

Unspecified Veriopt Theory

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1 Canonicalization Phase

```
theory Canonicalization
imports
  Proofs.IRGraphFrames
  Proofs.Stuttering
  Proofs.Bisimulation
  Proofs.Form

  Graph.Traversal
begin

inductive CanonicalizeConditional :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  negate-condition:
     $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ cond} = \text{LogicNegationNode flip} \rrbracket$ 
     $\Rightarrow$  CanonicalizeConditional  $g$  (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (ConditionalNode
    flip fb tb) |

  const-true:
     $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ cond} = \text{ConstantNode val};$ 
     $\text{val-to-bool val} \rrbracket$ 
     $\Rightarrow$  CanonicalizeConditional  $g$  (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (RefNode tb) |

  const-false:
     $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ cond} = \text{ConstantNode val};$ 
```

$\neg(\text{val-to-bool } \text{val})$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeConditional } g \text{ (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (RefNode fb) |}$

eq-branches:
 $\llbracket \text{tb} = \text{fb} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeConditional } g \text{ (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (RefNode tb) |}$

cond-eq:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ cond} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode tb fb} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeConditional } g \text{ (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (RefNode fb) |}$

condition-bounds-x:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ cond} = \text{IntegerLessThanNode tb fb};$
 $\quad \text{stpi-upper (stamp } g \text{ tb)} \leq \text{stpi-lower (stamp } g \text{ fb)} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeConditional } g \text{ (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (RefNode tb) |}$

condition-bounds-y:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ cond} = \text{IntegerLessThanNode fb tb};$
 $\quad \text{stpi-upper (stamp } g \text{ fb)} \leq \text{stpi-lower (stamp } g \text{ tb)} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeConditional } g \text{ (ConditionalNode cond tb fb) (RefNode tb) |}$

inductive *CanonicalizeAdd* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*

for *g* **where**

add-both-const:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ x} = \text{ConstantNode c-1};$
 $\quad \text{kind } g \text{ y} = \text{ConstantNode c-2};$
 $\quad \text{val} = \text{intval-add c-1 c-2} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \text{ (AddNode x y) (ConstantNode val) |}$

add-xzero:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ x} = \text{ConstantNode c-1};$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ y)});$
 $\quad \text{c-1} = (\text{IntVal 32 0}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \text{ (AddNode x y) (RefNode y) |}$

add-yzero:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ x)});$
 $\quad \text{kind } g \text{ y} = \text{ConstantNode c-2};$
 $\quad \text{c-2} = (\text{IntVal 32 0}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \text{ (AddNode x y) (RefNode x) |}$

add-xsub:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{SubNode } a \ y \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \ (\text{AddNode } x \ y) \ (\text{RefNode } a) \mid \end{aligned}$$

add-ysub:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ y = \text{SubNode } a \ x \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \ (\text{AddNode } x \ y) \ (\text{RefNode } a) \mid \end{aligned}$$

add-xnegate:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ nx = \text{NegateNode } x \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \ (\text{AddNode } nx \ y) \ (\text{SubNode } y \ x) \mid \end{aligned}$$

add-ynegate:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ ny = \text{NegateNode } y \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \ (\text{AddNode } x \ ny) \ (\text{SubNode } x \ y) \end{aligned}$$

inductive *CanonicalizeIf* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*

for *g* **where**

trueConst:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{cond} = \text{ConstantNode } \text{condv}; \\ & \quad \text{val-to-bool } \text{condv} \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeIf } g \ (\text{IfNode } \text{cond } tb \ fb) \ (\text{RefNode } tb) \mid \end{aligned}$$

falseConst:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{cond} = \text{ConstantNode } \text{condv}; \\ & \quad \neg(\text{val-to-bool } \text{condv}) \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeIf } g \ (\text{IfNode } \text{cond } tb \ fb) \ (\text{RefNode } fb) \mid \end{aligned}$$

eqBranch:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \ \text{cond})); \\ & \quad tb = fb \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeIf } g \ (\text{IfNode } \text{cond } tb \ fb) \ (\text{RefNode } tb) \mid \end{aligned}$$

eqCondition:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{cond} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ x \rrbracket \\ & \implies \text{CanonicalizeIf } g \ (\text{IfNode } \text{cond } tb \ fb) \ (\text{RefNode } tb) \end{aligned}$$

inductive *CanonicalizeBinaryArithmeticNode* :: *ID* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

add-const-fold:
 $\llbracket op = \text{kind } g \text{ op-id};$
 $\text{is-AddNode } op;$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ (ir-x op)} = \text{ConditionalNode cond tb fb};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ tb} = \text{ConstantNode c-1};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ fb} = \text{ConstantNode c-2};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ (ir-y op)} = \text{ConstantNode c-3};$
 $tv = \text{intval-add c-1 c-3};$
 $fv = \text{intval-add c-2 c-3};$
 $g' = \text{replace-node tb } ((\text{ConstantNode tv}), \text{constantAsStamp tv}) \text{ } g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node fb } ((\text{ConstantNode fv}), \text{constantAsStamp fv}) \text{ } g';$
 $g''' = \text{replace-node op-id (kind } g \text{ (ir-x op), meet (constantAsStamp tv) (constantAsStamp fv)) } g'' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeBinaryArithmeticNode op-id } g \text{ } g'''$

inductive *CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode*
 \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**

add-ids-ordered:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ y)});$
 $((\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ x)}) \vee (x > y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (AddNode x y) (AddNode y x) } |$

and-ids-ordered:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ y)});$
 $((\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ x)}) \vee (x > y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (AndNode x y) (AndNode y x) } |$

int-equals-ids-ordered:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ y)});$
 $((\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ x)}) \vee (x > y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode x y) (IntegerEqualsNode y x) } |$

mul-ids-ordered:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ y)});$
 $((\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ x)}) \vee (x > y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (MulNode x y) (MulNode y x) } |$

or-ids-ordered:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ y)});$
 $((\text{is-ConstantNode (kind } g \text{ x)}) \vee (x > y)) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (OrNode } x \ y) \text{ (OrNode } y \ x) \mid$

xor-ids-ordered:
 $\llbracket \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y));$
 $\quad ((\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x)) \vee (x > y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (XorNode } x \ y) \text{ (XorNode } y \ x) \mid$

add-swap-const-first:
 $\llbracket \text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x);$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (AddNode } x \ y) \text{ (AddNode } y \ x) \mid$

and-swap-const-first:
 $\llbracket \text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x);$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (AndNode } x \ y) \text{ (AndNode } y \ x) \mid$

int-equals-swap-const-first:
 $\llbracket \text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x);$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode } x \ y)$
 $\text{(IntegerEqualsNode } y \ x) \mid$

mul-swap-const-first:
 $\llbracket \text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x);$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (MulNode } x \ y) \text{ (MulNode } y \ x) \mid$

or-swap-const-first:
 $\llbracket \text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x);$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (OrNode } x \ y) \text{ (OrNode } y \ x) \mid$

xor-swap-const-first:
 $\llbracket \text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ x);$
 $\quad \neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (kind \ g \ y)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeCommutativeBinaryArithmeticNode } g \text{ (XorNode } x \ y) \text{ (XorNode } y \ x)$

inductive *CanonicalizeSub* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**

sub-same:

$\llbracket x = y;$
 $\text{stamp } g \ x = (\text{IntegerStamp } b \ l \ h) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } x \ y) \ (\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)) \mid$

sub-both-const:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\text{kind } g \ y = \text{ConstantNode } c-2;$
 $\text{val} = \text{intval-sub } c-1 \ c-2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } x \ y) \ (\text{ConstantNode } \text{val}) \mid$

sub-left-add1:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{left} = \text{AddNode } a \ b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } \text{left} \ b) \ (\text{RefNode } a) \mid$

sub-left-add2:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{left} = \text{AddNode } a \ b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } \text{left} \ a) \ (\text{RefNode } b) \mid$

sub-left-sub:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{left} = \text{SubNode } a \ b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } \text{left} \ a) \ (\text{NegateNode } b) \mid$

sub-right-add1:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{AddNode } a \ b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } a \ \text{right}) \ (\text{NegateNode } b) \mid$

sub-right-add2:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{AddNode } a \ b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } b \ \text{right}) \ (\text{NegateNode } a) \mid$

sub-right-sub:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{AddNode } a \ b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } a \ \text{right}) \ (\text{RefNode } a) \mid$

sub-yzero:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ y = \text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } - \ 0) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \ (\text{SubNode } x \ y) \ (\text{RefNode } x) \mid$

sub-xzero:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } - \ 0) \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \text{ (SubNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (NegateNode } y) \mid$

sub-y-negate:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } nb = \text{NegateNode } b \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \text{ (SubNode } a \text{ } nb) \text{ (AddNode } a \text{ } b)$

inductive *CanonicalizeMul* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*

for *g* **where**

mul-both-const:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } x = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ } y = \text{ConstantNode } c-2;$
 $\text{val} = \text{intval-mul } c-1 \text{ } c-2 \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ (MulNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (ConstantNode } \text{val}) \mid$

mul-xzero:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } x = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ } y));$
 $c-1 = (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } 0) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ (MulNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (ConstantNode } c-1) \mid$

mul-yzero:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } y = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ } x));$
 $c-1 = (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } 0) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ (MulNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (ConstantNode } c-1) \mid$

mul-xone:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } x = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ } y));$
 $c-1 = (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } 1) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ (MulNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (RefNode } y) \mid$

mul-yone:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } y = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ } x));$
 $c-1 = (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } 1) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ (MulNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (RefNode } x) \mid$

mul-xnegate:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } x = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \text{ } y));$
 $c-1 = (\text{IntVal } b \text{ } (-1)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ (MulNode } x \text{ } y) \text{ (NegateNode } y) \mid$

mul-ynegate:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ } y = \text{ConstantNode } c-1;$

$\neg(\text{is-ConstantNode } (\text{kind } g \ x));$
 $c-1 = (\text{IntVal } b \ (-1))$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \ (\text{MulNode } x \ y) \ (\text{NegateNode } x)$

inductive *CanonicalizeAbs* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**
abs-abs:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = (\text{AbsNode } y) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeAbs } g \ (\text{AbsNode } x) \ (\text{AbsNode } y) \mid$

abs-negate:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ nx = (\text{NegateNode } x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeAbs } g \ (\text{AbsNode } nx) \ (\text{AbsNode } x)$

inductive *CanonicalizeNegate* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**
negate-const:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ nx = (\text{ConstantNode } val);$
 $\text{val} = (\text{IntVal } b \ v);$
 $\text{neg-val} = \text{intval-sub } (\text{IntVal } b \ 0) \ \text{val} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeNegate } g \ (\text{NegateNode } nx) \ (\text{ConstantNode } \text{neg-val}) \mid$

negate-negate:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ nx = (\text{NegateNode } x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeNegate } g \ (\text{NegateNode } nx) \ (\text{RefNode } x) \mid$

negate-sub:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ sub = (\text{SubNode } x \ y);$
 $\text{stamp } g \ sub = (\text{IntegerStamp } - \ -) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeNegate } g \ (\text{NegateNode } sub) \ (\text{SubNode } y \ x)$

inductive *CanonicalizeNot* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**
not-const:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ nx = (\text{ConstantNode } val);$
 $\text{neg-val} = \text{bool-to-val } (\neg(\text{val-to-bool } val)) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeNot } g \ (\text{NotNode } nx) \ (\text{ConstantNode } \text{neg-val}) \mid$

not-not:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ nx = (\text{NotNode } x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeNot } g \ (\text{NotNode } nx) \ (\text{RefNode } x)$

inductive *CanonicalizeAnd* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**
and-same:
 $\llbracket x = y \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeAnd* *g* (*AndNode* *x* *y*) (*RefNode* *x*) |

and-xtrue:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{ConstantNode } val; \text{val-to-bool } val \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeAnd* *g* (*AndNode* *x* *y*) (*RefNode* *y*) |

and-ytrue:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ y = \text{ConstantNode } val; \text{val-to-bool } val \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeAnd* *g* (*AndNode* *x* *y*) (*RefNode* *x*) |

and-xfalse:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{ConstantNode } val; \neg(\text{val-to-bool } val) \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeAnd* *g* (*AndNode* *x* *y*) (*ConstantNode* *val*) |

and-yfalse:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ y = \text{ConstantNode } val; \neg(\text{val-to-bool } val) \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeAnd* *g* (*AndNode* *x* *y*) (*ConstantNode* *val*)

inductive *CanonicalizeOr* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**
or-same:
 $\llbracket x = y \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeOr* *g* (*OrNode* *x* *y*) (*RefNode* *x*) |

or-xtrue:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{ConstantNode } val; \text{val-to-bool } val \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeOr* *g* (*OrNode* *x* *y*) (*ConstantNode* *val*) |

or-ytrue:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ y = \text{ConstantNode } val; \text{val-to-bool } val \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeOr* *g* (*OrNode* *x* *y*) (*ConstantNode* *val*) |

or-xfalse:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ x = \text{ConstantNode } val; \neg(\text{val-to-bool } val) \rrbracket$
 \Rightarrow *CanonicalizeOr* *g* (*OrNode* *x* *y*) (*RefNode* *y*) |

or-yfalse:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ y = \text{ConstantNode } \text{val};$
 $\neg(\text{val-to-bool } \text{val}) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeOr } g \ (\text{OrNode } x \ y) \ (\text{RefNode } x)$

inductive *CanonicalizeDeMorgansLaw* :: *ID* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

de-morgan-or-to-and:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{nid} = \text{OrNode } nx \ ny;$
 $\text{kind } g \ nx = \text{NotNode } x;$
 $\text{kind } g \ ny = \text{NotNode } y;$
 $\text{new-add-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } \text{new-add-id} \ ((\text{AddNode } x \ y), (\text{IntegerStamp } 1 \ 0 \ 1)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node } \text{nid} \ ((\text{NotNode } \text{new-add-id}), (\text{IntegerStamp } 1 \ 0 \ 1)) \ g' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeDeMorgansLaw } \text{nid } g \ g'' \mid$

de-morgan-and-to-or:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{nid} = \text{AndNode } nx \ ny;$
 $\text{kind } g \ nx = \text{NotNode } x;$
 $\text{kind } g \ ny = \text{NotNode } y;$
 $\text{new-add-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node } \text{new-add-id} \ ((\text{OrNode } x \ y), (\text{IntegerStamp } 1 \ 0 \ 1)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node } \text{nid} \ ((\text{NotNode } \text{new-add-id}), (\text{IntegerStamp } 1 \ 0 \ 1)) \ g' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeDeMorgansLaw } \text{nid } g \ g'' \mid$

inductive *CanonicalizeIntegerEquals* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**

int-equals-same-node:
 $\llbracket x = y \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \ (\text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ y) \ (\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 1)) \mid$

int-equals-distinct:
 $\llbracket \text{alwaysDistinct } (\text{stamp } g \ x) \ (\text{stamp } g \ y) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \ (\text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ y) \ (\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \mid$

int-equals-add-first-both-same:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{left} = \text{AddNode } x \ y;$
 $\text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{AddNode } x \ z \rrbracket$

$\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode left right) (IntegerEqualsNode } y \text{ z) } |$

int-equals-add-first-second-same:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{AddNode } x \text{ y};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ right} = \text{AddNode } z \text{ x} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode left right) (IntegerEqualsNode } y \text{ z) } |$

int-equals-add-second-first-same:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{AddNode } y \text{ x};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ right} = \text{AddNode } x \text{ z} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode left right) (IntegerEqualsNode } y \text{ z) } |$

int-equals-add-second-both--same:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{AddNode } y \text{ x};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ right} = \text{AddNode } z \text{ x} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode left right) (IntegerEqualsNode } y \text{ z) } |$

int-equals-sub-first-both-same:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{SubNode } x \text{ y};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ right} = \text{SubNode } x \text{ z} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode left right) (IntegerEqualsNode } y \text{ z) } |$

int-equals-sub-second-both-same:

$\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{SubNode } y \text{ x};$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ right} = \text{SubNode } z \text{ x} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ (IntegerEqualsNode left right) (IntegerEqualsNode } y \text{ z) } |$

inductive *CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph* :: *ID* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

int-equals-rewrite:

$\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEquals } g \text{ node node';}$
 $\text{node} = \text{kind } g \text{ nid};$
 $g' = \text{replace-node nid (node', stamp } g \text{ nid) } g \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \text{ g' } |$

int-equals-left-contains-right1:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode left } x;$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{AddNode } x \text{ } y;$
 $\text{const-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node const-id } ((\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)), \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node const-id } ((\text{IntegerEqualsNode } y \ \text{const-id}), \text{stamp } g \ \text{nid}) \ g'$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \ g'' \mid$

int-equals-left-contains-right2:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode left } y;$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ left} = \text{AddNode } x \text{ } y;$
 $\text{const-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node const-id } ((\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)), \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node const-id } ((\text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ \text{const-id}), \text{stamp } g \ \text{nid}) \ g'$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \ g'' \mid$

int-equals-right-contains-left1:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ \text{right};$
 $\text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{AddNode } x \text{ } y;$
 $\text{const-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node const-id } ((\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)), \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node const-id } ((\text{IntegerEqualsNode } y \ \text{const-id}), \text{stamp } g \ \text{nid}) \ g'$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \ g'' \mid$

int-equals-right-contains-left2:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode } y \ \text{right};$
 $\text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{AddNode } x \text{ } y;$
 $\text{const-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node const-id } ((\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)), \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node const-id } ((\text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ \text{const-id}), \text{stamp } g \ \text{nid}) \ g'$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \ g'' \mid$

int-equals-left-contains-right3:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode left } x;$
 $\text{kind } g \ \text{left} = \text{SubNode } x \text{ } y;$
 $\text{const-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$

$g' = \text{add-node const-id } ((\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)), \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node const-id } ((\text{IntegerEqualsNode } y \ \text{const-id}), \text{stamp } g \ \text{nid}) \ g'$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \ g'' \mid$

int-equals-right-contains-left3:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \ \text{nid} = \text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ \text{right};$
 $\text{kind } g \ \text{right} = \text{SubNode } x \ y;$
 $\text{const-id} = \text{nextNid } g;$
 $g' = \text{add-node const-id } ((\text{ConstantNode } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)), \text{constantAsStamp } (\text{IntVal } 1 \ 0)) \ g;$
 $g'' = \text{replace-node const-id } ((\text{IntegerEqualsNode } y \ \text{const-id}), \text{stamp } g \ \text{nid}) \ g'$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizeIntegerEqualsGraph nid } g \ g''$

inductive *CanonicalizationStep* :: *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *IRNode* \Rightarrow *bool*
for *g* **where**
ConditionalNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeConditional } g \ \text{node} \ \text{node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \ \text{node} \ \text{node}' \mid$

AddNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeAdd } g \ \text{node} \ \text{node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \ \text{node} \ \text{node}' \mid$

IfNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeIf } g \ \text{node} \ \text{node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \ \text{node} \ \text{node}' \mid$

SubNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeSub } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}' \mid$

MulNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeMul } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}' \mid$

AndNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeAnd } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}' \mid$

OrNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeOr } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}' \mid$

AbsNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeAbs } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}' \mid$

NotNode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeNot } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}' \mid$

Negatenode:
 $\llbracket \text{CanonicalizeNegate } g \text{ node node}' \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{CanonicalizationStep } g \text{ node node}'$

code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeConditional* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeAdd* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeIf* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeSub* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeMul* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeAnd* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeOr* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeAbs* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeNot* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizeNegate* .
code-pred (*modes*: $i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) *CanonicalizationStep* .

type-synonym *CanonicalizationAnalysis* = *bool option*

fun *analyse* :: (*ID* \times *Seen* \times *CanonicalizationAnalysis*) \Rightarrow *CanonicalizationAnalysis*
where
analyse *i* = *None*

inductive *CanonicalizationPhase*

$:: IRGraph \Rightarrow (ID \times Seen \times CanonicalizationAnalysis) \Rightarrow IRGraph \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

— Can do a step and optimise for the current node

$\llbracket Step\ analyse\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ (Some\ (nid',\ seen',\ i'));$
CanonicalizationStep *g* (*kind g nid*) *node*;

g' = *replace-node nid (node, stamp g nid) g*;

CanonicalizationPhase g' (nid', seen', i') g' \rrbracket
 $\implies CanonicalizationPhase\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ g'' \mid$

— Can do a step, matches whether optimised or not causing non-determinism We need to find a way to negate ConditionalEliminationStep

$\llbracket Step\ analyse\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ (Some\ (nid',\ seen',\ i'));$

CanonicalizationPhase g (nid', seen', i') g \rrbracket
 $\implies CanonicalizationPhase\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ g' \mid$

$\llbracket Step\ analyse\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ None;$

Some nid' = pred g nid;

seen' = {nid} \cup seen;

CanonicalizationPhase g (nid', seen', i) g \rrbracket
 $\implies CanonicalizationPhase\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ g' \mid$

$\llbracket Step\ analyse\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ None;$

None = pred g nid \rrbracket

$\implies CanonicalizationPhase\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ g$

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

type-synonym *Trace* = *IRNode list*

inductive *CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace*

$:: IRGraph \Rightarrow (ID \times Seen \times CanonicalizationAnalysis) \Rightarrow IRGraph \Rightarrow Trace \Rightarrow Trace \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

— Can do a step and optimise for the current node

$\llbracket Step\ analyse\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ (Some\ (nid',\ seen',\ i'));$
CanonicalizationStep *g* (*kind g nid*) *node*;

g' = *replace-node nid (node, stamp g nid) g*;

CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace g' (nid', seen', i') g'' (kind g nid # t) t' \rrbracket
 $\implies CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ i)\ g''\ t\ t' \mid$

— Can do a step, matches whether optimised or not causing non-determinism We need to find a way to negate ConditionalEliminationStep

```

[[Step analyse g (nid, seen, i) (Some (nid', seen', i'))];

CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace g (nid', seen', i') g' (kind g nid # t) t' ]]
==> CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace g (nid, seen, i) g' t t' |

[[Step analyse g (nid, seen, i) None;
  Some nid' = pred g nid;
  seen' = {nid} ∪ seen;
  CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace g (nid', seen', i) g' (kind g nid # t) t' ]]
==> CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace g (nid, seen, i) g' t t' |

[[Step analyse g (nid, seen, i) None;
  None = pred g nid]]
==> CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace g (nid, seen, i) g t t

code-pred (modes: i ⇒ i ⇒ o ⇒ i ⇒ o ⇒ bool) CanonicalizationPhaseWithTrace
.

end
theory
  CanonicalizationProofs
imports
  Canonicalization
begin

lemma CanonicalizeConditionalProof:
  assumes CanonicalizeConditional g before after
  assumes wff-graph g ∧ wff-stamps g ∧ wff-values g
  assumes g m ⊢ before ↦ res
  assumes g m ⊢ after ↦ res'
  shows res = res'
  using assms(1) assms
proof (induct rule: CanonicalizeConditional.induct)
  case (negate-condition g cond flip tb fb)
  obtain condv where condv: g m ⊢ kind g cond ↦ IntVal 1 condv
  using negate-condition.prem(3) by blast
  then obtain flipv where flipv: g m ⊢ kind g flip ↦ IntVal 1 flipv
  by (metis LogicNegationNodeE negate-condition.hyps)
  have invert: condv = 0 ⟷ (NOT flipv) = 0
  using eval.LogicNegationNode condv flipv
  by (metis Value.inject(1) evalDet negate-condition.hyps)
  obtain tbval where tbval: g m ⊢ kind g tb ↦ tbval
  using negate-condition.prem(3) by blast
  obtain fbval where fbval: g m ⊢ kind g fb ↦ fbval
  using negate-condition.prem(3) by blast
  show ?case proof (cases condv = 0)

```



```

case True
have flipv  $\neq$  0
  using eval.LogicNegationNode condv flipv
  using True evalDet negate-condition.hyps by fastforce
then have fbval = res
  using eval.ConditionalNode tbval fbval flipv negate-condition
by (smt (verit, del-insts) ConditionalNodeE True Value.inject(1) condv evalDet)
then show ?thesis
  by (smt (verit, best) ConditionalNodeE True Value.inject(1) bit.compl-zero
evalDet fbval flipv invert negate-condition.premis(4))
next
case False
have flipv-range: flipv  $\in$  {0, 1}
  using assms(2) flipv wff-value-bit-range sorry
have (NOT flipv)  $\neq$  0
  using False invert by fastforce
then have flipv  $\neq$  1
  using not-eq-complement sorry
then have flipv = 0
  using flipv-range by auto
then have tbval = res
  using eval.ConditionalNode tbval fbval flipv negate-condition
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) ConditionalNodeE False Value.inject(1) condv
evalDet)
then show ?thesis
  using (flipv = 0) evalDet flipv negate-condition.premis(4) tbval by fastforce
qed
next
case (const-true g cond val tb fb)
then show ?case
  using eval.RefNode evalDet by force
next
case (const-false g cond val tb fb)
then show ?case
  using eval.RefNode evalDet by force
next
case (eq-branches tb fb g cond)
then show ?case
  using eval.RefNode evalDet by force
next
case (cond-eq g cond tb fb)
then obtain condv where condv:  $g \ m \vdash \text{kind } g \ \text{cond} \mapsto \text{condv}$ 
  by blast
obtain tbval where tbval:  $g \ m \vdash \text{kind } g \ \text{tb} \mapsto \text{tbval}$ 
  using cond-eq.premis(3) by blast
obtain fbval where fbval:  $g \ m \vdash \text{kind } g \ \text{fb} \mapsto \text{fbval}$ 
  using cond-eq.premis(3) by blast
from cond-eq show ?case proof (cases val-to-bool condv)
case True

```

```

    have tbval = fbval using IntegerEqualsNodeE condv cond-eq(1)
    by (smt (z3) True bool-to-val.simps(2) evalDet fbval tbval val-to-bool.simps(1))
    then show ?thesis using cond-eq
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) ConditionalNodeE eval.RefNode evalDet fbval
    tbval)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
    by (smt (verit) ConditionalNodeE cond-eq.prem(3) cond-eq.prem(4) condv
    eval.RefNode evalDet val-to-bool.simps(1))
  qed
next
  case (condition-bounds-x g cond tb fb)
  obtain tbval b where tbval: g m ⊢ kind g tb ↦ IntVal b tbval
  using condition-bounds-x.prem(3) by blast
  obtain fbval b where fbval: g m ⊢ kind g fb ↦ IntVal b fbval
  using condition-bounds-x.prem(3) by blast
  have tbval ≤ fbval
  using condition-bounds-x.prem(2) tbval fbval condition-bounds-x.hyps(2) int-valid-range
  unfolding wff-stamps.simps
  by (smt (verit, best) Stamp.sel(2) Stamp.sel(3) Value.inject(1) eval-in-ids
  valid-value.elims(2) valid-value.simps(3))
  then have res = IntVal b tbval
  using ConditionalNodeE tbval fbval
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) IntegerLessThanNodeE Value.inject(1) bool-to-val.simps(1)
  condition-bounds-x.hyps(1) condition-bounds-x.prem(3) evalDet)
  then show ?case
  using condition-bounds-x.prem(3) eval.RefNode evalDet tbval
  using ConditionalNodeE Value.sel(1) condition-bounds-x.prem(4) by blast
next
  case (condition-bounds-y g cond fb tb)
  obtain tbval b where tbval: g m ⊢ kind g tb ↦ IntVal b tbval
  using condition-bounds-y.prem(3) by blast
  obtain fbval b where fbval: g m ⊢ kind g fb ↦ IntVal b fbval
  using condition-bounds-y.prem(3) by blast
  have tbval ≥ fbval
  using condition-bounds-y.prem(2) tbval fbval condition-bounds-y.hyps(2) int-valid-range
  unfolding wff-stamps.simps
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) Stamp.disc(2) boundsAlwaysOverlap eval-in-ids valid-value.elims(2)
  valid-value.simps(3))
  then have res = IntVal b tbval
  using ConditionalNodeE tbval fbval
  by (smt (verit) IntegerLessThanNodeE Value.inject(1) bool-to-val.simps(1)
  condition-bounds-y.hyps(1) condition-bounds-y.prem(3) evalDet)
  then show ?case
  using condition-bounds-y.prem(3) eval.RefNode evalDet tbval
  using ConditionalNodeE Value.sel(1) condition-bounds-y.prem(4) by blast
qed

```

```

lemma add-zero-32:
  assumes wff-value (IntVal 32 y)
  shows (IntVal 32 0) +* (IntVal 32 y) = (IntVal 32 y)
proof -
  have  $-(2^{31}) \leq y \wedge y < 2^{31}$ 
  using assms unfolding wff-value.simps by simp
  then show ?thesis unfolding intval-add.simps apply auto
  using  $\langle -(2^{31}) \leq y \wedge y < 2^{31} \rangle$  signed-take-bit-int-eq-self by blast
qed

```

```

lemma add-zero-64:
  assumes wff-value (IntVal 64 y)
  shows (IntVal 64 0) +* (IntVal 64 y) = (IntVal 64 y)
proof -
  have  $-(2^{63}) \leq y \wedge y < 2^{63}$ 
  using assms unfolding wff-value.simps by simp
  then show ?thesis unfolding intval-add.simps apply auto
  using  $\langle -(2^{63}) \leq y \wedge y < 2^{63} \rangle$  signed-take-bit-int-eq-self by blast
qed

```

```

lemma
  assumes wff-value (IntVal bc y)
  assumes  $bc \in \{32, 64\}$ 
  shows (IntVal bc 0) +* (IntVal bc y) = (IntVal bc y)
proof -
  have bounds:  $-(2^{(nat\ bc)-1}) \leq y \wedge y < 2^{(nat\ bc)-1}$ 
  using assms unfolding wff-value.simps by auto
  then show ?thesis unfolding intval-add.simps apply auto
  using bounds signed-take-bit-int-eq-self assms
  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma
  assumes wff-value (IntVal b x) ∧ wff-value (IntVal b y)
  shows ((IntVal b 0) -* (IntVal b x)) +* (IntVal b y) = (IntVal b y) -* (IntVal b x)
  using assms unfolding wff-value.simps by simp

```

```

lemma CanonicalizeAddProof:
  assumes CanonicalizeAdd g before after
  assumes wff-graph g ∧ wff-stamps g ∧ wff-values g
  assumes  $g\ m \vdash\ before \mapsto IntVal\ b\ res$ 
  assumes  $g\ m \vdash\ after \mapsto IntVal\ b'\ res'$ 
  shows  $res = res'$ 
proof -

```

```

obtain  $x\ y$  where  $addkind: before = AddNode\ x\ y$ 
  using  $CanonicalizeAdd.simps\ assms$  by  $auto$ 
from  $addkind$ 
obtain  $xval$  where  $xval: g\ m \vdash kind\ g\ x \mapsto xval$ 
  using  $assms(3)$  by  $blast$ 
from  $addkind$ 
obtain  $yval$  where  $yval: g\ m \vdash kind\ g\ y \mapsto yval$ 
  using  $assms(3)$  by  $blast$ 
have  $res: IntVal\ b\ res = intval-add\ xval\ yval$ 
  using  $assms(3)\ eval.AddNode$ 
  using  $addkind\ evalDet\ xval\ yval$  by  $presburger$ 
show  $?thesis$ 
  using  $assms\ addkind\ xval\ yval\ res$ 
proof ( $induct\ rule: CanonicalizeAdd.induct$ )
case ( $add-both-const\ x\ c-1\ y\ c-2\ val$ )
  then show  $?case$  using  $eval.ConstantNode$ 
    by ( $metis\ ConstantNodeE\ IRNode.inject(2)\ Value.inject(1)$ )
next
  case ( $add-xzero\ x\ c-1\ y$ )
  have  $xeval: g\ m \vdash kind\ g\ x \mapsto (IntVal\ 32\ 0)$ 
    by ( $simp\ add: ConstantNode\ add-xzero.hyps(1)\ add-xzero.hyps(3)$ )
  have  $yeval: g\ m \vdash kind\ g\ y \mapsto yval$ 
    using  $add-xzero.prem(4)\ yval$  by  $blast$ 
  have  $ywff: wff-value\ yval$ 
    using  $yeval\ add-xzero.prem(1)\ eval-in-ids\ wff-values.simps$  by  $blast$ 
  then have  $y: IntVal\ b'\ res' = yval$ 
    by ( $meson\ RefNodeE\ add-xzero.prem(3)\ evalDet\ yeval$ )
  then have  $bpBits: b' = 32$ 
    using  $ywff\ wff-int32$  by  $auto$ 
  then have  $res-val: IntVal\ b\ res = intval-add\ (IntVal\ 32\ 0)\ yval$ 
    using  $eval.AddNode\ eval.ConstantNode\ add-xzero(1,3,5)$ 
    using  $evalDet$  by ( $metis\ IRNode.inject(2)\ add-xzero.prem(4)\ res\ xval$ )
  then have  $bBits: b = 32$ 
    using  $ywff\ intval-add-bits\ bpBits\ y$  by  $force$ 
  then show  $?case$ 
    using  $eval.RefNode\ yval\ res-val\ ywff\ add32-0\ y$ 
    by ( $metis\ Value.inject(1)\ add-zero-32\ bpBits$ )
next
  case ( $add-yzero\ x\ y\ c-2$ )
  have  $yeval: g\ m \vdash kind\ g\ y \mapsto (IntVal\ 32\ 0)$ 
    by ( $simp\ add: ConstantNode\ add-yzero.hyps(2)\ add-yzero.hyps(3)$ )
  have  $xeval: g\ m \vdash kind\ g\ x \mapsto xval$ 
    using  $add-yzero.prem(4)\ xval$  by  $fastforce$ 
  then have  $xwff: wff-value\ xval$ 
    using  $yeval\ add-yzero.prem(1)\ eval-in-ids\ wff-values.simps$  by  $blast$ 
  then have  $y: IntVal\ b'\ res' = xval$ 
    by ( $meson\ RefNodeE\ add-yzero.prem(3)\ evalDet\ xeval$ )
  then have  $bpBits: b' = 32$ 
    using  $xwff\ wff-int32$  by  $auto$ 

```

```

then have IntVal b res = intval-add xval (IntVal 32 0)
  using eval.AddNode eval.ConstantNode add-yzero(2,3,5)
  using evalDet xeval by presburger
then have res: IntVal b res = intval-add (IntVal 32 0) xval
  by (simp add: intval-add-sym)
then have b = 32
  using xwff intval-add-bits bpBits y by force
then show ?case using eval.RefNode xval wff-int32 intval-add-bits
  by (metis Value.inject(1) res add-zero-32 xwff y)
next
  case (add-xsub x a y)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (add-ysub y a x)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (add-xnegate nx x y)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (add-ynegate ny y x)
  then show ?case sorry
qed
qed

```

```

lemma CanonicalizeSubProof:
  assumes CanonicalizeSub g before after
  assumes wff-stamps g
  assumes g m ⊢ before ↦ IntVal b1 res
  assumes g m ⊢ after ↦ IntVal b2 res'
  shows res = res'
  using assms proof (induct rule: CanonicalizeSub.induct)
  case (sub-same x y b l h)
  then show ?case sorry
  next
    case (sub-both-const x c-1 y c-2 val)
    then show ?case sorry
  next
    case (sub-left-add1 left a b)
    then show ?case sorry
  next
    case (sub-left-add2 left a b)
    then show ?case sorry
  next
    case (sub-left-sub left a b)
    then show ?case sorry
  next
    case (sub-right-add1 right a b)
    then show ?case sorry
  end

```

```

next
  case (sub-right-add2 right a b)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (sub-right-sub right a b)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (sub-yzero y uu x)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (sub-xzero x uv y)
  then show ?case sorry
next
  case (sub-y-negate nb b a)
  then show ?case sorry
qed

```

```

lemma CanonicalizeIfProof:
  fixes m::MapState and h::FieldRefHeap
  assumes kind g nid = before
  assumes CanonicalizeIf g before after
  assumes g' = replace-node nid (after, s) g
  assumes g ⊢ (nid, m, h) → (nid', m, h)
  shows nid | g ∼ g'
  using assms(2) assms
proof (induct rule: CanonicalizeIf.induct)
  case (trueConst cond condv tb fb)
  have gstep: g ⊢ (nid, m, h) → (tb, m, h)
  using ConstantNode IfNode trueConst.hyps(1) trueConst.hyps(2) trueConst.prem(1)
  using step.IfNode by presburger
  have g'step: g' ⊢ (nid, m, h) → (tb, m, h)
  using replace-node-lookup
  by (simp add: stepRefNode trueConst.prem(3))
  from gstep g'step show ?case
  using lockstep-strong-bisimulation assms(3) by simp
next
  case (falseConst cond condv tb fb)
  have gstep: g ⊢ (nid, m, h) → (fb, m, h)
  using ConstantNode IfNode falseConst.hyps(1) falseConst.hyps(2) falseConst.prem(1)
  using step.IfNode by presburger
  have g'step: g' ⊢ (nid, m, h) → (fb, m, h)
  using replace-node-lookup
  by (simp add: falseConst.prem(3) stepRefNode)
  from gstep g'step show ?case
  using lockstep-strong-bisimulation assms(3) by simp
next
  case (eqBranch cond tb fb)

```

```

have cval:  $\exists v. (g \ m \vdash \text{kind } g \ \text{cond} \mapsto v)$ 
  using IfNodeCond
  by (meson eqBranch.prems(1) eqBranch.prems(4))
then have gstep:  $g \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h)$ 
  using eqBranch(2,3) assms(4) IfNodeStepCases by blast
have g'step:  $g' \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h)$ 
  by (simp add: eqBranch.prems(3) stepRefNode)
from gstep g'step show ?thesis
  using lockstep-strong-bisimulation assms(3) by simp
next
  case (eqCondition cond x tb fb)
  have cval:  $\exists v. (g \ m \vdash \text{kind } g \ \text{cond} \mapsto v)$ 
    using IfNodeCond
    by (meson eqCondition.prems(1) eqCondition.prems(4))
  have gstep:  $g \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h)$ 
    using step.IfNode eval.IntegerEqualsNode
    by (smt (z3) IntegerEqualsNodeE bool-to-val.simps(1) cval eqCondition.hyps
eqCondition.prems(1) val-to-bool.simps(1))
  have g'step:  $g' \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h)$ 
    using replace-node-lookup
    using IRNode.simps(2114) eqCondition.prems(3) stepRefNode by presburger
  from gstep g'step show ?thesis
    using lockstep-strong-bisimulation assms(3) by simp
qed

```

end

2 Conditional Elimination Phase

theory *ConditionalElimination*

imports

Proofs.IRGraphFrames

Proofs.Stuttering

Proofs.Form

Proofs.Rewrites

Proofs.Bisimulation

begin

2.1 Individual Elimination Rules

We introduce a *TriState* as in the Graal compiler to represent when static analysis can tell us information about the value of a boolean expression. Unknown = No information can be inferred KnownTrue/KnownFalse = We can infer the expression will always be true or false.

datatype *TriState* = *Unknown* | *KnownTrue* | *KnownFalse*

The implies relation corresponds to the `LogicNode.implies` method from the compiler which attempts to infer when one logic nodes value can be inferred from a known logic node.

```
inductive implies :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  TriState  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (-  $\vdash$  - & -  $\hookrightarrow$  -) for g where
    eq-imp-less:
      g  $\vdash$  (IntegerEqualsNode x y) & (IntegerLessThanNode x y)  $\hookrightarrow$  KnownFalse |
    eq-imp-less-rev:
      g  $\vdash$  (IntegerEqualsNode x y) & (IntegerLessThanNode y x)  $\hookrightarrow$  KnownFalse |
    less-imp-rev-less:
      g  $\vdash$  (IntegerLessThanNode x y) & (IntegerLessThanNode y x)  $\hookrightarrow$  KnownFalse |
    less-imp-not-eq:
      g  $\vdash$  (IntegerLessThanNode x y) & (IntegerEqualsNode x y)  $\hookrightarrow$  KnownFalse |
    less-imp-not-eq-rev:
      g  $\vdash$  (IntegerLessThanNode x y) & (IntegerEqualsNode y x)  $\hookrightarrow$  KnownFalse |

    x-imp-x:
      g  $\vdash$  x & x  $\hookrightarrow$  KnownTrue |

    negate-false:
       $\llbracket g \vdash x \text{ \& } (kind\ g\ y) \hookrightarrow KnownTrue \rrbracket \implies g \vdash x \text{ \& } (LogicNegationNode\ y) \hookrightarrow KnownFalse$  |
    negate-true:
       $\llbracket g \vdash x \text{ \& } (kind\ g\ y) \hookrightarrow KnownFalse \rrbracket \implies g \vdash x \text{ \& } (LogicNegationNode\ y) \hookrightarrow KnownTrue$ 
```

Total relation over partial implies relation

```
inductive condition-implies :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode  $\Rightarrow$  TriState  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (-  $\vdash$  - & -  $\rightarrow$  -) for g where
     $\llbracket \neg(g \vdash a \text{ \& } b \hookrightarrow imp) \rrbracket \implies (g \vdash a \text{ \& } b \rightarrow Unknown)$  |
     $\llbracket (g \vdash a \text{ \& } b \hookrightarrow imp) \rrbracket \implies (g \vdash a \text{ \& } b \rightarrow imp)$ 
```

Proofs that the implies relation is correct with respect to the existing evaluation semantics.

```
lemma logic-negation-relation:
  assumes wff-values g
  assumes g m  $\vdash$  kind g y  $\mapsto$  val
  assumes kind g neg = LogicNegationNode y
  assumes g m  $\vdash$  kind g neg  $\mapsto$  invval
  shows val-to-bool val  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg(val\text{-to-bool}\ invval)$ 
proof -
  have wff-value val
    using assms(1) assms(2) eval-in-ids wff-values.elims(2)
    by meson
  have wff-value invval
    using assms(1,4) eval-in-ids wff-values.simps by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using assms eval.LogicNegationNode
```


by fastforce
qed

lemma *implies-valid*:

assumes *wff-graph* $g \wedge$ *wff-values* g
 assumes $g \vdash x \ \& \ y \rightarrow imp$
 assumes $g \ m \vdash x \mapsto v1$
 assumes $g \ m \vdash y \mapsto v2$
 shows $(imp = KnownTrue \rightarrow (val\text{-}to\text{-}bool \ v1 \rightarrow val\text{-}to\text{-}bool \ v2)) \wedge$
 $(imp = KnownFalse \rightarrow (val\text{-}to\text{-}bool \ v1 \rightarrow \neg(val\text{-}to\text{-}bool \ v2)))$
 (is $(?TP \rightarrow ?TC) \wedge (?FP \rightarrow ?FC)$)
 apply (intro conjI; rule impI)
 proof –
 assume *KnownTrue*: $?TP$
 show $?TC$ proof –
 have $s: g \vdash x \ \& \ y \hookrightarrow imp$
 using *KnownTrue* *assms*(2) *condition-implies.cases* by blast
 then show $?thesis$
 using *KnownTrue* *assms* proof (induct $x \ y \ imp$ rule: *implies.induct*)
 case (eq-imp-less $x \ y$)
 then show $?case$ by simp
 next
 case (eq-imp-less-rev $x \ y$)
 then show $?case$ by simp
 next
 case (less-imp-rev-less $x \ y$)
 then show $?case$ by simp
 next
 case (less-imp-not-eq $x \ y$)
 then show $?case$ by simp
 next
 case (less-imp-not-eq-rev $x \ y$)
 then show $?case$ by simp
 next
 case ($x\text{-}imp\text{-}x \ x1$)
 then show $?case$ using *evalDet*
 using *assms*(2,3) by blast
 next
 case (*negate-false* $x1$)
 then show $?case$ using *evalDet*
 using *assms*(2,3) by blast
 next
 case (*negate-true* $x \ y$)
 then show $?case$ using *logic-negation-relation*
 by fastforce
 qed
 qed
 next
 assume *KnownFalse*: $?FP$

```

show ?FC proof –
  have  $g \vdash x \ \& \ y \hookrightarrow \text{imp}$ 
  using KnownFalse assms(2) condition-implies.cases by blast
then show ?thesis
using assms KnownFalse proof (induct  $x \ y \ \text{imp}$  rule: implies.induct)
  case (eq-imp-less  $x \ y$ )
  obtain  $b \ xval$  where  $xval: g \vdash (\text{kind } g \ x) \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xval$ 
  using eq-imp-less.prem(3) by blast
  then obtain  $yval$  where  $yval: g \vdash (\text{kind } g \ y) \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yval$ 
  using eq-imp-less.prem(3)
  using evalDet by blast
  have egeval:  $g \vdash (\text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ y) \mapsto \text{bool-to-val}(xval = yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerEqualsNode
  using  $xval \ yval$  by blast
  have lesseval:  $g \vdash (\text{IntegerLessThanNode } x \ y) \mapsto \text{bool-to-val}(xval < yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerLessThanNode
  using  $xval \ yval$  by blast
  have  $xval = yval \longrightarrow \neg(xval < yval)$ 
  by blast
  then show ?case
  using egeval lesseval
  by (metis (full-types) eq-imp-less.prem(3) eq-imp-less.prem(4) bool-to-val.simp(2)
evalDet val-to-bool.simp(1))
  next
  case (eq-imp-less-rev  $x \ y$ )
  obtain  $b \ xval$  where  $xval: g \vdash (\text{kind } g \ x) \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xval$ 
  using eq-imp-less-rev.prem(3) by blast
  then obtain  $yval$  where  $yval: g \vdash (\text{kind } g \ y) \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yval$ 
  using eq-imp-less-rev.prem(3)
  using evalDet by blast
  have egeval:  $g \vdash (\text{IntegerEqualsNode } x \ y) \mapsto \text{bool-to-val}(xval = yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerEqualsNode
  using  $xval \ yval$  by blast
  have lesseval:  $g \vdash (\text{IntegerLessThanNode } y \ x) \mapsto \text{bool-to-val}(yval < xval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerLessThanNode
  using  $xval \ yval$  by blast
  have  $xval = yval \longrightarrow \neg(yval < xval)$ 
  by blast
  then show ?case
  using egeval lesseval
  by (metis (full-types) eq-imp-less-rev.prem(3) eq-imp-less-rev.prem(4) bool-to-val.simp(2)
evalDet val-to-bool.simp(1))
  next
  case (less-imp-rev-less  $x \ y$ )
  obtain  $b \ xval$  where  $xval: g \vdash (\text{kind } g \ x) \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xval$ 
  using less-imp-rev-less.prem(3) by blast
  then obtain  $yval$  where  $yval: g \vdash (\text{kind } g \ y) \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yval$ 
  using less-imp-rev-less.prem(3)
  using evalDet by blast

```

```

have lesseval:  $g \ m \vdash (IntegerLessThanNode \ x \ y) \mapsto bool\text{-}to\text{-}val(xval < yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerLessThanNode
  using xval yval by blast
have revlesseval:  $g \ m \vdash (IntegerLessThanNode \ y \ x) \mapsto bool\text{-}to\text{-}val(yval < xval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerLessThanNode
  using xval yval by blast
have xval < yval  $\longrightarrow \neg(yval < xval)$ 
  by simp
then show ?case
  by (metis (full-types) bool-to-val.simps(2) evalDet less-imp-rev-less.prem(3,4)
less-imp-rev-less.prem(3) lesseval revlesseval val-to-bool.simps(1))
next
case (less-imp-not-eq x y)
obtain b xval where xval:  $g \ m \vdash (kind \ g \ x) \mapsto IntVal \ b \ xval$ 
  using less-imp-not-eq.prem(3) by blast
then obtain yval where yval:  $g \ m \vdash (kind \ g \ y) \mapsto IntVal \ b \ yval$ 
  using less-imp-not-eq.prem(3)
  using evalDet by blast
have egeval:  $g \ m \vdash (IntegerEqualsNode \ x \ y) \mapsto bool\text{-}to\text{-}val(xval = yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerEqualsNode
  using xval yval by blast
have lesseval:  $g \ m \vdash (IntegerLessThanNode \ x \ y) \mapsto bool\text{-}to\text{-}val(xval < yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerLessThanNode
  using xval yval by blast
have xval < yval  $\longrightarrow \neg(xval = yval)$ 
  by simp
then show ?case
  by (metis (full-types) bool-to-val.simps(2) egeval evalDet less-imp-not-eq.prem(3,4)
less-imp-not-eq.prem(3) lesseval val-to-bool.simps(1))
next
case (less-imp-not-eq-rev x y)
obtain b xval where xval:  $g \ m \vdash (kind \ g \ x) \mapsto IntVal \ b \ xval$ 
  using less-imp-not-eq-rev.prem(3) by blast
then obtain yval where yval:  $g \ m \vdash (kind \ g \ y) \mapsto IntVal \ b \ yval$ 
  using less-imp-not-eq-rev.prem(3)
  using evalDet by blast
have egeval:  $g \ m \vdash (IntegerEqualsNode \ y \ x) \mapsto bool\text{-}to\text{-}val(yval = xval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerEqualsNode
  using xval yval by blast
have lesseval:  $g \ m \vdash (IntegerLessThanNode \ x \ y) \mapsto bool\text{-}to\text{-}val(xval < yval)$ 
  using eval.IntegerLessThanNode
  using xval yval by blast
have xval < yval  $\longrightarrow \neg(yval = xval)$ 
  by simp
then show ?case
  by (metis (full-types) bool-to-val.simps(2) egeval evalDet less-imp-not-eq-rev.prem(3,4)
less-imp-not-eq-rev.prem(3) lesseval val-to-bool.simps(1))
next
case (x-imp-x x1)

```

```

    then show ?case by simp
next
  case (negate-false x y)
  then show ?case using logic-negation-relation sorry
next
  case (negate-true x1)
  then show ?case by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma implies-true-valid:
  assumes wff-graph g ∧ wff-values g
  assumes g ⊢ x & y → imp
  assumes imp = KnownTrue
  assumes g m ⊢ x ↦ v1
  assumes g m ⊢ y ↦ v2
  shows val-to-bool v1 → val-to-bool v2
  using assms implies-valid by blast

```

```

lemma implies-false-valid:
  assumes wff-graph g ∧ wff-values g
  assumes g ⊢ x & y → imp
  assumes imp = KnownFalse
  assumes g m ⊢ x ↦ v1
  assumes g m ⊢ y ↦ v2
  shows val-to-bool v1 → ¬(val-to-bool v2)
  using assms implies-valid by blast

```

The following relation corresponds to the `UnaryOpLogicNode.tryFold` and `BinaryOpLogicNode.tryFold` methods and their associated concrete implementations.

The relation determines if a logic operation can be shown true or false through the stamp typing information.

```

inductive tryFold :: IRNode ⇒ (ID ⇒ Stamp) ⇒ TriState ⇒ bool
where
  [[alwaysDistinct (stamps x) (stamps y)]]
    ⇒ tryFold (IntegerEqualsNode x y) stamps KnownFalse |
  [[neverDistinct (stamps x) (stamps y)]]
    ⇒ tryFold (IntegerEqualsNode x y) stamps KnownTrue |
  [[is-IntegerStamp (stamps x);
    is-IntegerStamp (stamps y);
    stpi-upper (stamps x) < stpi-lower (stamps y)]]
    ⇒ tryFold (IntegerLessThanNode x y) stamps KnownTrue |
  [[is-IntegerStamp (stamps x);
    is-IntegerStamp (stamps y);
    stpi-lower (stamps x) ≥ stpi-upper (stamps y)]]
    ⇒ tryFold (IntegerLessThanNode x y) stamps KnownFalse

```

Proofs that show that when the stamp lookup function is well-formed, the tryFold relation correctly predicts the output value with respect to our evaluation semantics.

lemma *tryFoldIntegerEqualsAlwaysDistinct*:

assumes *wff-stamp* *g* *stamps*
assumes *kind* *g* *nid* = (*IntegerEqualsNode* *x* *y*)
assumes *g* *m* ⊢ (*kind* *g* *nid*) ↦ *v*
assumes *alwaysDistinct* (*stamps* *x*) (*stamps* *y*)
shows *v* = *IntVal* 1 0
using *assms* *eval.IntegerEqualsNode* *join-unequal* *alwaysDistinct.simps*
by (*smt* (*verit*, *best*) *IntegerEqualsNodeE* *bool-to-val.simps*(2) *eval-in-ids* *wff-stamp.elims*(2))

lemma *tryFoldIntegerEqualsNeverDistinct*:

assumes *wff-stamp* *g* *stamps*
assumes *kind* *g* *nid* = (*IntegerEqualsNode* *x* *y*)
assumes *g* *m* ⊢ (*kind* *g* *nid*) ↦ *v*
assumes *neverDistinct* (*stamps* *x*) (*stamps* *y*)
shows *v* = *IntVal* 1 1
using *assms* *neverDistinctEqual* *IntegerEqualsNodeE*
by (*smt* (*verit*, *ccfv-threshold*) *Value.inject*(1) *bool-to-val.simps*(1) *eval-in-ids* *wff-stamp.simps*)

lemma *tryFoldIntegerLessThanTrue*:

assumes *wff-stamp* *g* *stamps*
assumes *kind* *g* *nid* = (*IntegerLessThanNode* *x* *y*)
assumes *g* *m* ⊢ (*kind* *g* *nid*) ↦ *v*
assumes *stpi-upper* (*stamps* *x*) < *stpi-lower* (*stamps* *y*)
shows *v* = *IntVal* 1 1

proof –

have *stamp-type*: *is-IntegerStamp* (*stamps* *x*)
using *assms*
by (*metis* *IntegerLessThanNodeE* *Stamp.disc*(2) *Value.distinct*(1) *eval-in-ids* *valid-value.elims*(2) *wff-stamp.elims*(2))
obtain *xval* *b* **where** *xval*: *g* *m* ⊢ *kind* *g* *x* ↦ *IntVal* *b* *xval*
using *assms*(2,3) *eval.IntegerLessThanNode* **by** *auto*
obtain *yval* *b* **where** *yval*: *g* *m* ⊢ *kind* *g* *y* ↦ *IntVal* *b* *yval*
using *assms*(2,3) *eval.IntegerLessThanNode* **by** *auto*
have *is-IntegerStamp* (*stamps* *x*) ∧ *is-IntegerStamp* (*stamps* *y*)
using *assms*(4)
by (*metis* *stamp-type* *Stamp.disc*(2) *Value.distinct*(1) *assms*(1) *eval-in-ids* *valid-value.elims*(2) *wff-stamp.simps* *yval*)
then have *xval* < *yval*
using *boundsNoOverlap* *xval* *yval* *assms*(1,4)
using *eval-in-ids* *wff-stamp.elims*(2)
by *metis*
then show *?thesis*
by (*metis* (*full-types*) *IntegerLessThanNodeE* *Value.sel*(3) *assms*(2) *assms*(3) *bool-to-val.simps*(1) *evalDet* *xval* *yval*)
qed

lemma *tryFoldIntegerLessThanFalse*:

```

assumes wff-stamp g stamps
assumes kind g nid = (IntegerLessThanNode x y)
assumes g m ⊢ (kind g nid) ↦ v
assumes stpi-lower (stamps x) ≥ stpi-upper (stamps y)
shows v = IntVal 1 0
proof –
have stamp-type: is-IntegerStamp (stamps x)
  using assms
  by (metis IntegerLessThanNodeE Stamp.disc(2) Value.distinct(1) eval-in-ids
valid-value.elims(2) wff-stamp.elims(2))
obtain xval b where xval: g m ⊢ kind g x ↦ IntVal b xval
  using assms(2,3) eval.IntegerLessThanNode by auto
obtain yval b where yval: g m ⊢ kind g y ↦ IntVal b yval
  using assms(2,3) eval.IntegerLessThanNode by auto
have is-IntegerStamp (stamps x) ∧ is-IntegerStamp (stamps y)
  using assms(4)
  by (metis stamp-type Stamp.disc(2) Value.distinct(1) assms(1) eval-in-ids
valid-value.elims(2) wff-stamp.simps yval)
then have ¬(xval < yval)
  using boundsAlwaysOverlap xval yval assms(1,4)
  using eval-in-ids wff-stamp.elims(2)
  by metis
then show ?thesis
  by (smt (verit, best) IntegerLessThanNodeE Value.inject(1) assms(2) assms(3)
bool-to-val.simps(2) evalDet xval yval)
qed

```

theorem *tryFoldProofTrue*:

```

assumes wff-stamp g stamps
assumes tryFold (kind g nid) stamps tristate
assumes tristate = KnownTrue
assumes g m ⊢ kind g nid ↦ v
shows val-to-bool v
using assms(2) proof (induction kind g nid stamps tristate rule: tryFold.induct)
case (1 stamps x y)
  then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerEqualsAlwaysDistinct assms
    by (smt (verit, best) IRNode.distinct(949) TriState.distinct(5) tryFold.cases
tryFoldIntegerEqualsNeverDistinct val-to-bool.simps(1))
  next
    case (2 stamps x y)
      then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerEqualsAlwaysDistinct assms
        by (smt (verit) IRNode.distinct(949) TriState.distinct(5) tryFold.cases tryFold-
IntegerEqualsNeverDistinct val-to-bool.simps(1))
      next
        case (3 stamps x y)
          then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerLessThanTrue assms
            by (smt (verit, best) IRNode.simps(994) TriState.simps(6) tryFold.cases val-to-bool.simps(1))

```

```

next
case (4 stamps x y)
  then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerLessThanFalse assms
  by (smt (verit, best) IRNode.simps(994) TriState.simps(6) tryFold.simps try-
FoldIntegerLessThanTrue val-to-bool.simps(1))
qed

theorem tryFoldProofFalse:
  assumes wff-stamp g stamps
  assumes tryFold (kind g nid) stamps tristate
  assumes tristate = KnownFalse
  assumes g m ⊢ (kind g nid) ↦ v
  shows ¬(val-to-bool v)
using assms(2) proof (induction kind g nid stamps tristate rule: tryFold.induct)
case (1 stamps x y)
  then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerEqualsAlwaysDistinct assms
  by (smt (verit, best) IRNode.distinct(949) TriState.distinct(5) Value.inject(1)
tryFold.cases val-to-bool.elims(2))
next
case (2 stamps x y)
  then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerEqualsNeverDistinct assms
  by (smt (verit, best) IRNode.distinct(949) TriState.distinct(5) Value.inject(1)
tryFold.cases tryFoldIntegerEqualsAlwaysDistinct val-to-bool.elims(2))
next
case (3 stamps x y)
  then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerLessThanTrue assms
  by (smt (verit, best) TriState.distinct(5) tryFold.cases tryFoldIntegerEqualsAl-
waysDistinct tryFoldIntegerLessThanFalse val-to-bool.simps(1))
next
case (4 stamps x y)
  then show ?case using tryFoldIntegerLessThanFalse assms
  by (smt (verit, best) TriState.distinct(5) tryFold.cases tryFoldIntegerEqualsAl-
waysDistinct val-to-bool.simps(1))
qed

```

inductive-cases *StepE*:

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

Perform conditional elimination rewrites on the graph for a particular node. In order to determine conditional eliminations appropriately the rule needs two data structures produced by static analysis. The first parameter is the set of IRNodes that we know result in a true value when evaluated. The second parameter is a mapping from node identifiers to the flow-sensitive stamp.

The relation transforms the third parameter to the fifth parameter for a node identifier which represents the fourth parameter.

inductive *ConditionalEliminationStep* ::
IRNode set \Rightarrow (*ID* \Rightarrow *Stamp*) \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
impliesTrue:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ ifcond} = (\text{IfNode } cid \text{ } t \text{ } f);$
 $\text{cond} = \text{kind } g \text{ } cid;$
 $\exists c \in \text{conds} . (g \vdash c \ \& \ \text{cond} \hookrightarrow \text{KnownTrue});$
 $g' = \text{constantCondition } \text{True} \text{ ifcond } (\text{kind } g \text{ ifcond}) \ g$
 $\rrbracket \implies \text{ConditionalEliminationStep } \text{conds } \text{stamps } g \text{ ifcond } g' \mid$

impliesFalse:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ ifcond} = (\text{IfNode } cid \text{ } t \text{ } f);$
 $\text{cond} = \text{kind } g \text{ } cid;$
 $\exists c \in \text{conds} . (g \vdash c \ \& \ \text{cond} \hookrightarrow \text{KnownFalse});$
 $g' = \text{constantCondition } \text{False} \text{ ifcond } (\text{kind } g \text{ ifcond}) \ g$
 $\rrbracket \implies \text{ConditionalEliminationStep } \text{conds } \text{stamps } g \text{ ifcond } g' \mid$

tryFoldTrue:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ ifcond} = (\text{IfNode } cid \text{ } t \text{ } f);$
 $\text{cond} = \text{kind } g \text{ } cid;$
 $\text{tryFold } (\text{kind } g \text{ } cid) \text{ stamps } \text{KnownTrue};$
 $g' = \text{constantCondition } \text{True} \text{ ifcond } (\text{kind } g \text{ ifcond}) \ g$
 $\rrbracket \implies \text{ConditionalEliminationStep } \text{conds } \text{stamps } g \text{ ifcond } g' \mid$

tryFoldFalse:
 $\llbracket \text{kind } g \text{ ifcond} = (\text{IfNode } cid \text{ } t \text{ } f);$
 $\text{cond} = \text{kind } g \text{ } cid;$
 $\text{tryFold } (\text{kind } g \text{ } cid) \text{ stamps } \text{KnownFalse};$
 $g' = \text{constantCondition } \text{False} \text{ ifcond } (\text{kind } g \text{ ifcond}) \ g$
 $\rrbracket \implies \text{ConditionalEliminationStep } \text{conds } \text{stamps } g \text{ ifcond } g' \mid$

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

thm *ConditionalEliminationStep.equation*

2.2 Control-flow Graph Traversal

type-synonym *Seen* = *ID set*

type-synonym *Conditions* = *IRNode list*

type-synonym *StampFlow* = (*ID* \Rightarrow *Stamp*) *list*

nextEdge helps determine which node to traverse next by returning the first successor edge that isn't in the set of already visited nodes. If there is not an appropriate successor, *None* is returned instead.

fun *nextEdge* :: *Seen* \Rightarrow *ID* \Rightarrow *IRGraph* \Rightarrow *ID option* **where**

nextEdge seen nid g =

(*let nids* = (*filter* ($\lambda nid' . nid' \notin \text{seen}$) (*successors-of* (*kind g nid*))) *in*
(*if length nids* > 0 *then* *Some* (*hd nids*) *else* *None*))

pred determines which node, if any, acts as the predecessor of another.

Merge nodes represent a special case where-in the predecessor exists as an input edge of the merge node, to simplify the traversal we treat only the first input end node as the predecessor, ignoring that multiple nodes may act as a successor.

For all other nodes, the predecessor is the first element of the predecessors set. Note that in a well-formed graph there should only be one element in the predecessor set.

```
fun pred :: IRGraph ⇒ ID ⇒ ID option where
  pred g nid = (case kind g nid of
    (MergeNode ends -) ⇒ Some (hd ends) |
    - ⇒
      (if IRGraph.predecessors g nid = {}
        then None else
        Some (hd (sorted-list-of-set (IRGraph.predecessors g nid))))
  )
```

When the basic block of an if statement is entered, we know that the condition of the preceding if statement must be true. As in the GraalVM compiler, we introduce the registerNewCondition function which roughly corresponds to the ConditionalEliminationPhase.registerNewCondition. This method updates the flow-sensitive stamp information based on the condition which we know must be true.

```
fun clip-upper :: Stamp ⇒ int ⇒ Stamp where
  clip-upper (IntegerStamp b l h) c = (IntegerStamp b l c) |
  clip-upper s c = s
fun clip-lower :: Stamp ⇒ int ⇒ Stamp where
  clip-lower (IntegerStamp b l h) c = (IntegerStamp b c h) |
  clip-lower s c = s
```

```
fun registerNewCondition :: IRGraph ⇒ IRNode ⇒ (ID ⇒ Stamp) ⇒ (ID ⇒ Stamp) where
```

```
  registerNewCondition g (IntegerEqualsNode x y) stamps =
    (stamps(x := join (stamps x) (stamps y)))(y := join (stamps x) (stamps y)) |
```

```
  registerNewCondition g (IntegerLessThanNode x y) stamps =
    (stamps
      (x := clip-upper (stamps x) (stpi-lower (stamps y))))
    (y := clip-lower (stamps y) (stpi-upper (stamps x))) |
  registerNewCondition g - stamps = stamps
```

```
fun hdOr :: 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a where
  hdOr (x # xs) de = x |
  hdOr [] de = de
```

The Step relation is a small-step traversal of the graph which handles tran-

sitions between individual nodes of the graph.

It relates a pairs of tuple of the current node, the set of seen nodes, the always true stack of IfNode conditions, and the flow-sensitive stamp information.

inductive Step

$:: IRGraph \Rightarrow (ID \times Seen \times Conditions \times StampFlow) \Rightarrow (ID \times Seen \times Conditions \times StampFlow) \text{ option} \Rightarrow bool$

for g where

— Hit a BeginNode with an IfNode predecessor which represents the start of a basic block for the IfNode. 1. nid' will be the successor of the begin node. 2. Find the first and only predecessor. 3. Extract condition from the preceding IfNode. 4. Negate condition if the begin node is second branch (we've taken the else branch of the condition) 5. Add the condition or the negated condition to stack 6. Perform any stamp updates based on the condition using the registerNewCondition function and place them on the top of the stack of stamp information

$\llbracket kind\ g\ nid = BeginNode\ nid';$

$nid \notin seen;$
 $seen' = \{nid\} \cup seen;$

$Some\ ifcond = pred\ g\ nid;$
 $kind\ g\ ifcond = IfNode\ cond\ t\ f;$

$i = find-index\ nid\ (successors-of\ (kind\ g\ ifcond));$
 $c = (if\ i = 0\ then\ kind\ g\ cond\ else\ NegateNode\ cond);$
 $conds' = c \# conds;$

$flow' = registerNewCondition\ g\ (kind\ g\ cond)\ (hdOr\ flow\ (stamp\ g))\llbracket$
 $\implies Step\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ conds,\ flow)\ (Some\ (nid',\ seen',\ conds',\ flow' \# flow))\ |$

— Hit an EndNode 1. nid' will be the usage of EndNode 2. pop the conditions and stamp stack

$\llbracket kind\ g\ nid = EndNode;$

$nid \notin seen;$
 $seen' = \{nid\} \cup seen;$

$nid' = any-usage\ g\ nid;$

$conds' = tl\ conds;$
 $flow' = tl\ flow\llbracket$
 $\implies Step\ g\ (nid,\ seen,\ conds,\ flow)\ (Some\ (nid',\ seen',\ conds',\ flow'))\ |$

— We can find a successor edge that is not in seen, go there

$\llbracket \neg(is-EndNode\ (kind\ g\ nid));$
 $\neg(is-BeginNode\ (kind\ g\ nid));$

$nid \notin seen;$
 $seen' = \{nid\} \cup seen;$

$\text{Some } nid' = \text{nextEdge seen}' nid g \parallel$
 $\implies \text{Step } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) (\text{Some } (nid', \text{seen}', \text{conds}, \text{flow})) \mid$

— We cannot find a successor edge that is not in seen, give back None
 $\parallel \neg(\text{is-EndNode } (kind \ g \ nid));$
 $\neg(\text{is-BEGINNode } (kind \ g \ nid));$

$nid \notin \text{seen};$
 $\text{seen}' = \{nid\} \cup \text{seen};$

$\text{None} = \text{nextEdge seen}' nid g \parallel$
 $\implies \text{Step } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \text{None} \mid$

— We've already seen this node, give back None
 $\parallel nid \in \text{seen} \parallel \implies \text{Step } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \text{None}$

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

The ConditionalEliminationPhase relation is responsible for combining the individual traversal steps from the Step relation and the optimizations from the ConditionalEliminationStep relation to perform a transformation of the whole graph.

inductive ConditionalEliminationPhase

$:: \text{IRGraph} \Rightarrow (\text{ID} \times \text{Seen} \times \text{Conditions} \times \text{StampFlow}) \Rightarrow \text{IRGraph} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

— Can do a step and optimise for the current node
 $\parallel \text{Step } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) (\text{Some } (nid', \text{seen}', \text{conds}', \text{flow}'));$
 $\text{ConditionalEliminationStep } (\text{set } \text{conds}) (\text{hdOr } \text{flow } (\text{stamp } g)) \ g \ nid \ g';$

$\text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g' (nid', \text{seen}', \text{conds}', \text{flow}') \ g' \parallel$
 $\implies \text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \ g'' \mid$

— Can do a step, matches whether optimised or not causing non-determinism We need to find a way to negate ConditionalEliminationStep

$\parallel \text{Step } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) (\text{Some } (nid', \text{seen}', \text{conds}', \text{flow}'));$

$\text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g (nid', \text{seen}', \text{conds}', \text{flow}') \ g' \parallel$
 $\implies \text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \ g' \mid$

— Can't do a step but there is a predecessor we can backtrace to
 $\parallel \text{Step } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \text{None};$

$\text{Some } nid' = \text{pred } g \ nid;$
 $\text{seen}' = \{nid\} \cup \text{seen};$
 $\text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g (nid', \text{seen}', \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \ g' \parallel$
 $\implies \text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g (nid, \text{seen}, \text{conds}, \text{flow}) \ g' \mid$

— Can't do a step and have no predecessors so terminate

$\llbracket \text{Step } g \text{ (nid, seen, conds, flow) None;}$
 $\text{None} = \text{pred } g \text{ nid} \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{ConditionalEliminationPhase } g \text{ (nid, seen, conds, flow) } g$

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

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

lemma *IfNodeStepE*: $g \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m', h) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge \text{cond } tb \text{ fb } \text{val.}$
 $\text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IfNode cond } tb \text{ fb} \implies$
 $\text{nid}' = (\text{if val-to-bool val then tb else fb}) \implies$
 $g \text{ m} \vdash \text{kind } g \text{ cond} \mapsto \text{val} \implies m' = m)$
using *StepE*
by (smt (verit, best) *IfNode Pair-inject stepDet*)

lemma *ifNodeHasCondEvalStutter*:
assumes ($g \text{ m } h \vdash \text{nid} \rightsquigarrow \text{nid}'$)
assumes $\text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IfNode cond } t \text{ f}$
shows $\exists v. (g \text{ m} \vdash \text{kind } g \text{ cond} \mapsto v)$
using *IfNodeStepE* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *stutter.cases*
by (meson *IfNodeCond*)

lemma *ifNodeHasCondEval*:
assumes ($g \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m', h')$)
assumes $\text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IfNode cond } t \text{ f}$
shows $\exists v. (g \text{ m} \vdash \text{kind } g \text{ cond} \mapsto v)$
using *IfNodeStepE* *assms(1)* *assms(2)*
by (smt (z3) *IRNode.disc(932)* *IRNode.simps(938)* *IRNode.simps(958)* *IRNode.simps(972)* *IRNode.simps(974)* *IRNode.simps(978)* *Pair-inject StutterStep ifNodeHasCondEvalStutter is-AbstractEndNode.simps is-EndNode.simps(12)* *step.cases*)

lemma *replace-if-t*:
assumes $\text{kind } g \text{ nid} = \text{IfNode cond } tb \text{ fb}$
assumes $g \text{ m} \vdash \text{kind } g \text{ cond} \mapsto \text{bool}$
assumes val-to-bool bool
assumes $g': g' = \text{replace-usages nid } tb \text{ } g$
shows $\exists \text{nid}'. (g \text{ m } h \vdash \text{nid} \rightsquigarrow \text{nid}') \iff (g' \text{ m } h \vdash \text{nid} \rightsquigarrow \text{nid}')$
proof –
have $g1\text{step}: g \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h)$
by (meson *IfNode* *assms(1)* *assms(2)* *assms(3)*)
have $g2\text{step}: g' \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h)$
using g' **unfolding** *replace-usages.simps*
by (simp add: *stepRefNode*)

```

from g1step g2step show ?thesis
  using StutterStep by blast
qed

lemma replace-if-t-imp:
  assumes kind g nid = IfNode cond tb fb
  assumes g m  $\vdash$  kind g cond  $\mapsto$  bool
  assumes val-to-bool bool
  assumes g': g' = replace-usages nid tb g
  shows  $\exists$  nid'. (g m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')  $\longrightarrow$  (g' m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')
  using replace-if-t assms by blast

lemma replace-if-f:
  assumes kind g nid = IfNode cond tb fb
  assumes g m  $\vdash$  kind g cond  $\mapsto$  bool
  assumes  $\neg$ (val-to-bool bool)
  assumes g': g' = replace-usages nid fb g
  shows  $\exists$  nid'. (g m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')  $\longleftrightarrow$  (g' m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')
proof -
  have g1step: g  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (fb, m, h)
    by (meson IfNode assms(1) assms(2) assms(3))
  have g2step: g'  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (fb, m, h)
    using g' unfolding replace-usages.simps
    by (simp add: stepRefNode)
  from g1step g2step show ?thesis
    using StutterStep by blast
qed

```

Prove that the individual conditional elimination rules are correct with respect to preservation of stuttering steps.

```

lemma ConditionalEliminationStepProof:
  assumes wg: wff-graph g
  assumes ws: wff-stamps g
  assumes wv: wff-values g
  assumes nid: nid  $\in$  ids g
  assumes conds-valid:  $\forall$  c  $\in$  conds .  $\exists$  v. (g m  $\vdash$  c  $\mapsto$  v)  $\wedge$  val-to-bool v
  assumes ce: ConditionalEliminationStep conds stamps g nid g'

  shows  $\exists$  nid'. (g m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')  $\longrightarrow$  (g' m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')
  using ce using assms

proof (induct g nid g' rule: ConditionalEliminationStep.induct)
  case (impliesTrue g ifcond cid t f cond conds g')
  show ?case proof (cases (g m h  $\vdash$  ifcond  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid'))
    case True
    obtain condv where condv: g m  $\vdash$  kind g cid  $\mapsto$  condv
      using implies.simps impliesTrue.hyps(3) impliesTrue.prem(4)
      using impliesTrue.hyps(2) True
      by (metis ifNodeHasCondEvalStutter impliesTrue.hyps(1))
    have condvTrue: val-to-bool condv

```

```

    by (metis condition-implies.intros(2) condv impliesTrue.hyps(2) impliesTrue.hyps(3)
impliesTrue.prem(1) impliesTrue.prem(3) impliesTrue.prem(5) implies-true-valid)
    then show ?thesis
      using constantConditionValid
      using impliesTrue.hyps(1) condv impliesTrue.hyps(4)
      by blast
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by auto
  qed
next
case (impliesFalse g ifcond cid t f cond conds g')
then show ?case
proof (cases (g m h  $\vdash$  ifcond  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid'))
  case True
  obtain condv where condv: g m  $\vdash$  kind g cid  $\mapsto$  condv
  using ifNodeHasCondEvalStutter impliesFalse.hyps(1)
  using True by blast
  have condvFalse: False = val-to-bool condv
  by (metis condition-implies.intros(2) condv impliesFalse.hyps(2) implies-
False.hyps(3) impliesFalse.prem(1) impliesFalse.prem(3) impliesFalse.prem(5)
implies-false-valid)
  then show ?thesis
    using constantConditionValid
    using impliesFalse.hyps(1) condv impliesFalse.hyps(4)
    by blast
next
case False
then show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
next
case (tryFoldTrue g ifcond cid t f cond g' conds)
then show ?case using constantConditionValid tryFoldProofTrue
  using StutterStep constantConditionTrue by metis
next
case (tryFoldFalse g ifcond cid t f cond g' conds)
then show ?case using constantConditionValid tryFoldProofFalse
  using StutterStep constantConditionFalse by metis
qed

```

Prove that the individual conditional elimination rules are correct with respect to finding a bisimulation between the unoptimized and optimized graphs.

lemma *ConditionalEliminationStepProofBisimulation:*

```

assumes wff: wff-graph g  $\wedge$  wff-stamp g stamps  $\wedge$  wff-values g
assumes nid: nid  $\in$  ids g
assumes conds-valid:  $\forall c \in \text{conds} . \exists v . (g m \vdash c \mapsto v) \wedge \text{val-to-bool } v$ 
assumes ce: ConditionalEliminationStep conds stamps g nid g'

```

```

assumes gstep:  $\exists h \text{ nid}'. (g \vdash (\text{nid}, m, h) \rightarrow (\text{nid}', m, h))$ 

shows  $\text{nid} \mid g \sim g'$ 
using ce gstep using assms
proof (induct g nid g' rule: ConditionalEliminationStep.induct)
  case (impliesTrue g ifcond cid t f cond conds g' stamps)
    from impliesTrue(5) obtain h where gstep:  $g \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (t, m, h)$ 
    by (metis IfNode StutterStep condition-implies.intros(2) ifNodeHasCondEval-
      Stutter impliesTrue.hyps(1) impliesTrue.hyps(2) impliesTrue.hyps(3) impliesTrue.prem(2)
      impliesTrue.prem(4) implies-true-valid)
    have  $g' \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (t, m, h)$ 
    using constantConditionTrue impliesTrue.hyps(1) impliesTrue.hyps(4) by blast
    then show ?case using gstep
    by (metis stepDet strong-noop-bisimilar.intros)
  next
    case (impliesFalse g ifcond cid t f cond conds g' stamps)
    from impliesFalse(5) obtain h where gstep:  $g \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (f, m, h)$ 
    by (metis IfNode condition-implies.intros(2) ifNodeHasCondEval impliesFalse.hyps(1)
      impliesFalse.hyps(2) impliesFalse.hyps(3) impliesFalse.prem(2) impliesFalse.prem(4)
      implies-false-valid)
    have  $g' \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (f, m, h)$ 
    using constantConditionFalse impliesFalse.hyps(1) impliesFalse.hyps(4) by blast
    then show ?case using gstep
    by (metis stepDet strong-noop-bisimilar.intros)
  next
    case (tryFoldTrue g ifcond cid t f cond stamps g' conds)
    from tryFoldTrue(5) obtain val where  $g \vdash \text{kind } g \text{ cid} \mapsto \text{val}$ 
    using ifNodeHasCondEval tryFoldTrue.hyps(1) by blast
    then have val-to-bool val
    using tryFoldProofTrue tryFoldTrue.prem(2) tryFoldTrue(3)
    by blast
    then obtain h where gstep:  $g \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (t, m, h)$ 
    using tryFoldTrue(5)
    by (meson IfNode  $\langle g \vdash \text{kind } g \text{ cid} \mapsto \text{val} \rangle$  tryFoldTrue.hyps(1))
    have  $g' \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (t, m, h)$ 
    using constantConditionTrue tryFoldTrue.hyps(1) tryFoldTrue.hyps(4) by pres-
      burger
    then show ?case using gstep
    by (metis stepDet strong-noop-bisimilar.intros)
  next
    case (tryFoldFalse g ifcond cid t f cond stamps g' conds)
    from tryFoldFalse(5) obtain h where gstep:  $g \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (f, m, h)$ 
    by (meson IfNode ifNodeHasCondEval tryFoldFalse.hyps(1) tryFoldFalse.hyps(3)
      tryFoldFalse.prem(2) tryFoldProofFalse)
    have  $g' \vdash (\text{ifcond}, m, h) \rightarrow (f, m, h)$ 
    using constantConditionFalse tryFoldFalse.hyps(1) tryFoldFalse.hyps(4) by blast
    then show ?case using gstep
    by (metis stepDet strong-noop-bisimilar.intros)
qed

```

Mostly experimental proofs from here on out.

lemma *if-step*:

assumes $nid \in ids\ g$
assumes $(kind\ g\ nid) \in control-nodes$
shows $(g\ m\ h \vdash nid \rightsquigarrow nid')$
using *assms* **apply** (*cases kind g nid*) **sorry**

lemma *StepConditionsValid*:

assumes $\forall\ cond \in set\ conds. (g\ m \vdash cond \mapsto v) \wedge val-to-bool\ v$
assumes *Step g (nid, seen, conds, flow) (Some (nid', seen', conds', flow'))*
shows $\forall\ cond \in set\ conds'. (g\ m \vdash cond \mapsto v) \wedge val-to-bool\ v$
using *assms*(2)

proof (*induction (nid, seen, conds, flow) Some (nid', seen', conds', flow') rule: Step.induct*)

case (*1 ifcond cond t f i c*)
obtain *cv* **where** $cv: g\ m \vdash c \mapsto cv$
sorry
have *cvt: val-to-bool cv*
sorry
have $set\ conds' = \{c\} \cup set\ conds$
using *1.hyps*(8) **by** *auto*
then show *?case* **using** *cv cvt assms*(1) **sorry**

next

case (*2*)
from *2(5)* **have** $set\ conds' \subseteq set\ conds$
by (*metis list.sel*(2) *list.set-sel*(2) *subsetI*)
then show *?case* **using** *assms*(1)
by *blast*

next

case (*3*)
then show *?case*
using *assms*(1) **by** *force*

qed

lemma *ConditionalEliminationPhaseProof*:

assumes *wff-graph g*
assumes *wff-stamps g*
assumes *ConditionalEliminationPhase g (0, {}, [], []) g'*

shows $\exists\ nid'. (g\ m\ h \vdash 0 \rightsquigarrow nid') \longrightarrow (g'\ m\ h \vdash 0 \rightsquigarrow nid')$

proof –

have $0 \in ids\ g$
using *assms*(1) *wff-folds* **by** *blast*
show *?thesis*

using *assms*(3) *assms* **proof** (*induct rule: ConditionalEliminationPhase.induct*)

case (*1 g nid g' succs nid' g''*)

then show *?case* **sorry**

next

case (*2 succs g nid nid' g''*)


```

    then show ?case sorry
next
  case (3 succs g nid)
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (4)
  then show ?case sorry
qed
qed

end

```

3 Graph Construction Phase

```

theory
  Construction
imports
  Proofs.Bisimulation
  Proofs.IRGraphFrames
begin

lemma add-const-nodes:
  assumes xn: kind g x = (ConstantNode (IntVal b xv))
  assumes yn: kind g y = (ConstantNode (IntVal b yv))
  assumes zn: kind g z = (AddNode x y)
  assumes wn: kind g w = (ConstantNode (intval-add (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b yv)))
  assumes val: intval-add (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b yv) = IntVal b v1
  assumes ez: g m ⊢ (kind g z) ↦ (IntVal b v1)
  assumes ew: g m ⊢ (kind g w) ↦ (IntVal b v2)
  shows v1 = v2
proof -
  have zv: g m ⊢ (kind g z) ↦ IntVal b v1
    using eval.AddNode eval.ConstantNode xn yn zn val by metis
  have vw: g m ⊢ (kind g w) ↦ IntVal b v2
    using eval.ConstantNode wn ew by blast
  show ?thesis using evalDet zv vw ew ez
    using ConstantNode val wn by auto
qed

lemma add-val-xzero:
  shows intval-add (IntVal b 0) (IntVal b yv) = (IntVal b yv)
  unfolding intval-add.simps sorry

lemma add-val-yzero:
  shows intval-add (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b 0) = (IntVal b xv)
  unfolding intval-add.simps sorry

```

```

fun create-add :: IRGraph ⇒ ID ⇒ ID ⇒ IRNode where
  create-add g x y =
    (case (kind g x) of
      ConstantNode (IntVal b xv) ⇒
        (case (kind g y) of
          ConstantNode (IntVal b yv) ⇒
            ConstantNode (intval-add (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b yv)) |
            - ⇒ if xv = 0 then RefNode y else AddNode x y
          ) |
        - ⇒ (case (kind g y) of
          ConstantNode (IntVal b yv) ⇒
            if yv = 0 then RefNode x else AddNode x y |
            - ⇒ AddNode x y
          )
    )

```

lemma add-node-create:

```

assumes xv: g m ⊢ (kind g x) ↦ IntVal b xv
assumes yv: g m ⊢ (kind g y) ↦ IntVal b yv
assumes res: res = intval-add (IntVal b xv) (IntVal b yv)
shows
  (g m ⊢ (AddNode x y) ↦ res) ∧
  (g m ⊢ (create-add g x y) ↦ res)

```

proof –

```

let ?P = (g m ⊢ (AddNode x y) ↦ res)
let ?Q = (g m ⊢ (create-add g x y) ↦ res)
have P: ?P
  using xv yv res eval.AddNode by blast
have Q: ?Q
proof (cases is-ConstantNode (kind g x))
  case xconst: True
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases is-ConstantNode (kind g y))
  case yconst: True
  have create-add g x y = ConstantNode res
    using xconst yconst
    using ConstantNodeE is-ConstantNode-def xv yv res by auto
  then show ?thesis using eval.ConstantNode by simp
  next
  case ynotconst: False
  have kind g x = ConstantNode (IntVal b xv)
    using ConstantNodeE xconst
    by (metis is-ConstantNode-def xv)
  then have add-def:
    create-add g x y = (if xv = 0 then RefNode y else AddNode x y)

```

```

    using xconst ynotconst is-ConstantNode-def
    unfolding create-add.simps
    by (simp split: IRNode.split)
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases xv = 0)
  case xzero: True
  have ref: create-add g x y = RefNode y
    using xzero add-def
    by meson
  have refval: g m ⊢ RefNode y ↦ IntVal b yv
    using eval.RefNode yv by simp
  have res = IntVal b yv
    using res unfolding xzero add-val-xzero by simp
  then show ?thesis using xzero ref refval by simp
next
  case xnotzero: False
  then show ?thesis
    using P add-def by presburger
qed
qed
next
case notxconst: False
then show ?thesis
proof (cases is-ConstantNode (kind g y))
  case yconst: True
  have kind g y = ConstantNode (IntVal b yv)
    using ConstantNodeE yconst
    by (metis is-ConstantNode-def yv)
  then have add-def:
    create-add g x y = (if yv = 0 then RefNode x else AddNode x y)
    using notxconst yconst is-ConstantNode-def
    unfolding create-add.simps
    by (simp split: IRNode.split)
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases yv = 0)
  case yzero: True
  have ref: create-add g x y = RefNode x
    using yzero add-def
    by meson
  have refval: g m ⊢ RefNode x ↦ IntVal b xv
    using eval.RefNode xv by simp
  have res = IntVal b xv
    using res unfolding yzero add-val-yzero by simp
  then show ?thesis using yzero ref refval by simp
next
  case ynotzero: False
  then show ?thesis
    using P add-def by presburger
qed

```

```

next
  case notyconst: False
  have create-add g x y = AddNode x y
  using notxconst notyconst is-ConstantNode-def
  create-add.simps by (simp split: IRNode.split)
  then show ?thesis
  using P by presburger
qed
qed
from P Q show ?thesis by simp
qed

fun add-node-fake :: ID ⇒ IRNode ⇒ IRGraph ⇒ IRGraph where
  add-node-fake nid k g = add-node nid (k, VoidStamp) g
lemma add-node-lookup-fake:
  assumes gup = add-node-fake nid k g
  assumes nid ∉ ids g
  shows kind gup nid = k
  using add-node-lookup proof (cases k = NoNode)
  case True
  have kind g nid = NoNode
  using assms(2)
  using not-in-g by blast
  then show ?thesis using assms
  by (metis add-node-fake.simps add-node-lookup)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: add-node-lookup assms(1))
qed
lemma add-node-unchanged-fake:
  assumes new ∉ ids g
  assumes nid ∈ ids g
  assumes gup = add-node-fake new k g
  assumes wff-graph g
  shows unchanged (eval-usages g nid) g gup
  using add-node-fake.simps add-node-unchanged assms by blast

lemma dom-add-unchanged:
  assumes nid ∈ ids g
  assumes g' = add-node-fake n k g
  assumes nid ≠ n
  shows nid ∈ ids g'
  using add-changed assms(1) assms(2) assms(3) by force

lemma preserve-wff:
  assumes wff: wff-graph g

```

```

assumes  $nid \notin ids\ g$ 
assumes  $closed: inputs\ g'\ nid \cup succ\ g'\ nid \subseteq ids\ g$ 
assumes  $g': g' = add-node-fake\ nid\ k\ g$ 
shows  $woff-graph\ g'$ 
using assms unfolding woff-folds
apply (intro conjI)
  apply (metis dom-add-unchanged)
  apply (metis add-node-unchanged-fake assms(1) kind-unchanged)
sorry

lemma equal-closure-bisimilar:
assumes  $\{P'. (g\ m\ h \vdash nid \rightsquigarrow P')\} = \{P'. (g'\ m\ h \vdash nid \rightsquigarrow P')\}$ 
shows  $nid . g \sim g'$ 
by (metis assms weak-bisimilar.simps mem-Collect-eq)

lemma woff-size:
assumes  $nid \in ids\ g$ 
assumes  $woff-graph\ g$ 
assumes  $is-AbstractEndNode\ (kind\ g\ nid)$ 
shows  $card\ (usages\ g\ nid) > 0$ 
using assms unfolding woff-folds
by fastforce

lemma sequentials-have-successors:
assumes  $is-sequential-node\ n$ 
shows  $size\ (successors-of\ n) > 0$ 
using assms by (cases n; auto)

lemma step-reaches-successors-only:
assumes  $(g \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m, h))$ 
assumes  $woff: woff-graph\ g$ 
shows  $nid' \in succ\ g\ nid \vee nid' \in usages\ g\ nid$ 
using assms proof (induct (nid, m, h) (nid', m, h) rule: step.induct)
case SequentialNode
then show ?case using sequentials-have-successors
  by (metis nth-mem succ.simps)
next
case (IfNode cond tb fb val)
then show ?case using successors-of-IfNode
  by (simp add: IfNode.hyps(1))
next
case (EndNodes i phis inputs vs)
have  $nid \in ids\ g$ 
  using assms(1) step-in-ids
  by blast
then have usage-size:  $card\ (usages\ g\ nid) > 0$ 
  using  $woff\ EndNodes(1)\ woff-size$ 
  by blast
then have usage-size:  $size\ (sorted-list-of-set\ (usages\ g\ nid)) > 0$ 

```

```

    by (metis length-sorted-list-of-set)
  have usages g nid  $\subseteq$  ids g
    using wff by fastforce
  then have finite-usage: finite (usages g nid)
    by (metis bot-nat-0.extremum-strict list.size(3) sorted-list-of-set.infinite us-
age-size)
  from EndNodes(2) have nid'  $\in$  usages g nid
    unfolding any-usage.simps
    using usage-size finite-usage
    by (metis hd-in-set length-greater-0-conv sorted-list-of-set(1))
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (NewInstanceNode f obj ref)
  then show ?case using successors-of-NewInstanceNode by simp
next
  case (LoadFieldNode f obj ref v)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (SignedDivNode x y zero sb v1 v2 v)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (SignedRemNode x y zero sb v1 v2 v)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (StaticLoadFieldNode f v)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (StoreFieldNode f newval uu obj val ref)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (StaticStoreFieldNode f newval uv val)
  then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma stutter-closed:
  assumes g m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid'
  assumes wff-graph g
  shows  $\exists n \in \text{ids } g . \text{nid}' \in \text{succ } g \ n \vee \text{nid}' \in \text{usages } g \ n$ 
  using assms
proof (induct nid nid' rule: stutter.induct)
  case (StutterStep nid nid')
  have nid  $\in$  ids g
    using StutterStep.hyps step-in-ids by blast
  then show ?case using StutterStep step-reaches-successors-only
    by blast
next
  case (Transitive nid nid'' nid')
  then show ?case

```

by *blast*
qed

lemma *unchanged-step*:

assumes $g \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m, h)$
 assumes *woff*: *woff-graph* g
 assumes *kind*: $kind\ g\ nid = kind\ g'\ nid$
 assumes *unchanged*: *unchanged* (*eval-usages* $g\ nid$) $g\ g'$
 assumes *succ*: $succ\ g\ nid = succ\ g'\ nid$

shows $g' \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m, h)$
using *assms* **proof** (*induct* (nid, m, h) (nid', m, h) *rule*: *step.induct*)
case *SequentialNode*
 then show ?*case*
 by (*metis* *step.SequentialNode*)
next
 case (*IfNode cond tb fb val*)
 then show ?*case* **using** *stay-same step.IfNode*
 by (*metis* (*no-types, lifting*) *IRNodes.inputs-of-IfNode child-unchanged inputs.elims list.set-intros(1)*)
next
 case (*EndNodes i phis inputs vs*)
 then show ?*case* **sorry**
next
 case (*NewInstanceNode f obj ref*)
 then show ?*case* **using** *step.NewInstanceNode*
 by *metis*
next
 case (*LoadFieldNode f obj ref v*)
 have $obj \in inputs\ g\ nid$
using *LoadFieldNode(1) inputs-of-LoadFieldNode*
using *opt-to-list.simps*
 by (*simp add: LoadFieldNode.hyps(1)*)
 then have *unchanged* (*eval-usages* $g\ obj$) $g\ g'$
using *unchanged*
using *child-unchanged* **by** *blast*
 then have $g' m \vdash kind\ g'\ obj \mapsto ObjRef\ ref$
using *unchanged wff stay-same*
using *LoadFieldNode.hyps(2)* **by** *presburger*
 then show ?*case* **using** *step.LoadFieldNode*
 by (*metis* *LoadFieldNode.hyps(1) LoadFieldNode.hyps(3) LoadFieldNode.hyps(4) assms(3)*)
next
 case (*SignedDivNode x y zero sb v1 v2 v*)
 have $x \in inputs\ g\ nid$
using *SignedDivNode(1) inputs-of-SignedDivNode*
using *opt-to-list.simps*
 by (*simp add: SignedDivNode.hyps(1)*)

```

then have unchanged (eval-usages g x) g g'
  using unchanged
  using child-unchanged by blast
then have g' m ⊢ kind g' x ↦ v1
  using unchanged wff stay-same
  using SignedDivNode.hyps(2) by presburger
have y ∈ inputs g nid
  using SignedDivNode(1) inputs-of-SignedDivNode
  using opt-to-list.simps
  by (simp add: SignedDivNode.hyps(1))
then have unchanged (eval-usages g y) g g'
  using unchanged
  using child-unchanged by blast
then have g' m ⊢ kind g' y ↦ v2
  using unchanged wff stay-same
  using SignedDivNode.hyps(3) by presburger
then show ?case using step.SignedDivNode
  by (metis SignedDivNode.hyps(1) SignedDivNode.hyps(4) SignedDivNode.hyps(5)
    ⟨g' m ⊢ kind g' x ↦ v1⟩ kind)
next
case (SignedRemNode x y zero sb v1 v2 v)
have x ∈ inputs g nid
  using SignedRemNode(1) inputs-of-SignedRemNode
  using opt-to-list.simps
  by (simp add: SignedRemNode.hyps(1))
then have unchanged (eval-usages g x) g g'
  using unchanged
  using child-unchanged by blast
then have g' m ⊢ kind g' x ↦ v1
  using unchanged wff stay-same
  using SignedRemNode.hyps(2) by presburger
have y ∈ inputs g nid
  using SignedRemNode(1) inputs-of-SignedRemNode
  using opt-to-list.simps
  by (simp add: SignedRemNode.hyps(1))
then have unchanged (eval-usages g y) g g'
  using unchanged
  using child-unchanged by blast
then have g' m ⊢ kind g' y ↦ v2
  using unchanged wff stay-same
  using SignedRemNode.hyps(3) by presburger
then show ?case
  by (metis SignedRemNode.hyps(1) SignedRemNode.hyps(4) SignedRemNode.hyps(5)
    ⟨g' m ⊢ kind g' x ↦ v1⟩ kind step.SignedRemNode)
next
case (StaticLoadFieldNode f v)
then show ?case using step.StaticLoadFieldNode
  by metis
next

```



```

case (StoreFieldNode f newval uu obj val ref)
have obj  $\in$  inputs g nid
  using StoreFieldNode(1) inputs-of-StoreFieldNode
  using opt-to-list.simps
  by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
then have unchanged (eval-usages g obj) g g'
  using unchanged
  using child-unchanged by blast
then have g' m  $\vdash$  kind g' obj  $\mapsto$  ObjRef ref
  using unchanged wff stay-same
  using StoreFieldNode.hyps(3) by presburger
have newval  $\in$  inputs g nid
  using StoreFieldNode(1) inputs-of-StoreFieldNode
  using opt-to-list.simps
  by (simp add: StoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
then have unchanged (eval-usages g newval) g g'
  using unchanged
  using child-unchanged by blast
then have g' m  $\vdash$  kind g' newval  $\mapsto$  val
  using unchanged wff stay-same
  using StoreFieldNode.hyps(2) by blast
then show ?case using step.StoreFieldNode
  by (metis StoreFieldNode.hyps(1) StoreFieldNode.hyps(4) StoreFieldNode.hyps(5)
     $\langle g' m \vdash \text{kind } g' \text{ obj} \mapsto \text{ObjRef ref} \rangle$  assms(3))
next
  case (StaticStoreFieldNode f newval uv val)
  have newval  $\in$  inputs g nid
    using StoreFieldNode(1) inputs-of-StoreFieldNode
    using opt-to-list.simps
    by (simp add: StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1))
  then have unchanged (eval-usages g newval) g g'
    using unchanged
    using child-unchanged by blast
  then have g' m  $\vdash$  kind g' newval  $\mapsto$  val
    using unchanged wff stay-same
    using StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(2) by blast
  then show ?case using step.StaticStoreFieldNode
    by (metis StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(1) StaticStoreFieldNode.hyps(3) Static-
      StoreFieldNode.hyps(4) kind)
qed

```

lemma *unchanged-closure*:

```

assumes nid  $\notin$  ids g
assumes wff: wff-graph g  $\wedge$  wff-graph g'
assumes g': g' = add-node-fake nid k g
assumes nid'  $\in$  ids g
shows (g m h  $\vdash$  nid'  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid'')  $\longleftrightarrow$  (g' m h  $\vdash$  nid'  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid'')
  (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)

```

```

proof
  assume  $P$ : ? $P$ 
  have  $niddiff$ :  $nid \neq nid'$ 
    using  $assms$ 
    by  $blast$ 
  from  $P$  show ? $Q$  using  $assms$   $niddiff$ 
  proof (induction rule: stutter.induct)
    case ( $StutterStep$  start  $e$ )
      have  $unchanged$ :  $unchanged$  ( $eval$ -usages  $g$  start)  $g$   $g'$ 
        using  $StutterStep.prem$ s(4)  $add$ -node- $unchanged$ -fake  $assms$ (1)  $g'$   $wff$  by  $blast$ 
      have  $succ$ -same:  $succ$   $g$  start =  $succ$   $g'$  start
        using  $StutterStep.prem$ s(4)  $kind$ - $unchanged$   $succ$ . $simps$   $unchanged$  by  $pres$ - $burger$ 
      have  $kind$   $g$  start =  $kind$   $g'$  start
        by ( $metis$   $StutterStep.prem$ s(4)  $add$ -node-fake. $elim$ s  $add$ -node- $unchanged$ 
 $assms$ (1)  $assms$ (2)  $g'$   $kind$ - $unchanged$ )
      then have  $g' \vdash (start, m, h) \rightarrow (e, m, h)$ 
        using  $unchanged$ -step  $wff$   $unchanged$   $succ$ -same
        by ( $meson$   $StutterStep.hyps$ )
      then show ? $case$ 
        using  $stutter.StutterStep$  by  $blast$ 
    next
      case ( $Transitive$   $nid$   $nid''$   $nid'$ )
      then show ? $case$ 
        by ( $metis$   $add$ -node- $unchanged$ -fake  $kind$ - $unchanged$   $step$ -in-ids  $stutter.Transitive$ 
 $stutter.cases$   $succ$ . $simps$   $unchanged$ -step)
      qed
    next
      assume  $Q$ : ? $Q$ 
      have  $niddiff$ :  $nid \neq nid'$ 
        using  $assms$ 
        by  $blast$ 
      from  $Q$  show ? $P$  using  $assms$   $niddiff$ 
      proof (induction rule: stutter.induct)
        case ( $StutterStep$  start  $e$ )
          have  $eval$ -usages  $g'$  start  $\subseteq$   $eval$ -usages  $g$  start
            using  $g'$   $eval$ -usages sorry
          then have  $unchanged$ :  $unchanged$  ( $eval$ -usages  $g'$  start)  $g'$   $g$ 
            by ( $smt$  ( $verit$ ,  $ccfv$ -SIG)  $StutterStep.prem$ s(4)  $add$ -node- $unchanged$ -fake
 $assms$ (1)  $g'$   $subset$ -iff  $unchanged.simps$   $wff$ )
          have  $succ$ -same:  $succ$   $g$  start =  $succ$   $g'$  start
            using  $StutterStep.prem$ s(4)  $eval$ -usages-self  $node$ - $unchanged$   $succ$ . $simps$   $un$ - $changed$ 
            by ( $metis$  ( $no$ -types,  $lifting$ )  $StutterStep.hyps$   $step$ -in-ids)
          have  $kind$   $g$  start =  $kind$   $g'$  start
            by ( $metis$   $StutterStep.prem$ s(4)  $add$ -node-fake. $elim$ s  $add$ -node- $unchanged$ 
 $assms$ (1)  $assms$ (2)  $g'$   $kind$ - $unchanged$ )
          then have  $g \vdash (start, m, h) \rightarrow (e, m, h)$ 
            using  $StutterStep$ (1)  $wff$   $unchanged$ -step  $unchanged$   $succ$ -same

```

```

    sorry
  then show ?case
    using stutter.StutterStep by blast
next
  case (Transitive nid nid'' nid')
  then show ?case
    using add-node-unchanged-fake kind-unchanged step-in-ids stutter.Transitive
stutter.cases succ.simps unchanged-step
  sorry
qed
qed

```

```

fun create-if :: IRGraph  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  ID  $\Rightarrow$  IRNode
  where
    create-if g cond tb fb =
      (case (kind g cond) of
        ConstantNode condv  $\Rightarrow$ 
          RefNode (if (val-to-bool condv) then tb else fb) |
        -  $\Rightarrow$  (if tb = fb then
          RefNode tb
          else
            IfNode cond tb fb)
      )

```

lemma *if-node-create-bisimulation:*

```

  fixes h :: FieldRefHeap
  assumes wff: wff-graph g
  assumes cv: g m  $\vdash$  (kind g cond)  $\mapsto$  cv
  assumes fresh: nid  $\notin$  ids g
  assumes closed: {cond, tb, fb}  $\subseteq$  ids g
  assumes gif: gif = add-node-fake nid (IfNode cond tb fb) g
  assumes gcreate: gcreate = add-node-fake nid (create-if g cond tb fb) g

```

shows nid . gif \sim gcreate

proof –

```

  have indep:  $\neg$ (eval-uses g cond nid)
    using cv eval-in-ids fresh no-external-use wff by blast
  have kind gif nid = IfNode cond tb fb
    using gif add-node-lookup by simp
  then have {cond, tb, fb} = inputs gif nid  $\cup$  succ gif nid
    using inputs-of-IfNode successors-of-IfNode
  by (metis empty-set inputs.simps insert-is-Un list.simps(15) succ.simps)
  then have wff-gif: wff-graph gif
    using closed wff preserve-wff
  using fresh gif by presburger
  have create-if g cond tb fb = IfNode cond tb fb  $\vee$ 
    create-if g cond tb fb = RefNode tb  $\vee$ 
    create-if g cond tb fb = RefNode fb

```

```

  by (cases kind g cond; auto)
then have kind gcreate nid = IfNode cond tb fb ∨
  kind gcreate nid = RefNode tb ∨
  kind gcreate nid = RefNode fb
using gcreate add-node-lookup
using add-node-lookup-fake fresh by presburger
then have inputs gcreate nid ∪ succ gcreate nid ⊆ {cond, tb, fb}
using inputs-of-IfNode successors-of-IfNode inputs-of-RefNode successors-of-RefNode
by force
then have wff-gcreate: wff-graph gcreate
  using closed wff preserve-wff fresh gcreate
  by (metis subset-trans)
have tb-unchanged: {nid'. (gif m h ⊢ tb ⇝ nid')} = {nid'. (gcreate m h ⊢ tb ⇝
nid')}
proof -
  have ¬(∃ n ∈ ids g. nid ∈ succ g n ∨ nid ∈ usages g n)
  using wff
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) fresh mem-Collect-eq subsetD usages.simps
wff-folds(1,3))
  then have nid ∉ {nid'. (g m h ⊢ tb ⇝ nid')}
  using wff stutter-closed
  by (metis mem-Collect-eq)
  have gif-set: {nid'. (gif m h ⊢ tb ⇝ nid')} = {nid'. (g m h ⊢ tb ⇝ nid')}
  using unchanged-closure fresh wff gif closed wff-gif
  by blast
  have gcreate-set: {nid'. (gcreate m h ⊢ tb ⇝ nid')} = {nid'. (g m h ⊢ tb ⇝
nid')}
  using unchanged-closure fresh wff gcreate closed wff-gcreate
  by blast
  from gif-set gcreate-set show ?thesis by simp
qed
have fb-unchanged: {nid'. (gif m h ⊢ fb ⇝ nid')} = {nid'. (gcreate m h ⊢ fb ⇝
nid')}
proof -
  have ¬(∃ n ∈ ids g. nid ∈ succ g n ∨ nid ∈ usages g n)
  using wff
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) fresh mem-Collect-eq subsetD usages.simps
wff-folds(1,3))
  then have nid ∉ {nid'. (g m h ⊢ fb ⇝ nid')}
  using wff stutter-closed
  by (metis mem-Collect-eq)
  have gif-set: {nid'. (gif m h ⊢ fb ⇝ nid')} = {nid'. (g m h ⊢ fb ⇝ nid')}
  using unchanged-closure fresh wff gif closed wff-gif
  by blast
  have gcreate-set: {nid'. (gcreate m h ⊢ fb ⇝ nid')} = {nid'. (g m h ⊢ fb ⇝
nid')}
  using unchanged-closure fresh wff gcreate closed wff-gcreate
  by blast
  from gif-set gcreate-set show ?thesis by simp

```

```

qed
show ?thesis
proof (cases  $\exists val . (kind\ g\ cond) = ConstantNode\ val$ )
  let ?gif-closure =  $\{P'. (gif\ m\ h \vdash nid \rightsquigarrow P')\}$ 
  let ?gcreate-closure =  $\{P'. (gcreate\ m\ h \vdash nid \rightsquigarrow P')\}$ 
  case constantCond: True
  obtain val where val:  $(kind\ g\ cond) = ConstantNode\ val$ 
  using constantCond by blast
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases val-to-bool val)
    case constantTrue: True
    have if-kind:  $kind\ gif\ nid = (IfNode\ cond\ tb\ fb)$ 
    using gif add-node-lookup by simp
    have if-cv:  $gif\ m \vdash (kind\ gif\ cond) \mapsto val$ 
    by (metis ConstantNodeE add-node-unchanged-fake cv eval-in-ids fresh gif
    stay-same val wff)
    have  $(gif \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h))$ 
    using step.IfNode if-kind if-cv
    using constantTrue by presburger
    then have gif-closure:  $?gif-closure = \{tb\} \cup \{nid'. (gif\ m\ h \vdash tb \rightsquigarrow nid')\}$ 
    using stuttering-successor by presburger
    have ref-kind:  $kind\ gcreate\ nid = (RefNode\ tb)$ 
    using gcreate add-node-lookup constantTrue constantCond unfolding cre-
    ate-if.simps
    by (simp add: val)
    have  $(gcreate \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (tb, m, h))$ 
    using stepRefNode ref-kind by simp
    then have gcreate-closure:  $?gcreate-closure = \{tb\} \cup \{nid'. (gcreate\ m\ h \vdash tb \rightsquigarrow nid')\}$ 
    using stuttering-successor
    by auto
    from gif-closure gcreate-closure have ?gif-closure = ?gcreate-closure
    using tb-unchanged by simp
    then show ?thesis
    using equal-closure-bisimilar by simp
  next
  case constantFalse: False
  have if-kind:  $kind\ gif\ nid = (IfNode\ cond\ tb\ fb)$ 
  using gif add-node-lookup by simp
  have if-cv:  $gif\ m \vdash (kind\ gif\ cond) \mapsto val$ 
  by (metis ConstantNodeE add-node-unchanged-fake cv eval-in-ids fresh gif
  stay-same val wff)
  have  $(gif \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (fb, m, h))$ 
  using step.IfNode if-kind if-cv
  using constantFalse by presburger
  then have gif-closure:  $?gif-closure = \{fb\} \cup \{nid'. (gif\ m\ h \vdash fb \rightsquigarrow nid')\}$ 
  using stuttering-successor by presburger
  have ref-kind:  $kind\ gcreate\ nid = RefNode\ fb$ 
  using add-node-lookup-fake constantFalse fresh gcreate val by force

```

```

then have (gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (fb, m, h))
  using stepRefNode by presburger
then have gcreate-closure: ?gcreate-closure = {fb}  $\cup$  {nid'. (gcreate m h  $\vdash$  fb
 $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')}
  using stuttering-successor by presburger
from gif-closure gcreate-closure have ?gif-closure = ?gcreate-closure
  using fb-unchanged by simp
then show ?thesis
  using equal-closure-bisimilar by simp
qed
next
let ?gif-closure = {P'. (gif m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  P')}
let ?gcreate-closure = {P'. (gcreate m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  P')}
case notConstantCond: False
then show ?thesis
proof (cases tb = fb)
case equalBranches: True
  have if-kind: kind gif nid = (IfNode cond tb fb)
    using gif add-node-lookup by simp
  have (gif  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (tb, m, h))  $\vee$  (gif  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (fb, m, h))
    using step.IfNode if-kind cv apply (cases val-to-bool cv)
  apply (metis add-node-fake.simps add-node-unchanged eval-in-ids fresh gif
stay-same wff)
  by (metis add-node-unchanged-fake eval-in-ids fresh gif stay-same wff)
  then have gif-closure: ?gif-closure = {tb}  $\cup$  {nid'. (gif m h  $\vdash$  tb  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')}
    using equalBranches
  using stuttering-successor by presburger
have iref-kind: kind gcreate nid = (RefNode tb)
  using gcreate add-node-lookup notConstantCond equalBranches
  unfolding create-if.simps
  by (cases (kind g cond); auto)
then have (gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (tb, m, h))
  using stepRefNode by simp
then have gcreate-closure: ?gcreate-closure = {tb}  $\cup$  {nid'. (gcreate m h  $\vdash$  tb
 $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')}
  using stuttering-successor by presburger
from gif-closure gcreate-closure have ?gif-closure = ?gcreate-closure
  using tb-unchanged by simp
then show ?thesis
  using equal-closure-bisimilar by simp
next
case uniqueBranches: False
let ?tb-closure = {tb}  $\cup$  {nid'. (gif m h  $\vdash$  tb  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')}
let ?fb-closure = {fb}  $\cup$  {nid'. (gif m h  $\vdash$  fb  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')}
have if-kind: kind gif nid = (IfNode cond tb fb)
  using gif add-node-lookup by simp
have if-step: (gif  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (tb, m, h))  $\vee$  (gif  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (fb, m,
h))
  using step.IfNode if-kind cv apply (cases val-to-bool cv)

```

```

    apply (metis add-node-fake.simps add-node-unchanged eval-in-ids fresh gif
stay-same wff)
    by (metis add-node-unchanged-fake eval-in-ids fresh gif stay-same wff)
  then have gif-closure: ?gif-closure = ?tb-closure  $\vee$  ?gif-closure = ?fb-closure
    using stuttering-successor by presburger
  have gc-kind: kind gcreate nid = (IfNode cond tb fb)
    using gcreate add-node-lookup notConstantCond uniqueBranches
    unfolding create-if.simps
    by (cases (kind g cond); auto)
  then have (gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$  (tb, m, h))  $\vee$  (gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid, m, h)  $\rightarrow$ 
(fb, m, h))
    by (metis add-node-lookup-fake fresh gcreate gif if-step)
  then have gcreate-closure: ?gcreate-closure = ?tb-closure  $\vee$  ?gcreate-closure =
?fb-closure
    by (metis add-node-lookup-fake fresh gc-kind gcreate gif gif-closure)
  from gif-closure gcreate-closure have ?gif-closure = ?gcreate-closure
    using tb-unchanged fb-unchanged
    by (metis add-node-lookup-fake fresh gc-kind gcreate gif)
  then show ?thesis
    using equal-closure-bisimilar by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma if-node-create:

```

assumes wff: wff-graph g
assumes cv: g m  $\vdash$  (kind g cond)  $\mapsto$  cv
assumes fresh: nid  $\notin$  ids g
assumes gif: gif = add-node-fake nid (IfNode cond tb fb) g
assumes gcreate: gcreate = add-node-fake nid (create-if g cond tb fb) g
shows  $\exists$  nid'. (gif m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')  $\wedge$  (gcreate m h  $\vdash$  nid  $\rightsquigarrow$  nid')

```

proof (cases \exists val . (kind g cond) = ConstantNode val)

case True

show ?thesis

proof –

```

  obtain val where val: (kind g cond) = ConstantNode val
    using True by blast
  have cond-exists: cond  $\in$  ids g
    using cv eval-in-ids by auto
  have if-kind: kind gif nid = (IfNode cond tb fb)
    using gif add-node-lookup by simp
  have if-cv: gif m  $\vdash$  (kind gif cond)  $\mapsto$  val
    using step.IfNode if-kind
    using True eval.ConstantNode gif fresh
    using stay-same cond-exists
    using val
    using add-node.rep-eq kind.rep-eq by auto
  have if-step: gif  $\vdash$  (nid,m,h)  $\rightarrow$  (if val-to-bool val then tb else fb,m,h)

```

```

proof –
  show ?thesis using step.IfNode if-kind if-cv
    by (simp)
qed
have create-step: gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid,m,h)  $\rightarrow$  (if val-to-bool val then tb else fb,m,h)
proof –
  have create-kind: kind gcreate nid = (create-if g cond tb fb)
    using gcreate add-node-lookup-fake
    using fresh by blast
  have create-fun: create-if g cond tb fb = RefNode (if val-to-bool val then tb
else fb)
    using True create-kind val by simp
  show ?thesis using stepRefNode create-kind create-fun if-cv
    by (simp)
qed
then show ?thesis using StutterStep create-step if-step
  by blast
qed
next
case not-const: False
obtain nid' where nid' = (if val-to-bool cv then tb else fb)
  by blast
have nid-eq: (gif  $\vdash$  (nid,m,h)  $\rightarrow$  (nid',m,h))  $\wedge$  (gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid,m,h)  $\rightarrow$  (nid',m,h))
proof –
  have indep:  $\neg$ (eval-uses g cond nid)
    using no-external-use
    using cv eval-in-ids fresh wff by blast
  have nid': nid' = (if val-to-bool cv then tb else fb)
    by (simp add: <nid' = (if val-to-bool cv then tb else fb)>)
  have gif-kind: kind gif nid = (IfNode cond tb fb)
    using add-node-lookup-fake gif
    using fresh by blast
  then have nid  $\neq$  cond
    using cv fresh indep
    using eval-in-ids by blast
  have unchanged (eval-usages g cond) g gif
    using gif add-node-unchanged-fake
    using cv eval-in-ids fresh wff by blast
  then obtain cv2 where cv2: gif m  $\vdash$  (kind gif cond)  $\mapsto$  cv2
    using cv gif wff stay-same by blast
  then have cv = cv2
    using indep gif cv
    using <nid  $\neq$  cond>
    using fresh
    using <unchanged (eval-usages g cond) g gif> evalDet stay-same wff by blast
  then have eval-gif: (gif  $\vdash$  (nid,m,h)  $\rightarrow$  (nid',m,h))
    using step.IfNode gif-kind nid' cv2
    by auto
  have gcreate-kind: kind gcreate nid = (create-if g cond tb fb)

```



```

    using gcreate add-node-lookup-fake
    using fresh by blast
  have eval-gcreate: gcreate  $\vdash$  (nid,m,h)  $\rightarrow$  (nid',m,h)
  proof (cases tb = fb)
    case True
    have create-if g cond tb fb = RefNode tb
      using not-const True by (cases (kind g cond); auto)
    then show ?thesis
      using True gcreate-kind nid' stepRefNode
      by (simp)
    next
    case False
    have create-if g cond tb fb = IfNode cond tb fb
      using not-const False by (cases (kind g cond); auto)
    then show ?thesis
      using eval-gif gcreate gif
      using IfNode (cv = cv2) cv2 gif-kind nid' by auto
  qed
  show ?thesis
    using eval-gcreate eval-gif StutterStep by blast
  qed
  show ?thesis using nid-eq StutterStep by meson
  qed
end

```