

Veriopt Theories

September 21, 2022

Contents

1	Canonicalization Optimizations	1
1.1	AbsNode Phase	3
1.2	AddNode Phase	8
1.3	AndNode Phase	11
1.4	BinaryNode Phase	15
1.5	ConditionalNode Phase	16
1.6	MulNode Phase	19
1.7	Experimental AndNode Phase	28
1.8	NotNode Phase	42
1.9	OrNode Phase	43
1.10	ShiftNode Phase	46
1.11	SignedDivNode Phase	47
1.12	SignedRemNode Phase	48
1.13	SubNode Phase	48
1.14	XorNode Phase	56
1.15	NegateNode Phase	58
1.16	AddNode	61
1.17	NegateNode	61

1 Canonicalization Optimizations

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

lemma size-pos[size-simps]: 0 < size y
  apply (induction y; auto?)
  by (smt (z3) add-2-eq-Suc' add-is-0 not-gr0 size.elims size.simps(12) size.simps(13)
    size.simps(14) size.simps(15) zero-neq-numeral zero-neq-one)
```

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

by (*induction b; induction op; auto simp: is-ConstantExpr-def*)

lemma *size-non-const[size-simps]*:

$\neg \text{is-ConstantExpr } y \implies 1 < \text{size } y$

using *size-pos apply (induction y; auto)*

by (*metis Suc-lessI add-is-1 is-ConstantExpr-def le-less linorder-not-le n-not-Suc-n numeral-2-eq-2 pos2 size.simps(2) size-non-add*)

lemma *size-binary-const[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } a \ b) = \text{size } a + 2 \longleftrightarrow (\text{is-ConstantExpr } b)$

by (*induction b; auto simp: is-ConstantExpr-def size-pos*)

lemma *size-flip-binary[size-simps]*:

$\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y) \longrightarrow \text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{ConstantExpr } x) \ y) > \text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } y \ (\text{ConstantExpr } x))$

by (*metis add-Suc not-less-eq order-less-asm plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size.simps(2) size-non-add*)

lemma *size-binary-lhs-a[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b) \ c) > \text{size } a$

by (*metis add-lessD1 less-add-same-cancel1 pos2 size-binary-const size-non-add*)

lemma *size-binary-lhs-b[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b) \ c) > \text{size } b$

by (*metis IRExpr.disc(42) One-nat-def add.left-commute add.right-neutral is-ConstantExpr-def less-add-Suc2 numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-binary-const size-non-add size-non-const trans-less-add1*)

lemma *size-binary-lhs-c[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b) \ c) > \text{size } c$

by (*metis IRExpr.disc(42) add.left-commute add.right-neutral is-ConstantExpr-def less-Suc-eq numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-non-add size-non-const trans-less-add2*)

lemma *size-binary-rhs-a[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } c \ (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b)) > \text{size } a$

by (*smt (verit, best) less-Suc-eq less-add-Suc2 less-add-same-cancel1 linorder-neqE-nat not-add-less1 order-less-trans pos2 size.simps(4) size-binary-const size-non-add*)

lemma *size-binary-rhs-b[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } c \ (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b)) > \text{size } b$

by (*metis add.left-commute add.right-neutral is-ConstantExpr-def lessI numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size.simps(4) size-non-add trans-less-add2*)

lemma *size-binary-rhs-c[size-simps]*:

$\text{size } (\text{BinaryExpr op } c \ (\text{BinaryExpr op}' a \ b)) > \text{size } c$

```

by simp

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

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

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

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

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

end

1.1 AbsNode Phase

theory AbsPhase
  imports
    Common
  begin

  phase AbsNode
    terminating size
  begin

```

```

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

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

```

by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) assms(1) assms(2) signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-minus-exp
 signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-self-iff sint-0 sint-word-ariths(4) word-sless-alt)

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

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

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

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

fun *bin-abs* :: 'a :: len word \Rightarrow 'a :: len word **where**
bin-abs v = (if (v < s 0) then (- v) else v)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *less-eq-def*:
shows *val-to-bool*(val[(new-int b v1) < (new-int b v2)]) \longleftrightarrow v1 < s v2
unfolding *new-int.simps intval-less-than.simps bool-to-val-bin.simps bool-to-val.simps*

```

int-signed-value.simps apply (simp add: val-bool-unwrap)
apply auto unfolding word-sless-def apply auto
unfolding signed-def apply auto using bit-less-eq-def
apply (metis bot-nat-0.extremum take-bit-0)
by (metis bit-less-eq-def bot-nat-0.extremum take-bit-0)

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

qed

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

```

```

lemma wf-abs-new-int:
  assumes intval-abs (IntVal t v)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs (IntVal t v) = new-int t v  $\vee$  intval-abs (IntVal t v) = new-int
t ( $-v$ )
  using assms
  using intval-abs.simps(1) by presburger

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

lemma val-abs-idem:
  assumes intval-abs(intval-abs(x))  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs(intval-abs(x)) = intval-abs x
  using assms
proof –
  obtain b v where in-def: intval-abs x = new-int b v
    using assms intval-abs-elim mono-undef-abs by blast
  then show ?thesis
  proof (cases val-to-bool(val[(new-int b v) < (new-int b 0)]))
    case True
    then have nested: (intval-abs (intval-abs x)) = new-int b ( $-v$ )
      using val-abs-neg intval-negate.simps in-def
      by simp
    then have x = new-int b ( $-v$ )
      using in-def True unfolding new-int.simps
    by (smt (verit, best) intval-abs.simps(1) less-eq-def less-eq-zero less-numeral-extra(1)

      mask-1 mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one neg-one.elims neg-one-signed new-int.simps

      one-le-numeral one-neq-zero signed.neqE signed.not-less take-bit-of-0
val-abs-always-pos)
    then show ?thesis using val-abs-always-pos
      using True in-def less-eq-def signed.leD
      using signed.nless-le by blast
  next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    using in-def by force
  qed
qed

lemma val-abs-negate:
  assumes intval-abs (intval-negate x)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-abs (intval-negate x) = intval-abs x
  using assms apply (cases x; auto)

```

```

apply (metis less-eq-def new-int.simps signed.dual-order.strict-iff-not signed.less-linear
        take-bit-0)
by (smt (verit, ccfu-threshold) add.inverse-neutral intval-abs.simps(1) less-eq-def
less-eq-zero
less-numeral-extra(1) mask-1 mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one neg-one.elims neg-one-signed

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

val-abs-always-pos)

```

Optimisations

```

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

```

```

optimization AbsNegate:  $\text{abs}(-x) \mapsto \text{abs}(x)$ 
apply auto using val-abs-negate
by (metis unary-eval.simps(1) unfold-unary)

```

end

end

1.2 AddNode Phase

```

theory AddPhase
imports
  Common
begin

```

```

phase AddNode
terminating size
begin

```

```

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

```

```

optimization AddShiftConstantRight:  $((\text{const } v) + y) \mapsto y + (\text{const } v)$  when
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
using size-non-const
apply (metis add-2-eq-Suc' less-Suc-eq plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-non-add)
unfolding le-expr-def
apply (rule impI)
subgoal premises 1

```



```

apply (rule allI impI) +

subgoal premises 2 for m p va
  apply (rule BinaryExprE[OF 2])
subgoal premises 3 for x ya
  apply (rule BinaryExpr)
  using 3 apply simp
  using 3 apply simp
  using 3 binadd-commute apply auto
done
done
done
done

optimization AddShiftConstantRight2:  $((\text{const } v) + y) \mapsto y + (\text{const } v)$  when
 $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$ 
unfolding le-expr-def
apply (auto simp: intval-add-sym)

using size-non-const
by (metis add-2-eq-Suc' lessI plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-non-add)

lemma is-neutral-0 [simp]:
  assumes 1: intval-add (IntVal b x) (IntVal b 0)  $\neq$  UndefVal
  shows intval-add (IntVal b x) (IntVal b 0) = (new-int b x)
  using 1 by auto

optimization AddNeutral:  $(e + (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0))) \mapsto e$ 
unfolding le-expr-def apply auto
using is-neutral-0 eval-unused-bits-zero
by (smt (verit) add-cancel-left-right intval-add.elims val-to-bool.simps(1))

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

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

optimization RedundantSubAdd:  $((e_1 - e_2) + e_2) \mapsto e_1$ 
apply auto using eval-unused-bits-zero NeutralLeftSubVal
unfolding well-formed-equal-defn

```

by (*smt* (*verit*) *evalDet intval-sub.elims new-int.elims*)

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

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

optimization *RedundantSubAdd2*: $e_2 + (e_1 - e_2) \mapsto e_1$
apply (*metis add.commute add-less-cancel-right less-add-Suc2 plus-1-eq-Suc size-binary-const size-non-add trans-less-add2*)
by (*smt* (*verit*, *del-insts*) *BinaryExpr BinaryExprE RedundantSubAdd(1) bin-add-commute le-expr-def rewrite-preservation.simps(1)*)

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

print-phases

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

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

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

$\text{exp}[-e + y] \geq \text{exp}[y - e]$

apply (*cases e; cases y; auto*)

using *AddToSubHelperLowLevel* **by** *auto+*

Optimisations

optimization *RedundantAddSub*: $(b + a) - b \mapsto a$

apply *auto* **using** *val-redundant-add-sub eval-unused-bits-zero*

by (*smt (verit) evalDet intval-add.elims new-int.elims*)

optimization *AddRightNegateToSub*: $x + -e \mapsto x - e$

apply (*metis Nat.add-0-right add-2-eq-Suc' add-less-mono1 add-mono-thms-linordered-field(2) less-SucI not-less-less-Suc-eq size-binary-const size-non-add size-pos*)

using *AddToSubHelperLowLevel intval-add-sym* **by** *auto*

optimization *AddLeftNegateToSub*: $-e + y \mapsto y - e$

defer

using *exp-add-left-negate-to-sub* **apply** *blast*

by (*smt (verit, best) One-nat-def add.commute add-Suc-right is-ConstantExpr-def less-add-Suc2 numeral-2-eq-2 plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(1) size.simps(11) size-binary-const size-non-add*)

end

end

1.3 AndNode Phase

theory *AndPhase*

imports

Common

Proofs.StampEvalThms

begin

phase *AndNode*

terminating *size*

begin

lemma *bin-and-nots*:

$(\sim x \ \& \ \sim y) = (\sim(x \mid y))$

by *simp*

lemma *bin-and-neutral*:

$(x \& \sim False) = x$

by *simp*

lemma *val-and-equal*:

assumes $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$

and $\text{val}[x \& x] \neq \text{UndefVal}$

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

using *assms* **by** (*cases x; auto*)

lemma *val-and-nots*:

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

apply (*cases x; cases y; auto*) **by** (*simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit*)

lemma *val-and-neutral*:

assumes $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$

and $\text{val}[x \& \sim(\text{new-int } b' \ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$

shows $\text{val}[x \& \sim(\text{new-int } b' \ 0)] = x$

using *assms* **apply** (*cases x; auto*) **apply** (*simp add: take-bit-eq-mask*)
by *presburger*

lemma *val-and-zero*:

assumes $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$

shows $\text{val}[x \& (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)] = \text{IntVal } b \ 0$

using *assms* **by** (*cases x; auto*)

lemma *exp-and-equal*:

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

apply *auto* **using** *val-and-equal eval-unused-bits-zero*

by (*smt (verit) evalDet intval-and.elims new-int.elims*)

lemma *exp-and-nots*:

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

apply (*cases x; cases y; auto*) **using** *val-and-nots*

by *fastforce+*

lemma *exp-sign-extend*:

assumes $e = (1 \ll In) - 1$

shows $\text{BinaryExpr } \text{BinAnd } (\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnarySignExtend } In \ Out) \ x)$
 $\quad (\text{ConstantExpr } (\text{new-int } b \ e))$

$\geq (\text{UnaryExpr } (\text{UnaryZeroExtend } In \ Out) \ x)$

apply *auto*

subgoal *premises p for m p va*

```

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

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

    subgoal premises p for x21 x22
      proof –

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

Optimisations

```

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

```

```

optimization AndShiftConstantRight: ((const x) & y) ⟶ y & (const x)
  when ¬(is-ConstantExpr y)
  using size-flip-binary by auto

```

```

optimization AndNots: (~x) & (~y) ⟶ ~(x | y)
  defer using exp-and-nots
  apply presburger
  by (metis add-2-eq-Suc' less-SucI less-add-Suc1 not-less-eq size-binary-const size-non-add)

```

```

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

```

```

  (const (new-int b e))
  ⟶ (UnaryExpr (UnaryZeroExtend In Out) x)
  when (e = (1 << In) - 1)

```

```

  using exp-sign-extend by simp

```

```

optimization AndNeutral: (x & ~(const (IntVal b 0))) ⟶ x
  when (wf-stamp x ∧ stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp b lo hi)
  apply auto using val-and-neutral

```

```

by (smt (verit) Value.sel(1) eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and.elims intval-word.simps
    new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-eq-mask)

end

context stamp-mask
begin

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

lemma AndLeftFallthrough: (((and (not ( $\downarrow$  y)) ( $\uparrow$  x)) = 0))  $\longrightarrow$  exp[x & y]  $\geq$ 
exp[x]
apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+)
apply (rule impI)
subgoal premises p for m p v
proof -
  obtain xv where xv: [m, p]  $\vdash$  x  $\mapsto$  xv
  using p(2) by blast
  obtain yv where yv: [m, p]  $\vdash$  y  $\mapsto$  yv
  using p(2) by blast
  have v = val[xv & yv]
  using p(2) xv yv
  by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(4) evalDet)
  then have v = xv
  using p(1) not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
  by (smt (verit) and.commute eval-unused-bits-zero intval-and.elims new-int.simps
new-int-bin.simps p(2) unfold-binary xv yv)

```

```

    then show ?thesis using xv by simp
  qed
done

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

1.4 BinaryNode Phase

```

theory BinaryNode
  imports
    Common
begin

```

```

phase BinaryNode
  terminating size
begin

```

```

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

```

```

  unfolding le-expr-def
  apply (rule allI impI)+
  subgoal premises bin for m p v
  print-facts
  apply (rule BinaryExprE[OF bin])
  subgoal premises prems for x y
  print-facts

```

```

proof –

```

```

  have x: x = v1 using prems by auto
  have y: y = v2 using prems by auto
  have xy: v = bin-eval op x y using prems x y by simp
  have int:  $\exists b vv . v = \text{new-int } b \text{ } vv$  using bin-eval-new-int prems by fast
  show ?thesis
    unfolding prems x y xy
    apply (rule ConstantExpr)
    apply (rule validDefIntConst)
    using prems x y xy int sorry

```

```

  qed

```

```

done

```

```

done

```

```

print-facts

```

```

end

```


end

1.5 ConditionalNode Phase

theory *ConditionalPhase*

imports

Common

Proofs.StampEvalThms

begin

phase *ConditionalNode*

terminating *size*

begin

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

unfolding *intval-logic-negation.simps*

by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *intval-logic-negation.simps*(1) *logic-negate-def new-int.simps* *of-bool-eq*(2) *one-neq-zero* *take-bit-of-0* *take-bit-of-1* *val-to-bool.simps*(1))

lemma *negation-condition-intval*:

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

assumes $0 < b$

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

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

optimization *NegateConditionFlipBranches*: $((\neg e) \ ? \ x : y) \mapsto (e \ ? \ y : x)$ *when* (*wf-stamp* $e \wedge \text{stamp-expr } e = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ lo \ hi \wedge b > 0$)

apply *simp* **using** *negation-condition-intval*

by (*smt* (*verit*, *ccfv-SIG*) *ConditionalExpr ConditionalExprE UnaryExprE* *negates unary-eval.simps*(4) *valid-value-elim*(3) *wf-stamp-def*)

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

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

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

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

when (*stamp-under* (*stamp-expr* *u*) (*stamp-expr* *v*) \wedge *wf-stamp* *u* \wedge *wf-stamp* *v*)

using *stamp-under-defn* **by** *auto*

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

when (*stamp-under* (*stamp-expr* *v*) (*stamp-expr* *u*) \wedge *wf-stamp* *u* \wedge *wf-stamp* *v*)

using *stamp-under-defn-inverse* **by** *auto*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *stamp-of-default*:
assumes *stamp-expr* $x = \text{default-stamp}$

```

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

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

```

```

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

```

end

end

1.6 MulNode Phase

theory *MulPhase*

imports

Common

Proofs.StampEvalThms

begin

phase *MulNode*

terminating *size*

begin

lemma *bin-eliminate-redundant-negative:*

$uminus\ (x :: 'a::len\ word) * uminus\ (y :: 'a::len\ word) = x * y$

by *simp*

lemma *bin-multiply-identity:*

$(x :: 'a::len\ word) * 1 = x$

by *simp*

lemma *bin-multiply-eliminate:*

$(x :: 'a::len\ word) * 0 = 0$

by *simp*

lemma *bin-multiply-negative:*

$(x :: 'a::len\ word) * uminus\ 1 = uminus\ x$

by *simp*

lemma *bin-multiply-power-2:*

$(x :: 'a::len\ word) * (2^j) = x << j$

by *simp*

lemma *take-bit64[simp]:*

fixes $w :: int64$

shows *take-bit 64 w = w*

proof —

have $Nat.size\ w = 64$

by (*simp add: size64*)

then show *?thesis*

by (*metis lt2p-lem mask-eq-iff take-bit-eq-mask verit-comp-simplify1 (2) wsst-TYs(3)*)

qed

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

verit-minus-simplify(4) zero-neq-one

```

```

lemma val-MulPower2:
  fixes i :: 64 word
  assumes y = IntVal 64 (2 ^ unat(i))
  and 0 < i
  and i < 64
  and val[x * y] ≠ UndefVal
  shows val[x * y] = val[x << IntVal 64 i]
  using assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)

```

```

subgoal premises  $p$  for  $x2$ 
proof -
  have  $63: (63 :: int64) = mask\ 6$ 
  by eval
  then have  $(2::int) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
  by eval
  then have  $uint\ i < (2::int) \wedge 6$ 
  by (metis linorder-not-less lt2p-lem of-int-numeral  $p(4)$  size64 word-2p-lem
word-of-int-2p wsst-TYs(3))
  then have  $and\ i\ (mask\ 6) = i$ 
  using mask-eq-iff by blast
  then show  $x2 << unat\ i = x2 << unat\ (and\ i\ (63::64\ word))$ 
  unfolding 63
  by force
qed
by presburger

```

```

lemma val-MulPower2Add1:
  fixes  $i :: 64\ word$ 
  assumes  $y = IntVal\ 64\ ((2 \wedge unat(i)) + 1)$ 
  and  $0 < i$ 
  and  $i < 64$ 
  and  $val\text{-to-bool}(val[IntVal\ 64\ 0 < x])$ 
  and  $val\text{-to-bool}(val[IntVal\ 64\ 0 < y])$ 
  shows  $val[x * y] = val[(x << IntVal\ 64\ i) + x]$ 
  using assms apply (cases  $x$ ; cases  $y$ ; auto)
  subgoal premises  $p$  for  $x2$ 
  proof -
    have  $63: (63 :: int64) = mask\ 6$ 
    by eval
    then have  $(2::int) \wedge 6 = 64$ 
    by eval
    then have  $and\ i\ (mask\ 6) = i$ 
    using mask-eq-iff by (simp add: less-mask-eq  $p(6)$ )
    then have  $x2 * ((2::64\ word) \wedge unat\ i + (1::64\ word)) = (x2 * ((2::64\ word)
\wedge unat\ i)) + x2$ 
    by (simp add: distrib-left)
    then show  $x2 * ((2::64\ word) \wedge unat\ i + (1::64\ word)) = x2 << unat\ (and\ i
(63::64\ word)) + x2$ 
    by (simp add: 63 <math>\langle and\ (i::64\ word)\ (mask\ (6::nat)) = i \rangle</math>)
  qed
  using val-to-bool.simps(2) by presburger

```

```

lemma val-MulPower2Sub1:
  fixes  $i :: 64\ word$ 
  assumes  $y = IntVal\ 64\ ((2 \wedge unat(i)) - 1)$ 

```

```

and    0 < i
and    i < 64
and    val-to-bool(val[IntVal 64 0 < x])
and    val-to-bool(val[IntVal 64 0 < y])
shows  val[x * y] = val[(x << IntVal 64 i) - x]
using  assms apply (cases x; cases y; auto)
      subgoal premises p for x2
proof -
  have 63: (63 :: int64) = mask 6
  by eval
  then have (2::int) ^ 6 = 64
  by eval
  then have and i (mask 6) = i
  using mask-eq-iff by (simp add: less-mask-eq p(6))
  then have x2 * ((2::64 word) ^ unat i - (1::64 word)) = (x2 * ((2::64 word)
^ unat i)) - x2
  by (simp add: right-diff-distrib')
  then show x2 * ((2::64 word) ^ unat i - (1::64 word)) = x2 << unat (and i
(63::64 word)) - x2
  by (simp add: 63 ‹and (i::64 word) (mask (6::nat)) = i›)
qed
using val-to-bool.simps(2) by presburger

```

lemma *val-distribute-multiplication:*

```

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

```

lemma *val-MulPower2AddPower2:*

```

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

```

```

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

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

```

thm-oracles *val-MulPower2AddPower2*

```

lemma exp-multiply-zero-64:
 $\text{exp}[x * (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0))] \geq \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)$ 
using val-multiply-zero apply auto
using Value.inject(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) int-signed-value-bounds intval-mul.elims

mult-zero-right new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps nle-le numeral-eq-Suc take-bit-of-0

unfold-const valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1) zero-less-Suc
by (smt (verit))

```

```

lemma exp-multiply-neutral:
 $\text{exp}[x * (\text{const } (\text{IntVal } b \ 1))] \geq x$ 
using val-multiply-neutral apply auto
by (smt (verit) Value.inject(1) eval-unused-bits-zero intval-mul.elims mult.right-neutral

new-int.elims new-int-bin.elims)

```

thm-oracles *exp-multiply-neutral*

```

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

```



```

lemma exp-MulPower2Add1:
  fixes i :: 64 word
  assumes y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 ((2 ^ unat(i)) + 1))
  and    0 < i
  and    i < 64
  and    exp[x > (const IntVal b 0)]
  and    exp[y > (const IntVal b 0)]
shows exp[x * y] = exp[(x << ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 i)) + x]
sorry

```

```

lemma greaterConstant:
  assumes a > b
  and y = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 a)
  and x = ConstantExpr (IntVal 64 b)
shows y > x
apply auto
sorry

```

Optimisations

```

optimization EliminateRedundantNegative:  $-x * -y \mapsto x * y$ 
apply (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1 add-Suc-shift add-less-imp-less-right less-Suc-eq
not-add-less1 not-less-eq numeral-2-eq-2 size-binary-const size-non-add)
apply auto using val-eliminate-redundant-negative bin-eval.simps(2)
by (metis BinaryExpr)

```

```

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

```

```

optimization MulEliminator:  $x * \text{ConstantExpr} (\text{IntVal } b \ 0) \mapsto \text{const} (\text{IntVal } b \ 0)$ 
apply auto using val-multiply-zero
using Value.inject(1) constantAsStamp.simps(1) int-signed-value-bounds intval-mul.elims
mult-zero-right new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps take-bit-of-0 unfold-const
valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1)
by (smt (verit))

```

```

optimization MulNegate:  $x * -(\text{const} (\text{IntVal } b \ 1)) \mapsto -x$ 
apply auto using val-multiply-negative
by (smt (verit) Value.distinct(1) Value.sel(1) add.inverse-inverse intval-mul.elims
intval-negate.simps(1) mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps
take-bit-dist-neg unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary
val-eliminate-redundant-negative)

```

```

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

```

```

optimization MulPower2Add1:  $x * y \mapsto (x << \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)) + x$ 
  when  $(i > 0 \wedge$ 
     $64 > i \wedge$ 
     $y = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) + 1))$ 
  )

defer
apply simp apply (rule impI; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
subgoal premises p for m p v
proof –
  obtain xv where xv:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
    using p by fast
  then obtain xv where xv:  $xv = \text{IntVal } 64 \ xv$ 
    by (smt (verit) p ConstantExprE bin-eval.simps(2) evalDet intval-bits.simps
intval-mul.elims
      new-int-bin.simps unfold-binary)
  obtain yv where yv:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto yv$ 
    using p by blast
  have ygezero:  $y > \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ 0)$ 
    using greaterConstant p by fastforce
  then have 1:  $0 < i \wedge$ 
     $i < 64 \wedge$ 
     $y = \text{ConstantExpr } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ ((2 \wedge \text{unat}(i)) + 1))$ 
    using p by blast
  then have lhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x * y] \mapsto \text{val}[xv * yv]$ 
    by (metis bin-eval.simps(2) evalDet p(1) p(2) xv yv unfold-binary)
  then have  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)] \mapsto \text{val}[(\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)]$ 
    by (metis verit-comp-simplify1(2) zero-less-numeral ConstantExpr constantAsStamp.simps(1)
      take-bit64 validStampIntConst valid-value.simps(1))

```

```

    then have rhs2:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \ll \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)] \mapsto \text{val}[xv \ll (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)]$ 
  by (metis Value.simps(5) bin-eval.simps(8) intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps
    xv xvv
      evaltree.BinaryExpr)
    then have rhs:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x \ll \text{const } (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)) + x] \mapsto \text{val}[(xv \ll (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)) + xv]$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) intval-add.simps(1) rhs2 bin-eval.simps(1)
    Value.simps(5)
      evaltree.BinaryExpr intval-left-shift.simps(1) new-int.simps xv xvv)
    then have  $\text{val}[xv * yv] = \text{val}[(xv \ll (\text{IntVal } 64 \ i)) + xv]$ 
  using 1 exp-MulPower2Add1 ygezero by auto
    then show ?thesis
  by (metis evalDet lhs p(1) p(2) rhs)
qed
sorry

```

end

end

1.7 Experimental AndNode Phase

theory *NewAnd*

imports

Common

Graph.Long

begin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *intval-and-commute*:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma *exp-and-associative*:
 $\text{exp}[(x \ \& \ y) \ \& \ z] \geq \text{exp}[x \ \& \ (y \ \& \ z)]$
apply *simp using intval-and-associative by fastforce*

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

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

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

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

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

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

definition *IRExpr-up* :: *IRExpr* \Rightarrow *int64* **where**
IRExpr-up $e = \text{not } 0$

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

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

```

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

```

```

context stamp-mask
begin

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

    by (metis calculation e intval-or.simps(5) p unfold-binary yv zv)
  ultimately have rhs:  $v = \text{val}[xv \ \& \ zv]$ 
  using intval-eliminate-y lhs by force
  from lhs rhs show ?thesis
  by (metis BinaryExpr BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(4) e xv zv)
qed
done
done

```

lemma *leadingZeroBounds*:

```

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

```

lemma *above-nth-not-set*:

```

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

```

no-notation *LogicNegationNotation* (!-)

lemma *zero-horner*:

```

  horner-sum of-bool 2 (map ( $\lambda x. \text{False}$ ) xs) = 0
  apply (induction xs) apply simp
  by force

```

lemma *zero-map*:

```

  assumes  $j \leq n$ 
  assumes  $\forall i. j \leq i \longrightarrow \neg(f \ i)$ 
  shows  $\text{map } f \ [0..<n] = \text{map } f \ [0..<j] @ \text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False}) \ [j..<n]$ 
  apply (insert assms)
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) add-diff-inverse-nat atLeastLessThan-iff bot-nat-0.extremum
    leD map-append map-eq-conv set-upt upt-add-eq-append)

```

lemma *map-join-horner*:

```

  assumes  $\text{map } f \ [0..<n] = \text{map } f \ [0..<j] @ \text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False}) \ [j..<n]$ 
  shows  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::'a::\text{len word}) \ (\text{map } f \ [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } f \ [0..<j])$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{horner-sum of-bool } (2::'a::\text{len word}) \ (\text{map } f \ [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } f \ [0..<j]) + 2 \wedge \text{length } [0..<j] * \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 \ (\text{map } f \ [j..<n])$ 
    using horner-sum-append
    by (smt (verit) assms diff-le-self diff-zero le-add-same-cancel2 length-append
      length-map length-upt map-append upt-add-eq-append)

```



```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

lemma L1:
  assumes  $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$ 
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b\ zv$ 
  shows  $\text{and } v\ zv = \text{and } (v \bmod 2^n)\ zv$ 
proof –
  have  $nle: n \leq 64$ 
  using assms
  using diff-le-self by blast
  also have  $\text{and } v\ zv = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2\ (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\text{and } v\ zv))\ [0..<64])$ 
  using horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit size64
  by (metis size-word.rep-eq take-bit-length-eq)
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (λi. bit (and v zv) i) [0..<64])
  by blast
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (λi. ((bit v i) ∧ (bit zv i))) [0..<64])
  using bit-and-iff by metis
  also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (λi. ((bit v i) ∧ (bit zv i))) [0..<n])
  proof –
  have  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg(\text{bit } zv\ i)$ 

```

```

    using above-nth-not-set assms(1)
    using assms(2) not-may-implies-false
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) One-nat-def diff-less int-ops(6) leadingZerosAddHighestOne linorder-not-le nat-int-comparison(2) not-numeral-le-zero size64 zero-less-Suc zerosAboveHighestOne)
  then have  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg((\text{bit } v \ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \ i))$ 
    by auto
  then show ?thesis using nle split-horner
    by (metis (no-types, lifting))
qed
also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map ( $\lambda i. ((\text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \ i))$ ) [0..\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow \text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \ i = \text{bit } v \ i
    by (metis bit-take-bit-iff take-bit-eq-mod)
  then have  $\forall i. i < n \longrightarrow ((\text{bit } v \ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \ i)) = ((\text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \ i))$ 
    by force
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule transfer-horner)
qed
also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map ( $\lambda i. ((\text{bit } (v \bmod 2^n) \ i) \wedge (\text{bit } zv \ i))$ ) [0..<64])
proof -
  have  $\forall i. i \geq n \longrightarrow \neg(\text{bit } zv \ i)$ 
    using above-nth-not-set assms(1)
    using assms(2) not-may-implies-false
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) One-nat-def diff-less int-ops(6) leadingZerosAddHighestOne linorder-not-le nat-int-comparison(2) not-numeral-le-zero size64 zero-less-Suc zerosAboveHighestOne)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms(1) diff-le-self split-horner)
qed
also have ... = horner-sum of-bool 2 (map (bit (and (v mod 2^n) zv)) [0..<64])
  by (meson bit-and-iff)
also have ... = and (v mod 2^n) zv
  using horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit size64
  by (metis size-word.rep-eq take-bit-length-eq)
finally show ?thesis
  using ⟨and (v::64 word) (zv::64 word) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (bit (and v zv)) [0::nat..<64::nat])⟩
  ⟨horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map ( $\lambda i::nat. \text{bit } ((v::64 \text{ word}) \bmod (2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge (n::nat)) \ i \wedge \text{bit } (zv::64 \text{ word}) \ i$ ) [0::nat..<64::nat]) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map (bit (and (v mod (2::64 word) ^ n) zv)) [0::nat..<64::nat])⟩
  ⟨horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map ( $\lambda i::nat. \text{bit } ((v::64 \text{ word}) \bmod (2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge (n::nat)) \ i \wedge \text{bit } (zv::64 \text{ word}) \ i$ ) [0::nat..\lambda i::nat. \text{bit } (v \bmod (2::64 \text{ word}) \wedge n) \ i \wedge \text{bit } zv \ i) [0::nat..<64::nat])⟩
  ⟨horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map ( $\lambda i::nat. \text{bit } (v::64 \text{ word}) \ i \wedge \text{bit } (zv::64 \text{ word}) \ i$ ) [0::nat..<64::nat]) = horner-sum of-bool (2::64 word) (map ( $\lambda i::nat. \text{bit } v \ i \wedge \text{bit } zv \ i$ ) [0::nat..

```

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

lemma *up-mask-upper-bound*:

assumes $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$
shows $xv \leq (\uparrow x)$
using *assms*
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *and*.*idem* *and*.*right-neutral* *bit.conj-cancel-left* *bit.conj-disj-distrib*(1) *bit.double-compl* *ucast-id* *up-spec* *word-and-le1* *word-not-dist*(2))

lemma *L2*:

assumes $\text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z) + \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y) \geq 64$
assumes $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$
assumes $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ zv$
assumes $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$
shows $yv \bmod 2^{\wedge n} = 0$
proof –
have $yv \bmod 2^{\wedge n} = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{map } (\text{bit } yv) [0..<n])$
by (*simp* *add*: *horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit* *take-bit-eq-mod*)
also have $\dots \leq \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\uparrow y)) [0..<n])$
using *up-mask-upper-bound* *assms*(4)
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *opaque-lifting*) *and*.*right-neutral* *bit.conj-cancel-right* *bit.conj-disj-distrib*(1) *bit.double-compl* *horner-sum-bit-eq-take-bit* *take-bit-and* *ucast-id* *up-spec* *word-and-le1* *word-not-dist*(2))
also have $\text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{map } (\text{bit } (\uparrow y)) [0..<n]) = \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False}) [0..<n])$
proof –
have $\forall i < n. \neg(\text{bit } (\uparrow y) i)$
using *assms*(1,2) *zerosBelowLowestOne*
by (*metis* *add commute* *add-diff-inverse-nat* *add-lessD1* *leD* *le-diff-conv* *numberOfTrailingZeros-def*)
then show *?thesis*
by (*metis* (*full-types*) *transfer-map*)
qed
also have $\text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{False}) [0..<n]) = 0$
using *zero-horner*
by *blast*
finally show *?thesis*
by *auto*
qed

thm-oracles *L1 L2*

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

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

lemma *mod-dist-over-add-right*:

fixes *a b c* :: *int64*

fixes *n* :: *nat*

assumes *1*: $0 < n$

assumes *2*: $n < 64$

shows $(a + b \bmod 2^n) \bmod 2^n = (a + b) \bmod 2^n$

using *mod-dist-over-add*

by (*simp add: 1 2 add commute*)

lemma *numberOfLeadingZeros-range*:

$0 \leq \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } n \wedge \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } n \leq \text{Nat.size } n$

unfolding *numberOfLeadingZeros-def highestOneBit-def* **using** *max-set-bit*

by (*simp add: highestOneBit-def leadingZeroBounds numberOfLeadingZeros-def*)

lemma *improved-opt*:

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

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

apply *simp* **apply** (*rule allI*); *rule impI*)

subgoal **premises** *eval* **for** *m p v*

proof –

obtain *n* **where** *n*: $n = 64 - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow z)$

by *simp*

obtain *b val* **where** *val*: $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ val}$

by (*metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int eval new-int.simps*)

then obtain *xv yv* **where** *addv*: $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b (xv + yv)$

apply (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-and*) **by** (*metis add.right-neutral*)

then obtain *yv* **where** *yv*: $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ yv}$

apply (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-add*) **by** *blast*

from *addv* **obtain** *xv* **where** *xv*: $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ xv}$

apply (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-add*) **by** *blast*

from *val* **obtain** *zv* **where** *zv*: $[m, p] \vdash z \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ zv}$

apply (*subst (asm) unfold-binary-width-and*) **by** *blast*

have *addv*: $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + y] \mapsto \text{new-int } b (xv + yv)$

apply (*rule evaltree.BinaryExpr*)

using *xv* **apply** *simp*

using *yv* **apply** *simp*

by *simp+*

have *lhs*: $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[(x + y) \& z] \mapsto \text{new-int } b (\text{and } (xv + yv) \text{ zv})$

apply (*rule evaltree.BinaryExpr*)

using *addv* **apply** *simp*

using *zv* **apply** *simp*

using *addv* **apply** *auto*[1]

by *simp*

have *rhs*: $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \& z] \mapsto \text{new-int } b (\text{and } xv \text{ zv})$

apply (*rule evaltree.BinaryExpr*)

using *xv* **apply** *simp*

using *zv* **apply** *simp*

apply *force*

by *simp*

```

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

```

thm-oracles improved-opt

lemma falseBelowN-nBelowLowest:

```

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

```

```

proof (cases {i. bit a i} = {})
  case True
    then show ?thesis unfolding lowestOneBit-def MinOrHighest-def
      using assms(1) trans-le-add1 by presburger
  next
    case False
      have n ≤ Min (Collect (bit a))
      by (metis False Min-ge-iff assms(2) finite-bit-word linorder-le-less-linear mem-Collect-eq)
      then show ?thesis unfolding lowestOneBit-def MinOrHighest-def
        using False by presburger
qed

```

```

lemma noZeros:
  fixes a :: 64 word
  assumes zeroCount a = 0
  shows i < Nat.size a ⟶ bit a i
  using assms unfolding zeroCount-def size64
  using zeroCount-finite by auto

```

```

lemma zerosAboveOnly:
  fixes a :: 64 word
  assumes numberOfLeadingZeros a = zeroCount a
  shows ¬(bit a i) ⟶ i ≥ (64 - numberOfLeadingZeros a)
  sorry

```

```

lemma consumes:
  assumes numberOfLeadingZeros (↑z) + bitCount (↑z) = 64
  and ↑z ≠ 0
  and and (↑y) (↑z) = 0
  shows numberOfLeadingZeros (↑z) + numberOfTrailingZeros (↑y) ≥ 64
proof -
  obtain n where n = 64 - numberOfLeadingZeros (↑z)
  by simp
  then have n = bitCount (↑z)
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' assms(1))
  have numberOfLeadingZeros (↑z) = zeroCount (↑z)
  using assms(1) size64 ones-zero-sum-to-width
  by (metis add.commute add-left-imp-eq)
  then have ∀ i. ¬(bit (↑z) i) ⟶ i ≥ n
  using assms(1) zerosAboveOnly
  using ⟨(n::nat) = (64::nat) - numberOfLeadingZeros (↑(z::IRExpr))⟩ by blast
  then have ∀ i < n. bit (↑z) i
  using leD by blast
  then have ∀ i < n. ¬(bit (↑y) i)
  using assms(3)
  by (metis bit.conj-cancel-right bit-and-iff bit-not-iff)
  then have lowestOneBit (↑y) ≥ n

```

```

    by (simp add:  $\langle (n::nat) = (64::nat) - \text{numberOfLeadingZeros } (\uparrow (z::IRExpr)) \rangle$ 
falseBelowN-nBelowLowest size64)
  then have  $n \leq \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y)$ 
    unfolding numberOfTrailingZeros-def
    by simp
  have  $\text{card } \{i. i < n\} = \text{bitCount } (\uparrow z)$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle (n::nat) = \text{bitCount } (\uparrow (z::IRExpr)) \rangle$ )
  then have  $\text{bitCount } (\uparrow z) \leq \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow y)$ 
    using  $\langle (n::nat) \sqsubseteq \text{numberOfTrailingZeros } (\uparrow (y::IRExpr)) \rangle$  by auto
  then show ?thesis using assms(1) by auto
qed

```

thm-oracles *consumes*

lemma *right*:

```

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

```



```

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

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

end

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

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

interpretation simple-mask: stamp-mask
  IRExp-up :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64
  IRExp-down :: IRExp  $\Rightarrow$  int64
  unfolding IRExp-up-def IRExp-down-def

```

```

apply unfold-locales
by (simp add: ucast-minus-one)+

phase NewAnd
  terminating size
begin

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

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

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

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

end

end

```

1.8 NotNode Phase

```

theory NotPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase NotNode
  terminating size
begin

```

lemma *bin-not-cancel*:

$\text{bin}[\neg(\neg(e))] = \text{bin}[e]$

by *auto*

lemma *val-not-cancel*:

assumes $\text{val}[\sim(\text{new-int } b \ v)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$

shows $\text{val}[\sim(\sim(\text{new-int } b \ v))] = (\text{new-int } b \ v)$

using *bin-not-cancel*

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

lemma *exp-not-cancel*:

shows $\text{exp}[\sim(\sim a)] \geq \text{exp}[a]$

using *val-not-cancel* **apply** *auto*

by (*metis eval-unused-bits-zero intval-logic-negation.cases intval-not.simps(1)*
intval-not.simps(2) intval-not.simps(3) intval-not.simps(4) new-int.simps)

Optimisations

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

by (*metis exp-not-cancel*)

end

end

1.9 OrNode Phase

theory *OrPhase*

imports

Common

begin

phase *OrNode*

terminating *size*

begin

lemma *bin-or-equal*:

$\text{bin}[x \mid x] = \text{bin}[x]$

by *simp*

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

$x \mid y = y \mid x$

by *simp*

lemma *bin-or-not-operands*:

$(\sim x \mid \sim y) = (\sim(x \& y))$
by *simp*

lemma *val-or-equal*:
assumes $x = \text{new-int } b \ v$
and $(\text{val}[x \mid x] \neq \text{UndefVal})$
shows $\text{val}[x \mid x] = \text{val}[x]$
apply (*cases* x ; *auto*) **using** *bin-or-equal* *assms*
by *auto*+

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

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

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

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

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

Optimisations

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

optimization *OrShiftConstantRight*: $((\text{const } x) \mid y) \mapsto y \mid (\text{const } x)$ *when* $\neg(\text{is-ConstantExpr } y)$
using *size-flip-binary* **apply** *force*

```

apply auto
by (simp add: BinaryExpr unfold-const val-shift-const-right-helper)

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

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

end

```

```

context stamp-mask
begin

```

Taking advantage of the truth table of or operations.

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

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

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

```

lemma OrLeftFallthrough:
  assumes (and (not (↓x)) (↑y)) = 0
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \mid y] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  using assms
  apply simp apply (rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for m p v
  proof –
    obtain b vv where  $e: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x \mid y] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ vv$ 
    using eval
    by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval-new-int new-int.simps)
    from e obtain xv where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ xv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width)
    by force+
    from e obtain yv where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash y \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \ yv$ 
    apply (subst (asm) unfold-binary-width)
    by force+
    have vdef:  $v = \text{intval-or } (\text{IntVal } b \ xv) \ (\text{IntVal } b \ yv)$ 
    using e xv yv

```

```

    by (metis bin-eval.simps(5) eval(2) evalDet unfold-binary)
  have  $\forall i. (bit\ xv\ i) \mid (bit\ yv\ i) = (bit\ xv\ i)$ 
    by (metis assms bit-and-iff not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero xv yv)
  then have  $IntVal\ b\ xv = intval-or\ (IntVal\ b\ xv)\ (IntVal\ b\ yv)$ 
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) and.idem assms bit.conj-disj-distrib eval-unused-bits-zero
    intval-or.simps(1) new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps not-down-up-mask-and-zero-implies-zero
    word-ao-absorbs(3) xv yv)
  then show ?thesis
    using vdef
    using xv by presburger
qed
done

```

lemma *OrRightFallthrough*:

```

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

```

end

end

1.10 ShiftNode Phase

theory *ShiftPhase*

imports

Common

begin

phase *ShiftNode*

terminating *size*

begin

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

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

intval-log2 - = *UndefVal*

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

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

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

lemma

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

shows *intval-left-shift* *x* (*intval-log2* *val-c*) = *intval-mul* *x* *val-c*

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

sorry

lemma *e-intval*:

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

intval-left-shift *x* (*intval-log2* *val-c*) =

intval-mul *x* *val-c*

proof (*rule impI*)

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

show *intval-left-shift* *x* (*intval-log2* *val-c*) =

intval-mul *x* *val-c*

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

case *True*

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

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

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

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

presburger

then show *?thesis* **sorry**

next

case *False*

then have $\exists v . val-c = IntVal\ 64\ v$

sorry

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

by *auto*

then have *n* = *IntVal* 64 (*word-of-int* (*SOME* *e*. $vc=2^e$))

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

```

presburger
  then show ?thesis sorry
qed
qed

```

```

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

end

```

1.11 SignedDivNode Phase

```

theory SignedDivPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase SignedDivNode
  terminating size
begin

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

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

1.12 SignedRemNode Phase

```

theory SignedRemPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase SignedRemNode
  terminating size

```



```

begin

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

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

end

end

```

1.13 SubNode Phase

```

theory SubPhase
  imports
    Common
begin

phase SubNode
  terminating size
begin

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma exp-sub-then-left-sub:
  shows  $exp[x - (x - y)] \geq exp[y]$ 
  using val-sub-then-left-sub apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa xaa ya
  proof –
    obtain xa where xa:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$ 
    using p(2) by blast
    obtain ya where ya:  $[m, p] \vdash y \mapsto ya$ 

```

```

    using p(5) by auto
  obtain xaa where xaa: [m, p] ⊢ x ↦ xaa
    using p(2) by blast
  have 1: val[xa - (xaa - ya)] ≠ UndefVal
    by (metis evalDet p(2) p(3) p(4) p(5) xa xaa ya)
  then have val[xaa - ya] ≠ UndefVal
    by auto
  then have [m,p] ⊢ y ↦ val[xa - (xaa - ya)]
    by (metis 1 Value.exhaust evalDet eval-unused-bits-zero evaltree-not-undef
    intval-sub.simps(6) intval-sub.simps(7) new-int.simps p(5) val-sub-then-left-sub xa
    xaa ya)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis evalDet p(2) p(4) p(5) xa xaa ya)
qed
done

```

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

Optimisations

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

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

optimization *SubAfterSubLeft*: $((x - y) - x) \mapsto -y$
 apply (metis Suc-lessI add-2-eq-Suc' add-less-cancel-right less-trans-Suc not-add-less1
 size-binary-const size-binary-lhs size-binary-rhs size-non-add)
 apply auto
 by (metis evalDet unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary val-sub-after-left-sub)

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

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

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

optimization *SubtractZero*: $(x - (\text{const IntVal } b \ 0)) \mapsto x$
 when (wf-stamp $x \wedge \text{stamp-expr } x = \text{IntegerStamp } b \text{ lo } hi$)
 apply auto
 by (smt (verit) add.right-neutral diff-add-cancel eval-unused-bits-zero intval-sub.elims)

intval-word.simps new-int.simps new-int-bin.simps)

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

thm-oracles *SubNegativeValue*

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

lemma *remove-sub-preserve-take-bit*:
fixes $v :: 64 \text{ word}$
assumes $b > 0 \wedge b \leq 64$
assumes $\text{take-bit } b \ (-v) = -v$
shows $\text{take-bit } b \ v = v$
using *assms* **sorry**

value $-1 :: 64 \text{ word}$
value $\text{take-bit } 64 \ (-1) :: 64 \text{ word}$
value $\text{take-bit } 64 \ (-(-1)) :: 64 \text{ word}$

lemma *valid-sub-const*:
assumes $y = \text{IntVal } b \ v \wedge b > 0$
assumes *valid-value* $(\text{val}[-y])$ (*constantAsStamp* $(\text{val}[-y])$)
shows *valid-value* y (*constantAsStamp* y)
using *assms* **apply** (*cases y; auto*)
apply (*simp add: int-power-div-base signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-minus-exp-word*)
apply (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) One-nat-def Suc-diff-Suc Suc-le-lessD can-*
cel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-diff-cancel gr0-conv-Suc lessI less-imp-le-nat
signed-take-bit-int-less-exp-word size64 size-word.rep-eq upper-bounds-equiv)
apply (*metis One-nat-def Suc-less-eq Suc-pred le-imp-less-Suc signed-take-bit-int-greater-eq-minus-exp-word*
size64 upper-bounds-equiv wsst-TYs(3))
apply (*metis One-nat-def Suc-le-lessD Suc-pred signed-take-bit-int-less-exp-word*
size64 upper-bounds-equiv wsst-TYs(3))
using *remove-sub-preserve-take-bit*
sorry

```

lemma unnegated-rhs-evals:
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const val}[-y]] \mapsto v$ 
  shows  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const val}[y]] \mapsto \text{intval-negate } v$ 
proof -
  obtain  $b \text{ } vv$  where  $vv: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const val}[-y]] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } vv$ 
    using assms
    by (metis evaltree-not-undef intval-negate.elims new-int.elims unfold-const)
  then have take-bit  $b \text{ } vv = vv$ 
    by (simp add: eval-unused-bits-zero)
  then have  $v = \text{val}[-(-v)]$ 
    using vv
    by (metis assms negate-idempotent unfold-const)
  then obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const val}[y]] \mapsto \text{IntVal } b \text{ } yv$ 
    using vv apply auto using evaltree.ConstantExpr valid-sub-const
    by (metis Value.distinct(1) Value.inject(1) eval-bits-1-64 intval-negate.elims
new-int.simps)
  then show ?thesis
    using assms apply auto
    using yv by fastforce
qed

optimization SubNegativeConstant:  $x - (\text{const } (\text{val}[-y])) \mapsto x + (\text{const } y)$ 
  defer
  apply simp apply ((rule allI)+; rule impI)
  subgoal premises eval for  $m \text{ } p \text{ } v$ 
  proof -
    obtain  $xv$  where  $xv: [m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xv$ 
      using eval by auto
    obtain  $yv$  where  $yv: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[\text{const } (\text{val}[-y])] \mapsto \text{intval-negate } yv$ 
      using eval by auto
    obtain  $lhs$  where  $lhsdef: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x - (\text{const } (\text{val}[-y]))] \mapsto lhs$ 
      using eval by auto
    then have  $lhs: lhs = \text{val}[xv - (-yv)]$ 
      by (metis BinaryExprE bin-eval.simps(3) evalDet xv yv)
    obtain  $rhs$  where  $rhsdef: [m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x + (\text{const } y)] \mapsto rhs$ 
      using eval unnegated-rhs-evals
      by (metis EvalTreeE(1) bin-eval.simps(1) bin-eval.simps(3) unfold-binary
val-sub-negative-value)
    then have  $rhs: rhs = \text{val}[xv + yv]$ 
      by (metis BinaryExprE EvalTreeE(1) bin-eval.simps(1) evalDet unnegated-rhs-evals
xv yv)
    have  $lhs = rhs$ 
      using val-sub-negative-value lhs rhs
      by (metis bin-eval.simps(3) eval evalDet unfold-binary xv yv)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis eval evalDet lhsdef rhsdef)
  qed
  sorry

```

```

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

                                new-int-bin.simps unary-eval.simps(2) unfold-unary)
  sorry

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

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

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

lemma forPrimitive-eval:

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

lemma evalSubStamp:
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x - y] \mapsto v$ 
  assumes wf-stamp  $\text{exp}[x - y]$ 
  shows  $\exists b \ \text{lo hi. stamp-expr } \text{exp}[x - y] = \text{IntegerStamp } b \ \text{lo hi}$ 
proof -
  have valid-value v (stamp-expr  $\text{exp}[x - y]$ )
    using assms unfolding wf-stamp-def by auto
  then have stamp-expr  $\text{exp}[x - y] \neq \text{IllegalStamp}$ 
    by force
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding stamp-expr.simps using stamp-binary.simps
    by (smt (z3) stamp-binary.elims unrestricted-stamp.simps(2))
qed

```

```

lemma evalSubArgsStamp:
  assumes  $[m, p] \vdash \text{exp}[x - y] \mapsto v$ 
  assumes  $\exists lo\ hi. \text{stamp-expr } \text{exp}[x - y] = \text{IntegerStamp } b\ lo\ hi$ 
  shows  $\exists lo\ hi. \text{stamp-expr } \text{exp}[x] = \text{IntegerStamp } b\ lo\ hi$ 
  using assms sorry

optimization SubSelfIsZero:  $(x - x) \mapsto \text{forPrimitive } (\text{stamp-expr } \text{exp}[x - x])\ 0$ 
when  $((\text{wf-stamp } x) \wedge (\text{wf-stamp } \text{exp}[x - x]))$ 
  using size-non-const apply fastforce
  apply simp apply  $(\text{rule } \text{impI}; (\text{rule } \text{allI})+; \text{rule } \text{impI})$ 
  subgoal premises eval for  $m\ p\ v$ 
  proof  $-$ 
    obtain  $b$  where  $\exists lo\ hi. \text{stamp-expr } \text{exp}[x - x] = \text{IntegerStamp } b\ lo\ hi$ 
    using evalSubStamp eval
    by meson
    then show ?thesis sorry
qed
done

```

end

end

1.14 XorNode Phase

```

theory XorPhase
  imports
    Common
    Proofs.StampEvalThms
begin

  phase XorNode
    terminating size
begin

```

```

lemma bin-xor-self-is-false:
   $\text{bin}[x \oplus x] = 0$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma bin-xor-commute:
   $\text{bin}[x \oplus y] = \text{bin}[y \oplus x]$ 
  by  $(\text{simp } \text{add: } \text{xor.commute})$ 

```

```

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

```



```

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma exp-eliminate-redundant-false:
  shows  $\text{exp}[x \oplus \text{false}] \geq \text{exp}[x]$ 
  using val-eliminate-redundant-false apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa
  proof –
    obtain xa where xa:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$ 

```

```

    using p(2) by blast
  then have  $\text{val}[xa \oplus (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)] \neq \text{UndefVal}$ 
    using evalDet p(2) p(3) by blast
  then have  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto \text{val}[xa \oplus (\text{IntVal } 32 \ 0)]$ 
    apply (cases xa; auto) using eval-unused-bits-zero xa by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using evalDet p(2) xa by blast
qed
done

```

Optimisations

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

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

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

end

end

1.15 NegateNode Phase

theory *NegatePhase*

imports

Common

begin

phase *NegateNode*

terminating size

begin

lemma *bin-negative-cancel*:

$-1 * (-1 * ((x::('a::len) \text{ word}))) = x$

by auto

```

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

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

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

thm-oracles exp-distribute-sub

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

lemma exp-negative-shift:
  assumes stamp-expr  $x = \text{IntegerStamp } b' \text{ lo } hi$ 
  and  $\text{unat } y = (b' - 1)$ 
  shows  $\text{exp}[-(x >> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ y)))] \geq \text{exp}[x >>> (\text{const } (\text{new-int } b \ y))]$ 
  apply auto
  subgoal premises p for m p xa
  proof -
    obtain xa where xa:  $[m, p] \vdash x \mapsto xa$ 
    using p(2) by auto
    then have 1: intval-negate (intval-right-shift xa (IntVal b (take-bit b y)))  $\neq$ 
UndefVal
    using evalDet p(1) p(2) by blast
    then have 2: intval-right-shift xa (IntVal b (take-bit b y)))  $\neq$  UndefVal
    by auto
    then have 3:  $-( (2::\text{int}) \wedge b \text{ div } (2::\text{int})) \sqsubseteq \text{sint } (\text{signed-take-bit } (b - \text{Suc } (0::\text{nat})) \text{ (take-bit } b \ y))$ 
    by (simp add: p(6))
    then have 4:  $\text{sint } (\text{signed-take-bit } (b - \text{Suc } (0::\text{nat})) \text{ (take-bit } b \ y)) < (2::\text{int})$ 
     $\wedge b \text{ div } (2::\text{int})$ 
    using p(7) by blast
    then have 5:  $(0::\text{nat}) < b$ 
    by (simp add: p(4))
    then have 6:  $b \sqsubseteq (64::\text{nat})$ 
    by (simp add: p(5))

```

```

then have 7:  $[m, p] \vdash \text{BinaryExpr BinURightShift } x$ 
  ( $\text{ConstantExpr (IntVal } b \text{ (take-bit } b \text{ } y)) \mapsto$ 
     $\text{intval-negate (intval-right-shift } xa \text{ (IntVal } b \text{ (take-bit } b \text{ } y))}$ )
  apply (cases y; auto)

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

```

Optimisations

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

optimization *DistributeSubtraction*: $\neg(x - y) \mapsto (y - x)$
 apply (smt (z3) add.left-commute add-2-eq-Suc' add-diff-cancel-left' is-ConstantExpr-def
 less-Suc-eq-0-disj plus-1-eq-Suc size.simps(11) size-binary-const size-non-add zero-less-diff)
 using *exp-distribute-sub* by simp

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

end

end

theory *TacticSolving*

```

imports Common
begin

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

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

phase TacticSolving
terminating size
begin

```

1.16 AddNode

```

lemma value-approx-implies-refinement:
  assumes lhs  $\approx$  rhs
  assumes  $\forall m\ p\ v. ([m, p] \vdash elhs \mapsto v) \longrightarrow v = lhs$ 
  assumes  $\forall m\ p\ v. ([m, p] \vdash erhs \mapsto v) \longrightarrow v = rhs$ 
  assumes  $\forall m\ p\ v1\ v2. ([m, p] \vdash elhs \mapsto v1) \longrightarrow ([m, p] \vdash erhs \mapsto v2)$ 
  shows elhs  $\geq$  erhs
  using assms unfolding le-expr-def well-formed-equal-def
  using evalDet evaltree-not-undef
  by metis

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

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

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

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

method solve for lhs rhs x y :: Value =

```

```

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

```

print-methods

thm BinaryExprE

optimization opt-add-left-negate-to-sub:

$-x + y \mapsto y - x$

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

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

1.17 NegateNode

lemma val-distribute-sub:

val $[-(x-y)] \approx$ val $[y-x]$

by (cases x; cases y; auto)

optimization distribute-sub: $-(x-y) \mapsto (y-x)$

apply simp

using val-distribute-sub **apply** simp

using unfold-binary unfold-unary **by** auto

lemma val-xor-self-is-false:

assumes x = IntVal 32 v

shows val $[x \oplus x] \approx$ val $[false]$

apply simp **using** assms **by** (cases x; auto)

definition wf-stamp :: IRExpr \Rightarrow bool **where**

wf-stamp e = (\forall m p v. ($[m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v$) \longrightarrow valid-value v (stamp-expr e))

lemma exp-xor-self-is-false:

assumes stamp-expr x = IntegerStamp 32 l h

assumes wf-stamp x

shows exp $[x \oplus x] \geq$ exp $[false]$

unfolding le-expr-def **using** assms **unfolding** wf-stamp-def

using val-xor-self-is-false evaltree-not-undef

by (smt (z3) bin-eval.simps(6) bin-eval-new-int constantAsStamp.simps(1) evalDet
int-signed-value-bounds new-int.simps new-int-take-bits unfold-binary unfold-const
valid-int valid-stamp.simps(1) valid-value.simps(1) well-formed-equal-defn)

lemma val-or-commute[simp]:

val $[x \mid y] =$ val $[y \mid x]$

apply (cases x; cases y; auto)

by (simp add: or.commute)+

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

optimization XorInverse:  $\text{exp}[n \oplus \sim n] \mapsto (\text{const } (\text{new-int } 32 \ (\text{not } 0)))$ 
  when (stamp-expr  $n = \text{IntegerStamp } 32 \ l \ h \wedge \text{wf-stamp } n$ )
  unfolding size.simps apply (simp add: Suc-lessI)
  apply auto using XorInverseVal

```

```

    by (smt (verit) constantAsStamp.simps(1) evalDet int-signed-value-bounds int-
val-xor.elims
      mask-eq-take-bit-minus-one new-int.elims new-int-take-bits unfold-const valid-stamp.simps(1)

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

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

end

end

theory ProofStatus
  imports
    AbsPhase
    AddPhase
    AndPhase
    ConditionalPhase
    MulPhase

    NegatePhase
    NewAnd
    NotPhase
    OrPhase
    ShiftPhase
    SignedDivPhase
    SignedRemPhase
    SubPhase
    TacticSolving
    XorPhase
  begin

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

  print-methods

  print-theorems

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

  export-phases  $\langle \text{Full} \rangle$ 

```


end