (\lambda i. ((\text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i))) [0..$

**proof** –

**have**  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow \text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \text{ } i = \text{bit } v \text{ } i$

**by** (*metis bit-take-bit-iff take-bit-eq-mod*)

**then have**  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow ((\text{bit } v \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i)) = ((\text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i))$

**by** *force*

**then show** *?thesis*

**by** (*rule transfer-horner*)

**qed**

**also have**  $\dots = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \text{ (map } (\lambda i. ((\text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \text{ } i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \text{ } i))) [0..<64])}$

**proof** –

**have**  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg(\text{bit } zv \text{ } i)$

**by** (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) *One-nat-def diff-less int-ops(6) leadingZerosAddHighestOne assms*

*linorder-not-le nat-int-comparison(2) not-numeral-le-zero size64 zero-less-Suc*

```

      zerosAboveHighestOne not-may-implies-false)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(1) diff-le-self split-horner)
    qed
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (bit (and (v mod 2n) zv)) [0..64])
    by (meson bit-and-iff)
  also have ... = and (v mod 2n) zv
    by (metis size-word.rep-eq take-bit-length-eq horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit size64)
  finally show ?thesis
    using ‹and (v::64 word) (zv::64 word) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word)
      (map (bit (and v zv)) [0::nat..64::nat])› ‹horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map
      (λi::nat. bit ((v::64 word) mod (2::64 word) ^ (n::nat)) i ∧ bit (zv::64 word)
      i) [0::nat..64::nat]) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (bit (and (v mod
      (2::64 word) ^ n) zv)) [0::nat..64::nat])› ‹horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map
      (λi::nat. bit ((v::64 word) mod (2::64 word) ^ (n::nat)) i ∧ bit (zv::64 word) i)
      [0::nat..n]) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (λi::nat. bit (v mod (2::64
      word) ^ n) i ∧ bit zv i) [0::nat..64::nat])› ‹horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word)
      (map (λi::nat. bit (v::64 word) i ∧ bit (zv::64 word) i) [0::nat..64::nat]) =
      horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (λi::nat. bit v i ∧ bit zv i) [0::nat..n::nat])›
      ‹horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (λi::nat. bit (v::64 word) i ∧ bit (zv::64
      word) i) [0::nat..n::nat]) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (λi::nat. bit
      (v mod (2::64 word) ^ n) i ∧ bit zv i) [0::nat..n])› ‹horner-sum of-bool (2::64
      word) (map (bit (and ((v::64 word) mod (2::64 word) ^ (n::nat)) (zv::64 word)))
      [0::nat..64::nat]) = and (v mod (2::64 word) ^ n) zv› ‹horner-sum of-bool (2::64
      word) (map (bit (and (v::64 word) (zv::64 word))) [0::nat..64::nat]) = horner-sum
      of-bool (2::64 word) (map (λi::nat. bit v i ∧ bit zv i) [0::nat..64::nat])› by pres-
      burger
    qed

lemma up-mask-upper-bound:
  assumes [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ IntVal b xv
  shows xv ≤ (↑x)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) and.right-neutral bit.conj-cancel-left bit.conj-disj-distrib(1)
    bit.double-compl ucast-id up-spec word-and-le1 word-not-dist(2) assms)

lemma L2:
  assumes numberOfLeadingZeros (↑z) + numberOfTrailingZeros (↑y) ≥ 64
  assumes n = 64 - numberOfLeadingZeros (↑z)
  assumes [m, p] ⊢ z ↦ IntVal b zv
  assumes [m, p] ⊢ y ↦ IntVal b yv
  shows yv mod 2n = 0
  proof -
    have yv mod 2n = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (bit yv) [0..n])
      by (simp add: horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit take-bit-eq-mod)
    also have ... ≤ horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (bit (↑y)) [0..n])
      by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) and.right-neutral bit.conj-cancel-right word-not-dist(2)
        bit.conj-disj-distrib(1) bit.double-compl horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit take-bit-and
        ucast-id
        up-spec word-and-le1 assms(4))

```

```

also have horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (bit (↑y)) [0..<n]) = horner-sum of-bool 2
(map (λx. False) [0..<n])
proof -
  have ∀ i < n. ¬(bit (↑y) i)
  by (metis add.commute add-diff-inverse-nat add-lessD1 leD le-diff-conv zeros-
BelowLowestOne
      numberOfTrailingZeros-def assms(1,2))
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (full-types) transfer-map)
qed
also have horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (λx. False) [0..<n]) = 0
  by (auto simp: zero-horner)
finally show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

**thm-oracles** L1 L2

```

lemma unfold-binary-width-add:
shows ([m,p] ⊢ BinaryExpr BinAdd xe ye ↦ IntVal b val) = (∃ x y.
  ([m,p] ⊢ xe ↦ IntVal b x) ∧
  ([m,p] ⊢ ye ↦ IntVal b y) ∧
  (IntVal b val = bin-eval BinAdd (IntVal b x) (IntVal b y)) ∧
  (IntVal b val ≠ UndefVal)
  )) (is ?L = ?R)
using unfold-binary-width by simp

```

```

lemma unfold-binary-width-and:
shows ([m,p] ⊢ BinaryExpr BinAnd xe ye ↦ IntVal b val) = (∃ x y.
  ([m,p] ⊢ xe ↦ IntVal b x) ∧
  ([m,p] ⊢ ye ↦ IntVal b y) ∧
  (IntVal b val = bin-eval BinAnd (IntVal b x) (IntVal b y)) ∧
  (IntVal b val ≠ UndefVal)
  )) (is ?L = ?R)
using unfold-binary-width by simp

```

```

lemma mod-dist-over-add-right:
fixes a b c :: int64
fixes n :: nat
assumes 0 < n
assumes n < 64
shows (a + b mod 2^n) mod 2^n = (a + b) mod 2^n
using mod-dist-over-add by (simp add: assms add.commute)

```

```

lemma numberOfLeadingZeros-range:
  0 ≤ numberOfLeadingZeros n ∧ numberOfLeadingZeros n ≤ Nat.size n
by (simp add: leadingZeroBounds)

```

```

lemma improved-opt:

```

```

assumes numberOfLeadingZeros ( $\uparrow z$ ) + numberOfTrailingZeros ( $\uparrow y$ )  $\geq 64$ 
shows  $\text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \geq \text{exp}[x \& z]$ 
apply simp apply ((rule allI) $+$ ; rule impI)
subgoal premises eval for m p v
proof –
  obtain n where n:  $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$ 
    by simp
  obtain b val where val:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ val}$ 
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int eval new-int.simps)
  then obtain xv yv where addv:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b (xv + yv)$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-and) by (metis add.right-neutral)
  then obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ yv}$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-add) by blast
  from addv obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ xv}$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-add) by blast
  from val obtain zv where zv:  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ zv}$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-and) by blast
  have addv:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{new-int } b (xv + yv)$ 
    using xv yv evaltree.BinaryExpr by auto
  have lhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \mapsto \text{new-int } b (\text{and } (xv + yv) \text{ zv})$ 
    using addv zv apply (rule evaltree.BinaryExpr) by simp+
  have rhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \& z] \mapsto \text{new-int } b (\text{and } xv \text{ zv})$ 
    using xv zv evaltree.BinaryExpr by auto
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases numberOfLeadingZeros ( $\uparrow z$ )  $> 0$ )
    case True
      have n-bounds:  $0 \leq n \wedge n < 64$ 
        by (simp add: True n)
      have and  $(xv + yv) \text{ zv} = \text{and } ((xv + yv) \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) \text{ zv}$ 
        using L1 n zv by blast
      also have  $\dots = \text{and } ((xv + (yv \bmod 2^{\wedge n})) \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) \text{ zv}$ 
        by (metis take-bit-0 take-bit-eq-mod zero-less-iff-neq-zero mod-dist-over-add-right
n-bounds)
      also have  $\dots = \text{and } (((xv \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) + (yv \bmod 2^{\wedge n})) \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) \text{ zv}$ 
        by (metis bits-mod-by-1 mod-dist-over-add n-bounds order-le-imp-less-or-eq
power-0)
      also have  $\dots = \text{and } ((xv \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) \text{ zv}$ 
        using L2 n zv yv assms by auto
      also have  $\dots = \text{and } (xv \bmod 2^{\wedge n}) \text{ zv}$ 
        by (smt (verit, best) and.idem take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-eq-mod word-bw-assocs(1)
mod-mod-trivial)
      also have  $\dots = \text{and } xv \text{ zv}$ 
        by (metis L1 n zv)
      finally show ?thesis
        by (metis evalDet eval lhs rhs)
    next
      case False
      then have numberOfLeadingZeros ( $\uparrow z$ )  $= 0$ 

```

```

    by simp
  then have numberOfTrailingZeros ( $\uparrow y$ )  $\geq 64$ 
    using assms by fastforce
  then have  $yv = 0$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) L1 L2 add-diff-cancel-left' and.comm-neutral
linorder-not-le
    bit.conj-cancel-right bit.conj-disj-distrib(1) bit.double-compl less-imp-diff-less
    yv
        word-not-dist(2))
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis add.right-neutral eval evalDet lhs rhs)
qed
qed
done

thm-oracles improved-opt

```

end

```

phase NewAnd
  terminating size
begin

```

```

optimization redundant-lhs-y-or:  $((x \mid y) \& z) \mapsto x \& z$ 
    when  $((\text{and } (IExpr\text{-up } y) (IExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  by (simp add: IExpr-up-def)+

```

```

optimization redundant-lhs-x-or:  $((x \mid y) \& z) \mapsto y \& z$ 
    when  $((\text{and } (IExpr\text{-up } x) (IExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  by (simp add: IExpr-up-def)+

```

```

optimization redundant-rhs-y-or:  $(z \& (x \mid y)) \mapsto z \& x$ 
    when  $((\text{and } (IExpr\text{-up } y) (IExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  by (simp add: IExpr-up-def)+

```

```

optimization redundant-rhs-x-or:  $(z \& (x \mid y)) \mapsto z \& y$ 
    when  $((\text{and } (IExpr\text{-up } x) (IExpr\text{-up } z)) = 0)$ 
  by (simp add: IExpr-up-def)+

```

end

end



## 1.8 NotNode Phase

**theory** *NotPhase*

**imports**

*Common*

**begin**

**phase** *NotNode*

**terminating** *size*

**begin**

**lemma** *bin-not-cancel*:

$bin[\neg(\neg(e))] = bin[e]$

**by** *auto*

**lemma** *val-not-cancel*:

**assumes**  $val[\sim(new-int\ b\ v)] \neq UndefinedVal$

**shows**  $val[\sim(\sim(new-int\ b\ v))] = (new-int\ b\ v)$

**by** (*simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit*)

**lemma** *exp-not-cancel*:

$exp[\sim(\sim a)] \geq exp[a]$

**apply** *auto*

**subgoal** **premises** *p* **for** *m p x*

**proof** –

**obtain** *av* **where** *av*:  $[m,p] \vdash a \mapsto av$

**using** *p(2)* **by** *auto*

**obtain** *bv avv* **where** *avv*:  $av = IntVal\ bv\ avv$

**by** (*metis Value.exhaust av evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-not.simps(3,4,5)*

*p(2,3)*)

**then have** *valEval*:  $val[\sim(\sim av)] = val[av]$

**by** (*metis av avv evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero new-int.elims p(2,3) val-not-cancel*)

**then show** *?thesis*

**by** (*metis av evalDet p(2)*)

**qed**

**done**

Optimisations

**optimization** *NotCancel*:  $exp[\sim(\sim a)] \mapsto a$

**by** (*metis exp-not-cancel*)

**end**

**end**

## 1.9 OrNode Phase

```

theory OrPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

context stamp-mask
begin

```

Taking advantage of the truth table of or operations.

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

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

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

```

lemma OrLeftFallthrough:
  assumes (and (not ( $\downarrow x$ )) ( $\uparrow y$ )) = 0
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  using assms
  apply simp apply ((rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for m p v
  proof -
    obtain b vv where  $e: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \mid y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } vv$ 
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps eval(2))
    from e obtain xv where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width) by force+
    from e obtain yv where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width) by force+
    have vdef:  $v = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv) \mid (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv)]$ 
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(7) eval(2) evalDet unfold-binary xv yv)
    have  $\forall i. (\text{bit } xv \ i) \mid (\text{bit } yv \ i) = (\text{bit } v \ i)$ 
    by (metis assms bit-and-iff not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero xv yv)
    then have  $\text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv) \mid (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv)]$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) and.idem assms bit.conj-disj-distrib eval-unused-bits-zero
  yv xv
    intval-or.simps(1) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    word-ao-absorbs(3))
    then show ?thesis
    using xv vdef by presburger
  qed

```

```

done

lemma OrRightFallthrough:
  assumes (and (not ( $\downarrow y$ )) ( $\uparrow x$ )) = 0
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[y]$ 
  using assms
  apply simp apply ((rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for m p v
  proof -
    obtain b vv where e:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \mid y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } vv$ 
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps eval(2))
    from e obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width) by force+
    from e obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width) by force+
    have vdef:  $v = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv) \mid (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv)]$ 
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(7) eval(2) evalDet unfold-binary xv yv)
    have  $\forall i. (\text{bit } xv \text{ } i) \mid (\text{bit } yv \text{ } i) = (\text{bit } yv \text{ } i)$ 
    by (metis assms bit-and-iff not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero xv yv)
    then have  $\text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv) \mid (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv)]$ 
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms eval-unused-bits-zero intval-or.simps(1)
    new-int.elims yv
    new-int-bin.elims stamp-mask.not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    stamp-mask-axioms xv
    word-ao-absorbs(8))
    then show ?thesis
    using vdef yv by presburger
  qed
done

end

phase OrNode
  terminating size
begin

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

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

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

```

**lemma** *val-or-equal*:

**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$   
**and**  $\text{val}[x \mid x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x \mid x] = \text{val}[x]$   
**by** (*auto simp: assms*)

**lemma** *val-elim-redundant-false*:

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

**lemma** *val-shift-const-right-helper*:

$\text{val}[x \mid y] = \text{val}[y \mid x]$   
**by** (*cases x; cases y; auto simp: or.commute*)

**lemma** *val-or-not-operands*:

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

**lemma** *exp-or-equal*:

$\text{exp}[x \mid x] \geq \text{exp}[x]$   
**apply** *auto[1]*  
**subgoal** **premises**  $p$  **for**  $m \ p \ x a \ y a$   
**proof**—  
**obtain**  $xv$  **where**  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$   
**using**  $p(1)$  **by** *auto*  
**obtain**  $xb \ xvv$  **where**  $xvv: xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xvv$   
**by** (*metis evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-is-null.cases intval-or.simps(3,4,5)*)  
 $p(1,3) \ xv$   
**then have** *evalNotUndef*:  $\text{val}[xv \mid xv] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**using**  $p$  *evalDet*  $xv$  **by** *blast*  
**then have** *orUnfold*:  $\text{val}[xv \mid xv] = (\text{new-int } xb \ (\text{or } xvv \ xvv))$   
**by** (*simp add: xvv*)  
**then have** *simplify*:  $\text{val}[xv \mid xv] = (\text{new-int } xb \ (xvv))$   
**by** (*simp add: orUnfold*)  
**then have** *eq*:  $(xv) = (\text{new-int } xb \ (xvv))$   
**using** *eval-unused-bits-zero*  $xv \ xvv$  **by** *auto*  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**by** (*metis evalDet*  $p(1,2)$  *simplify*  $xv$ )  
**qed**  
**done**

**lemma** *exp-elim-redundant-false*:

$\text{exp}[x \mid \text{false}] \geq \text{exp}[x]$   
**apply** *auto[1]*  
**subgoal** **premises**  $p$  **for**  $m \ p \ x a$

```

proof–
  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using  $p(1)$  by auto
  obtain  $xb\ xvv$  where  $xvv: xv = IntVal\ xb\ xvv$ 
  by (metis evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-is-null.cases intval-or.simps(3,4,5))
 $p(1,2)\ xv$ 
  then have evalNotUndef:  $val[xv \mid (IntVal\ 32\ 0)] \neq UndefVal$ 
  using  $p\ evalDet\ xv$  by blast
  then have widthSame:  $xb=32$ 
  by (metis intval-or.simps(1) new-int-bin.simps xvv)
  then have orUnfold:  $val[xv \mid (IntVal\ 32\ 0)] = (new-int\ xb\ (or\ xvv\ 0))$ 
  by (simp add: xvv)
  then have simplify:  $val[xv \mid (IntVal\ 32\ 0)] = (new-int\ xb\ (xvv))$ 
  by (simp add: orUnfold)
  then have eq:  $(xv) = (new-int\ xb\ (xvv))$ 
  using eval-unused-bits-zero xv xvv by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet p(1) simplify xv)
qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

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

```

```

optimization OrShiftConstantRight:  $((const\ x) \mid y) \mapsto y \mid (const\ x)$  when  $\neg(is-ConstantExpr\ y)$ 
using size-flip-binary by (auto simp: BinaryExpr unfold-const val-shift-const-right-helper)

```

```

optimization EliminateRedundantFalse:  $x \mid false \mapsto x$ 
by (meson exp-elim-redundant-false)

```

```

optimization OrNotOperands:  $(\sim x \mid \sim y) \mapsto \sim(x \ \&\ y)$ 
apply (metis add-2-eq-Suc' less-SucI not-add-less1 not-less-eq size-binary-const
size-non-add)
using BinaryExpr UnaryExpr bin-eval.simps(4) intval-not.simps(2) unary-eval.simps(3)

  val-or-not-operands by fastforce

```

```

optimization OrLeftFallthrough:
   $x \mid y \mapsto x$  when  $((and\ (not\ (IExpr-down\ x))\ (IExpr-up\ y)) = 0)$ 
using simple-mask.OrLeftFallthrough by blast

```

```

optimization OrRightFallthrough:
   $x \mid y \mapsto y$  when  $((and\ (not\ (IExpr-down\ y))\ (IExpr-up\ x)) = 0)$ 
using simple-mask.OrRightFallthrough by blast

```

**end**

end

## 1.10 ShiftNode Phase

**theory** *ShiftPhase*

**imports**

*Common*

**begin**

**phase** *ShiftNode*

**terminating** *size*

**begin**

**fun** *intval-log2* :: *Value*  $\Rightarrow$  *Value* **where**

*intval-log2* (*IntVal* *b v*) = *IntVal* *b* (*word-of-int* (*SOME* *e*.  $v=2^e$ )) |

*intval-log2* - = *UndefVal*

**fun** *in-bounds* :: *Value*  $\Rightarrow$  *int*  $\Rightarrow$  *int*  $\Rightarrow$  *bool* **where**

*in-bounds* (*IntVal* *b v*) *l h* = (*l* < *sint* *v*  $\wedge$  *sint* *v* < *h*) |

*in-bounds* - *l h* = *False*

**lemma**

**assumes** *in-bounds* (*intval-log2* *val-c*) 0 32

**shows**  $val[x \ll (intval\text{-}log2\text{ } val\text{-}c)] = val[x * val\text{-}c]$

**apply** (*cases* *val-c*; *auto*) **using** *intval-left-shift.simps(1)* *intval-mul.simps(1)* *intval-log2.simps(1)*

**sorry**

**lemma** *e-intval*:

*n* = *intval-log2* *val-c*  $\wedge$  *in-bounds* *n* 0 32  $\longrightarrow$

$val[x \ll (intval\text{-}log2\text{ } val\text{-}c)] = val[x * val\text{-}c]$

**proof** (*rule impI*)

**assume** *n* = *intval-log2* *val-c*  $\wedge$  *in-bounds* *n* 0 32

**show**  $val[x \ll (intval\text{-}log2\text{ } val\text{-}c)] = val[x * val\text{-}c]$

**proof** (*cases*  $\exists v . val\text{-}c = IntVal\ 32\ v$ )

**case** *True*

**obtain** *vc* **where** *val-c* = *IntVal* 32 *vc*

**using** *True* **by** *blast*

**then have** *n* = *IntVal* 32 (*word-of-int* (*SOME* *e*.  $vc=2^e$ ))

**using**  $\langle n = intval\text{-}log2\text{ } val\text{-}c \wedge in\text{-}bounds\ n\ 0\ 32 \rangle$  *intval-log2.simps(1)* **by**

*presburger*

**then show** *?thesis* **sorry**

**next**

**case** *False*

**then have**  $\exists v . val\text{-}c = IntVal\ 64\ v$

**sorry**

**then obtain** *vc* **where** *val-c* = *IntVal* 64 *vc*

**by** *auto*

```

    then have  $n = \text{IntVal } 64 \text{ (word-of-int (SOME } e. \text{vc} = 2^e))$ 
    using  $\langle n = \text{intval-log2 val-c} \wedge \text{in-bounds } n \ 0 \ 32 \rangle \text{ intval-log2.simps(1) by}$ 
    presburger
    then show ?thesis sorry
qed
qed

```

```

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

end

end

```

### 1.11 SignedDivNode Phase

```

theory SignedDivPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase SignedDivNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

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

```

end

end

### 1.12 SignedRemNode Phase

```

theory SignedRemPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase SignedRemNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

end

```

```

end

```

### 1.13 SubNode Phase

```

theory SubPhase
  imports
    Common
    Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

```

```

phase SubNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```



**lemma** *bin-sub-self-is-zero*:  
 $(x :: ('a::len) \text{ word}) - x = 0$   
**by** *simp*

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

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

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

**lemma** *val-sub-then-left-sub*:  
**assumes**  $y = \text{new-int } b \ v$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x - (x - y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x - (x - y)] = y$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases*  $x$ ; *auto*)  
**by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*) *intval-sub.simps*(6))

**lemma** *val-subtract-zero*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x - (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x - (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)] = x$   
**by** (*cases*  $x$ ; *simp* *add*: *assms*)

**lemma** *val-zero-subtract-value*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \ 0) - x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \ 0) - x] = \text{val}[-x]$   
**by** (*cases*  $x$ ; *simp* *add*: *assms*)

**lemma** *val-sub-then-left-add*:  
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x - (x + y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x - (x + y)] = \text{val}[-y]$   
**using** *assms* **apply** (*cases*  $x$ ; *cases*  $y$ ; *auto*)  
**by** (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *intval-sub.simps*(6))

**lemma** *val-sub-negative-value*:

```

assumes  $val[x - (-y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
shows  $val[x - (-y)] = val[x + y]$ 
by (cases x; cases y; simp add: assms)

lemma val-sub-self-is-zero:
assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ v \wedge val[x - x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
shows  $val[x - x] = \text{new-int } b \ 0$ 
by (cases x; simp add: assms)

lemma val-sub-negative-const:
assumes  $y = \text{new-int } b \ v \wedge val[x - (-y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
shows  $val[x - (-y)] = val[x + y]$ 
by (cases x; simp add: assms)

lemma exp-sub-after-right-add:
shows  $\text{exp}[(x + y) - y] \geq x$ 
apply auto
subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \ p \ ya \ xa \ yaa$ 
proof -
  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
  using  $p(3)$  by auto
  obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
  using  $p(1)$  by auto
  obtain  $xb \ xvv$  where  $xvv: xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xvv$ 
  by (metis Value.exhaust evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-add.simps(3,4,5)
intval-sub.simps(2)
p(2,3) xv)
  obtain  $yb \ yvv$  where  $yvv: yv = \text{IntVal } yb \ yvv$ 
  by (metis evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-add.simps(7,8,9) intval-logic-negation.cases
yv
intval-sub.simps(2) p(2,4))
  then have  $\text{lhsDefined}: val[(xv + yv) - yv] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  using  $xvv \ yvv$  apply (cases xv; cases yv; auto)
  by (metis evalDet intval-add.simps(1) p(3,4,5) xv yv)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis  $\langle \wedge \text{thesis}. (\wedge (xb) \ xvv. (xv) = \text{IntVal } xb \ xvv \implies \text{thesis}) \implies \text{thesis} \rangle$ 
evalDet xv yv
eval-unused-bits-zero lhsDefined new-int.simps p(1,3,4) val-sub-after-right-add-2)
qed
done

lemma exp-sub-after-right-add2:
shows  $\text{exp}[(x + y) - x] \geq y$ 
using exp-sub-after-right-add apply auto
by (metis bin-eval.simps(1,2) intval-add-sym unfold-binary)

lemma exp-sub-negative-value:
 $\text{exp}[x - (-y)] \geq \text{exp}[x + y]$ 

```

```

apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa ya
proof –
  obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
    using p(1) by auto
  obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
    using p(3) by auto
  then have rhsEval:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{val}[xv + yv]$ 
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(1) evalDet p(1,2,3) unfold-binary val-sub-negative-value
xv)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis evalDet p(1,2,3) val-sub-negative-value xv yv)
qed
done

```

**lemma** *exp-sub-then-left-sub*:

```

 $\text{exp}[x - (x - y)] \geq y$ 
using val-sub-then-left-sub apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa xaa ya
proof –
  obtain xa where xa:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$ 
    using p(2) by blast
  obtain ya where ya:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto ya$ 
    using p(5) by auto
  obtain xaa where xaa:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xaa$ 
    using p(2) by blast
  have 1:  $\text{val}[xa - (xaa - ya)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    by (metis evalDet p(2,3,4,5) xa xaa ya)
  then have  $\text{val}[xaa - ya] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    by auto
  then have  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{val}[xa - (xaa - ya)]$ 
    by (metis 1 Value.exhaust eval-unused-bits-zero evaltree-not-undef xa xaa ya
new-int.simps
intval-sub.simps(6,7,8,9) evalDet val-sub-then-left-sub)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis evalDet p(2,4,5) xa xaa ya)
qed
done

```

**thm-oracles** *exp-sub-then-left-sub*

**lemma** *SubtractZero-Exp*:

```

 $\text{exp}[(x - (\text{const IntVal } b \ 0))] \geq x$ 
apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa
proof –
  obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
    using p(1) by auto
  obtain xb xv where xvv:  $xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xvv$ 

```

```

    by (metis array-length.cases evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-sub.simps(3,4,5)
p(1,2) xv)
  then have widthSame: xb=b
    by (metis evalDet intval-sub.simps(1) new-int-bin.simps p(1) p(2) xv)
  then have unfoldSub: val[xv - (IntVal b 0)] = (new-int xb (xv-0))
    by (simp add: xv)
  then have rhsSame: val[xv] = (new-int xb (xv))
    using eval-unused-bits-zero xv xv by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis diff-zero evalDet p(1) unfoldSub xv)
qed
done

```

**lemma** *ZeroSubtractValue-Exp*:

```

  assumes wf-stamp x
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi
  assumes ¬(is-ConstantExpr x)
  shows exp[(const IntVal b 0) - x] ≥ exp[-x]
  using assms apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa
  proof-
    obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p(4) by auto
    obtain xb xv where xv: xv = IntVal xb xv
    by (metis constantAsStamp.cases evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-sub.simps(7,8,9)
p(4,5) xv)
    then have unfoldSub: val[(IntVal b 0) - xv] = (new-int xb (0-xv))
      by (metis intval-sub.simps(1) new-int-bin.simps p(1,2) valid-int-same-bits
wf-stamp-def xv)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis UnaryExpr intval-negate.simps(1) p(4,5) unary-eval.simps(2)
verit-minus-simplify(3)
evalDet xv xv)
  qed
done

```

Optimisations

**optimization** *SubAfterAddRight*:  $((x + y) - y) \mapsto x$   
 using exp-sub-after-right-add by blast

**optimization** *SubAfterAddLeft*:  $((x + y) - x) \mapsto y$   
 using exp-sub-after-right-add2 by blast

**optimization** *SubAfterSubLeft*:  $((x - y) - x) \mapsto -y$   
 by (smt (verit) Suc-lessI add-2-eq-Suc' add-less-cancel-right less-trans-Suc not-add-less1  
evalDet  
size-binary-const size-binary-lhs size-binary-rhs size-non-add BinaryExprE  
bin-eval.simps(2)  
le-expr-def unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary val-sub-after-left-sub)+

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

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

**optimization** *SubThenSubLeft*:  $(x - (x - y)) \mapsto y$   
**using** *size-simps exp-sub-then-left-sub* **by** *auto*

**optimization** *SubtractZero*:  $(x - (\text{const IntVal } b \ 0)) \mapsto x$   
**using** *SubtractZero-Exp* **by** *fast*

**thm-oracles** *SubtractZero*

  

**optimization** *SubNegativeValue*:  $(x - (-y)) \mapsto x + y$   
**apply** (*metis add-2-eq-Suc' less-SucI less-add-Suc1 not-less-eq size-binary-const size-non-add*)  
**using** *exp-sub-negative-value* **by** *blast*

**thm-oracles** *SubNegativeValue*

**lemma** *negate-idempotent*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{IntVal } b \ v \wedge \text{take-bit } b \ v = v$   
**shows**  $x = \text{val}[-(-x)]$   
**by** (*auto simp: assms is-IntVal-def*)

  

**optimization** *ZeroSubtractValue*:  $((\text{const IntVal } b \ 0) - x) \mapsto (-x)$   
**when** (*wf-stamp x ∧ stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo*  
 $hi \wedge \neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } x)$ )  
**using** *size-flip-binary ZeroSubtractValue-Exp* **by** *simp+*

  

**optimization** *SubSelfIsZero*:  $(x - x) \mapsto \text{const IntVal } b \ 0$  **when**  
 $(\text{wf-stamp } x \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo } hi)$   
**using** *size-non-const* **apply** *auto*  
**by** (*smt (verit) wf-value-def ConstantExpr eval-bits-1-64 eval-unused-bits-zero new-int.simps*  
*take-bit-of-0 val-sub-self-is-zero validDefIntConst valid-int wf-stamp-def One-nat-def evalDet*)

**end**

**end**

### 1.14 XorNode Phase

**theory** *XorPhase*

**imports**

*Common*

*Proofs.StampEvalThms*

**begin**

**phase** *XorNode*

**terminating** *size*

**begin**

**lemma** *bin-xor-self-is-false:*

$\text{bin}[x \oplus x] = 0$

**by** *simp*

**lemma** *bin-xor-commute:*

$\text{bin}[x \oplus y] = \text{bin}[y \oplus x]$

**by** (*simp add: xor.commute*)

**lemma** *bin-eliminate-redundant-false:*

$\text{bin}[x \oplus 0] = \text{bin}[x]$

**by** *simp*

**lemma** *val-xor-self-is-false:*

**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$

**shows**  $\text{val-to-bool}(\text{val}[x \oplus x]) = \text{False}$

**by** (*cases x; auto simp: assms*)

**lemma** *val-xor-self-is-false-2:*

**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$

**and**  $x = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$

**shows**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] = \text{bool-to-val False}$

**by** (*auto simp: assms*)

**lemma** *val-xor-self-is-false-3:*

**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] \neq \text{UndefVal} \wedge x = \text{IntVal } 64 \ v$

**shows**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] = \text{IntVal } 64 \ 0$

**by** (*auto simp: assms*)

**lemma** *val-xor-commute:*

```

    val[x ⊕ y] = val[y ⊕ x]
  by (cases x; cases y; auto simp: xor.commute)

lemma val-eliminate-redundant-false:
  assumes x = new-int b v
  assumes val[x ⊕ (bool-to-val False)] ≠ UndefVal
  shows   val[x ⊕ (bool-to-val False)] = x
  using assms by (auto; meson)

lemma exp-xor-self-is-false:
  assumes wf-stamp x ∧ stamp-expr x = default-stamp
  shows   exp[x ⊕ x] ≥ exp[false]
  using assms apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa ya
  proof -
    obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p(3) by auto
    obtain xb xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal xb xvv
    by (metis Value.exhaust-sel assms evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-xor.simps(5,7)
    p(3,4,5) xv
    valid-value.simps(11) wf-stamp-def)
    then have unfoldXor: val[xv ⊕ xv] = (new-int xb (xor xvv xvv))
    by simp
    then have isZero: xor xvv xvv = 0
    by simp
    then have width: xb = 32
    by (metis valid-int-same-bits xv xvv p(1,2) wf-stamp-def)
    then have isFalse: val[xv ⊕ xv] = bool-to-val False
    unfolding unfoldXor isZero width by fastforce
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) eval-bits-1-64 p(3,4) width xv xvv validDefIntConst
    IntVal0
    Value.inject(1) bool-to-val.simps(2) evalDet new-int.simps unfold-const
    wf-value-def)
  qed
done

lemma exp-eliminate-redundant-false:
  shows exp[x ⊕ false] ≥ exp[x]
  using val-eliminate-redundant-false apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa
  proof -
    obtain xa where xa: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ xa
    using p(2) by blast
    then have val[xa ⊕ (IntVal 32 0)] ≠ UndefVal
    using evalDet p(2,3) by blast
    then have [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ val[xa ⊕ (IntVal 32 0)]
    using eval-unused-bits-zero xa by (cases xa; auto)
  qed

```

```

    then show ?thesis
    using evalDet p(2) xa by blast
  qed
done

```

Optimisations

```

optimization XorSelfIsFalse:  $(x \oplus x) \mapsto \text{false}$  when
    (wf-stamp  $x \wedge$  stamp-expr  $x = \text{default-stamp}$ )
using size-non-const exp-xor-self-is-false by auto

```

```

optimization XorShiftConstantRight:  $((\text{const } x) \oplus y) \mapsto y \oplus (\text{const } x)$  when
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
using size-flip-binary val-xor-commute by auto

```

```

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

```

end

end

### 1.15 NegateNode Phase

```

theory NegatePhase

```

```

  imports
    Common

```

```

begin

```

```

phase NegateNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

lemma val-distribute-sub:
  assumes  $x \neq \text{UndefVal} \wedge y \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 

```



```

shows   val[-(x - y)] = val[y - x]
by (cases x; cases y; auto)

lemma exp-distribute-sub:
  shows exp[-(x - y)] ≥ exp[y - x]
  by (auto simp: val-distribute-sub evaltree-not-undef)

thm-oracles exp-distribute-sub

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

lemma exp-negative-shift:
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b' lo hi
  and     unat y = (b' - 1)
  shows   exp[-(x >> (const (new-int b y)))] ≥ exp[x >>> (const (new-int b y))]
  apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa
  proof -
    obtain xa where xa: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xa
    using p(2) by auto
    then have 1: val[-(xa >> (IntVal b (take-bit b y)))] ≠ UndefVal
    using evalDet p(1,2) by blast
    then have 2: val[xa >> (IntVal b (take-bit b y))] ≠ UndefVal
    by auto
    then have 4: sint (signed-take-bit (b - Suc (0::nat)) (take-bit b y)) < (2::int)
    ^ b div (2::int)
    by (metis Suc-le-lessD Suc-pred eval-bits-1-64 int-power-div-base p(4) zero-less-numeral
      signed-take-bit-int-less-exp-word size64 unfold-const wsst-TYs(3))
    then have 5: (0::nat) < b
    using eval-bits-1-64 p(4) by blast
    then have 6: b ⊆ (64::nat)
    using eval-bits-1-64 p(4) by blast
    then have 7: [m,p] ⊢ BinaryExpr BinURightShift x
      (ConstantExpr (IntVal b (take-bit b y))) ↦
      intval-negate (intval-right-shift xa (IntVal b (take-bit b y)))
    apply (cases y; auto)

  subgoal premises p for n
  proof -
    have sg1: y = word-of-nat n
    by (simp add: p(1))
    then have sg2: n < (18446744073709551616::nat)
    by (simp add: p(2))
    then have sg3: b ⊆ (64::nat)

```

```

      by (simp add: 6)
    then have sg4:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr BinURightShift } x$ 
      (ConstantExpr (IntVal b (take-bit b (word-of-nat n))))  $\mapsto$ 
      intval-negate (intval-right-shift xa (IntVal b (take-bit b (word-of-nat
n))))
  sorry
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
done
then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet p(2) xa)
qed
done

```

Optimisations

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

**optimization** *DistributeSubtraction*:  $-(x - y) \mapsto (y - x)$   
**apply** (*smt* (*verit*, *best*) *add.left-commute add-2-eq-Suc' add-diff-cancel-left' is-ConstantExpr-def*  
*less-Suc-eq-0-disj plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-binary-const size-non-add*  
*zero-less-diff exp-distribute-sub nat-add-left-cancel-less less-add-eq-less*  
*add-Suc lessI*  
*trans-less-add2 size-binary-rhs Suc-eq-plus1 Nat.add-0-right old.nat.inject*  
*zero-less-Suc*)  
 using *exp-distribute-sub* by *simp*

**optimization** *NegativeShift*:  $-(x >> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ y))) \mapsto x >>> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ y))$   
 when (*stamp-expr*  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b' \text{ lo hi} \wedge \text{unat } y$   
 $= (b' - 1)$ )  
 using *exp-negative-shift* by *simp*

end

end

**theory** *TacticSolving*

imports *Common*

begin

**fun** *size* :: *IRExpr*  $\Rightarrow$  *nat* **where**  
*size* (*UnaryExpr op e*) = (*size e*) \* 2 |  
*size* (*BinaryExpr BinAdd x y*) = (*size x*) + ((*size y*) \* 2) |  
*size* (*BinaryExpr op x y*) = (*size x*) + (*size y*) |  
*size* (*ConditionalExpr cond t f*) = (*size cond*) + (*size t*) + (*size f*) + 2 |  
*size* (*ConstantExpr c*) = 1 |

```

size (ParameterExpr ind s) = 2 |
size (LeafExpr nid s) = 2 |
size (ConstantVar c) = 2 |
size (VariableExpr x s) = 2

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

phase TacticSolving
  terminating size
begin

1.16 AddNode

lemma value-approx-implies-refinement:
  assumes lhs ≈ rhs
  assumes ∀ m p v. ([m, p] ⊢ elhs ↦ v) ⟶ v = lhs
  assumes ∀ m p v. ([m, p] ⊢ erhs ↦ v) ⟶ v = rhs
  assumes ∀ m p v1 v2. ([m, p] ⊢ elhs ↦ v1) ⟶ ([m, p] ⊢ erhs ↦ v2)
  shows elhs ≥ erhs
  by (metis assms(4) le-expr-def evaltree-not-undef)

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

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

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

method obtain-eval for exp::IRExpr and val::Value =
  (rule meta-mp[where P=∧ m p v. ([m, p] ⊢ exp ↦ v) ⟹ v = val], defer-tac)

method solve for lhs rhs x y :: Value =
  (match conclusion in size - < size - ⟹ ⟨simp⟩)?,
  (match conclusion in (elhs::IRExpr) ≥ (erhs::IRExpr) for elhs erhs ⟹ ⟨
    (obtain-approx-eq lhs rhs x y)?⟩)

print-methods

thm BinaryExprE
optimization opt-add-left-negate-to-sub:
  -x + y ⟶ y - x

  apply (solve val[-x1 + y1] val[y1 - x1] x1 y1)

```

**apply simp apply auto using evaltree-not-undef sorry**

## 1.17 NegateNode

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

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

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

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

**lemma** *exp-xor-self-is-false*:  
**assumes**  $\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ l \ h$   
**assumes** *wf-stamp x*  
**shows**  $\text{exp}[x \oplus x] \geq \text{exp}[false]$   
**by** (*smt (z3) wf-value-def bin-eval.simps(8) bin-eval-new-int constantAsStamp.simps(1) evalDet*  
*int-signed-value-bounds new-int.simps new-int-take-bits unfold-binary unfold-const valid-int*  
*valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1) well-formed-equal-defn val-xor-self-is-false*  
*le-expr-def assms wf-stamp-def*)

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

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

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

**lemma** *exp-or-commutative*:  
 $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[y \mid x]$   
**by** *auto*

**lemma** *exp-xor-commutative*:  
 $\text{exp}[x \oplus y] \geq \text{exp}[y \oplus x]$

**by** *auto*

**lemma** *exp-and-commutative*:

$\text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \geq \text{exp}[y \ \& \ x]$

**by** *auto*

— — New Optimisations - submitted and added into Graal —

**lemma** *OrInverseVal*:

**assumes**  $n = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$

**shows**  $\text{val}[n \mid \sim n] \approx \text{new-int } 32 \ (-1)$

**apply** (*auto simp: assms*)

**by** (*metis bit.disj-cancel-right mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one take-bit-or*)

**optimization** *OrInverse*:  $\text{exp}[n \mid \sim n] \mapsto (\text{const } (\text{new-int } 32 \ (\text{not } 0)))$

*when* (*stamp-expr*  $n = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ l \ h \wedge \text{wf-stamp } n$ )

**apply** (*auto simp: Suc-lessI*)

**subgoal premises**  $p$  **for**  $m \ p \ x a \ x a a$

**proof** —

**obtain**  $nv$  **where**  $nv: [m, p] \vdash n \mapsto nv$

**using**  $p(3)$  **by** *auto*

**obtain**  $nbits \ nvv$  **where**  $nvv: nv = \text{IntVal } nbits \ nvv$

**by** (*metis evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-logic-negation.cases intval-not.simps(3,4,5)*)

$nv$

$p(5,6)$

**then have**  $\text{width}: nbits = 32$

**by** (*metis Value.inject(1) nv p(1,2) valid-int wf-stamp-def*)

**then have**  $\text{stamp}: \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ (\text{mask } 32)) =$

$(\text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ (\text{int-signed-value } 32 \ (\text{mask } 32)) \ (\text{int-signed-value } 32 \ (\text{mask } 32)))$

**by** *auto*

**have**  $\text{wf}: \text{wf-value } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ (\text{mask } 32))$

**unfolding**  $\text{wf-value-def stamp}$  **apply** *auto* **by** *eval+*

**then have**  $\text{unfoldOr}: \text{val}[nv \mid \sim nv] = (\text{new-int } 32 \ (\text{or } (\text{not } nvv) \ nvv))$

**using** *intval-or.simps OrInverseVal nvv width* **by** *auto*

**then have**  $\text{eq}: \text{val}[nv \mid \sim nv] = \text{new-int } 32 \ (\text{not } 0)$

**by** (*simp add: unfoldOr*)

**then show** *?thesis*

**by** (*metis bit.compl-zero evalDet local.wf new-int.elims nv p(3,5) take-bit-minus-one-eq-mask unfold-const*)

**qed**

**done**

**optimization** *OrInverse2*:  $\text{exp}[\sim n \mid n] \mapsto (\text{const } (\text{new-int } 32 \ (\text{not } 0)))$

*when* (*stamp-expr*  $n = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ l \ h \wedge \text{wf-stamp } n$ )

**using** *OrInverse exp-or-commutative* **by** *auto*

**lemma** *XorInverseVal*:

**assumes**  $n = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$

**shows**  $\text{val}[n \oplus \sim n] \approx \text{new-int } 32 \ (-1)$

```

apply (auto simp: assms)
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bit.compl-zero bit.xor-compl-right bit.xor-self
take-bit-xor
mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one)

optimization XorInverse:  $\text{exp}[n \oplus \sim n] \mapsto (\text{const } (\text{new-int } 32 \text{ (not } 0)))$ 
  when (stamp-expr  $n = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \text{ l h} \wedge \text{wf-stamp } n$ )
apply (auto simp: Suc-lessI)
subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \ p \ x a \ x a a$ 
proof –
  obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash n \mapsto xv$ 
  using  $p(3)$  by auto
  obtain  $xb \ xvv$  where  $xvv: xv = \text{IntVal } xb \ xvv$ 
  by (metis evalDet evaltree-not-undef intval-logic-negation.cases intval-not.simps(3,4,5)
 $xv$ 
 $p(5,6)$ )
  have  $\text{rhsDefined}: [m, p] \vdash (\text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 32 \text{ (mask } 32))) \mapsto (\text{IntVal } 32$ 
  (mask 32))
  by (metis ConstantExpr add.right-neutral add-less-cancel-left neg-one-value
numeral-Bit0
new-int-unused-bits-zero not-numeral-less-zero validDefIntConst zero-less-numeral
verit-comp-simplify1(3) wf-value-def)
  have  $w32: xb = 32$ 
  by (metis Value.inject(1)  $p(1,2)$  valid-int  $xv \ xvv$  wf-stamp-def)
  then have  $\text{unfoldNot}: \text{val}[(\neg xv)] = \text{new-int } xb \text{ (not } xvv)$ 
  by (simp add:  $xvv$ )
  have  $\text{unfoldXor}: \text{val}[xv \oplus (\neg xv)] =$ 
    (if  $xb = xb$  then (new-int  $xb$  (xor  $xvv$  (not  $xvv$ ))) else UndefVal)
  using intval-xor.simps(1) XorInverseVal  $w32 \ xvv$  by auto
  then have  $\text{rhs}: \text{val}[xv \oplus (\neg xv)] = \text{new-int } 32 \text{ (mask } 32)$ 
  using unfoldXor  $w32$  by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet neg-one.elims neg-one-value  $p(3,5)$   $\text{rhsDefined } xv$ )
qed
done

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

lemma AndSelfVal:
  assumes  $n = \text{IntVal } 32 \ v$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[\sim n \ \& \ n] = \text{new-int } 32 \ 0$ 
  apply (auto simp: assms)
  by (metis take-bit-and take-bit-of-0 word-and-not)

optimization AndSelf:  $\text{exp}[(\sim n) \ \& \ n] \mapsto (\text{const } (\text{new-int } 32 \ (0)))$ 
  when (stamp-expr  $n = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \text{ l h} \wedge \text{wf-stamp } n$ )
  apply (auto simp: Suc-lessI) unfolding size.simps

```

by (metis (no-types) val-and-commute ConstantExpr IntVal0 Value.inject(1)  
evalDet wf-stamp-def  
eval-bits-1-64 new-int.simps validDefIntConst valid-int wf-value-def AndSelf-  
Val)

**optimization** AndSelf2:  $\text{exp}[n \ \& \ (\sim n)] \mapsto (\text{const } (\text{new-int } 32 \ (0)))$   
when (stamp-expr  $n = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ l \ h \wedge \text{wf-stamp } n$ )  
using AndSelf exp-and-commutative by auto

**lemma** NotXorToXorVal:  
assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } 32 \ xv$   
assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 32 \ yv$   
shows  $\text{val}[(\sim x) \oplus (\sim y)] = \text{val}[x \oplus y]$   
apply (auto simp: assms)  
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bit.xor-compl-left bit.xor-compl-right take-bit-xor  
word-not-not)

**lemma** NotXorToXorExp:  
assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ lx \ hx$   
assumes wf-stamp  $x$   
assumes stamp-expr  $y = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ ly \ hy$   
assumes wf-stamp  $y$   
shows  $\text{exp}[(\sim x) \oplus (\sim y)] \geq \text{exp}[x \oplus y]$   
apply auto  
subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \ p \ xa \ xb$   
proof -  
obtain  $xa$  where  $xa: [m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$   
using  $p$  by blast  
obtain  $xb$  where  $xb: [m,p] \vdash y \mapsto xb$   
using  $p$  by blast  
then have  $a: \text{val}[(\sim xa) \oplus (\sim xb)] = \text{val}[xa \oplus xb]$   
by (metis assms valid-int wf-stamp-def  $xa \ xb \ \text{NotXorToXorVal}$ )  
then show ?thesis  
by (metis BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps(8) evalDet  $p(1,2,4) \ xa \ xb$ )  
qed  
done

**optimization** NotXorToXor:  $\text{exp}[(\sim x) \oplus (\sim y)] \mapsto (x \oplus y)$   
when (stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ lx \ hx \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x$ )  $\wedge$   
(stamp-expr  $y = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ ly \ hy \wedge \text{wf-stamp } y$ )  
using NotXorToXorExp by simp

end

— New optimisations - submitted, not added into Graal yet —

**context** stamp-mask  
**begin**

```

lemma ExpIntBecomesIntValArbitrary:
  assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $x$ 
  assumes valid-value  $v$  (IntegerStamp  $b \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ )
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v$ 
  shows  $\exists xv. v = \text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv$ 
  using assms by (simp add: IRTreeEvalThms.valid-value-elim(3))

lemma OrGeneralization:
  assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ 
  assumes stamp-expr  $y = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ } yl \text{ } yh$ 
  assumes stamp-expr  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ } el \text{ } eh$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $x$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $y$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $\text{exp}[x \mid y]$ 
  assumes (or ( $\downarrow x$ ) ( $\downarrow y$ )) = not 0
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[(\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \text{ } (\text{not } 0)))]$ 
  using assms apply auto
  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \text{ } p \text{ } xv \text{ } yv$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } xv$ 
    by (metis  $p(1,3,9)$  valid-int wf-stamp-def)
    obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv$ 
    by (metis  $p(2,4,10)$  valid-int wf-stamp-def)
    obtain  $ev$  where  $ev: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \mid y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } ev$ 
    by (metis BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps(7) unfold-binary  $p(5,9,10,11)$  valid-int
      wf-stamp-def
      assms(3))
    then have rhsWf: wf-value (new-int  $b$  (not 0))
    by (metis eval-bits-1-64 new-int.simps new-int-take-bits validDefIntConst
      wf-value-def)
    then have rhs: (new-int  $b$  (not 0)) = val[IntVal  $b \text{ } xv \mid \text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv$ ]
    using assms word-ao-absorbs(1)
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) bit.de-Morgan-conj word-bw-comms(2) xv
      down-spec
      word-not-not yv bit.disj-conj-distrib intval-or.simps(1) new-int-bin.simps
      ucast-id
      or.right-neutral)
    then have notMaskEq: (new-int  $b$  (not 0)) = (new-int  $b$  (mask  $b$ ))
    by auto
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis neg-one.elims neg-one-value  $p(9,10)$  rhsWf unfold-const evalDet  $xv$ 
       $yv$  rhs)
    qed
  done
end

```



```

phase TacticSolving
  terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma constEvalIsConst:
  assumes wf-value n
  shows  $[m,p] \vdash \text{exp}[(\text{const } (n))] \mapsto n$ 
  by (simp add: assms IRTreeEval.evaltree.ConstantExpr)

```

```

lemma ExpAddCommute:
   $\text{exp}[x + y] \geq \text{exp}[y + x]$ 
  by (auto simp add: Values.intval-add-sym)

```

```

lemma AddNotVal:
  assumes  $n = \text{IntVal } bv \ v$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[n + (\sim n)] = \text{new-int } bv \ (\text{not } 0)$ 
  by (auto simp: assms)

```

```

lemma AddNotExp:
  assumes stamp-expr n = IntegerStamp b l h
  assumes wf-stamp n
  shows  $\text{exp}[n + (\sim n)] \geq \text{exp}[(\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ (\text{not } 0)))]$ 
  apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p x xa
  proof -
    have xaDef:  $[m,p] \vdash n \mapsto xa$ 
    by (simp add: p)
    then have xaDef2:  $[m,p] \vdash n \mapsto x$ 
    by (simp add: p)
    then have  $xa = x$ 
    using p by (simp add: evalDet)
    then obtain xv where  $xv: xa = \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
    by (metis valid-int wf-stamp-def xaDef2 assms)
    have toVal:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{exp}[n + (\sim n)] \mapsto \text{val}[xa + (\sim xa)]$ 
    by (metis UnaryExpr bin-eval.simps(1) evalDet p unary-eval.simps(3) unfold-binary xaDef)
    have wfInt: wf-value ( $\text{new-int } b \ (\text{not } 0)$ )
    using validDefIntConst xaDef by (simp add: eval-bits-1-64 xv wf-value-def)
    have toValRHS:  $[m,p] \vdash \text{exp}[(\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ (\text{not } 0)))] \mapsto \text{new-int } b \ (\text{not } 0)$ 
    using wfInt by (simp add: constEvalIsConst)
    have isNeg1:  $\text{val}[xa + (\sim xa)] = \text{new-int } b \ (\text{not } 0)$ 
    by (simp add: xv)
    then show ?thesis
    using toValRHS by (simp add:  $\langle (xa::\text{Value}) = (x::\text{Value}) \rangle$ )
  qed
done

```



```

then have rhsVal: [m,p] ⊢ exp[(const (bool-to-val False))] ↦ val[bool-to-val
False]
by auto
then have valEq: val[intval-equals (¬xa) xa] = val[bool-to-val False]
using ValNeverEqNotSelf by (simp add: xv)
then show ?thesis
by (metis bool-to-val.simps(2) evalDet p(3,5) rhsVal xa)
qed
done

```

**optimization** *NeverEqNotSelf*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (\neg x) \ x] \mapsto$   
 $\text{exp}[(\text{const } (\text{bool-to-val False}))]$   
*when* (*stamp-expr*  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ xl \ xh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x$ )  
**apply** (simp add: Suc-lessI) **using** *ExpNeverNotSelf* **by** force

— New optimisations - not submitted / added into Graal yet —

**lemma** *BinXorFallThrough*:  
**shows**  $\text{bin}[(x \oplus y) = x] \longleftrightarrow \text{bin}[y = 0]$   
**by** (metis xor.assoc xor.left-neutral xor-self-eq)

**lemma** *valXorEqual*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } 32 \ xv$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] = \text{val}[\text{new-int } 32 \ 0]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (cases x; auto)

**lemma** *valXorAssoc*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } b \ xv$   
**assumes**  $y = \text{new-int } b \ yv$   
**assumes**  $z = \text{new-int } b \ zv$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y) \oplus z] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \oplus (y \oplus z)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y) \oplus z] = \text{val}[x \oplus (y \oplus z)]$   
**by** (simp add: xor.commute xor.left-commute *assms*)

**lemma** *valNeutral*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } b \ xv$   
**assumes**  $\text{val}[x \oplus (\text{new-int } b \ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[x \oplus (\text{new-int } b \ 0)] = \text{val}[x]$   
**using** *assms* **by** (auto; meson)

**lemma** *ValXorFallThrough*:  
**assumes**  $x = \text{new-int } b \ xv$   
**assumes**  $y = \text{new-int } b \ yv$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[\text{intval-equals } (x \oplus y) \ x] = \text{val}[\text{intval-equals } y \ (\text{new-int } b \ 0)]$   
**by** (simp add: *assms* BinXorFallThrough)

**lemma** *ValEqAssoc*:  
 $\text{val}[\text{intval-equals } x \ y] = \text{val}[\text{intval-equals } y \ x]$

```

apply (cases x; cases y; auto) by (metis (full-types) bool-to-val.simps)

lemma ExpEqAssoc:
  exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals x y] ≥ exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals y x]
by (auto simp add: ValEqAssoc)

lemma ExpXorBinEqCommute:
  exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x ⊕ y) y] ≥ exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals
(y ⊕ x) y]
using exp-xor-commutative mono-binary by blast

lemma ExpXorFallThrough:
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh
  assumes stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh
  assumes wf-stamp x
  assumes wf-stamp y
  shows exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x ⊕ y) x] ≥
    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals y (const (new-int b 0))]
using assms apply auto
subgoal premises p for m p xa xaa ya
proof -
  obtain b xv where xa: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ new-int b xv
  using intval-equals.elims
  by (metis new-int.simps eval-unused-bits-zero p(1,3,5) wf-stamp-def valid-int)
  obtain yv where ya: [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ new-int b yv
  by (metis Value.inject(1) wf-stamp-def p(1,2,3,4,8) eval-unused-bits-zero xa
new-int.simps
valid-int)
  then have wfVal: wf-value (new-int b 0)
  by (metis eval-bits-1-64 new-int.simps new-int-take-bits validDefIntConst
wf-value-def xa)
  then have eval: [m,p] ⊢ exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals y (const (new-int b
0))] ↦
    val[intval-equals (xa ⊕ ya) xa]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) ValXorFallThrough constEvalIsConst bin-eval.simps(13)
evalDet xa
p(5,6,7,8) unfold-binary ya)
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet new-int.elims p(1,3,5,7) take-bit-of-0 valid-value.simps(1)
wf-stamp-def xa)
  qed
done

lemma ExpXorFallThrough2:
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh
  assumes stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh
  assumes wf-stamp x
  assumes wf-stamp y
  shows exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x ⊕ y) y] ≥

```

```

    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals x (const (new-int b 0))]
  by (meson assms dual-order.trans ExpXorBinEqCommute ExpXorFallThrough)

optimization XorFallThrough1: exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x  $\oplus$  y) x]  $\mapsto$ 

    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals y (const (new-int b 0))]
  when (stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp x)  $\wedge$ 
    (stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp y)
  using ExpXorFallThrough by force

optimization XorFallThrough2: exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals x (x  $\oplus$  y)]  $\mapsto$ 

    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals y (const (new-int b 0))]
  when (stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp x)  $\wedge$ 
    (stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp y)
  using ExpXorFallThrough ExpEqAssoc by force

optimization XorFallThrough3: exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x  $\oplus$  y) y]  $\mapsto$ 

    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals x (const (new-int b 0))]
  when (stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp x)  $\wedge$ 
    (stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp y)
  using ExpXorFallThrough2 by force

optimization XorFallThrough4: exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals y (x  $\oplus$  y)]  $\mapsto$ 

    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals x (const (new-int b 0))]
  when (stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b xl xh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp x)  $\wedge$ 
    (stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp b yl yh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp y)
  using ExpXorFallThrough2 ExpEqAssoc by force

end

context stamp-mask
begin

lemma inEquivalence:
  assumes [m, p]  $\vdash$  y  $\mapsto$  IntVal b yv
  assumes [m, p]  $\vdash$  x  $\mapsto$  IntVal b xv
  shows (and ( $\uparrow$ x) yv) = ( $\uparrow$ x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (or ( $\uparrow$ x) yv) = yv
  by (metis word-ao-absorbs(3) word-ao-absorbs(4))

lemma inEquivalence2:
  assumes [m, p]  $\vdash$  y  $\mapsto$  IntVal b yv
  assumes [m, p]  $\vdash$  x  $\mapsto$  IntVal b xv
  shows (and ( $\uparrow$ x) ( $\downarrow$ y)) = ( $\uparrow$ x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (or ( $\uparrow$ x) ( $\downarrow$ y)) = ( $\downarrow$ y)
  by (metis word-ao-absorbs(3) word-ao-absorbs(4))

```

**lemma** *RemoveLHSOrMask*:

**assumes**  $(\text{and } (\uparrow x) (\downarrow y)) = (\uparrow x)$   
**assumes**  $(\text{or } (\uparrow x) (\downarrow y)) = (\downarrow y)$   
**shows**  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[y]$   
**using** *assms apply auto*  
**subgoal premises**  $p$  **for**  $m \ p \ v$   
**proof** –  
**obtain**  $b \ ev$  **where**  $\text{exp}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \mid y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ ev$   
**by** (*metis BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps(7) p(3,4,5) bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps*)  
**from**  $\text{exp}$  **obtain**  $yv$  **where**  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$   
**apply** (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width*) **by** *force+*  
**from**  $\text{exp}$  **obtain**  $xv$  **where**  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$   
**apply** (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width*) **by** *force+*  
**then have**  $yv = (\text{or } xv \ yv)$   
**using** *assms yv xv apply auto*  
**by** (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) down-spec ucast-id up-spec word-ao-absorbs(1)*)  
*word-or-not*  
*word-ao-equiv word-log-esimps(3) word-ao-dist word-ao-dist2*  
**then have**  $(\text{IntVal } b \ yv) = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \ xv) \mid (\text{IntVal } b \ yv)]$   
**apply** *auto using eval-unused-bits-zero yv by presburger*  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**by** (*metis p(3,4) evalDet xv yv*)  
**qed**  
**done**

**lemma** *RemoveRHSAAndMask*:

**assumes**  $(\text{and } (\uparrow x) (\downarrow y)) = (\uparrow x)$   
**assumes**  $(\text{or } (\uparrow x) (\downarrow y)) = (\downarrow y)$   
**shows**  $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \geq \text{exp}[x]$   
**using** *assms apply auto*  
**subgoal premises**  $p$  **for**  $m \ p \ v$   
**proof** –  
**obtain**  $b \ ev$  **where**  $\text{exp}: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ ev$   
**by** (*metis BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps(6) p(3,4,5) new-int.simps bin-eval-new-int*)  
**from**  $\text{exp}$  **obtain**  $yv$  **where**  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$   
**apply** (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width*) **by** *force+*  
**from**  $\text{exp}$  **obtain**  $xv$  **where**  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$   
**apply** (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width*) **by** *force+*  
**then have**  $\text{IntVal } b \ xv = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \ xv) \ \& \ (\text{IntVal } b \ yv)]$   
**apply** *auto*  
**by** (*smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) or.right-neutral not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero*)  
*p(1)*  
*bit.conj-cancel-right word-bw-comms(1) eval-unused-bits-zero yv word-bw-assocs(1)*  
*word-ao-absorbs(4) or-eq-not-not-and*  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**by** (*metis p(3,4) yv xv evalDet*)

qed  
done

**lemma** *ReturnZeroAndMask*:

assumes *stamp-expr*  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ xl \ xh$   
 assumes *stamp-expr*  $y = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ yl \ yh$   
 assumes *stamp-expr*  $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ el \ eh$   
 assumes *wf-stamp*  $x$   
 assumes *wf-stamp*  $y$   
 assumes *wf-stamp*  $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ y]$   
 assumes  $(\text{and } (\uparrow x) (\uparrow y)) = 0$   
 shows  $\text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \geq \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ 0)]$   
 using *assms* **apply** *auto*  
 subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \ p \ v$   
**proof** –  
 obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$   
 by (*metis* *valid-int wf-stamp-def* *assms*(2,5)  $p(2,4,10)$  *wf-stamp-def*)  
 obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$   
 by (*metis* *valid-int wf-stamp-def* *assms*(1,4)  $p(3,9)$  *wf-stamp-def*)  
 obtain  $ev$  where  $ev: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \ \& \ y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ ev$   
 by (*metis* *BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps*(6)  $p(5,9,10,11)$  *assms*(3) *valid-int wf-stamp-def*)  
 then have *wfVal*: *wf-value*  $(\text{new-int } b \ 0)$   
 by (*metis* *eval-bits-1-64 new-int.simps new-int-take-bits validDefIntConst wf-value-def*)  
 then have *lhsEq*:  $\text{IntVal } b \ ev = \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } b \ xv) \ \& \ (\text{IntVal } b \ yv)]$   
 by (*metis* *bin-eval.simps*(6)  $yv \ xv \ \text{evalDet } \text{exp} \ \text{unfold-binary}$ )  
 then have *newIntEquiv*:  $\text{new-int } b \ 0 = \text{IntVal } b \ ev$   
**apply** *auto* **by** (*smt* ( $z3$ )  $p(6)$  *eval-unused-bits-zero xv yv up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero*)  
 then have *isZero*:  $ev = 0$   
 by *auto*  
 then **show** *?thesis*  
 by (*metis* *evalDet lhsEq newIntEquiv*  $p(9,10)$  *unfold-const wfVal xv yv*)  
 qed  
 done

**end**

**phase** *TacticSolving*  
**terminating** *size*  
**begin**

**lemma** *binXorIsEqual*:

$\text{bin}[(x \oplus y) = (x \oplus z)] \longleftrightarrow \text{bin}[(y = z)]$   
**by** (*metis* (*no-types, opaque-lifting*) *BinXorFallThrough xor.left-commute xor-self-eq*)

```

lemma binXorIsDeterministic:
  assumes  $y \neq z$ 
  shows  $\text{bin}[x \oplus y] \neq \text{bin}[x \oplus z]$ 
  by (auto simp add: binXorIsEqual assms)

lemma ValXorSelfIsZero:
  assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] = \text{IntVal } b \ 0$ 
  by (simp add: assms)

lemma ValXorSelfIsZero2:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ xv$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x \oplus x] = \text{IntVal } b \ 0$ 
  by (simp add: assms)

lemma ValXorIsAssociative:
  assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } b \ yv$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y) \oplus y] = \text{val}[x \oplus (y \oplus y)]$ 
  by (auto simp add: word-bw-lcs(3) assms)

lemma ValXorIsAssociative2:
  assumes  $x = \text{new-int } b \ xv$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{new-int } b \ yv$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y) \oplus y] = \text{val}[x \oplus (y \oplus y)]$ 
  using ValXorIsAssociative by (simp add: assms)

lemma XorZeroIsSelf64:
  assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } 64 \ xv$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[x \oplus (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  shows  $\text{val}[x \oplus (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)] = x$ 
  using assms apply (cases x; auto)
  subgoal
  proof –
    have take-bit (LENGTH(64))  $xv = xv$ 
    unfolding Word.take-bit-length-eq by simp
    then show ?thesis
    by auto
  qed
done

lemma ValXorElimSelf64:
  assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } 64 \ xv$ 
  assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 \ yv$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[x \oplus y] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
  assumes  $\text{val}[y \oplus y] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 

```



```

shows val[x ⊕ (y ⊕ y)] = x
proof -
  have removeRhs: val[x ⊕ (y ⊕ y)] = val[x ⊕ (IntVal 64 0)]
  by (simp add: assms(2))
  then have XorZeroIsSelf: val[x ⊕ (IntVal 64 0)] = x
  using XorZeroIsSelf64 by (simp add: assms(1))
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: removeRhs)
qed

lemma ValXorIsReverse64:
  assumes x = IntVal 64 xv
  assumes y = IntVal 64 yv
  assumes z = IntVal 64 zv
  assumes z = val[x ⊕ y]
  assumes val[x ⊕ y] ≠ UndefVal
  assumes val[z ⊕ y] ≠ UndefVal
  shows val[z ⊕ y] = x
  using ValXorIsAssociative ValXorElimSelf64 assms(1,2,4,5) by force

lemma valXorIsEqual-64:
  assumes x = IntVal 64 xv
  assumes val[x ⊕ y] ≠ UndefVal
  assumes val[x ⊕ z] ≠ UndefVal
  shows val[intval-equals (x ⊕ y) (x ⊕ z)] = val[intval-equals y z]
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; cases z; auto)
  subgoal premises p for yv zv apply (cases (yv = zv); simp)
  subgoal premises p
  proof -
    have isFalse: bool-to-val (yv = zv) = bool-to-val False
    by (simp add: p)
    then have unfoldTakebityv: take-bit LENGTH(64) yv = yv
    using take-bit-length-eq by blast
    then have unfoldTakebitzv: take-bit LENGTH(64) zv = zv
    using take-bit-length-eq by blast
    then have unfoldTakebitrv: take-bit LENGTH(64) xv = xv
    using take-bit-length-eq by blast
    then have lhs: (xor (take-bit LENGTH(64) yv) (take-bit LENGTH(64) xv)) =
      xor (take-bit LENGTH(64) zv) (take-bit LENGTH(64) xv)) =
      (False)
    unfolding unfoldTakebityv unfoldTakebitzv unfoldTakebitrv
    by (simp add: binXorIsEqual word-bw-comms(3) p)
    then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: isFalse)
  qed
done
done
done

lemma ValXorIsDeterministic-64:

```

```

assumes  $x = \text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } xv$ 
assumes  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } yv$ 
assumes  $z = \text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } zv$ 
assumes  $\text{val}[x \oplus y] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
assumes  $\text{val}[x \oplus z] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
assumes  $yv \neq zv$ 
shows  $\text{val}[x \oplus y] \neq \text{val}[x \oplus z]$ 
by (smt (verit, best) ValXorElimSelf64 ValXorIsAssociative ValXorSelfIsZero
Value.distinct(1)
assms Value.inject(1) val-xor-commute valXorIsEqual-64)

```

**lemma** *ExpIntBecomesIntVal-64*:

```

assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ 
assumes wf-stamp  $x$ 
assumes valid-value  $v$  (IntegerStamp  $64 \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ )
assumes  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto v$ 
shows  $\exists xv. v = \text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } xv$ 
using assms by (simp add: IRTreeEvalThms.valid-value-elim(3))

```

**lemma** *expXorIsEqual-64*:

```

assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ } xl \text{ } xh$ 
assumes stamp-expr  $y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ } yl \text{ } yh$ 
assumes stamp-expr  $z = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ } zl \text{ } zh$ 
assumes wf-stamp  $x$ 
assumes wf-stamp  $y$ 
assumes wf-stamp  $z$ 
shows  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x \oplus y) (x \oplus z)] \geq$ 
 $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } y \text{ } z]$ 
using assms apply auto
subgoal premises  $p$  for  $m \text{ } p \text{ } x1 \text{ } y1 \text{ } x2 \text{ } z1$ 
proof –
obtain  $xVal$  where  $xVal: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xVal$ 
using  $p(8)$  by simp
obtain  $yVal$  where  $yVal: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yVal$ 
using  $p(9)$  by simp
obtain  $zVal$  where  $zVal: [m, p] \vdash z \mapsto zVal$ 
using  $p(12)$  by simp
obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: xVal = \text{IntVal } 64 \text{ } xv$ 
by (metis  $p(1) \text{ } p(4) \text{ } wf\text{-stamp-def } xVal \text{ } ExpIntBecomesIntVal-64$ )
then have rhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } y \text{ } z] \mapsto \text{val}[\text{intval-equals}$ 
 $yVal \text{ } zVal]$ 
by (metis BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps(13) evalDet  $p(7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) \text{ } valX-$ 
 $orIsEqual-64 \text{ } xVal$ 
 $yVal \text{ } zVal$ )
then show ?thesis
by (metis  $xv \text{ } evalDet \text{ } p(8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13) \text{ } valXorIsEqual-64 \text{ } xVal \text{ } yVal \text{ } zVal$ )
qed
done

```

**optimization** *XorIsEqual-64-1*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x \oplus y) (x \oplus z)] \mapsto$

$\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } y z]$   
 $\text{when } (\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ xl } xh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ yl } yh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } y) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } z = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ zl } zh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } z)$   
**using** *expXorIsEqual-64* **by** *force*

**optimization** *XorIsEqual-64-2*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x \oplus y) (z \oplus x)] \mapsto$

$\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } y z]$   
 $\text{when } (\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ xl } xh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ yl } yh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } y) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } z = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ zl } zh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } z)$   
**by** (*meson dual-order.trans mono-binary exp-xor-commutative expXorIsEqual-64*)

**optimization** *XorIsEqual-64-3*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (y \oplus x) (x \oplus z)] \mapsto$

$\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } y z]$   
 $\text{when } (\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ xl } xh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ yl } yh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } y) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } z = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ zl } zh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } z)$   
**by** (*meson dual-order.trans mono-binary exp-xor-commutative expXorIsEqual-64*)

**optimization** *XorIsEqual-64-4*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (y \oplus x) (z \oplus x)] \mapsto$

$\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } y z]$   
 $\text{when } (\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ xl } xh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ yl } yh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } y) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } z = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \text{ zl } zh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } z)$   
**by** (*meson dual-order.trans mono-binary exp-xor-commutative expXorIsEqual-64*)

**lemma** *unwrap-bool-to-val*:

**shows**  $(\text{bool-to-val } a = \text{bool-to-val } b) = (a = b)$   
**apply** *auto* **using** *bool-to-val.elims* **by** *fastforce+*

**lemma** *take-bit-size-eq*:

**shows**  $\text{take-bit } 64 \text{ } a = \text{take-bit } \text{LENGTH}(64) \text{ } (a::64 \text{ word})$   
**by** *auto*

**lemma** *xorZeroIsEq*:

$\text{bin}[(\text{xor } xv \text{ } yv) = 0] = \text{bin}[xv = yv]$   
**by** (*metis binXorIsEqual xor-self-eq*)

**lemma** *valXorEqZero-64*:  
**assumes**  $\text{val}[(x \oplus y)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$   
**assumes**  $x = \text{IntVal } 64 \ xv$   
**assumes**  $y = \text{IntVal } 64 \ yv$   
**shows**  $\text{val}[\text{intval-equals } (x \oplus y) ((\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)))] = \text{val}[\text{intval-equals } (x) (y)]$   
**using** *assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)*  
**unfolding** *unwrap-bool-to-val take-bit-size-eq Word.take-bit-length-eq* **by** (*simp add: xorZeroIsEq*)

**lemma** *expXorEqZero-64*:  
**assumes**  $\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \ xl \ xh$   
**assumes**  $\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \ yl \ yh$   
**assumes** *wf-stamp x*  
**assumes** *wf-stamp y*  
**shows**  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x \oplus y) (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)))] \geq$   
 $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x) (y)]$   
**using** *assms apply auto*  
**subgoal premises** *p* **for** *m p x1 y1*  
**proof** –  
**obtain** *xv* **where**  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$   
**using** *p* **by** *blast*  
**obtain** *yv* **where**  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$   
**using** *p* **by** *fast*  
**obtain** *xvv* **where**  $xvv: xv = \text{IntVal } 64 \ xvv$   
**by** (*metis p(1,3) wf-stamp-def xv ExpIntBecomesIntVal-64*)  
**obtain** *yvv* **where**  $yvv: yv = \text{IntVal } 64 \ yvv$   
**by** (*metis p(2,4) wf-stamp-def yv ExpIntBecomesIntVal-64*)  
**have** *rhs*:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x) (y)] \mapsto \text{val}[\text{intval-equals } xv \ yv]$   
**by** (*smt (z3) BinaryExpr ValEqAssoc ValXorSelfIsZero Value.distinct(1) bin-eval.simps(13) xvv evalDet p(5,6,7,8) valXorIsEqual-64 xv yv*)  
**then show** *?thesis*  
**by** (*metis evalDet p(6,7,8) valXorEqZero-64 xv xvv yv yvv*)  
**qed**  
**done**

**optimization** *XorEqZero-64*:  $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x \oplus y) (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)))] \mapsto$   
 $\text{exp}[\text{BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals } (x) (y)]$   
**when**  $(\text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \ xl \ xh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } x) \wedge$   
 $(\text{stamp-expr } y = \text{IntegerStamp } 64 \ yl \ yh \wedge \text{wf-stamp } y)$   
**using** *expXorEqZero-64* **by** *fast*

**lemma** *xorNeg1IsEq*:  
 $\text{bin}[(\text{xor } xv \ yv) = (\text{not } 0)] = \text{bin}[xv = \text{not } yv]$

```

using xorZeroIsEq by fastforce

lemma valXorEqNeg1-64:
  assumes val[(x ⊕ y)] ≠ UndefVal
  assumes x = IntVal 64 xv
  assumes y = IntVal 64 yv
  shows val[intval-equals (x ⊕ y) (IntVal 64 (not 0))] = val[intval-equals (x) (¬y)]
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
  unfolding unwrap-bool-to-val take-bit-size-eq Word.take-bit-length-eq using xorNeg1IsEq
by auto

lemma expXorEqNeg1-64:
  assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp 64 xl xh
  assumes stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp 64 yl yh
  assumes wf-stamp x
  assumes wf-stamp y
  shows exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x ⊕ y) (const (IntVal 64 (not 0)))]
  ≥
    exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x) (¬y)]
  using assms apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p x1 y1
  proof –
    obtain xv where xv: [m,p] ⊢ x ↦ xv
    using p by blast
    obtain yv where yv: [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ yv
    using p by fast
    obtain xvv where xvv: xv = IntVal 64 xvv
    by (metis p(1,3) wf-stamp-def xv ExpIntBecomesIntVal-64)
    obtain yvv where yvv: yv = IntVal 64 yvv
    by (metis p(2,4) wf-stamp-def yv ExpIntBecomesIntVal-64)
    obtain nyv where nyv: [m,p] ⊢ exp[(¬y)] ↦ nyv
    by (metis ValXorSelfIsZero2 Value.distinct(1) intval-not.simps(1) yv yvv
    intval-xor.simps(2)
    UnaryExpr unary-eval.simps(3))
    then have nyvEq: val[¬yv] = nyv
    using evalDet yv by fastforce
    obtain nyvv where nyvv: nyv = IntVal 64 nyvv
    using nyvEq intval-not.simps yvv by force
    have notUndef: val[intval-equals xv (¬yv)] ≠ UndefVal
    using bool-to-val.elims nyvEq nyvv xvv by auto
    have rhs: [m,p] ⊢ exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x) (¬y)] ↦ val[intval-equals
    xv (¬yv)]
    by (metis BinaryExpr bin-eval.simps(13) notUndef nyv nyvEq xv)
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis bit.compl-zero evalDet p(6,7,8) rhs valXorEqNeg1-64 xvv yvv xv yv)
  qed
done

optimization XorEqNeg1-64: exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x ⊕ y) (const

```

```

(IntVal 64 (not 0)))]  $\mapsto$ 
      exp[BinaryExpr BinIntegerEquals (x) ( $\neg$ y)]
      when (stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp 64 xl xh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp x)  $\wedge$ 
      (stamp-expr y = IntegerStamp 64 yl yh  $\wedge$  wf-stamp y)
    using expXorEqNeg1-64 apply auto sorry

end

end

theory ProofStatus
  imports
    AbsPhase
    AddPhase
    AndPhase
    ConditionalPhase
    MulPhase

    NegatePhase
    NewAnd
    NotPhase
    OrPhase
    ShiftPhase
    SignedDivPhase
    SignedRemPhase
    SubPhase
    TacticSolving
    XorPhase
  begin

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

  print-methods

  print-theorems

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

  export-phases  $\langle$ Full $\rangle$ 

end

```