Hybrid KAT and rKAT

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5.3.4 Water tank
1 Verification components with KAT
In this section we derive the rules of Hoare Logic and a refinement calculus in KAT.
imports KAT-and-DRA.PHL-KAT Transformer-Semantics.Kleisli-Quantale UTP.utp-pred-laws UTP.utp-lift-parser UTP.utp-lift-pretty begin recall-syntax
purge-notation $Lattices.inf$ (infixl \Box 70) notation $Lattices.inf$ (infixl \Box 70) purge-notation $Lattices.sup$ (infixl \Box 65) notation $Lattices.sup$ (infixl \Box 65)
1.1 Hoare logic derivation
no-notation if-then-else (if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63) and while (while - do - od [64,64] 63)
${f context}$ kat ${f begin}$
— Definitions of Hoare Triple
definition Hoare :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (H)$ where $H p x q \longleftrightarrow t p \cdot x \leq x \cdot t q$
lemma <i>H-consl</i> : $t \ p \le t \ p' \Longrightarrow H \ p' \ x \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q$ using <i>Hoare-def phl-cons1</i> by <i>blast</i>
lemma <i>H-consr</i> : $t \ q' \le t \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q' \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q$ using <i>Hoare-def phl-cons2</i> by <i>blast</i>
lemma <i>H-cons</i> : $t \ p \le t \ p' \Longrightarrow t \ q' \le t \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p' \ x \ q' \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q$ by $(simp \ add: \ H-consl \ H-consr)$
— Skip program
lemma H-skip: H p 1 p by (simp add: Hoare-def)

5.3.3

```
— Sequential composition
lemma H-seq: H p x r \Longrightarrow H r y q \Longrightarrow H p (x \cdot y) q
 by (simp add: Hoare-def phl-seq)
— Conditional statement
definition if then else :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a  (if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63)
  if p then x else y fi = (t p \cdot x + n p \cdot y)
lemma H-var: H p x q \longleftrightarrow t p \cdot x \cdot n q = 0
  by (metis Hoare-def n-kat-3 t-n-closed)
lemma H-cond-iff: H p (if r then x else y fi) q \longleftrightarrow H (t p \cdot t r) x q \wedge H (t p \cdot t r)
n r) y q
proof -
 have H p (if r then x else y fi) q \longleftrightarrow t p \cdot (t r \cdot x + n r \cdot y) \cdot n q = 0
   by (simp add: H-var ifthenelse-def)
 also have ... \longleftrightarrow t p \cdot t r \cdot x \cdot n q + t p \cdot n r \cdot y \cdot n q = 0
    by (simp add: distrib-left mult-assoc)
  also have ... \longleftrightarrow t \ p \cdot t \ r \cdot x \cdot n \ q = 0 \ \land t \ p \cdot n \ r \cdot y \cdot n \ q = 0
    by (metis add-0-left no-trivial-inverse)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (metis H-var test-mult)
qed
lemma H-cond: H (t \ p \cdot t \ r) \ x \ q \Longrightarrow H \ (t \ p \cdot n \ r) \ y \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ (if \ r \ then \ x \ else
 by (simp add: H-cond-iff)
— While loop
definition while :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ (while - do - od [64,64] 63)} where
  while b do x od = (t \ b \cdot x)^* \cdot n \ b
definition while-inv :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ (while - inv - do - od } [64,64,64] 63)
where
  while p inv i do x od = while p do x od
lemma H-exp1: H(t p \cdot t r) x q \Longrightarrow H p(t r \cdot x) q
  using Hoare-def n-de-morgan-var2 phl.ht-at-phl-export1 by auto
lemma H-while: H(t p \cdot t r) x p \Longrightarrow H p (while r do x od) (t p \cdot n r)
proof -
  assume a1: H(t p \cdot t r) x p
 have t (t p \cdot n r) = n r \cdot t p \cdot n r
    using n-preserve test-mult by presburger
```

```
then show ?thesis
   using a1 Hoare-def H-exp1 conway.phl.it-simr phl-export2 while-def by auto
qed
lemma H-while-inv: t p \le t i \implies t i \cdot n r \le t q \implies H (t i \cdot t r) x i \implies H p
(while r inv i do x od) q
 by (metis H-cons H-while test-mult while-inv-def)
— Finite iteration
lemma H-star: H i x i \Longrightarrow H i (x^*) i
 unfolding Hoare-def using star-sim2 by blast
lemma H-star-inv:
 assumes t p \le t i and H i x i and (t i) \le (t q)
 shows H p(x^*) q
proof-
 have H i (x^*) i
   using assms(2) H-star by blast
 hence H p(x^*) i
   unfolding Hoare-def using assms(1) phl-cons1 by blast
 thus ?thesis
   unfolding Hoare-def using assms(3) phl-cons2 by blast
qed
definition loopi :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (loop - inv - [64,64] \ 63)
 where loop x inv i = x^*
lemma H-loop: H p x p \Longrightarrow H p (loop x inv i) p
 unfolding loopi-def by (rule H-star)
lemma H-loop-inv: t p \le t i \Longrightarrow H i x i \Longrightarrow t i \le t q \Longrightarrow H p (loop x inv i) q
 unfolding loopi-def using H-star-inv by blast
— Invariants
lemma H-inv: t p \le t i \Longrightarrow t i \le t q \Longrightarrow H i x i \Longrightarrow H p x q
 by (rule-tac p'=i and q'=i in H-cons)
lemma H-inv-plus: t i = i \Longrightarrow t j = j \Longrightarrow H i x i \Longrightarrow H j x j \Longrightarrow H (i + j) x
(i+j)
 unfolding Hoare-def using combine-common-factor
 by (smt add-commute add.left-commute distrib-left join.sup.absorb-iff1 t-add-closed)
lemma H-inv-mult: t \ i = i \Longrightarrow t \ j = j \Longrightarrow H \ i \ x \ i \Longrightarrow H \ j \ x \ j \Longrightarrow H \ (i \cdot j) \ x
 unfolding Hoare-def by (smt n-kat-2 n-mult-comm t-mult-closure mult-assoc)
```

end

1.2 refinement KAT

```
\mathbf{class} \ rkat = kat +
 fixes Ref :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
 assumes spec-def: x \leq Ref \ p \ q \longleftrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
begin
lemma R1: H p (Ref p q) q
 using spec-def by blast
lemma R2: H p x q \Longrightarrow x \leq Ref p q
 by (simp add: spec-def)
lemma R-cons: t p \le t p' \Longrightarrow t q' \le t q \Longrightarrow Ref p' q' \le Ref p q
proof -
  assume h1: t p \leq t p' and h2: t q' \leq t q
 have H p' (Ref p' q') q'
   by (simp \ add: R1)
 hence H p (Ref p' q') q
   using h1 h2 H-consl H-consr by blast
  thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Abort and skip programs
lemma R-skip: 1 \leq Ref p p
proof -
 have H p 1 p
   by (simp add: H-skip)
  thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
lemma R-zero-one: x \leq Ref \ 0 \ 1
proof -
 have H 0 x 1
   by (simp add: Hoare-def)
  thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
lemma R-one-zero: Ref 1 \theta = \theta
proof -
 have H 1 (Ref 1 0) 0
   by (simp add: R1)
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Hoare-def join.le-bot)
qed
```

```
— Sequential composition
```

```
lemma R-seq: (Ref \ p \ r) \cdot (Ref \ r \ q) \leq Ref \ p \ q
proof -
 have H p (Ref p r) r and H r (Ref r q) q
   by (simp \ add: R1)+
 hence H p ((Ref p r) \cdot (Ref r q)) q
   by (rule H-seq)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Conditional statement
lemma R-cond: if v then (Ref (t v \cdot t p) q) else (Ref (n v \cdot t p) q) fi \leq Ref p q
proof -
 have H(t v \cdot t p) (Ref (t v \cdot t p) q) q and H(n v \cdot t p) (Ref (n v \cdot t p) q) q
   by (simp \ add: R1)+
 hence H p (if v then (Ref (t v · t p) q) else (Ref (n v · t p) q) ft) q
   by (simp add: H-cond n-mult-comm)
thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— While loop
lemma R-while: while q do (Ref (t p \cdot t q) p) od \leq Ref p (t p \cdot n q)
proof -
 have H (t p \cdot t q) (Ref (t p \cdot t q) p) p
   by (simp-all \ add: R1)
 hence H p (while q do (Ref (t p \cdot t q) p) od) (t p \cdot n q)
   by (simp add: H-while)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Finite iteration
lemma R-star: (Ref \ i \ i)^* \leq Ref \ i \ i
proof -
 have H i (Ref i i) i
   using R1 by blast
 hence H i ((Ref i i)^*) i
   using H-star by blast
 thus Ref i i^* \leq Ref i i
   by (rule R2)
\mathbf{qed}
```

```
lemma R-loop: loop (Ref p p) inv i \leq Ref p p unfolding loopi-def by (rule R-star)

— Invariants
lemma R-inv: t p \leq t i \Longrightarrow t i \leq t q \Longrightarrow Ref i i \leq Ref p q using R-cons by force
end
```

2 KAT Models

We show that relations and non-deterministic functions form Kleene algebras with tests.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{KAT-rKAT-Models} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{KAT-rKAT-Prelims} \end{array}
```

begin

2.1 Relational model

```
interpretation rel-uq: unital-quantale Id (O) \cap \bigcup (\cap) (\subseteq) (\cup) {} UNIV
 by (unfold-locales, auto)
lemma power-is-relpow: rel-uq.power X m = X \hat{\ } m for X::'a rel
proof (induct m)
 case \theta show ?case
   by (metis\ rel-uq.power-0\ relpow.simps(1))
 case Suc thus ?case
   by (metis\ rel-uq.power-Suc2\ relpow.simps(2))
qed
lemma rel-star-def: X^* = (\bigcup m. rel-uq.power X m)
 by (simp add: power-is-relpow rtrancl-is-UN-relpow)
lemma rel-star-contl: X \ O \ Y^* = (\bigcup m. \ X \ O \ rel-uq.power \ Y \ m)
by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib)
lemma rel-star-contr: X * O Y = (\bigcup m. (rel-uq.power X m) O Y)
 by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib2)
interpretation rel-ka: kleene-algebra (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl
proof
 fix x y z :: 'a rel
 show Id \cup x \ O \ x^* \subseteq x^*
   by (metis order-refl r-comp-rtrancl-eq rtrancl-unfold)
```

```
next
  \mathbf{fix}\ x\ y\ z\ ::\ 'a\ rel
 assume z \cup x O y \subseteq y
 thus x^* O z \subseteq y
   by (simp only: rel-star-contr, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-uq.power-inductl)
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix}\ x\ y\ z\ ::\ 'a\ rel
  assume z \cup y \ O \ x \subseteq y
  thus z O x^* \subseteq y
   by (simp only: rel-star-contl, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-uq.power-inductr)
qed
interpretation rel-tests: test-semiring (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) \lambda x. Id \cap (-x)
 by (standard, auto)
interpretation rel-kat: kat (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl \lambda x. Id \cap (-x)
 by (unfold-locales)
definition rel-R :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel where
  rel-R \ P \ Q = \bigcup \{X. \ rel-kat. Hoare \ P \ X \ Q\}
interpretation rel-rkat: rkat (\cup) (;) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl (\lambda X. Id \cap -X) rel-R
 by (standard, auto simp: rel-R-def rel-kat. Hoare-def)
lemma RdL-is-rRKAT: (\forall x. \{(x,x)\}; R1 \subseteq \{(x,x)\}; R2) = (R1 \subseteq R2)
  by auto
2.2
        State transformer model
notation Abs-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
notation Rep-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
definition uexpr-nd-fun :: ('a set, 'a) uexpr <math>\Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (-\circ [101] 100) where
[upred-defs]: uexpr-nd-fun e = Abs-nd-fun [e]_e
lift-definition nd-fun-uexpr :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow ('a set, 'a) uexpr (-\circ [101] 100) is
Rep-nd-fun.
no-utp-lift nd-fun-uexpr
declare Abs-nd-fun-inverse [simp]
update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms
lemma uexpr-nd-fun-inverse [simp]: (P^{\circ})_{\circ} = P
 by (pred-auto)
lemma nd-fun-ext: (\bigwedge x. (f_{\bullet}) x = (g_{\bullet}) x) \Longrightarrow f = g
  apply(subgoal-tac\ Rep-nd-fun\ f=Rep-nd-fun\ g)
```

```
using Rep-nd-fun-inject
  apply blast
 by blast
lemma nd-fun-eq-iff: (f = g) = (\forall x. (f_{\bullet}) x = (g_{\bullet}) x)
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-ext)
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) kleene-algebra
begin
definition \theta = \zeta^{\bullet}
definition star-nd-fun f = qstar f for f::'a nd-fun
definition f + g = ((f_{\bullet}) \sqcup (g_{\bullet}))^{\bullet}
named-theorems nd-fun-aka antidomain kleene algebra properties for nondeter-
ministic functions.
lemma nd-fun-plus-assoc[nd-fun-aka]: <math>x + y + z = x + (y + z)
 and nd-fun-plus-comm[nd-fun-aka]: x + y = y + x
 and nd-fun-plus-idem[nd-fun-aka]: x + x = x for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def by (simp add: ksup-assoc, simp-all add: ksup-comm)
lemma nd-fun-distr[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x + y) \cdot z = x \cdot z + y \cdot z
 and nd-fun-distl[nd-fun-aka]: x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by (simp-all add: kcomp-distr kcomp-distl)
lemma nd-fun-plus-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: <math>0 + x = x
 and nd-fun-mult-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: \theta \cdot x = \theta
 and nd-fun-mult-zeror[nd-fun-aka]: x \cdot \theta = \theta for x::'a \ nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by auto
lemma nd-fun-leq[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x \le y) = (x + y = y)
 and nd-fun-less[nd-fun-aka]: (x < y) = (x + y = y \land x \neq y)
 and nd-fun-leq-add[nd-fun-aka]: z \cdot x \leq z \cdot (x + y) for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding less-eq-nd-fun-def less-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def sup-fun-def
 by (unfold nd-fun-eq-iff le-fun-def, auto simp: kcomp-def)
lemma nd-star-one[nd-fun-aka]: <math>1 + x \cdot x^* \leq x^*
  and nd-star-unfoldl[nd-fun-aka]: z + x \cdot y \leq y \Longrightarrow x^* \cdot z \leq y
 and nd-star-unfoldr[nd-fun-aka]: z + y \cdot x \leq y \implies z \cdot x^* \leq y for x::'a nd-fun
  unfolding plus-nd-fun-def star-nd-fun-def
   apply(simp-all add: fun-star-inductl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq fun-star-inductr)
 by (metis order-refl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq uwqlka.conway.dagger-unfoldl-eq)
instance
 apply intro-classes
 using nd-fun-aka by simp-all
```

```
\mathbf{end}
```

```
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) kat
begin
definition n f = (\lambda x. if ((f_{\bullet}) x = \{\}) then \{x\} else \{\})^{\bullet}
lemma nd-fun-n-op-one[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (1::'a nd-fun)) = 1
       and nd-fun-n-op-mult[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (n x \cdot n y)) = n x \cdot n y
       and nd-fun-n-op-mult-comp[nd-fun-aka]: <math>n \times n \ (n \times n) = 0
       and nd-fun-n-op-de-morgan[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (n x) \cdot n (n y)) = n x + n y for
x::'a \ nd-fun
     \mathbf{unfolding}\ n\text{-}op\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ one\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ times\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ plus\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ zero\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ plus\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ zero\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ plus\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ plus\text{-}hun\text{-}def\ plus\text{-}hun\text{-}def\ plus\text{-}hun
       by (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def)
instance
       by (intro-classes, auto simp: nd-fun-aka)
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) \ rkat
begin
definition Ref-nd-fun P Q \equiv (\lambda s. \bigcup \{(f_{\bullet}) \ s | f. \ Hoare \ P f \ Q\})^{\bullet}
instance
       apply(intro-classes)
       by (unfold Hoare-def n-op-nd-fun-def Ref-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def)
              (auto simp: kcomp-def le-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun-def)
end
end
```

3 Verification and refinement of HS in the state transformer KAT

We use our state transformers model to obtain verification and refinement components for hybrid programs. We devise three methods for reasoning with evolution commands and their continuous dynamics: providing flows, solutions or invariants.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ KAT\text{-}rKAT\text{-}rVCs\text{-}ndfun\\ \textbf{imports}\\ KAT\text{-}rKAT\text{-}Models\\ \textit{Hybrid-Systems-VCs.HS-ODEs} \end{array}
```

begin recall-syntax

3.1 Store and Hoare triples

```
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a \Rightarrow bool
```

— We start by deleting some conflicting notation.

```
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling (\lceil - \rceil)
and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor (\lfloor - \rfloor)
and tau (\tau)
and Relation.relcomp (infixl; 75)
and proto-near-quantale-class.bres (infixr \rightarrow 60)
and tt (\lceil - \rceil - \lceil - \rceil)
```

— Canonical lifting from predicates to state transformers and its simplification rules

```
definition p2ndf :: 'a upred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun ((1[-])) where [Q] \equiv (\lambda x::'a. \{s::'a. s = x \land [Q]_e s\})^{\bullet}
```

```
lemma p2ndf-simps[simp]:
```

$$\lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil = {}^{\cdot}P \Rightarrow Q'$$

$$(\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = {}^{\cdot}P \Leftrightarrow Q'$$

$$(\lceil P \rceil \cdot \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil P \wedge Q \rceil$$

$$(\lceil P \rceil + \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil P \vee Q \rceil$$

$$t \lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil$$
$$n \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \neg P \rceil$$

unfolding p2ndf-def one-nd-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def

 $\mathbf{by}\ (\textit{auto simp add: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def le-fun-def n-op-nd-fun-def conj-upred-def le-fun-def n-op-nd-fun-def conj-upred-def n-op-nd-fun-def n-op-nd$

 $inf-uexpr.rep-eq\ disj-upred-def\ sup-uexpr.rep-eq\ not-upred-def\ uminus-uexpr-def$

impl.rep-eq uexpr-appl.rep-eq lit.rep-eq taut.rep-eq iff-upred.rep-eq)

— Meaning of the state-transformer Hoare triple

$$\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{ndfun-kat-H} \colon H \ \lceil P \rceil \ X \ \lceil Q \rceil \longleftrightarrow (\forall \, s \, s'. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow s' \in (X_{\bullet}) \ s \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ s')$$

unfolding Hoare-def p2ndf-def less-eq-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def kcomp-def **by** (auto simp add: le-fun-def n-op-nd-fun-def)

abbreviation
$$HTriple\ (\{-\}\ -\ \{-\})\ \text{where}\ \{P\}X\{Q\}\equiv H\ \lceil P\rceil\ X\ \lceil Q\rceil$$

utp-lift-notation HTriple (0 2)

— Hoare triple for skip and a simp-rule

```
abbreviation skip \equiv (1::'a \ nd\text{-}fun)
lemma H-skip: \{P\}skip\{P\}
  using H-skip by blast
lemma sH-skip[simp]: \{P\}skip\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow `P \Rightarrow Q`
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (simp add: one-nd-fun-def impl.rep-eq taut.rep-eq)
— Hoare logic consequence rule
lemma H-conseq:
  assumes \{p_2\}S\{q_2\} 'p_1 \Rightarrow p_2' 'q_2 \Rightarrow q_1'
  shows \{p_1\}S\{q_1\}
  using assms
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (rel-auto)
— We introduce assignments and compute derive their rule of Hoare logic.
definition assigns :: 's usubst \Rightarrow 's nd-fun (\langle - \rangle) where
[upred-defs]: assigns \sigma = (\lambda \ s. \{ \llbracket \sigma \rrbracket_e \ s \})^{\bullet}
abbreviation assign ((2-::=-) [70, 65] 61)
  where assign x \ e \equiv assigns \ [\&x \mapsto_s e]
utp-lift-notation assign (1)
lemma H-assigns: P = (\sigma \dagger Q) \Longrightarrow \{P\} \langle \sigma \rangle \{Q\}
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (simp add: assigns-def, pred-auto)
lemma H-assign: P = \mathbb{Q}[e/\&x] \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ x := e \{Q\}
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (simp add: assigns-def, pred-auto)
\mathbf{lemma}\ sH\text{-}assign[simp]\colon \{P\}\ x::=\ e\ \{Q\}=(\forall\, s.\ \llbracket P\rrbracket_e\ s\,\longrightarrow\, \llbracket Q\llbracket e/\&x\rrbracket \rrbracket_e\ s)
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (pred-auto)
lemma sH-assigns [simp]: \{P\} \langle \sigma \rangle \{Q\} = (\forall s. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow \llbracket \sigma \dagger \ Q \rrbracket_e \ s)
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (pred-auto)
lemma sH-assign-alt: \{P\}x := e\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow P \Rightarrow Q[e/x]
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (pred-auto)
lemma H-assign-floyd-hoare:
  assumes vwb-lens x
  shows \{p\} x := e \{\exists v . p[\ll v \gg /x] \land \&x = e[\ll v \gg /x]\}
  using assms by (simp, rel-auto', metis vwb-lens-wb wb-lens.get-put)
```

```
— Next, the Hoare rule of the composition
abbreviation seq-comp :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (infixr; 75)
  where f ; g \equiv f \cdot g
lemma H-seq: \{P\} \ X \ \{R\} \Longrightarrow \{R\} \ Y \ \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ X \ ; \ Y \ \{Q\}
 by (auto intro: H-seq)
lemma sH-seq: \{P\} X ; Y \{Q\} = \{P\} X \{\forall s'. s' \in Y_o \Rightarrow Q[s'/\&v]\}
 unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (auto simp: times-nd-fun-def kcomp-def, pred-auto+)
lemma H-seq-inv-1: \{P\} \ X \ \{P\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ Y \ \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ X \ ; \ Y \ \{Q\}
  by (simp add: H-seq)
lemma H-seq-inv-2: \{P\} X \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{Q\} Y \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} X ; Y \{Q\}
 by (simp add: H-seq)
Assignment laws

    Assignment forward law

lemma H-assign-init:
  assumes vwb-lens x \wedge x_0. \{\&x = e[ \ll x_0 \gg /\&x] \land p[ \ll x_0 \gg /\&x] \} S\{q\}
 shows \{p\}(x := e) ; S\{q\}
proof -
  from assms(2) have \{\exists v. p[v/x] \land \&x = e[v/x]\} \} S \{q\}
   unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (rel-auto')
   by (rule-tac H-seq, rule-tac H-assign-floyd-hoare, simp-all add: assms)
qed
lemma assign-self: vwb-lens x \Longrightarrow (x := \&x) = skip
 by (rel-simp' simp: one-nd-fun.abs-eq)
lemma assigns-comp: \langle \sigma \rangle; \langle \varrho \rangle = \langle \varrho \circ_s \sigma \rangle
  by (simp add: assigns-def nd-fun-eq-iff subst-comp.rep-eq, transfer, simp add:
kcomp-def)
lemma assign-twice: vwb-lens x \Longrightarrow (x := e); (x := f) = x := f[e/\&x]
 by (simp add: assigns-comp usubst)
\mathbf{lemma} \ assign\text{-}commute: \llbracket \ x\bowtie y; \ x \ \sharp \ f; \ y \ \sharp \ e \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (x::=e) \ ; \ (y::=f)=(y::=e)
 by (simp add: assigns-comp usubst usubst-upd-comm)
```

— Rewriting the Hoare rule for the conditional statement

```
abbreviation cond-sugar :: 'a upred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (IF -
THEN - ELSE - [64,64] 63)
  where IF B THEN X ELSE Y \equiv ifthenelse \lceil B \rceil X Y
utp-lift-notation cond-sugar (0)
lemma H-cond: \{P \land B\} \ X \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{P \land \neg B\} \ Y \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ IF \ B \ THEN
X \ ELSE \ Y \{Q\}
 by (rule H-cond, simp-all)
lemma sH-cond[simp]: \{P\} IF B THEN X ELSE Y \{Q\} = (\{P \land B\} \ X \ \{Q\} \land B\})
\{P \land \neg B\} \ Y \{Q\}
 by (auto simp: H-cond-iff ndfun-kat-H)
lemma assigns-test: \langle \sigma \rangle; [p] = [\sigma \dagger p]; \langle \sigma \rangle
   apply (simp add: assigns-def n-op-nd-fun-def nd-fun-eq-iff subst-comp.rep-eq
p2ndf-def
 apply (transfer)
  apply (auto simp add:kcomp-def)
  done
lemma assigns-cond:
  \langle \sigma \rangle; (IF B THEN P ELSE Q) = IF \sigma \dagger B THEN \langle \sigma \rangle; P ELSE \langle \sigma \rangle; Q
 by (simp add: ifthenelse-def KAT-rKAT-Models.nd-fun-distl assigns-test Groups.mult-ac[THEN
sym[usubst)
lemma cond-assigns: (IF B THEN \langle \sigma \rangle ELSE \langle \rho \rangle) = \langle \sigma \triangleleft B \triangleright \rho \rangle
 apply (simp add: ifthenelse-def assigns-def p2ndf-def n-op-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def
Abs-nd-fun-inject)
 apply (transfer)
 apply (auto simp add: kcomp-def sup-fun-def comp-def fun-eq-iff uIf-def)
lemmas assign-simps = assigns-cond assigns-test assigns-comp
— Rewriting the Hoare rule for the while loop
abbreviation while-inv-sugar :: 'a upred \Rightarrow 'a upred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun
(WHILE - INV - DO - [64,64,64] 63)
  where WHILE B INV I DO X \equiv while\text{-}inv \lceil B \rceil \lceil I \rceil X
utp-lift-notation while-inv-sugar (\theta)
lemma sH-while-inv: 'P \Rightarrow I' \Longrightarrow 'I \land \neg B \Rightarrow Q' \Longrightarrow \{I \land B\} X \{I\}
  \implies {P} WHILE B INV I DO X {Q}
 by (rule H-while-inv, simp-all add: ndfun-kat-H impl.rep-eq taut.rep-eq)
```

```
— Finally, we add a Hoare triple rule for finite iterations.
abbreviation loopi-sugar :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a upred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (LOOP - INV -
[64,64] 63
  where LOOP \ X \ INV \ I \equiv loopi \ X \ \lceil I \rceil
utp-lift-notation loopi-sugar (1)
lemma H-loop: \{P\} \ X \ \{P\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ LOOP \ X \ INV \ I \ \{P\}
  by (auto intro: H-loop)
lemma H-loopI: \{I\} X \{I\} \Longrightarrow [P] \le [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \le [Q] \Longrightarrow \{P\} LOOP X INV
  using H-loop-inv[of \lceil P \rceil \lceil I \rceil \mid X \lceil Q \rceil] by auto
3.2
         Verification of hybrid programs
— Verification by providing evolution
definition g\text{-}evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst) \Rightarrow 'b \ upred \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'b \ nd\text{-}fun
(EVOL)
  where EVOL \varphi G T = (\lambda s. g\text{-}orbit (\lambda t. \llbracket \varphi t \rrbracket_e s) \llbracket G \rrbracket_e T)^{\bullet}
utp-lift-notation g-evol (1)
lemma H-g-evol:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  assumes P = (\forall t \in T \cdot (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t) \cdot G[\varphi \tau / \&v]) \Rightarrow Q[\varphi t / \&v]
  shows \{P\} EVOL \varphi G T \{Q\}
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H g-evol-def g-orbit-eq by (simp add: assms, pred-auto)
lemma H-g-evol-alt:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  \mathbf{assumes}\ P = (\forall\ t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall\ \tau \in \ll down\ T\ t \gg \cdot\ \varphi\ \tau\ \dagger\ G) \ \Rightarrow \ Q\llbracket\varphi\ t/\&\mathbf{v}\rrbracket)
  shows \{P\} EVOL \varphi G T \{Q\}
  using assms by (rule-tac H-g-evol, pred-auto)
lemma sH-g-evol[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  shows \{P\} EVOL \varphi G T \{Q\} = 'P \Rightarrow (\forall t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot G \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket )
\tau/\&\mathbf{v}\|) \Rightarrow Q[\varphi t/\&\mathbf{v}]'
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H g-evol-def g-orbit-eq by (pred-auto)
lemma sH-g-evol-alt[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  shows \{P\} EVOL \varphi G T \{Q\} = 'P \Rightarrow (\forall t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \varphi \ \tau \ \dagger
G) \Rightarrow \varphi \ t \dagger Q)
```

unfolding ndfun-kat-H q-evol-def q-orbit-eq by (pred-auto)

```
— Verification by providing solutions
definition ivp\text{-}sols' :: (('a::real\text{-}normed\text{-}vector) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow real set \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow
   real \Rightarrow ((real \Rightarrow 'a) set, 'a) uexpr where
[upred-defs]: ivp-sols' \sigma T S t_0 = mk_e (ivp-sols (\lambda t. \sigma) T S t_0)
definition g\text{-}ode ::(('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ upred \Rightarrow real \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
   real \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -))
   where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \equiv (\lambda \text{ s. g-orbital } f \llbracket G \rrbracket_e T S t_0 s)^{\bullet}
utp-lift-notation g-ode (1)
lemma H-g-orbital:
   P = (\forall X \in (\ll ivp\text{-}sols\ (\lambda\ t.\ f)\ T\ S\ t_0 \gg |> \&\mathbf{v}) \cdot (\forall\ t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall\ \tau \in \ll down\ T))
t \gg \cdot G[\langle X \tau \rangle / \langle v \rangle] \Rightarrow Q[\langle X t \rangle / \langle v \rangle]) \Longrightarrow
   \{P\} \ x' = f \& G \ on \ T \ S @ t_0 \ \{Q\}
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H g-ode-def g-orbital-eq by pred-simp
lemma sH-g-orbital: \{P\} x'=f & G on T S @ t_0 \{Q\} =
    `P \ \Rightarrow \ (\forall \ X \in ivp\text{-}sols' \ f \ T \ S \ t_0 \ \cdot \ (\forall \ t \in \ll T \gg \ \cdot \ (\forall \ \tau \ \in \ \ll down \ T \ t \gg \ \cdot \ G \llbracket \ll X ) ] = (\forall \ t \in \ \ll T )
\tau \gg /\&\mathbf{v} \parallel) \Rightarrow Q \llbracket \ll X \ t \gg /\&\mathbf{v} \parallel))
   unfolding g-orbital-eq g-ode-def ndfun-kat-H by (pred-auto)
locale ue-local-flow [\sigma]_e T S \lambda t. [\rho t]_e for \sigma \rho T S
context local-flow
begin
lemma sH-g-ode: Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x'= f & G on T S @ 0) \lceil Q \rceil =
   (\forall s \in S. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
proof(unfold sH-g-orbital, rel-simp, safe)
  \mathbf{fix} \ s \ t
   assume hyps: s \in S \llbracket P \rrbracket_e s t \in T \forall \tau. \tau \in T \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow \llbracket G \rrbracket_e (\varphi \tau s)
      and main: \forall s. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall X. \ X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ T \ S \ 0 \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ t \in T \longrightarrow f)
(\forall \tau. \ \tau \in T \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ (X \ t)))
   hence (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) T S \theta s
      using in-ivp-sols by blast
   thus [\![Q]\!]_e (\varphi \ t \ s)
     using main hyps by fastforce
\mathbf{next}
   fix s X t
   assume hyps: [\![P]\!]_e s X \in Sols (\lambda t. f) T S 0 s t \in T \ \forall \tau. \tau \in T \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow
[G]_e(X \tau)
     and main: \forall s \in S. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau. \ \tau \in T \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s))
  \rightarrow [\![Q]\!]_e (\varphi \ t \ s)
```

hence $obs: s \in S$

```
using ivp-sols-def[of \ \lambda t. \ f] init-time by auto
      hence \forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s
            using eq-solution hyps by blast
       thus [Q]_e(X t)
             using hyps main obs by auto
qed
lemma H-g-ode:
     \mathbf{assumes}\ P = (U(\&\mathbf{v} \in \mathscr{S})) \Rightarrow (\forall\ t \in \mathscr{T}) \cdot (\forall\ \tau \in \mathscr{A}own\ T\ t) \cdot G[\mathscr{Q} \tau) > 0
\&\mathbf{v}/\&\mathbf{v}\|) \Rightarrow Q\|\ll\varphi t \gg |> \&\mathbf{v}/\&\mathbf{v}\|)
      shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ \theta) [Q]
     using assms unfolding sH-g-ode by pred-simp
lemma sH-g-ode-ivl: \tau \geq 0 \Longrightarrow \tau \in T \Longrightarrow Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x'= f & G on \{0..\tau\} S
(Q \ \theta) \ [Q] =
       (\forall s \in S. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..\tau\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
\mathbf{proof}(unfold\ sH\text{-}g\text{-}orbital,\ rel\text{-}simp,\ safe)
     \mathbf{fix} \ s \ t
      assume hyps: 0 \le \tau \ \tau \in T \ s \in S \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \ t \in \{0..\tau\} \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)
             and main: \forall s. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall X. \ X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ \{0..\tau\} \ S \ 0 \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \ 0 \le t) \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t. \
\land t \leq \tau \longrightarrow
       (\forall \tau'. \ 0 \le \tau' \land \tau' \le \tau \land \tau' \le t \longrightarrow \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (X \ \tau')) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ (X \ t)))
      hence (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) \{\theta..\tau\} S \theta s
             using in-ivp-sols-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl[of 0 \tau] by force
       thus [\![Q]\!]_e (\varphi \ t \ s)
            using main hyps by fastforce
\mathbf{next}
      fix s X t
      assume hyps: 0 \le \tau \ \tau \in T \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \ X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ \{0..\tau\} \ S \ 0 \ s \ 0 \le t \ t \le \tau
           \forall \tau'. \ 0 \leq \tau' \wedge \tau' \leq \tau \wedge \tau' \leq t \longrightarrow \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (X \ \tau') and main: \forall s \in S. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..\tau\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e
(\varphi \ t \ s))
     hence s \in S
            using ivp-sols-def[of \ \lambda t. \ f] init-time by auto
      have obs1: \forall \tau \in down \{0..\tau\} \ t. \ D \ X = (\lambda t. \ f \ (X \ t)) \ on \{0--\tau\}
            apply(clarsimp, rule has-vderiv-on-subset)
            using ivp-solsD(1)[OF hyps(4)] by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
      have obs2: X \theta = s \ \forall \tau \in down \ \{\theta..\tau\} \ t. \ X \in \{\theta--\tau\} \to S
             using ivp-solsD(2,3)[OF\ hyps(4)] by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
      have \forall \tau \in down \{0..\tau\} \ t. \ \tau \in T
     using subintervalI[OF init-time \langle \tau \in T \rangle] by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
     hence \forall \tau \in down \{0..\tau\} \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s
            using obs1 \ obs2 \ apply(clarsimp)
            by (rule eq-solution-ivl) (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
       thus [\![Q]\!]_e (X t)
             using hyps main \langle s \in S \rangle by auto
lemma H-q-ode-ivl: \tau > 0 \Longrightarrow \tau \in T \Longrightarrow
```

```
(\forall\,s{\in}S.\ \llbracket P\rrbracket_e\ s\ \longrightarrow\ (\forall\,t{\in}\{\,\theta\,..\tau\}.\ (\forall\,\tau{\in}\{\,\theta\,..t\}.\ \llbracket\,G\rrbracket_e\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s))\ \longrightarrow\ \llbracket\,Q\rrbracket_e\ (\varphi\ t\ s)))
  Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} S @ \theta) [Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode-ivl by simp
lemma H-g-ode-ivl2:
   assumes P = (U(\&\mathbf{v} \in \&S)) \Rightarrow (\forall t \in \&\{0..\tau\}) \cdot (\forall \tau \in \&\{0..t\}) \cdot G[\&\varphi]
\tau \gg \mid > \&\mathbf{v}/\&\mathbf{v} \rrbracket) \Rightarrow \textit{Q} \llbracket \ll \varphi \ t \gg \mid > \&\mathbf{v}/\&\mathbf{v} \rrbracket))
     and \tau \geq \theta and \tau \in T
  shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} S @ \theta) [Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode-ivl[OF assms(2,3)] using assms by pred-simp
lemma sH-orbit: Hoare [P] (\gamma^{\varphi \bullet}) [Q] = (\forall s \in S. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e)
(\varphi \ t \ s)))
  \mathbf{using}\ \mathit{sH-g-ode}[\mathit{of}\ P\ \mathit{true-upred}\ Q]\ \mathbf{unfolding}\ \mathit{orbit-def}\ \mathit{g-ode-def}\ \mathbf{by}\ \mathit{pred-simp}
end

    Verification with differential invariants

definition g-ode-inv :: (('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ upred \Rightarrow real \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ upred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd-fun ((1x'=- \& -on -- @ -DINV -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0)
utp-lift-notation g-ode-inv (1 5)
lemma sH-g-orbital-guard:
  assumes R = (G \land Q)
  shows Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil = Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0)
T S @ t_0) \lceil R \rceil
  unfolding g-orbital-eq ndfun-kat-H ivp-sols-def g-ode-def assms by (pred-auto)
lemma sH-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes [P] \leq [I] and Hoare [I] (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) [I] and [I] \leq
  shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [Q]
  using assms(1) apply(rule-tac\ p'=\lceil I \rceil \text{ in } H\text{-}consl,\ simp)
  using assms(3) apply(rule-tac\ q'=[I]\ in\ H-consr,\ simp)
  using assms(2) by simp
lemma sH-diff-inv[simp]: Hoare [I] (x'= f & G on T S @ t_0) [I] = diff-invariant
[\![I]\!]_e f T S t_0 [\![G]\!]_e
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq ndfun-kat-H g-orbital-eq g-ode-def by auto
lemma H-g-ode-inv: Hoare [I] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [I] \Longrightarrow [P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow
  \lceil I \wedge G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow Hoare \lceil P \rceil \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ T \ S @ t_0 \ DINV \ I) \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding g-ode-inv-def apply(rule-tac q' = [I \land G] in H-consr, simp)
  apply(subst\ sH-g-orbital-guard[of - G\ I,\ symmetric],\ pred-auto)
```

```
by (rule-tac\ I=I\ in\ sH-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
```

3.3 Refinement Components

```
abbreviation RProgr([-,-]) where [P,Q] \equiv Ref[P][Q]
utp-lift-notation RProgr (0 1)
— Skip
lemma R-skip: 'P \Rightarrow Q' \Longrightarrow 1 \leq [P,Q]
 by (auto simp: spec-def ndfun-kat-H one-nd-fun-def, pred-auto)
— Composition
lemma R-seq: [P,R] ; [R,Q] \leq [P,Q]
 using R-seq by blast
lemma R-seq-law: X \leq [P,R] \Longrightarrow Y \leq [R,Q] \Longrightarrow X; Y \leq [P,Q]
 unfolding spec-def by (rule H-seq)
lemmas R-seq-mono = mult-isol-var
- Assignment
lemma R-assign: (x := e) \leq [P[e/\&x], P]
 unfolding spec-def by (rule H-assign, clarsimp simp: fun-eq-iff fun-upd-def)
lemma R-assign-law: 'P \Rightarrow Q[e/\&x]' \Longrightarrow (x := e) \leq [P,Q]
 unfolding sH-assign[symmetric] spec-def by (metis pr-var-def sH-assign-alt)
lemma R-assignl: P = R[\![e/\&x]\!] \Longrightarrow (x ::= e) \; ; \; [R,Q] \leq [P,Q]
 apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-law)
 by (rule-tac R-assign-law, simp-all)
lemma R-assignr: R = Q[e/\&x] \Longrightarrow [P,R]; (x ::= e) \le [P,Q]
 apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-law, simp)
 by (rule-tac R-assign-law, simp)
lemma (x := e) ; [Q,Q] \leq [Q[e/\&x],Q]
 by (rule R-assignl) simp
lemma [Q, Q[[e/\&x]]] ; (x := e) \le [Q, Q]
 by (rule R-assignr) simp
— Conditional
lemma R-cond: K1 = U(B \land P) \Longrightarrow K2 = U(\neg B \land P) \Longrightarrow (IF B THEN)
```

 $[K1,Q] \ ELSE \ [K2,Q]) \le [P,Q]$

```
using R-cond[of \lceil B \rceil \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil] by simp
```

lemma R-cond-mono: $X \leq X' \Longrightarrow Y \leq Y' \Longrightarrow (\mathit{IF}\ B\ \mathit{THEN}\ X\ \mathit{ELSE}\ Y) \leq \mathit{IF}\ B\ \mathit{THEN}\ X'\ \mathit{ELSE}\ Y'$

unfolding ifthenelse-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def n-op-nd-fun-def **by** (auto simp: kcomp-def less-eq-nd-fun-def p2ndf-def le-fun-def)

lemma R-cond-law: $X \leq [B \land P, Q] \Longrightarrow Y \leq [\neg B \land P, Q] \Longrightarrow (\mathit{IF}\ B\ \mathit{THEN}\ X\ \mathit{ELSE}\ Y) \leq [P, Q]$

by (rule order-trans; (rule R-cond-mono)?, (rule R-cond)?) auto

— While loop

lemma R-while: $K = U(P \land \neg Q) \Longrightarrow WHILE \ Q \ INV \ I \ DO \ [P \land Q,P] \le [P,K]$ unfolding while-inv-def using R-while $[of \ [Q] \ [P]]$ by simp

lemma R-while-mono: $X \leq X' \Longrightarrow (WHILE\ B\ INV\ I\ DO\ X) \leq WHILE\ B\ INV\ I\ DO\ X'$

by (simp add: while-inv-def while-def mult-isol mult-isor star-iso)

lemma R-while-law: $X \leq [P \land B, P] \Longrightarrow Q = U(P \land \neg B) \Longrightarrow (\textit{WHILE B INV I DO } X) \leq [P, Q]$

by (rule order-trans; (rule R-while-mono)?, (rule R-while)?)

— Finite loop

lemma R-loop: $\lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow LOOP [I,I] \ INV \ I \leq [P,Q]$ unfolding spec-def by $(rule \ H$ -loopI, $rule \ R1$, simp-all)

lemma R-loop-mono: $X \leq X' \Longrightarrow LOOP\ X\ INV\ I \leq LOOP\ X'\ INV\ I$ unfolding loopi-def by (simp add: star-iso)

lemma R-loop-law: $X \leq [I,I] \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow LOOP \ X \ INV \ I \leq [P,Q]$

unfolding spec-def using H-loopI by blast

— Evolution command (flow)

lemma R-g-evol:

fixes $\varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst$ **shows** $(EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ T) \leq Ref \ [\forall \ t \in \ll T \gg \cdot \ (\forall \ \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \ \varphi \ \tau \ \dagger \ G) \Rightarrow \varphi \ t$ $\exists \ P \ [P]$

unfolding spec-def by (rule H-g-evol, rel-simp)

lemma R-g-evol-law:

fixes $\varphi:: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst$ shows $`P \Rightarrow (\forall \ t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall \ \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \varphi \ \tau \ \dagger \ G) \Rightarrow \varphi \ t \ \dagger \ Q)` \Longrightarrow (EVOL \varphi \ G \ T) \leq [P,Q]$

 $\mathbf{unfolding}\ sH\text{-}g\text{-}evol\text{-}alt[symmetric]\ spec\text{-}def\ \mathbf{by}\ (auto)$

```
lemma R-g-evoll:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  shows P = (\forall t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \varphi \ \tau \dagger G) \Rightarrow \varphi \ t \dagger R) \Longrightarrow
  (EVOL \varphi G T) ; [R,Q] \leq [P,Q]
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-law)
  by (rule-tac R-g-evol-law, simp-all)
lemma R-g-evolr:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  shows R = (\forall t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \varphi \ \tau \dagger G) \Rightarrow \varphi \ t \dagger Q) \Longrightarrow
  [P,R]; (EVOL \varphi G T) \leq [P,Q]
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-law, simp)
  by (rule-tac R-g-evol-law, simp)
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  shows EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ T \ ; \ [Q,Q] \le Ref \ [\forall \ t \in \ll T \gg \cdot \ (\forall \ \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \ \varphi \ \tau \ \dagger \ G)
\Rightarrow \varphi t \dagger Q \rceil [Q]
  by (rule R-g-evoll) simp
lemma
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \ usubst
  shows Ref [Q] [\forall t \in \ll T \gg \cdot (\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg \cdot \varphi \ \tau \dagger \ G) \Rightarrow \varphi \ t \dagger \ Q]; EVOL
\varphi \ G \ T \leq [Q,Q]
  by (rule R-g-evolr) simp
— Evolution command (ode)
context local-flow
begin
\mathbf{lemma} \ R\text{-}g\text{-}ode: \ (x'=f \ \& \ G \ on \ T \ S \ @ \ \theta) \leq Ref \ \lceil U(\&\mathbf{v} \in \ll S \gg \Rightarrow (\forall \ t \in \ll T \gg .
(\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t \gg. \ G[\llbracket \ll \varphi \ \tau \gg \ | > \&\mathbf{v}/\&\mathbf{v}]]) \Rightarrow P[\llbracket \ll \varphi \ t \gg \ | > \&\mathbf{v}/\&\mathbf{v}]]))] \ [P]
  unfolding spec-def by (rule H-g-ode, rel-auto)
lemma R-g-ode-law: (\forall s \in S. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s))
\longrightarrow [\![Q]\!]_e (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ \theta) \leq [P, Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode[symmetric] by (rule R2)
lemma R-g-odel: P = U(\forall t \in T). (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t). <math>G[\llbracket (\varphi \tau) \rrbracket > \& \mathbf{v}/\& \mathbf{v} \rrbracket) \longrightarrow U(\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t).
R\llbracket \ll \varphi \ t \gg \mid > \& \mathbf{v} / \& \mathbf{v} \rrbracket) \Longrightarrow
  (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ \theta) ; Ref \lceil R \rceil \lceil Q \rceil \leq [P,Q]
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-law)
   apply (rule-tac R-g-ode-law, simp-all, rel-auto)
lemma R-g-oder: R = U(\forall t \in \ll T). (\forall \tau \in \ll down \ T \ t). G[\![\ll \varphi \ \tau) \ | > \& \mathbf{v}/\& \mathbf{v}]\!]) \longrightarrow
```

```
Q\llbracket \ll \varphi \ t \gg \mid > \& \mathbf{v} / \& \mathbf{v} \rrbracket) \Longrightarrow
          [P,R]; (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ \theta) \leq [P,Q]
        apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-law, simp)
        by (rule-tac\ R-g-ode-law,\ rel-simp)
lemma (x' = f \& G \text{ on } TS @ \theta); [Q,Q] \leq Ref [U(\forall t \in T) \land (\forall \tau \in down Tt) \land
G[\llbracket \ll \varphi \ \tau \gg \mid > \& \mathbf{v} / \& \mathbf{v} \rrbracket) \longrightarrow Q[\llbracket \ll \varphi \ t \gg \mid > \& \mathbf{v} / \& \mathbf{v} \rrbracket)] [Q]
        by (rule R-q-odel) simp
lemma Ref [Q] [U(\forall t \in T). (\forall \tau \in down T t). G[\neg \tau] > \&v/\&v]) \Rightarrow Q[\neg \tau]
t > | > \& \mathbf{v} / \& \mathbf{v} | ) |; (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ \theta) \leq [Q, Q]
        by (rule R-g-oder) rel-simp
lemma R-g-ode-ivl:
          \tau \geq 0 \Longrightarrow \tau \in T \Longrightarrow (\forall s \in S. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..\tau\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ \tau \in \{0..t\}) ) )
s)) \longrightarrow [\![Q]\!]_e (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow
        (x' = f \& G \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} S @ 0) \le [P,Q]
        unfolding sH-g-ode-ivl[symmetric] by (rule R2)
end
— Evolution command (invariants)
lemma R-g-ode-inv: diff-invariant \llbracket I \rrbracket_e f T S t_0 \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \land G \rceil
\leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow
          (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0 DINV I) \leq [P,Q]
        unfolding spec-def by (auto simp: H-g-ode-inv)
```

3.4 Derivation of the rules of dL

We derive a generalised version of some domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL).

```
lemma diff-solve-axiom: fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\} assumes 0 \in T and is-interval T open T and \forall s. \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\mathcal{P} \ (\lambda \ t. \ s + t *_R \ c) \ (down \ T \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ s\}) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ (s + t *_R \ c) \} shows Hoare \ \lceil P \rceil \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ c) \ \& \ G \ on \ T \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ \lceil Q \rceil apply(subst local-flow sH-g-ode[where f = \lambda s. \ c and \varphi = (\lambda \ t \ x. \ x + t *_R \ c)]) using line-is-local-flow assms by auto

lemma diff-solve-rule: assumes local-flow <math>f \ T \ UNIV \ \varphi and \forall s. \ \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ (\mathcal{P} \ (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ (down \ T \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ s\}) \longrightarrow \llbracket Q \rrbracket_e \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) shows Hoare \ \lceil P \rceil \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \ on \ T \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ \lceil Q \rceil using assms by(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode, auto)
```

lemma diff-weak-rule:

```
assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
 shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [Q]
 using assms unfolding ndfun-kat-H g-ode-def g-orbital-eq ivp-sols-def by (simp,
rel-auto)
lemma diff-cut-rule:
  assumes Thyp: is-interval T t_0 \in T
    and wp-C:Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) [C]
    and wp-Q:Hoare [P] (x'=f \& (G \land C) \text{ on } T S @ t_0) [Q]
  shows Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
proof(subst ndfun-kat-H, simp add: g-orbital-eq p2ndf-def g-ode-def, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s assume [P]_e s and t \in T
   and x-ivp:X \in ivp-sols(\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s
    and guard-x: \forall x. x \in T \land x \leq t \longrightarrow [\![G]\!]_e(Xx)
  have \forall t \in (down \ T \ t). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ \llbracket G \rrbracket_e \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x by auto
  hence \forall t \in (down \ T \ t). [\![C]\!]_e \ (X \ t)
    using wp-C \langle \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \rangle by (subst (asm) ndfun-kat-H, auto simp: g-ode-def)
  hence X \ t \in g-orbital f \ [G \land C]_e \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using guard-x \langle t \in T \rangle by (auto\ intro!:\ g-orbitalI\ x-ivp,\ rel-simp)
  thus [\![Q]\!]_e (X t)
    using \langle \llbracket P \rrbracket_e \ s \rangle \ wp-Q \ \mathbf{by} \ (subst \ (asm) \ ndfun-kat-H) \ (auto \ simp: \ g-ode-def)
qed
abbreviation g-global-ode ::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ upred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd-fun ((1x'=-abbreviation) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a)
& -))
  where (x'=f \& G) \equiv (x'=f \& G \text{ on } UNIV \text{ } UNIV @ \theta)
utp-lift-notation g-global-ode (1)
abbreviation g-global-ode-inv :: (('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ upred \Rightarrow 'a \ upred \Rightarrow 'a
  ((1x'=-\&-DINV-)) where (x'=f\&GDINVI)\equiv (x'=f\&GonUNIV
UNIV @ 0 DINV I)
utp-lift-notation q-qlobal-ode-inv (1 2)
end
```

3.5 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our refinement and verification components.

```
theory KAT-rKAT-Examples-ndfun imports KAT-rKAT-rVCs-ndfun begin
```

declare [[coercion Rep-uexpr]]

— Lens definition for examples utp-lit-vars definition vec-lens :: $i \Rightarrow (i \Rightarrow (a \Rightarrow a^i))$ where [lens-defs]: vec-lens $k = (lens-get = (\lambda \ s. \ vec-nth \ s \ k)$ $, lens-put = (\lambda \ s \ v. \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(k := v)) \ j)))$ **lemma** vec-vwb-lens [simp]: vwb-lens (vec-lens k) $\mathbf{apply} \ (\mathit{unfold-locales})$ **apply** (simp-all add: vec-lens-def fun-eq-iff) using vec-lambda-unique apply fastforce done **lemma** vec-lens-indep $[simp]: (i \neq j) \Longrightarrow (vec\text{-lens } i \bowtie vec\text{-lens } j)$ by (simp add: lens-indep-vwb-iff, auto simp add: lens-defs) — A tactic for verification of hybrid programs named-theorems hoare-intros ${\bf declare}\ \textit{H-assign-init}\ [\textit{hoare-intros}]$ and *H-cond* [hoare-intros] and local-flow.H-g-ode-ivl [hoare-intros] and *H-g-ode-inv* [hoare-intros] method body-hoare $= (rule\ hoare-intros, (simp)?;\ body-hoare?)$ method hyb-hoare for P::'a upred = $(rule\ H-loopI,\ rule\ H-seq[\mathbf{where}\ R=P];\ body-hoare?)$ — A tactic for refinement of hybrid programs named-theorems refine-intros selected refinement lemmas **declare** R-loop-law [refine-intros] and R-loop-mono [refine-intros] and R-cond-law [refine-intros] and R-cond-mono [refine-intros] and R-while-law [refine-intros] and R-assignl [refine-intros] and R-seq-law [refine-intros] and R-seq-mono [refine-intros]

and R-g-evol-law [refine-intros]
and R-skip [refine-intros]
and R-g-ode-inv [refine-intros]

```
method refinement
= (rule refine-intros; (refinement)?)

declare forall-2 [simp]
and forall-3 [simp]
and forall-4 [simp]
```

3.5.1 Pendulum

```
abbreviation x :: real \implies real^2 where x \equiv vec\text{-lens } 1 abbreviation y :: real \implies real^2 where y \equiv vec\text{-lens } 2
```

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: (real^2) usubst (f) where fpend \equiv [x \mapsto_s y, y \mapsto_s -x]
```

```
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow (real ^2) usubst (\varphi)
where pend-flow \tau \equiv [x \mapsto_s x \cdot \cos \tau + y \cdot \sin \tau, y \mapsto_s - x \cdot \sin \tau + y \cdot \cos \tau]
```

— Verified with annotated dynamics

```
lemma pendulum-dyn: \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\}(EVOL \varphi \ G \ T)\{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} by (simp, rel-auto)
```

— Verified with invariants

```
lemma pendulum-inv: \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} (x' = f \& G) \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} by (simp, pred-simp, auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives)
```

— Verified by providing solutions

```
lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp) apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, pred-simp) apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2) by (pred-simp, force intro!: poly-derivatives, pred-simp)
```

```
lemma pendulum-flow: \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} (x' = f \& G) \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} by (simp\ only:\ local-flow.sH-g-ode[OF\ local-flow-pend],\ pred-simp)
```

```
no-notation fpend (f) and pend-flow (\varphi)
```

3.5.2 Bouncing Ball

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x' t = v t and v' t = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assigntment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation v :: real \Longrightarrow real^2
  where v \equiv vec\text{-}lens \ 2
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow (real, 2) vec \Rightarrow (real, 2) vec (f)
  where f g \equiv [x \mapsto_s v, v \mapsto_s g]
abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real 2) usubst (\varphi)
  where \varphi g \tau \equiv [x \mapsto_s g \cdot \tau \hat{z}/2 + v \cdot \tau + x, v \mapsto_s g \cdot \tau + v]
— Verified with invariants
named-theorems bb-real-arith real arithmetic properties for the bouncing ball.
lemma [bb-real-arith]:
  fixes x v :: real
  assumes 0 > g and inv: 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h = v \cdot v
 shows (x::real) \leq h
  have v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge 0 > g
    using inv and \langle \theta > g \rangle by auto
  hence obs: v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \geq 0
    using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)
  hence (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - h)
    by auto
  also from obs have (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \leq \theta
    using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
  ultimately have h - x \ge \theta
    by linarith
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma fball-invariant:
  fixes g h :: real
  defines dinv: I \equiv \mathbf{U}(2 \cdot \langle g \rangle \cdot x - 2 \cdot \langle g \rangle \cdot \langle h \rangle - (v \cdot v) = 0)
  shows diff-invariant I (f g) UNIV UNIV 0 G
  unfolding dinv apply(pred-simp, rule diff-invariant-rules, simp, simp, clarify)
  by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
abbreviation bb-dinv g h \equiv
  (LOOP
```

```
((x'=f g \& (x \geq 0) DINV (2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h - v \cdot v = 0));
    (IF (v = 0) THEN (v := -v) ELSE skip))
  INV (0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
lemma bouncing-ball-inv: g < 0 \Longrightarrow h \ge 0 \Longrightarrow \{x = h \land v = 0\} bb-dinv g h \{0\}
\leq x \wedge x \leq h
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
  using fball-invariant by (simp-all, rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified with annotated dynamics
\mathbf{lemma} \; [\mathit{bb-real-arith}] :
  fixes x \ v :: real
  assumes invar: 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v
    and pos: q \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real) = 0
  shows 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0
    and 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0
proof-
  from pos have g \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot x = 0 by auto
  then have g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 0
    by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1,3) mult-zero-right
        monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square semiring-class.distrib-left)
  hence g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + v^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0
    using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  hence obs: (g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0
   \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst\ power2\text{-}sum})\ \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ hide\text{-}lams)}\ \mathit{Groups.add\text{-}ac(2,\ 3)}
         Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
  thus 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0
    by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  have 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0
    using obs by (metis Groups.add-ac(2) power2-minus)
  thus 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0
    by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma [bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith]:
  fixes x \ v :: real
  assumes invar: 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v
shows 2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real)) =
  2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
  have ?lhs = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x
      apply(subst\ Rat.sign-simps(18))+
      \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
    also have ... = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v (is ... = ?middle)
      by(subst invar, simp)
    finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
  moreover
```

```
{have ?rhs = g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v
    by (simp\ add:\ Groups.mult-ac(2,3)\ semiring-class.distrib-left)
  \mathbf{also} \ \mathbf{have} \ ... = \ ?middle
    by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
abbreviation bb-evol\ g\ h\ T \equiv
  LOOP
    EVOL (\varphi g) (x \geq \theta) T;
    (IF (v = 0) THEN (v := -v) ELSE skip)
  INV \ (0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v)
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn:
  assumes q < \theta and h > \theta
  shows \{x = h \land v = 0\} bb-evol g h T \{0 \le x \land x \le h\}
 \mathbf{apply}(\textit{hyb-hoare} \ \mathbf{U}(\textit{0} \leq \textit{x} \, \land \, \textit{2} \, \cdot \textit{g} \, \cdot \textit{x} = \textit{2} \, \cdot \textit{g} \, \cdot \textit{h} \, + \, \textit{v} \, \cdot \textit{v}))
 using assms by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified by providing solutions
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff,
clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
    apply(rel-auto' simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
abbreviation bb-sol g h \equiv
  (LOOP\ (
    (x' = f g \& (x \ge \theta));
    (IF (v = 0) THEN (v := -v) ELSE skip))
  INV \ (0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
lemma bouncing-ball-flow:
  assumes q < \theta and h > \theta
  shows \{x = h \land v = 0\} bb-sol g h \{0 \le x \land x \le h\}
 \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
      apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode[OF local-flow-ball])
  using assms by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
— Refined with annotated dynamics
lemma R-bb-assign: g < (0::real) \Longrightarrow 0 \le h \Longrightarrow
 [v = 0 \land 0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v, 0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h]
+ v \cdot v \ge (v := -v)
 by (rule R-assign-law, pred-simp)
```

```
lemma R-bouncing-ball-dyn:

assumes g < 0 and h \ge 0

shows [x = h \land v = 0, \ 0 \le x \land x \le h] \ge bb-evol g \ h \ T

apply(refinement; (rule R-bb-assign[OF assms])?)

using assms by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)

no-notation fball (f)

and ball-flow (\varphi)
```

3.5.3 Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every τ minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - c) where $c = L \ge \theta$ when the heater is on, and $c = \theta$ when it is off. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between T_l and T_h .

hide-const t

```
abbreviation T :: real \implies real \hat{} \not 4 where T \equiv vec\text{-}lens 1
abbreviation t :: real \Longrightarrow real^4 where t \equiv vec\text{-}lens \ 2
abbreviation T_0 :: real \implies real \hat{\ } 4 where T_0 \equiv vec\text{-lens } 3
abbreviation \vartheta :: real \Longrightarrow real^4 where \vartheta \equiv vec\text{-}lens \ 4
abbreviation ftherm :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real, 4) vec \Rightarrow (real, 4) vec (f)
  where f \ a \ c \equiv [T \mapsto_s - (a * (T - c)), \ T_0 \mapsto_s \theta, \vartheta \mapsto_s \theta, \ t \mapsto_s 1]
abbreviation therm-guard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) upred (G)
 where G T_l T_h \ a L \equiv \mathbf{U}(t \le -(\ln((L-(if L=0 \ then \ T_l \ else \ T_h))/(L-T_0)))/a)
no-utp-lift therm-guard (0 1 2 3)
abbreviation therm-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real 4) upred (I)
  where I T_l T_h \equiv \mathbf{U}(T_l \leq T \land T \leq T_h \land (\vartheta = \theta \lor \vartheta = 1))
no-utp-lift therm-loop-inv (0 1)
abbreviation therm-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^{4}) usubst (\varphi)
  where \varphi a c \tau \equiv [T \mapsto_s - exp(-a * \tau) * (c - T) + c, t \mapsto_s \tau + t, T_0 \mapsto_s \tau + t]
T_0, \vartheta \mapsto_s \vartheta
abbreviation therm-ctrl :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) nd-fun (ctrl)
  where ctrl T_l T_h \equiv
  (t ::= 0); (T_0 ::= T);
  (IF (\vartheta = \theta \land T_0 \le T_l + 1) THEN (\vartheta ::= 1) ELSE
   IF (\vartheta = 1 \land T_0 \ge T_h - 1) THEN (\vartheta := 0) ELSE skip)
abbreviation therm-dyn :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) nd-fun
```

```
(dyn)
      where dyn T_l T_h a T_u \tau \equiv
      IF (\vartheta = \theta) THEN x' = f \ a \ \theta \ \& \ G \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ \theta \ on \ \{\theta..\tau\} UNIV @ \theta
       ELSE x' = f \ a \ T_u \ \& \ G \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ T_u \ on \ \{0..\tau\} \ UNIV @ 0
abbreviation therm T_l T_h a L \tau \equiv LOOP (ctrl T_l T_h; dyn T_l T_h a L \tau) INV
(I T_l T_h)

    Verified by providing solutions

lemma norm-diff-therm-dyn: 0 < (a::real) \Longrightarrow (a \cdot (s_2\$1 - T_u) - a \cdot (s_1\$1 - T_u))
 (T_u)^2
                   \leq (a \cdot sqrt ((s_1\$1 - s_2\$1)^2 + ((s_1\$2 - s_2\$2)^2 + ((s_1\$3 - s_2\$3)^2 + (s_1\$4)^2 + (
 -s_2(4)^2))))^2
proof(simp add: field-simps)
      assume a1: 0 < a
     have (a \cdot s_2 \$1 - a \cdot s_1 \$1)^2 = a^2 \cdot (s_2 \$1 - s_1 \$1)^2
          by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Rings.ring-distribs(4) mult.left-commute
                      semiring-normalization-rules(18) semiring-normalization-rules(29))
    moreover have (s_2\$1 - s_1\$1)^2 \le (s_1\$1 - s_2\$1)^2 + ((s_1\$2 - s_2\$2)^2 + ((s_1\$3)^2 + (s_1\$3)^2 + 
-s_2\$3)^2 + (s_1\$4 - s_2\$4)^2)
          using zero-le-power2 by (simp add: power2-commute)
     thus (a \cdot s_2 \$ 1 - a \cdot s_1 \$ 1)^2 \le a^2 \cdot (s_1 \$ 1 - s_2 \$ 1)^2 + (a^2 \cdot (s_1 \$ 2 - s_2 \$ 2)^2 + (a^2 \cdot (s_1 \$ 3 - s_2 \$ 3)^2 + a^2 \cdot (s_1 \$ 4 - s_2 \$ 4)^2))
           using a1 by (simp add: Groups.algebra-simps(18)[symmetric] calculation)
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-therm-dyn:
     assumes \theta < (a::real)
     shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a T_u)
     apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
     apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI, pred-simp)
    using assms apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, pred-simp)
     unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] apply (rule real-le-lsqrt)
     by (simp-all add: norm-diff-therm-dyn)
lemma local-flow-therm: a > 0 \implies local-flow (f a T_u) UNIV UNIV (\varphi a T_u)
      apply (unfold-locales, simp-all)
     using local-lipschitz-therm-dyn apply(pred-simp)
     by (pred-simp, force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff)+
lemma therm-dyn-down:
      fixes T::real
     assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < T_l \ T_l \le T \ T \le T_h
          and thyps: 0 \le (\tau :: real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \ \tau \le -(\ln(T_l / T) / a)
     shows T_l \leq exp \ (-a * \tau) * T and exp \ (-a * \tau) * T \leq T_h
proof-
     have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le -(\ln(T_l / T) / a)
          using thyps by auto
```

```
hence ln(T_l / T) \leq -a * \tau \wedge -a * \tau \leq 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have T_l / T > \theta
   using Thyps by auto
  ultimately have obs: T_l / T \le exp(-a * \tau) exp(-a * \tau) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
  thus T_l \leq exp(-a * \tau) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * \tau) * T \leq T_h
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le [OF - exp-ge-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eq-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
lemma therm-dyn-up:
 fixes T::real
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: T_l \le T T \le T_h T_h < (T_u::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le \tau \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}.\ \tau \le -\left(\ln\left(\left(T_u - T_h\right) / \left(T_u - T\right)\right) / a\right)
 shows T_u - T_h \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
   and T_u - exp\left(-(a * \tau)\right) * (T_u - T) \le T_h
and T_l \le T_u - exp\left(-(a * \tau)\right) * (T_u - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le - (ln ((T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T)) / a)
    using thyps by auto
 hence \ln ((T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T)) \le -a * \tau \land -a * \tau \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
  ultimately have (T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T) \le exp(-a * \tau) \land exp(-a * \tau) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have T_u - T > \theta
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (T_u - T_h) \le exp(-a * \tau) * (T_u - T) \land exp(-a * \tau)
* (T_u - T) \le (T_u - T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
  thus (T_u - T_h) \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
   by auto
 thus T_u - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T) \le T_h
 show T_l \leq T_u - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
    using Thyps and obs by auto
qed
lemmas H-q-ode-therm = local-flow.sH-q-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm - UNIV-I]
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{thermostat-flow}\colon
 assumes \theta < a and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
 shows \{I \ T_l \ T_h\} therm T_l \ T_h a T_u \ \tau \ \{I \ T_l \ T_h\}
 apply(hyb-hoare\ U(I\ T_l\ T_h\ \land\ t=0\ \land\ T_0=T))
            prefer 4 prefer 8 using local-flow-therm assms apply force+
```

```
using assms therm-dyn-up therm-dyn-down by rel-auto'
```

— Refined by providing solutions

```
lemma R-therm-down:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
  shows [\theta = \theta \land I \ T_l \ T_h \land t = \theta \land T_0 = T, I \ T_l \ T_h] \ge
  (x'=f\stackrel{\cdot}{a} 0 \& G T_l T_h a 0 on \{0..\tau\} UNIV @ 0)
  apply(rule local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm])
  using therm-dyn-down[OF assms(1,3), of - T_h] assms by rel-auto'
lemma R-therm-up:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
  shows [\neg \vartheta = \theta \land I T_l T_h \land t = \theta \land T_0 = T, I T_l T_h] \ge
  (x' = f \ a \ T_u \& G \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ T_u \ on \{0..\tau\} \ UNIV @ \theta)
  apply(rule\ local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF\ local-flow-therm])
  using therm-dyn-up[OF assms(1) - assms(4), of T_l] assms by rel-auto'
lemma R-therm-time: [I \ T_l \ T_h, I \ T_l \ T_h \land t = 0] \ge (t ::= 0)
 by (rule R-assign-law, pred-simp)
lemma R-therm-temp: [I T_l T_h \land t = 0, I T_l T_h \land t = 0 \land T_0 = T] \geq (T_0 ::=
  by (rule R-assign-law, pred-simp)
lemma R-thermostat-flow:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
 shows [I \ T_l \ T_h, I \ T_l \ T_h] \ge therm \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ T_u \ \tau
 by (refinement; (rule R-therm-time)?, (rule R-therm-temp)?, (rule R-assign-law)?,
     (rule R-therm-up[OF assms])?, (rule R-therm-down[OF assms])?) rel-auto'
no-notation ftherm (f)
       and therm-flow (\varphi)
       and therm-guard (G)
       and therm-loop-inv (I)
       and therm-ctrl (ctrl)
       and therm-dyn (dyn)
3.5.4 Water tank
  — Variation of Hespanha and [1]
abbreviation h :: real \Longrightarrow real \hat{} / 4 where h \equiv vec\text{-}lens \ 1
abbreviation h_0 :: real \implies real \hat{}_{4} where h_0 \equiv vec\text{-}lens \ 3
abbreviation \pi :: real \Longrightarrow real \hat{\ } 4 where \pi \equiv vec\text{-}lens \ 4
abbreviation ftank :: real \Rightarrow (real, 4) \ vec \Rightarrow (real, 4) \ vec \ (f)
  where f k \equiv [\pi \mapsto_s \theta, h \mapsto_s k, h_0 \mapsto_s \theta, t \mapsto_s 1]
```

```
abbreviation tank-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real \hat{4}) \ usubst \ (\varphi)
  where \varphi k \tau \equiv [h \mapsto_s k * \tau + h, t \mapsto_s \tau + t, h_0 \mapsto_s h_0, \pi \mapsto_s \pi]
abbreviation tank-quard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^2) upred (G)
  where G h_x k \equiv \mathbf{U}(t \leq (h_x - h_0)/k)
no-utp-lift tank-guard (0 1)
abbreviation tank-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) \ upred \ (I)
  where I h_l h_h \equiv \mathbf{U}(h_l \leq h \wedge h \leq h_h \wedge (\pi = 0 \vee \pi = 1))
no-utp-lift tank-loop-inv (0 1)
abbreviation tank-diff-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) upred (dI)
  where dI h_l h_h k \equiv \mathbf{U}(h = k \cdot t + h_0 \wedge 0 \le t \wedge h_l \le h_0 \wedge h_0 \le h_h \wedge (\pi = 0)
\vee \pi = 1)
no-utp-lift tank-diff-inv (0 1 2)
— Verified by providing solutions
lemma local-flow-tank: local-flow (f k) UNIV UNIV (\varphi k)
   apply(unfold-locales, unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, simp-all, clar-
simp)
  apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, pred-simp)
  by (pred-simp, force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff)+
lemma tank-arith:
  fixes y::real
  assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and 0 < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq -((h_l - y) / c_o) \Longrightarrow h_l \leq y - c_o * \tau
    and \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq (h_h - y) / (c_i - c_o) \Longrightarrow (c_i - c_o) * \tau + y \leq h_h
   and h_l \leq y \Longrightarrow h_l \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y
    and y \leq h_h \Longrightarrow y - c_o \cdot \tau \leq h_h
  apply(simp-all add: field-simps le-divide-eq assms)
  using assms apply (meson add-mono less-eq-real-def mult-left-mono)
  using assms by (meson add-increasing2 less-eq-real-def mult-nonneq-nonneq)
abbreviation tank-ctrl :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) nd-fun (ctrl)
  where ctrl\ h_l\ h_h \equiv (t:=0); (h_0:=h);
  (IF (\pi = 0 \land h_0 \le h_l + 1) THEN (\pi ::= 1) ELSE
  (IF (\pi = 1 \land h_0 \ge h_h - 1) THEN (\pi ::= 0) ELSE skip))
abbreviation tank-dyn-sol :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) nd-fun
  where dyn \ c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \equiv (IF \ (\pi = 0) \ THEN
    (x' = f (c_i - c_o) \& G h_h (c_i - c_o) \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} \text{ UNIV } @ \theta)
```

```
ELSE (x'=f(-c_o) \& G h_l(-c_o) on \{0..\tau\} UNIV @ 0))
abbreviation tank-sol c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau \equiv LOOP (ctrl h_l h_h; dyn c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau) INV
(I h_l h_h)
lemmas H-g-ode-tank = local-flow.sH-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-tank - UNIV-I]
lemma tank-flow:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows \{I \ h_l \ h_h\} tank-sol c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \ \{I \ h_l \ h_h\}
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(I\ h_l\ h_h\ \land\ t=0\ \land\ h_0=h))
             prefer 4 prefer 8 using assms local-flow-tank apply force+
  using assms tank-arith by rel-auto'
no-notation tank-dyn-sol (dyn)
— Verified with invariants
lemma tank-diff-inv:
  0 \le \tau \Longrightarrow diff\text{-invariant} (dI \ h_l \ h_h \ k) (f \ k) \{0..\tau\} UNIV \ 0 Guard
  \mathbf{apply}(\textit{pred-simp}, \textit{intro diff-invariant-conj-rule})
      apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
    apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda t. 0 and \mu' = \lambda t. 1 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all)
   apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda t. 0 and \mu' = \lambda t. 0 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
lemma tank-inv-arith1:
 assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and c_o < c_i and b : h_l \le y_0 and g : \tau \le (h_h - y_0) / (c_i)
 shows h_l \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 and (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \leq h_h
proof-
  have (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau \leq (h_h - y_0)
   using g assms(2,3) by (metis\ diff-gt-0-iff-gt\ mult.commute\ pos-le-divide-eq)
  thus (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \le h_h
   by auto
 show h_l \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0
   using b assms(1,2) by (metis add.commute add-increasing2 diff-qe-0-iff-qe
        less-eq-real-def mult-nonneq-nonneq)
qed
lemma tank-inv-arith2:
 assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and 0 < c_o and b : y_0 \le h_h and g : \tau \le -((h_l - y_0) / real)
c_o
 shows h_l \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau and y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq h_h
proof-
  have \tau \cdot c_o \leq y_0 - h_l
   using g \langle \theta \rangle = c_o pos-le-minus-divide-eq by fastforce
  thus h_l \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau
   by (auto simp: mult.commute)
```

```
show y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq h_h
  using b assms(1,2) by (smt\ linordered\ field\ class\ .sign\ -simps(39)\ mult\ -less\ -cancel\ -right)
qed
abbreviation tank-dyn-dinv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4)
nd-fun(dyn)
  where dyn \ c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \equiv IF \ (\pi = 0) \ THEN
   x' = f(c_i - c_o) \& G h_h(c_i - c_o) \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} \text{ UNIV } @ 0 \text{ DINV } (dI h_l h_h(c_i - c_o))
  ELSE x' = f(-c_o) \& G h_l(-c_o) on \{0..\tau\} UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI h_l h_h(-c_o))
abbreviation tank-dinv c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau \equiv LOOP (ctrl h_l h_h; dyn c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau)
INV (I h_l h_h)
lemma tank-inv:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows \{I \ h_l \ h_h\} tank-dinv c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \ \{I \ h_l \ h_h\}
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(I\ h_l\ h_h\ \land\ t=0\ \land\ h_0=h))
           prefer 4 prefer 7 using tank-diff-inv assms apply force+
  using assms tank-inv-arith1 tank-inv-arith2 by rel-auto'
— Refined with invariants
lemma R-tank-inv:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows [I h_l h_h, I h_l h_h] \geq tank-dinv c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau
 have [I h_l h_h, I h_l h_h] \geq LOOP ((t ::= 0); [I h_l h_h \wedge t = 0, I h_l h_h]) INV I h_l
h_h (is - \ge ?R)
   by (refinement, rel-auto')
  moreover have
    ?R \ge LOOP \ ((t ::= 0); (h_0 ::= h); [I \ h_l \ h_h \land t = 0 \land h_0 = h, \ I \ h_l \ h_h]) \ INV \ I
h_l h_h (\mathbf{is} - \geq ?R)
   by (refinement, rel-auto')
  moreover have
    ?R \geq LOOP \ (ctrl \ h_l \ h_h; [I \ h_l \ h_h \land t = 0 \land h_0 = h, I \ h_l \ h_h]) \ INV \ I \ h_l \ h_h \ (is
- > ?R)
   by (simp only: mult.assoc, refinement; (force)?, (rule R-assign-law)?) rel-auto'
  moreover have
    ?R \geq LOOP (ctrl \ h_l \ h_h; \ dyn \ c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau) \ INV \ I \ h_l \ h_h
   apply(simp only: mult.assoc, refinement; (simp)?)
         prefer 4 using tank-diff-inv assms apply force+
   using tank-inv-arith1 tank-inv-arith2 assms by rel-auto'
  ultimately show [I h_l h_h, I h_l h_h] \geq tank-dinv c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau
   by auto
qed
no-notation ftank(f)
       and tank-flow (\varphi)
```

```
and tank-guard (G)
and tank-loop-inv (I)
and tank-diff-inv (dI)
and tank-ctrl (ctrl)
and tank-dyn-dinv (dyn)
```

 \mathbf{end}

4 Hybrid Programs Preliminaries

```
theory utp-hyprog-prelim
imports
UTP.utp
Ordinary-Differential-Equations.ODE-Analysis
HOL-Analysis.Analysis
HOL-Library.Function-Algebras
Dynamics.Derivative-extra
begin recall-syntax
```

4.1 Continuous Variable Lenses

We begin by defining some lenses that will be useful in characterising continuous variables

4.1.1 Finite Cartesian Product Lens

```
definition vec-lens :: 'i \Rightarrow ('a \Longrightarrow 'a\hat{\ }'i) where [lens-defs]: vec-lens k = (|lens-get| = (\lambda s. vec-nth s. k), lens-put = (\lambda s. v. (\chi s. fun-upd (vec-nth s.) k. v. x)) |)
lemma vec-vwb-lens [simp]: vwb-lens (vec-lens k)
apply (unfold-locales)
apply (simp-all add: vec-lens-def fun-eq-iff)
using vec-lambda-unique apply force
done
```

4.1.2 Executable Euclidean Space Lens

```
abbreviation eucl-nth k \equiv (\lambda \ x. \ list-of-eucl \ x \ ! \ k)
\mathbf{lemma} \ bounded-linear-eucl-nth:
k < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \Longrightarrow bounded-linear \ (eucl-nth \ k :: 'a \Rightarrow real)
\mathbf{by} \ (simp \ add: \ bounded-linear-inner-left)
```

 $\mathbf{lemmas}\ \mathit{has-derivative-eucl-nth} = \mathit{bounded-linear.has-derivative}[\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{bounded-linear-eucl-nth}]$

lemma has-derivative-eucl-nth-triv:

```
k < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \Longrightarrow ((eucl-nth \ k :: 'a \Rightarrow real) \ has-derivative
eucl-nth \ k) \ F
  using bounded-linear-eucl-nth bounded-linear-imp-has-derivative by blast
lemma frechet-derivative-eucl-nth:
  k < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \implies \partial(eucl-nth \ k :: 'a \Rightarrow real) \ (at \ t) =
eucl-nth k
  by (metis (full-types) frechet-derivative-at has-derivative-eucl-nth-triv)
The Euclidean lens extracts the nth component of a Euclidean space
definition eucl-lens :: nat \Rightarrow (real \implies 'a :: executable-euclidean-space) (\Pi[-]) where
[lens-defs]: eucl-lens k = (|lens-get| = eucl-nth | k|
                            , lens-put = (\lambda \ s \ v. \ eucl-of-list(list-update \ (list-of-eucl \ s) \ k
v))
lemma eucl-vwb-lens [simp]:
  k < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \implies vwb-lens (\Pi[k] :: real \implies 'a)
  apply (unfold-locales)
  apply (simp-all add: lens-defs eucl-of-list-inner)
  apply (metis eucl-of-list-list-of-eucl list-of-eucl-nth list-update-id)
  done
lemma eucl-lens-indep [simp]:
 \llbracket \ i < \mathit{DIM}('a); j < \mathit{DIM}('a); i \neq j \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (\mathit{eucl\text{-}lens}\ i :: \mathit{real} \Longrightarrow 'a :: \mathit{executable\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space})
\bowtie eucl-lens j
  by (unfold-locales, simp-all add: lens-defs list-update-swap eucl-of-list-inner)
lemma bounded-linear-eucl-get [simp]:
 k < \mathit{DIM}('a :: executable - euclidean - space) \Longrightarrow \mathit{bounded-linear} \ (\mathit{get}_{\Pi[k]} :: \mathit{real} \Longrightarrow 'a)
  by (metis bounded-linear-eucl-nth eucl-lens-def lens.simps(1))
Characterising lenses that are equivalent to Euclidean lenses
\textbf{definition} \ \textit{is-eucl-lens} :: (\textit{real} \Longrightarrow \textit{'a::executable-euclidean-space}) \Rightarrow \textit{bool} \ \textbf{where}
is-eucl-lens x = (\exists k. k < DIM('a) \land x \approx_L \Pi[k])
lemma eucl-lens-is-eucl:
  k < DIM('a::executable-euclidean-space) \implies is-eucl-lens (\Pi[k] :: real \implies 'a)
  by (force simp add: is-eucl-lens-def)
lemma eucl-lens-is-vwb [simp]: is-eucl-lens x \Longrightarrow vwb-lens x
  using eucl-vwb-lens is-eucl-lens-def lens-equiv-def sublens-pres-vwb by blast
lemma bounded-linear-eucl-lens: is-eucl-lens x \Longrightarrow bounded-linear (get_x)
  oops
```

4.2 Hybrid state space

A hybrid state-space consists, minimally, of a suitable topological space that occupies the continuous variables. Usually, c will be a Euclidean space or

```
real vector.
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{alphabet} \ \ 'c :: t2\text{-}space \ hybs = \\ cvec \ :: \ \ 'c \end{array}
```

The remainder of the state-space is discrete and we make no requirements of it

```
abbreviation dst \equiv hybs.more_L
```

```
notation cvec (c) notation dst (d)
```

We define hybrid expressions, predicates, and relations (i.e. programs) by utilising the hybrid state-space type.

```
type-synonym ('a, 'c, 's) hyexpr = ('a, ('c, 's) hybs\text{-scheme}) uexpr
type-synonym ('c, 's) hypred = ('c, 's) hybs\text{-scheme upred}
type-synonym ('c, 's) hyrel = ('c, 's) hybs\text{-scheme hrel}
```

4.3 Syntax

```
syntax
```

```
-eucl-lens :: logic \Rightarrow svid \ (\Pi[-])

-cvec-lens :: svid \ (\mathbf{c})

-dst-lens :: svid \ (\mathbf{d})
```

translations

```
 \begin{array}{lll} -eucl\text{-}lens \ x &== CONST \ eucl\text{-}lens \ x \\ -cvec\text{-}lens &== CONST \ cvec \\ -dst\text{-}lens &== CONST \ dst \end{array}
```

end

5 Derivatives of UTP Expressions

```
theory utp-hyprog-deriv imports utp-hyprog-prelim begin syntax
-uscaleR :: logic \Rightarrow logic \Rightarrow logic (infixr *<sub>R</sub> 75)
-unorm :: logic \Rightarrow logic (||-||)

translations
n *_R x => CONST \ bop \ CONST \ scaleR \ n \ x
||x|| => CONST \ uop \ CONST \ norm \ x
```

We provide functions for specifying differentiability and taking derivatives of UTP expressions. The expressions have a hybrid state space, and so we only

require differentiability of the continuous variable vector. The remainder of the state space is left unchanged by differentiation.

5.1 Differentiability

```
lift-definition uexpr-differentiable ::
 ('a::ordered-euclidean-space, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space, 's) hyexpr \Rightarrow bool (differentiable<sub>e</sub>)
is \lambda f. \forall s. (\lambda x. f (put_{cvec} s x)) differentiable (at (get_{cvec} s)).
declare uexpr-differentiable-def [upred-defs]
update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms
lemma udifferentiable-consts [closure]:
  differentiable_e 0 differentiable_e 1 differentiable_e (numeral n) differentiable_e «k»
  by (rel\text{-}simp)+
lemma udifferentiable-var [closure]:
  k < DIM('c::executable-euclidean-space) \implies differentiable_e(var\ ((eucl-lens\ k::executable-euclidean-space))))
real \implies 'c) ;_L cvec))
  by (rel\text{-}simp)
lemma udifferentiable-pr-var [closure]:
 k < DIM('c::executable-euclidean-space) \Longrightarrow differentiable_e (var (pr-var ((eucl-lens teacher)))))
k :: real \Longrightarrow 'c) ;_L cvec)))
  by (rel-simp)
lemma udifferentiable-plus [closure]:
  \llbracket differentiable_e \ e; differentiable_e \ f \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow differentiable_e \ (e+f)
  by (rel\text{-}simp)
lemma udifferentiable-uminus [closure]:
  \llbracket differentiable_e \ e \ \rrbracket \implies differentiable_e \ (-e)
  by (rel\text{-}simp)
lemma udifferentiable-minus [closure]:
  \llbracket differentiable_e \ e; differentiable_e \ f \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow differentiable_e \ (e-f)
  by (rel\text{-}simp)
lemma udifferentiable-mult [closure]:
 fixes ef:('a::\{ordered-euclidean-space, real-normed-algebra\}, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space,
's) hyexpr
  shows \llbracket differentiable<sub>e</sub> e; differentiable<sub>e</sub> f \rrbracket \Longrightarrow differentiable<sub>e</sub> (e * f)
  by (rel-simp)
lemma udifferentiable-scaleR [closure]:
  fixes e::('a::ordered-euclidean-space, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space, 's) hyexpr
  shows \llbracket differentiable<sub>e</sub> n; differentiable<sub>e</sub> e \rrbracket \Longrightarrow differentiable<sub>e</sub> \mathbf{U}(n *_R e)
  by (rel\text{-}simp)
```

```
lemma udifferentiable-power [closure]:
 \mathbf{fixes}\ e :: ('a::\{ordered\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space,\ real\text{-}normed\text{-}field\},\ 'c::ordered\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space,}
  shows differentiable, e \implies differentiable_e (e \hat{n})
 by (rel-simp)
lemma udifferentiable-norm [closure]:
  fixes e::('a::ordered-euclidean-space, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space, 's) hyexpr
 shows [\![differentiable_e\ e; \bigwedge\ s.\ e[\![\ll s \gg / \& \mathbf{v}]\!] \neq 0\ ]\!] \Longrightarrow differentiable_e\ \mathbf{U}(norm\ e)
 by (rel-simp, metis differentiable-compose differentiable-norm-at)
5.2
        Differentiation
For convenience in the use of ODEs, we differentiate with respect to a known
context of derivative for the variables. This means we don't have to deal
with symbolic variable derivatives and so the state space is unchanged by
differentiation.
lift-definition uexpr-deriv ::
  'c\ usubst \Rightarrow ('a::ordered\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space, 'c::ordered\text{-}euclidean\text{-}space, 's})\ hyexpr
\Rightarrow ('a, 'c, 's) hyexpr ((- \vdash \partial_e -) [100, 101] 100)
is \lambda \sigma f s. frechet-derivative (\lambda x. f (put_{cvec} s x)) (at (get_{cvec} s)) (\sigma (get_{cvec} s))
declare uexpr-deriv-def [upred-defs]
update-uexpr-rep-eq-thms
no-utp-lift uexpr-deriv
{f named-theorems}\ uderiv
lemma uderiv-zero [uderiv]: F' \vdash \partial_e \ \theta = \theta
 by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-const)
lemma uderiv-one [uderiv]: F' \vdash \partial_e 1 = 0
  by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-const)
lemma uderiv-numeral [uderiv]: F' \vdash \partial_e (numeral n) = 0
```

 $\llbracket differentiable_e \ e; \ differentiable_e \ f \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow F' \vdash \partial_e \ (e+f) = (F' \vdash \partial_e \ e+F' \vdash \partial_e)$

by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-const)

lemma uderiv-lit [uderiv]: $F' \vdash \partial_e (\ll v \gg) = 0$ **by** (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-const)

by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-plus)

lemma uderiv-plus [uderiv]:

 $\partial_e f$

```
lemma uderiv-uminus [uderiv]:
  differentiable_e \ e \Longrightarrow F' \vdash \partial_e \ (-e) = - \ (F' \vdash \partial_e \ e)
  by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-uminus)
lemma uderiv-minus [uderiv]:
  \llbracket \text{ differentiable}_e \ e; \ \text{differentiable}_e \ f \ \rrbracket \Longrightarrow F' \vdash \partial_e \ (e - f) = (F' \vdash \partial_e \ e) - (F')
  by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-minus)
lemma uderiv-mult [uderiv]:
 fixes ef:('a::\{ordered-euclidean-space, real-normed-algebra\}, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space,
's) hyexpr
  shows \llbracket \text{ differentiable}_e \ e; \text{ differentiable}_e \ f \ \rrbracket \implies F' \vdash \partial_e \ (e * f) = (e * F' \vdash \partial_e)
\partial_e f + F' \vdash \partial_e e * f
  by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-mult)
lemma uderiv-scaleR [uderiv]:
 fixes f::('a::\{ordered-euclidean-space, real-normed-algebra\}, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space,
's) hyexpr
  shows \llbracket differentiable_e \ e; \ differentiable_e \ f \ \rrbracket \implies F' \vdash \partial_e \ \mathbf{U}(e *_R f) = \mathbf{U}(e *_R f)
F' \vdash \partial_e f + F' \vdash \partial_e e *_R f
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rel-simp},\ \mathit{simp}\ \mathit{add}\colon \mathit{frechet-derivative-scale}R)
lemma uderiv-power [uderiv]:
 fixes e :: ('a::\{ordered-euclidean-space, real-normed-field\}, 'c::ordered-euclidean-space,
  shows differentiable, e \implies F' \vdash \partial_e (e \hat{n}) = of\text{-nat } n * F' \vdash \partial_e e * e \hat{n}
  by (rel-simp, simp add: frechet-derivative-power ueval)
The derivative of a variable represented by a Euclidean lens into the conti-
nuous state space uses the said lens to obtain the derivative from the context
F'
{f lemma}\ uderiv	ext{-}var:
  fixes F' :: 'c :: executable - euclidean - space usubst
  assumes k < DIM('c)
  shows F' \vdash \partial_e (var ((\Pi[k] :: real \Longrightarrow 'c) ;_L \mathbf{c})) = \langle F' \rangle_s \Pi[k] \oplus_v cvec
  using assms
  by (rel-simp, metis bounded-linear-imp-has-derivative bounded-linear-inner-left
frechet-derivative-at)
lemma uderiv-pr-var [uderiv]:
  fixes F' :: 'c :: executable - euclidean - space usubst
  assumes k < DIM('c)
  shows F' \vdash \partial_e \& \mathbf{c} : \Pi[k] = \langle F' \rangle_s \Pi[k] \oplus_p \mathbf{c}
  using assms by (simp add: pr-var-def uderiv-var)
```

end

5.3 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our refinement and verification components.

```
theory KAT-rKAT-exuclid-Examples-ndfun
 imports KAT-rKAT-rVCs-ndfun utp-hyprog-deriv
begin
declare [[coercion Rep-uexpr]]
— Frechet derivatives
no-notation dual (\partial)
       and n-op (n - [90] 91)
       and vec-nth (infixl $ 90)
notation vec-nth (infixl; 90)
abbreviation e k \equiv axis \ k \ (1::real)
lemma frechet-derivative-id:
 fixes t::'a::\{inverse,banach,real-normed-algebra-1\}
 shows \partial (\lambda t :: 'a. t) (at t) = (\lambda t. t)
 using frechet-derivative-at[OF has-derivative-id] unfolding id-def ...
lemma has-derivative-exp: D \ exp \mapsto (\lambda t. \ t \cdot exp \ x) at x within T for x::real
 by (auto intro!: derivative-intros)
lemma has-derivative-exp-compose:
 fixes f::real \Rightarrow real
 assumes D f \mapsto f' at y within T
 shows D(\lambda t. exp(f t)) \mapsto (\lambda x. f' x \cdot exp(f y)) at y within T
 using has-derivative-compose[OF assms has-derivative-exp] by simp
lemma frechet-derivative-works1: f differentiable (at\ t) \Longrightarrow (D\ f \mapsto (\partial\ f\ (at\ t))
(at\ t)) for t::real
 by (simp add: frechet-derivative-works)
lemmas frechet-derivative-exp =
 frechet-derivative-works1 [THEN frechet-derivative-at [OF has-derivative-exp-compose,
symmetric]]
lemma differentiable-exp[simp]: exp differentiable (at\ x) for x::'a::\{banach, real-normed-field\}
 unfolding differentiable-def using DERIV-exp[of x] unfolding has-field-derivative-def
by blast
lemma differentiable-sin[simp]: sin differentiable (at x) for x::'a::{banach,real-normed-field}
 unfolding differentiable-def using DERIV-sin[of x] unfolding has-field-derivative-def
```

```
by blast
```

```
lemma differentiable-cos[simp]: cos differentiable (at x) for x::'a::\{banach, real-normed-field\}
 unfolding differentiable-def using DERIV-cos[of x] unfolding has-field-derivative-def
\mathbf{bv} blast
lemma differentiable-exp-compose[derivative-intros]:
  fixes f::'a::real-normed-vector \Rightarrow 'b::\{banach,real-normed-field\}
 shows f differentiable (at x) \Longrightarrow (\lambda t. exp (f t)) differentiable (at x)
 by (rule differentiable-compose[of exp], simp-all)
named-theorems frechet-simps simplification rules for Frechet derivatives
declare frechet-derivative-plus [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-minus [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-uminus [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-mult [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-power [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-exp
                                   [frechet\text{-}simps]
       frechet-derivative-sin
                                  [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-id
                                  [frechet-simps]
       frechet-derivative-const [frechet-simps]
method frechet-derivate
  = (subst frechet-simps; (frechet-derivate)?)
lemma D(\lambda t. \ a * t^2 + v * t + x) = (\lambda t. \ 2 * a * t + v) \ on \ T
 by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma \partial (\lambda t. \ a \cdot t^2 + v \cdot t + x) \ (at \ t) = (\lambda x. \ x \cdot (2 \cdot a \cdot t + v)) for t::real
 by (simp add: frechet-simps field-simps)
lemma D (\lambda t. \ a5 * t^5 - a2 * exp (t^2) + a1 * sin t + a0) =
  (\lambda t. \ 5 * a5 * t^4 - 2 * a2 * t * exp (t^2) + a1 * cos t) \ on \ T
 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma \partial (\lambda t. \ a5 \cdot t \hat{\ } 5 - a2 \cdot exp(t^2) + a1 \cdot sin t + a0) (at t) =
  (\lambda x. \ x \cdot (5 \cdot a5 \cdot t \hat{\ } 4 - 2 \cdot a2 \cdot t \cdot exp \ (t^2) + a1 \cdot cos \ t)) for t::real
 by (frechet-derivate, auto simp: field-simps intro!: derivative-intros)
utp-lit-vars
— A tactic for verification of hybrid programs
named-theorems hoare-intros
declare H-assign-init [hoare-intros]
```

and *H-cond* [hoare-intros]

and local-flow.H-g-ode-ivl [hoare-intros]

```
and H-g-ode-inv [hoare-intros]
method body-hoare
 = (rule\ hoare-intros,(simp)?;\ body-hoare?)
method hyb-hoare for P::'a upred
 = (rule\ H\text{-}loopI,\ rule\ H\text{-}seq[\mathbf{where}\ R=P];\ body\text{-}hoare?)
— A tactic for refinement of hybrid programs
named-theorems refine-intros selected refinement lemmas
declare R-loop-law [refine-intros]
   and R-loop-mono [refine-intros]
   and R-cond-law [refine-intros]
   and R-cond-mono [refine-intros]
   and R-while-law [refine-intros]
   and R-assignl [refine-intros]
   and R-seq-law [refine-intros]
   and R-seq-mono [refine-intros]
   and R-g-evol-law [refine-intros]
   and R-skip [refine-intros]
   and R-g-ode-inv [refine-intros]
method refinement
 = (rule \ refine-intros; (refinement)?)
declare eucl-of-list-def [simp]
   and axis-def [simp]
— Preliminary lemmas for type 2
lemma two-eq-zero[simp]: (2::2) = 0
 by simp
declare forall-2 [simp]
instance integer :: order-lean
 by intro-classes auto
lemma enum-2[simp]: (enum-class.enum::2 list) = [0::2, 1]
 by code-simp+
lemma basis-list2[simp]: Basis-list = [e (0::2), e 1]
 by (auto simp: Basis-list-vec-def Basis-list-real-def)
lemma list-of-eucl2[simp]: list-of-eucl (s::real^2) = map((\cdot) s) [e (0::2), e 1]
 unfolding list-of-eucl-def by simp
```

```
lemma inner-axis2[simp]: x \cdot (\chi j::2. \text{ if } j = i \text{ then } (k::real) \text{ else } 0) = (x_i) \cdot k
  unfolding inner-vec-def UNIV-2 inner-real-def using exhaust-2 by force
```

— Preliminary lemmas for type 2

declare forall-4 [simp]

```
lemma four-eq-zero[simp]: (4::4) = 0
 by simp
```

lemma enum-4[simp]: (enum-class.enum::4 list) = [0::4, 1, 2, 3]by code-simp+

```
lemma basis-list4 [simp]: Basis-list = [e (0::4), e 1, e 2, e 3]
 by (auto simp: Basis-list-vec-def Basis-list-real-def)
```

lemma list-of-eucl4[simp]: list-of-eucl (s::real 4) = map ((•) s) [e (0::4), e 1, e [2, e 3]

unfolding list-of-eucl-def by simp

lemma inner-axis4 [simp]: $x \cdot (\chi j::4. \text{ if } j = i \text{ then } (k::real) \text{ else } 0) = (x_i) \cdot k$ unfolding inner-vec-def UNIV-4 inner-real-def using exhaust-4 by force

5.3.1Pendulum

```
abbreviation x :: real \implies real \, \hat{} \, 2 where x \equiv \Pi[\theta]
abbreviation y :: real \implies real \ ^2 where y \equiv \Pi[Suc \ \theta]
```

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: (real^2) usubst (f)
  where fpend \equiv [x \mapsto_s y, y \mapsto_s -x]
```

abbreviation pend-flow :: real
$$\Rightarrow$$
 (real^2) usubst (φ)
where pend-flow $\tau \equiv [x \mapsto_s x \cdot \cos \tau + y \cdot \sin \tau, y \mapsto_s - x \cdot \sin \tau + y \cdot \cos \tau]$

Verified with annotated dynamics

lemma pendulum-dyn:
$$\{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\}(EVOL \varphi \ G \ T)\{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\}$$
 by $(simp, pred-simp)$

— Verified with invariants

lemma pendulum-inv:
$$\{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\}$$
 $(x' = f \& G)$ $\{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\}$ **by** (pred-simp, auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives)

— Verified by providing solutions

```
lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp) apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, pred-simp) apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2, pred-simp) by (force intro!: poly-derivatives, pred-simp) lemma pendulum-flow: \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} (x' = f \& G) \{r^2 = x^2 + y^2\} by (simp only: local-flow.sH-g-ode[OF local-flow-pend], pred-simp) no-notation fpend (f) and pend-flow (\varphi)
```

5.3.2 Bouncing Ball

— Verified with invariants

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x' t = v t and v' t = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assigntment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation v :: real \Longrightarrow real^2

where v \equiv \Pi[Suc \ \theta]

abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow (real, \ 2) \ vec \Rightarrow (real, \ 2) \ vec \ (f)

where f \ g \equiv [x \mapsto_s v, v \mapsto_s g]

abbreviation ball\text{-}flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^2) \ usubst \ (\varphi)

where \varphi \ g \ \tau \equiv [x \mapsto_s g \cdot \tau \ ^2/2 + v \cdot \tau + x, \ v \mapsto_s g \cdot \tau + v]
```

named-theorems bb-real-arith real arithmetic properties for the bouncing ball.

```
lemma [bb-real-arith]:
    fixes x \, v :: real
    assumes 0 > g and inv : 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h = v \cdot v
    shows (x :: real) \le h

proof —

have v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge 0 > g
    using inv and (0 > g) by auto

hence obs : v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \ge 0
    using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis\ zero-le-square)
hence (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - h)
    by auto

also from obs\ have\ (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \le 0
    using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
```

```
ultimately have h - x \ge \theta
   by linarith
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma fball-invariant:
  fixes g h :: real
  defines dinv: I \equiv \mathbf{U}(2 \cdot \langle q \rangle \cdot x - 2 \cdot \langle q \rangle \cdot \langle h \rangle - (v \cdot v) = 0)
  shows diff-invariant I (f g) UNIV UNIV 0 G
  unfolding dinv apply(pred-simp, rule diff-invariant-rules, simp, simp, clarify)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
abbreviation bb-dinv g h \equiv
  (LOOP
    ((x'=f \ g \ \& \ (x > 0) \ DINV \ (2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h - v \cdot v = 0));
    (IF (v = 0) THEN (v := -v) ELSE skip))
  INV \ (0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
lemma bouncing-ball-inv: g < 0 \Longrightarrow h \ge 0 \Longrightarrow \{x = h \land v = 0\} bb-dinv g h \{0\}
\leq x \wedge x \leq h
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
  using fball-invariant apply (simp-all)
 by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified with annotated dynamics
lemma [bb-real-arith]:
  fixes x v :: real
  assumes invar: 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v
    and pos: g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real) = 0
  shows 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0
    and 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0
  from pos have g \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot x = 0 by auto
  then have q^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot q \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot q \cdot x = 0
    by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1,3) mult-zero-right
        monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square semiring-class.distrib-left)
  hence g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + v^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0
    using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  hence obs: (g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0
   apply(subst\ power2\text{-}sum)\ by\ (metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ hide\text{-}lams)\ Groups.add\text{-}ac(2,3)
        Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
  thus 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0
   by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  have 2 \cdot q \cdot h + (-((q \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0
    using obs by (metis Groups.add-ac(2) power2-minus)
  thus 2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (-(g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0
```

```
by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma [bb-real-arith]:
  fixes x \ v :: real
  assumes invar: 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v
 shows 2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real)) =
  2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
  have ?lhs = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x
      apply(subst\ Rat.sign-simps(18))+
      \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
    also have ... = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v (is ... = ?middle)
      \mathbf{by}(subst\ invar,\ simp)
    finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
  moreover
  {have ?rhs = g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v
    by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
  also have \dots = ?middle
    by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
abbreviation bb-evol\ g\ h\ T \equiv
  (LOOP (
    (EVOL (\varphi g) (x \geq 0) T);
    (IF (v = 0) THEN (v := -v) ELSE skip))
  INV \ (0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn:
  assumes q < \theta and h > \theta
  shows \{x = h \land v = 0\} bb-evol g h T \{0 \le x \land x \le h\}
 \mathbf{apply}(\textit{hyb-hoare} \ \mathbf{U}(\textit{0} \leq \textit{x} \, \land \, \textit{2} \, \cdot \textit{g} \, \cdot \textit{x} = \textit{2} \, \cdot \textit{g} \, \cdot \textit{h} \, + \, \textit{v} \, \cdot \textit{v}))
 using assms by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified by providing solutions
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff,
clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac \ x=1/2 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ pred-simp)
    apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
  by (pred-simp, force intro!: poly-derivatives, pred-simp)
abbreviation bb-sol g h \equiv
  (LOOP (
    (x' = f g \& (x \ge 0));
    (IF (v = 0) THEN (v := -v) ELSE skip))
```

```
INV \ (0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
lemma bouncing-ball-flow:
  assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
  shows \{x = h \land v = 0\} bb-sol g h \{0 \le x \land x \le h\}
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v))
      apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode[OF local-flow-ball])
  using assms by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
— Refined with annotated dynamics
lemma R-bb-assign: g < (0::real) \Longrightarrow 0 \le h \Longrightarrow
 [v = 0 \land 0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v, \ 0 \le x \land 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h
+ v \cdot v \ge (v := -v)
 by (rule R-assign-law, pred-simp)
lemma R-bouncing-ball-dyn:
  assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
  shows [x = h \land v = 0, \ 0 \le x \land x \le h] \ge bb\text{-}evol\ g\ h\ T
 apply(refinement; (rule R-bb-assign[OF assms])?)
  using assms by (rel-auto' simp: bb-real-arith)
no-notation fball (f)
        and ball-flow (\varphi)
```

5.3.3 Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every τ minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - c) where $c = L \ge \theta$ when the heater is on, and $c = \theta$ when it is off. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between T_l and T_h .

hide-const t

```
abbreviation T:: real \Longrightarrow real^2 where T \equiv \Pi[\theta] abbreviation t:: real \Longrightarrow real^2 where t \equiv \Pi[1] abbreviation T_0:: real \Longrightarrow real^2 where T_0 \equiv \Pi[2] abbreviation \theta:: real \Longrightarrow real^2 where \theta \equiv \Pi[3] abbreviation \theta:: real \Longrightarrow real \Longrightarrow (real, 4) \ vec \Longrightarrow (real, 4) \ vec \ (f) where f \ a \ c \equiv [T \mapsto_s - (a * (T - c)), \ T_0 \mapsto_s \theta, \ \theta \mapsto_s \theta, \ t \mapsto_s 1] abbreviation therm-guard :: real \Longrightarrow real \Longrightarrow real \Longrightarrow (real^2) \ upred \ (G) where G \ T_1 \ T_1 \ a \ L \equiv U(t \le - (ln \ ((L-(if \ L=\theta \ then \ T_1 \ else \ T_1))/(L-T_0)))/a) no-utp-lift therm-guard (\theta \ 1 \ 2 \ 3)
```

```
abbreviation therm-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^{2}4) upred (I)
       where I T_l T_h \equiv \mathbf{U}(T_l \leq T \land T \leq T_h \land (\vartheta = \theta \lor \vartheta = 1))
no-utp-lift therm-loop-inv (0 1)
abbreviation therm-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) usubst (\varphi)
       where \varphi a c \tau \equiv [T \mapsto_s - exp(-a * \tau) * (c - T) + c, t \mapsto_s \tau + t, T_0 \mapsto_s \tau + t]
 T_0, \vartheta \mapsto_s \vartheta
abbreviation therm-ctrl :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) nd-fun (ctrl)
       where ctrl T_l T_h \equiv
       (t ::= 0); (T_0 ::= T);
      (IF (\vartheta = 0 \land T_0 \le T_l + 1) THEN (\vartheta ::= 1) ELSE
         IF (\vartheta = 1 \land T_0 \ge T_h - 1) THEN (\vartheta := \theta) ELSE skip)
abbreviation therm-dyn :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) nd-fun
(dyn)
       where dyn T_l T_h a T_u \tau \equiv
       IF (\vartheta = \theta) THEN x' = f \ a \ \theta \ \& \ G \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ \theta \ on \ \{\theta..\tau\} UNIV @ \theta
         ELSE x' = f \ a \ T_u \ \& \ G \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ T_u \ on \ \{0..\tau\} \ UNIV @ 0
abbreviation therm T_l T_h a L \tau \equiv LOOP (ctrl T_l T_h; dyn T_l T_h a L \tau) INV
(I T_l T_h)
— Verified by providing solutions
lemma norm-diff-therm-dyn: 0 < (a::real) \Longrightarrow (a \cdot (s_2; \theta - T_u) - a \cdot (s_1; \theta - T_u))
 (T_u)^2
                     \leq (a \cdot sqrt ((s_1; 1 - s_2; 1)^2 + ((s_1; 2 - s_2; 2)^2 + ((s_1; 3 - s_2; 3)^2 + (s_1; 0 - s_2; 3)^2 + (s_1;
s_2(\theta)^2))))^2
proof(simp add: field-simps)
      assume a1: 0 < a
     have (a \cdot s_2 i \theta - a \cdot s_1 i \theta)^2 = a^2 \cdot (s_2 i \theta - s_1 i \theta)^2
            by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Rings.ring-distribs(4) mult.left-commute
                         semiring-normalization-rules(18) semiring-normalization-rules(29))
     moreover have (s_2|\theta - s_1|\theta)^2 \le (s_1|\theta - s_2|\theta)^2 + ((s_1|\theta - s_2|\theta)^2 + ((s_1|\theta - s_2|\theta)^2 + ((s_1|\theta - s_2|\theta)^2 + (s_1|\theta - s_2|\theta)^2 + ((s_1|\theta - s_2|\theta)^
(s_2;2)^2 + (s_1;3 - s_2;3)^2)
            using zero-le-power2 by (simp add: power2-commute)
      thus (a \cdot s_{2|}\theta - a \cdot s_{1|}\theta)^2 \le a^2 \cdot (s_{1|}1 - s_{2|}1)^2 + (a^2 \cdot (s_{1|}\theta - s_{2|}\theta)^2 + (a^2 \cdot (s_{1|}2 - s_{2|}2)^2 + a^2 \cdot (s_{1|}3 - s_{2|}3)^2))
            using a1 by (simp add: Groups.algebra-simps(18)[symmetric] calculation)
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-therm-dyn:
      assumes \theta < (a::real)
      shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a T_u)
      apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
     apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI)
     using assms apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, pred-simp)
```

```
unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] apply (rule real-le-lsqrt)
 by (simp-all add: norm-diff-therm-dyn)
lemma local-flow-therm: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f a T_u) UNIV UNIV (\varphi a T_u)
  apply (unfold-locales, simp-all)
 using local-lipschitz-therm-dyn apply pred-simp
  \mathbf{apply}(\textit{pred-simp}, \textit{force intro!: poly-derivatives})
  using exhaust-4 by (rel-auto' simp: vec-eq-iff)
lemma therm-dyn-down:
 fixes T::real
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < T_l T_l \le T T \le T_h
   and thyps: 0 \le (\tau :: real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \ \tau \le -(\ln(T_l / T) / a)
 shows T_l \leq exp (-a * \tau) * T and exp (-a * \tau) * T \leq T_h
proof-
  have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le -(\ln (T_l / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln(T_l/T) \leq -a * \tau \wedge -a * \tau \leq 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have T_l / T > \theta
   using Thyps by auto
  ultimately have obs: T_l / T \le exp(-a * \tau) exp(-a * \tau) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
  thus T_l \leq exp(-a * \tau) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * \tau) * T \leq T_h
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le [OF - exp-ge-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eq-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma therm-dyn-up:
 fixes T::real
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: T_l \leq T T \leq T_h T_h < (T_u :: real)
   and thyps: 0 \le \tau \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}.\ \tau \le -\left(\ln\left(\left(T_u - T_h\right) / \left(T_u - T\right)\right) / a\right)
 shows T_u - T_h \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
   and T_u - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T) \leq T_h
   and T_l \leq T_u - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
proof-
  have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le - (ln ((T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence \ln ((T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T)) \le -a * \tau \land -a * \tau \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T) > \theta
   using Thyps by auto
  ultimately have (T_u - T_h) / (T_u - T) \le exp(-a * \tau) \land exp(-a * \tau) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
  moreover have T_u - T > \theta
   using Thyps by auto
  ultimately have obs: (T_u - T_h) \le exp(-a * \tau) * (T_u - T) \land exp(-a * \tau)
```

```
* (T_u - T) \le (T_u - T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 thus (T_u - T_h) \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
 thus T_u - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T) \le T_h
   by auto
 show T_l \leq T_u - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (T_u - T)
    using Thyps and obs by auto
\mathbf{qed}
lemmas \ H-g-ode-therm = local-flow.sH-g-ode-ivl[OF \ local-flow-therm - UNIV-I]
lemma thermostat-flow:
 assumes \theta < a and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
 shows \{I \ T_l \ T_h\} therm T_l \ T_h \ a \ T_u \ \tau \ \{I \ T_l \ T_h\}
 apply(hyb-hoare U(I T_l T_h \land t=0 \land T_0 = T))
            prefer 4 prefer 8 using local-flow-therm assms apply force+
 using assms therm-dyn-up therm-dyn-down by rel-auto'
— Refined by providing solutions
lemma R-therm-down:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
 shows [\vartheta = \theta \land I \ T_l \ T_h \land t = \theta \land T_0 = T, I \ T_l \ T_h] \ge
  (x'=f\ a\ 0\ \&\ G\ T_l\ T_h\ a\ 0\ on\ \{0..\tau\}\ UNIV\ @\ 0)
 apply(rule local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm])
 using therm-dyn-down [OF assms(1,3), of - T_h] assms by rel-auto'
lemma R-therm-up:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
 shows [\neg \vartheta = \theta \land I T_l T_h \land t = \theta \land T_0 = T, I T_l T_h] \ge
  (x'=f\ a\ T_u\ \&\ G\ T_l\ T_h\ a\ T_u\ on\ \{0..\tau\}\ UNIV\ @\ \theta)
 apply(rule local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm])
 using therm-dyn-up [OF \ assms(1) \ - \ assms(4), \ of \ T_l] \ assms by rel-auto'
lemma R-therm-time: [I \ T_l \ T_h, I \ T_l \ T_h \land t = 0] \ge (t ::= 0)
 by (rule R-assign-law, pred-simp)
lemma R-therm-temp: [I T_l T_h \land t = 0, I T_l T_h \land t = 0 \land T_0 = T] \geq (T_0 ::=
 by (rule R-assign-law, pred-simp)
lemma R-thermostat-flow:
 assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < T_l and T_h < T_u
 shows [I \ T_l \ T_h, I \ T_l \ T_h] \ge therm \ T_l \ T_h \ a \ T_u \ \tau
 by (refinement; (rule R-therm-time)?, (rule R-therm-temp)?, (rule R-assign-law)?,
     (rule R-therm-up[OF assms])?, (rule R-therm-down[OF assms])?) rel-auto'
```

```
no-notation ftherm(f)
        and therm-flow (\varphi)
        and therm-guard (G)
        and therm-loop-inv (I)
        and therm-ctrl (ctrl)
        and therm-dyn(dyn)
5.3.4 Water tank
  — Variation of Hespanha and [1]
abbreviation h :: real \Longrightarrow real \hat{} / 4 where h \equiv \Pi[\theta]
abbreviation h_0 :: real \Longrightarrow real \hat{\ } 4 where h_0 \equiv \Pi[2]
abbreviation \pi :: real \Longrightarrow real^4 where \pi \equiv \Pi[3]
abbreviation ftank :: real \Rightarrow (real, 4) \ vec \Rightarrow (real, 4) \ vec \ (f)
  where f k \equiv [\pi \mapsto_s \theta, h \mapsto_s k, h_0 \mapsto_s \theta, t \mapsto_s 1]
abbreviation tank-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) \ usubst \ (\varphi)
  where \varphi k \tau \equiv [h \mapsto_s k * \tau + h, t \mapsto_s \tau + t, h_0 \mapsto_s h_0, \pi \mapsto_s \pi]
abbreviation tank-guard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) \ upred \ (G)
  where G h_x k \equiv \mathbf{U}(t \leq (h_x - h_0)/k)
no-utp-lift tank-guard (0 1)
abbreviation tank-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^24) upred (I)
  where I h_l h_h \equiv \mathbf{U}(h_l \leq h \wedge h \leq h_h \wedge (\pi = 0 \vee \pi = 1))
no-utp-lift tank-loop-inv (0 1)
abbreviation tank-diff-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real ^4) upred (dI)
 where dI h_l h_h k \equiv \mathbf{U}(h = k \cdot t + h_0 \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge h_l \leq h_0 \wedge h_0 \leq h_h \wedge (\pi = 0)
\vee \pi = 1)
no-utp-lift tank-diff-inv (0 1 2)
— Verified by providing solutions
lemma local-flow-tank: local-flow (f k) UNIV UNIV (\varphi k)
   apply(unfold-locales, unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, simp-all, clar-
simp)
  apply(rule-tac \ x=1/2 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
  apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, pred-simp)
   apply(pred-simp, force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  using exhaust-4 by (rel-auto' simp: vec-eq-iff)
lemma tank-arith:
```

fixes y::real

```
assumes \theta \leq (\tau :: real) and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \ \tau \leq -((h_l - y) / c_o) \Longrightarrow h_l \leq y - c_o * \tau
    and \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq (h_h - y) / (c_i - c_o) \Longrightarrow (c_i - c_o) * \tau + y \leq h_h
    and h_l \leq y \Longrightarrow h_l \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y
    and y \leq h_h \Longrightarrow y - c_o \cdot \tau \leq h_h
  apply(simp-all add: field-simps le-divide-eq assms)
  using assms apply (meson add-mono less-eq-real-def mult-left-mono)
  using assms by (meson add-increasing2 less-eq-real-def mult-nonneq-nonneq)
abbreviation tank-ctrl :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) nd-fun (ctrl)
  where ctrl\ h_l\ h_h \equiv (t::=\theta); (h_0::=h);
  (IF (\pi = 0 \land h_0 \le h_l + 1) THEN (\pi := 1) ELSE
  (IF (\pi = 1 \land h_0 \ge h_h - 1) THEN (\pi := 0) ELSE skip))
abbreviation tank-dyn-sol :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4) nd-fun
(dyn)
  where dyn \ c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \equiv (IF \ (\pi = 0) \ THEN
    (x'=f\ (c_i-c_o)\ \&\ G\ h_h\ (c_i-c_o)\ on\ \{0..\tau\}\ UNIV\ @\ \theta)
  ELSE (x'=f(-c_o) \& G h_l(-c_o) \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} \text{ UNIV } @ \theta))
abbreviation tank-sol c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau \equiv LOOP (ctrl h_l h_h; dyn c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau) INV
(I h_l h_h)
lemmas H-g-ode-tank = local-flow.sH-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-tank - UNIV-I]
lemma tank-flow:
  assumes 0 \le \tau and 0 < c_0 and c_0 < c_i
  shows \{I \ h_l \ h_h\} tank-sol c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \ \{I \ h_l \ h_h\}
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(I\ h_l\ h_h\wedge t=0\wedge h_0=h))
              prefer 4 prefer 8 using assms local-flow-tank apply force+
  using assms tank-arith by rel-auto'
no-notation tank-dyn-sol (dyn)
— Verified with invariants
lemma tank-diff-inv:
  0 \le \tau \Longrightarrow diff\text{-invariant} \ (dI \ h_l \ h_h \ k) \ (f \ k) \ \{0..\tau\} \ UNIV \ 0 \ Guard
  apply(pred-simp, intro diff-invariant-conj-rule)
      apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
     apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda t. 0 and \mu' = \lambda t. 1 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all)
    apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda t. 0 and \mu' = \lambda t. 0 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{tank-inv-arith1} \colon
 assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and c_o < c_i and b: h_l \le y_0 and g: \tau \le (h_h - y_0) / (c_i)
 shows h_l \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 and (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \leq h_h
proof-
```

```
have (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau \leq (h_h - y_0)
   using g assms(2,3) by (metis\ diff-gt-0-iff-gt\ mult.commute\ pos-le-divide-eq)
  thus (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \le h_h
   by auto
 show h_l \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0
   using b assms(1,2) by (metis add.commute add-increasing2 diff-ge-0-iff-ge
        less-eq-real-def mult-nonneg-nonneg)
qed
lemma tank-inv-arith2:
 assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and 0 < c_o and b : y_0 \le h_h and g : \tau \le -((h_l - y_0) / r_0)
 shows h_l \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau and y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq h_h
proof-
  have \tau \cdot c_o \leq y_0 - h_l
   using g \langle \theta \rangle = c_o pos-le-minus-divide-eq by fastforce
  thus h_l \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau
   by (auto simp: mult.commute)
 show y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq h_h
  using b assms(1,2) by (smt linordered-field-class.sign-simps(39) mult-less-cancel-right)
qed
abbreviation tank-dyn-dinv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (real^4)
nd-fun(dyn)
  where dyn \ c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \equiv IF \ (\pi = 0) \ THEN
   x' = f(c_i - c_o) \& G h_h(c_i - c_o) \text{ on } \{0..\tau\} \text{ UNIV } @ 0 \text{ DINV } (dI h_l h_h(c_i - c_o))
  ELSE x' = f(-c_o) \& G h_l(-c_o) on \{0..\tau\} UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI h_l h_h(-c_o))
abbreviation tank-dinv c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau \equiv LOOP (ctrl h_l h_h; dyn c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau)
INV (I h_l h_h)
lemma tank-inv:
  assumes 0 \le \tau and 0 < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows \{I \ h_l \ h_h\} tank-dinv c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau \ \{I \ h_l \ h_h\}
  \mathbf{apply}(hyb\text{-}hoare\ \mathbf{U}(I\ h_l\ h_h\ \land\ t=0\ \land\ h_0=h))
            prefer 4 prefer 7 using tank-diff-inv assms apply force+
  using assms tank-inv-arith1 tank-inv-arith2 by rel-auto'
— Refined with invariants
lemma R-tank-inv:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows [I h_l h_h, I h_l h_h] \ge tank-dinv c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau
 have [I h_l h_h, I h_l h_h] \geq LOOP ((t ::= 0); [I h_l h_h \wedge t = 0, I h_l h_h]) INV I h_l
h_h (is - \geq ?R)
   by (refinement, rel-auto')
  moreover have
```

```
?R \ge LOOP \ ((t ::= 0); (h_0 ::= h); [I \ h_l \ h_h \land t = 0 \land h_0 = h, I \ h_l \ h_h]) \ INV \ I
h_l \ h_h \ (\mathbf{is} \ - \geq ?R)
   by (refinement, rel-auto')
  moreover have
    ?R \ge LOOP \ (ctrl \ h_l \ h_h; [I \ h_l \ h_h \ \land \ t = 0 \ \land \ h_0 = h, \ I \ h_l \ h_h]) \ INV \ I \ h_l \ h_h \ (is
   by (simp only: mult.assoc, refinement; (force)?, (rule R-assign-law)?) rel-auto'
  moreover have
    ?R \ge LOOP (ctrl \ h_l \ h_h; \ dyn \ c_i \ c_o \ h_l \ h_h \ \tau) \ INV \ I \ h_l \ h_h
   apply(simp only: mult.assoc, refinement; (simp)?)
        prefer 4 using tank-diff-inv assms apply force+
   using tank-inv-arith1 tank-inv-arith2 assms by rel-auto'
  ultimately show [I h_l h_h, I h_l h_h] \ge tank-dinv c_i c_o h_l h_h \tau
   by auto
qed
no-notation ftank(f)
       and tank-flow (\varphi)
       and tank-guard (G)
       and tank-loop-inv (I)
       and tank-diff-inv (dI)
       and tank-ctrl (ctrl)
       and tank-dyn-dinv (dyn)
end
```

Références

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