

Formalization of Dynamic Pushdown Networks in Isabelle/HOL

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Abstract

We present a formalization of Dynamic Pushdown Networks (DPNs) and the automata based algorithm for computing backward reachability sets using Isabelle/HOL. Dynamic pushdown networks are an abstract model for multithreaded, interprocedural programs with dynamic thread creation that was presented by Bouajjani, Müller-Olm and Touili in 2005.

We formalize the notion of a DPN in Isabelle and describe the algorithm for computing the pre^* -set from a regular set of configurations, and prove its correctness. We first give a nondeterministic description of the algorithm, from that we then infer a deterministic one, from which we can generate executable code using Isabelle's code-generation tool.

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1 String rewrite systems

```
theory SRS
imports DPN-Setup
begin
```

This formalizes systems of labelled string rewrite rules and the labelled transition systems induced by them. DPNs are special string rewrite systems.

1.1 Definitions

```
type-synonym ('c,'l) rewrite-rule = 'c list × 'l × 'c list
type-synonym ('c,'l) SRS = ('c,'l) rewrite-rule set
```

syntax

```
syn-rew-rule :: 'c list ⇒ 'l ⇒ 'c list ⇒ ('c,'l) rewrite-rule (- ↦a - [51,51,51] 51)
```

translations

```
s ↦a s' ⇒ (s,a,s')
```

A (labelled) rewrite rule (s, a, s') consists of the left side s , the label a and the right side s' . Intuitively, it means that a substring s can be rewritten to s' by an a -step. A string rewrite system is a set of labelled rewrite rules

1.2 Induced Labelled Transition System

A string rewrite systems induces a labelled transition system on strings by rewriting substrings according to the rules

```
inductive-set tr :: ('c,'l) SRS ⇒ ('c list, 'l) LTS for S
where
```

```
rewrite: (s ↦a s') ∈ S ⇒ (ep@s@es,a,ep@s'@es) ∈ tr S
```

1.3 Properties of the induced LTS

Adding characters at the start or end of a state does not influence the capability of making a transition

```
lemma srs-ext-s: (s,a,s') ∈ tr S ⇒ (wp@s@ws,a,wp@s'@ws) ∈ tr S proof -
  assume (s,a,s') ∈ tr S
```

then obtain $ep\ es\ r\ r'$ **where** $s=ep@r@es \wedge s'=ep@r'@es \wedge (r,a,r')\in S$ **by** (*fast elim: tr.cases*)

moreover hence $((wp@ep)@r@(es@ws),a,(wp@ep)@r'@(es@ws)) \in tr\ S$ **by** (*fast intro: tr.rewrite*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *srs-ext-both*: $(s,w,s')\in trcl\ (tr\ S) \implies (wp@s@ws,w,wp@s'@ws)\in trcl\ (tr\ S)$

apply (*induct s w s' rule: trcl.induct*)

apply (*simp*)

apply (*subgoal-tac wp @ c @ ws \hookrightarrow_a wp @ c' @ ws $\in tr\ S$*)

apply (*auto intro: srs-ext-s*)

done

corollary *srs-ext-cons*: $(s,w,s')\in trcl\ (tr\ S) \implies (e\#s,w,e\#s')\in trcl\ (tr\ S)$ **by** (*rule srs-ext-both[where wp=[e] and ws=[], simplified]*)

corollary *srs-ext-pre*: $(s,w,s')\in trcl\ (tr\ S) \implies (wp@s,w,wp@s')\in trcl\ (tr\ S)$ **by** (*rule srs-ext-both[where ws=[], simplified]*)

corollary *srs-ext-post*: $(s,w,s')\in trcl\ (tr\ S) \implies (s@ws,w,s'@ws)\in trcl\ (tr\ S)$ **by** (*rule srs-ext-both[where wp=[], simplified]*)

lemmas *srs-ext = srs-ext-both srs-ext-pre srs-ext-post*

end

2 Finite state machines

theory *FSM*

imports *DPN-Setup*

begin

This theory models nondeterministic finite state machines with explicit set of states and alphabet. ε -transitions are not supported.

2.1 Definitions

record (s,a) *FSM-rec* =

$Q :: 's\ set$ — The set of states

$\Sigma :: 'a\ set$ — The alphabet

$\delta :: ('s, 'a)\ LTS$ — The transition relation

$s0 :: 's$ — The initial state

$F :: 's\ set$ — The set of final states

locale *FSM* =

fixes A

assumes *delta-cons*: $(q,l,q')\in\delta\ A \implies q\in Q\ A \wedge l\in\Sigma\ A \wedge q'\in Q\ A$ — The transition relation is consistent with the set of states and the alphabet

assumes *s0-cons*: $s0\ A \in Q\ A$ — The initial state is a state

assumes *F-cons*: $F A \subseteq Q A$ — The final states are states
assumes *finite-states*: *finite* ($Q A$) — The set of states is finite
assumes *finite-alphabet*: *finite* (ΣA) — The alphabet is finite

2.2 Basic properties

lemma (in *FSM*) *finite-delta-dom*: *finite* ($Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A$) **proof** –
from *finite-states* *finite-alphabet* *finite-cartesian-product*[of $\Sigma A Q A$] **have** *finite*
($\Sigma A \times Q A$) **by** *fast*
with *finite-states* *finite-cartesian-product*[of $Q A \Sigma A \times Q A$] **show** *finite* ($Q A$
 $\times \Sigma A \times Q A$) **by** *fast*
qed

lemma (in *FSM*) *finite-delta*: *finite* (δA) **proof** –
have $\delta A \subseteq Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A$ **by** (*auto simp add: delta-cons*)
with *finite-delta-dom* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: finite-subset*)
qed

2.3 Constructing FSMs

definition *fsm-empty* $s_0 \equiv (\mid Q=\{s_0\}, \Sigma=\{\}, \delta=\{\}, s_0=s_0, F=\{\} \mid)$
definition *fsm-add-F* $s \text{ fsm} \equiv \text{fsm}(\mid Q:=\text{insert } s (Q \text{ fsm}), F:=\text{insert } s (F \text{ fsm}) \mid)$
definition *fsm-add-tr* $q a \text{ fsm} \equiv \text{fsm}(\mid Q:=\{q, q'\} \cup (Q \text{ fsm}), \Sigma:=\text{insert } a (\Sigma \text{ fsm}), \delta := \text{insert } (q, a, q') (\delta \text{ fsm}) \mid)$

lemma *fsm-empty-invar*[*simp*]: *FSM* (*fsm-empty* s)
apply *unfold-locales* **unfolding** *fsm-empty-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *fsm-add-F-invar*[*simp*]: **assumes** *FSM fsm* **shows** *FSM* (*fsm-add-F* $s \text{ fsm}$)

proof –
interpret *FSM fsm* **by** *fact*
show *?thesis*
apply *unfold-locales*
unfolding *fsm-add-F-def*
using *delta-cons s0-cons F-cons finite-states finite-alphabet*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *fsm-add-tr-invar*[*simp*]: **assumes** *FSM fsm* **shows** *FSM* (*fsm-add-tr* $q a \text{ fsm}$)

proof –
interpret *FSM fsm* **by** *fact*
show *?thesis*
apply *unfold-locales*
unfolding *fsm-add-tr-def*
using *delta-cons s0-cons F-cons finite-states finite-alphabet*
by *auto*
qed

2.4 Reflexive, transitive closure of transition relation

Reflexive transitive closure on restricted domain

inductive-set $trclAD :: ('s, 'a, 'c) \text{ FSM-rec-scheme} \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{ LTS} \Rightarrow ('s, 'a \text{ list})$
 LTS

for $A D$

where

$empty[simp]: s \in Q \ A \Longrightarrow (s, [], s) \in trclAD \ A \ D \ |$

$cons[simp]: \llbracket (s, e, s') \in D; s \in Q \ A; e \in \Sigma \ A; (s', w, s'') \in trclAD \ A \ D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (s, e \# w, s'') \in trclAD \ A \ D$

abbreviation $trclA \ A == trclAD \ A \ (\delta \ A)$

lemma $trclAD-empty-cons[simp]: (c, [], c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \Longrightarrow c = c'$ **by** (*auto elim: trclAD.cases*)

lemma $trclAD-single: (c, [a], c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \Longrightarrow (c, a, c') \in D$ **by** (*auto elim: trclAD.cases*)

lemma $trclAD-elems: (c, w, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \Longrightarrow c \in Q \ A \wedge w \in lists \ (\Sigma \ A) \wedge c' \in Q \ A$ **by** (*erule trclAD.induct, auto*)

lemma $trclAD-one-elem: \llbracket c \in Q \ A; e \in \Sigma \ A; c' \in Q \ A; (c, e, c') \in D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (c, [e], c') \in trclAD \ A \ D$ **by** *auto*

lemma $trclAD-uncons: (c, a \# w, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \Longrightarrow \exists ch . (c, a, ch) \in D \wedge (ch, w, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \wedge c \in Q \ A \wedge a \in \Sigma \ A$
by (*auto elim: trclAD.cases*)

lemma $trclAD-concat: !! c . \llbracket (c, w1, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D; (c', w2, c'') \in trclAD \ A \ D \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (c, w1 @ w2, c'') \in trclAD \ A \ D$

proof (*induct w1*)

case *Nil* **thus** *?case* **by** (*subgoal-tac c=c'*) *auto*

next

case (*Cons a w*) **thus** *?case* **by** (*auto dest: trclAD-uncons*)

qed

lemma $trclAD-unconcat: !! c . (c, w1 @ w2, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \Longrightarrow \exists ch . (c, w1, ch) \in trclAD \ A \ D \wedge (ch, w2, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D$ **proof** (*induct w1*)

case *Nil* **hence** $(c, [], c) \in trclAD \ A \ D \wedge (c, w2, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D$ **by** (*auto dest: trclAD-elems*)

thus *?case* **by** *fast*

next

case (*Cons a w1*) **note** *IHP = this*

hence $(c, a \# (w1 @ w2), c') \in trclAD \ A \ D$ **by** *simp*

with $trclAD-uncons$ **obtain** *chh* **where** $(c, a, chh) \in D \wedge (chh, w1 @ w2, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D \wedge c \in Q \ A \wedge a \in \Sigma \ A$ **by** *fast*

moreover **with** *IHP* **obtain** *ch* **where** $(chh, w1, ch) \in trclAD \ A \ D \wedge (ch, w2, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D$ **by** *fast*

ultimately **have** $(c, a \# w1, ch) \in trclAD \ A \ D \wedge (ch, w2, c') \in trclAD \ A \ D$ **by** *auto*

thus ?case by fast
qed

lemma *trclAD-eq*: $\llbracket Q A = Q A'; \Sigma A = \Sigma A' \rrbracket \implies \text{trclAD } A D = \text{trclAD } A' D$
apply (safe)
subgoal by (erule *trclAD.induct*) auto
subgoal by (erule *trclAD.induct*) auto
done

lemma *trclAD-mono*: $D \subseteq D' \implies \text{trclAD } A D \subseteq \text{trclAD } A D'$
apply (clarsimp)
apply (erule *trclAD.induct*)
apply auto
done

lemma *trclAD-mono-adv*: $\llbracket D \subseteq D'; Q A = Q A'; \Sigma A = \Sigma A' \rrbracket \implies \text{trclAD } A D \subseteq \text{trclAD } A' D'$ **by** (subgoal-tac *trclAD A D = trclAD A' D*) (auto dest: *trclAD-eq trclAD-mono*)

2.4.1 Relation of *trclAD* and *trcl*

lemma *trclAD-by-trcl1*: $\text{trclAD } A D \subseteq (\text{trcl } (D \cap (Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A)) \cap (Q A \times \text{lists } (\Sigma A) \times Q A))$
by (auto 0 3 dest: *trclAD-elems elim: trclAD.induct simp: trclAD-elems intro: trcl.cons*)

lemma *trclAD-by-trcl2*: $(\text{trcl } (D \cap (Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A)) \cap (Q A \times \text{lists } (\Sigma A) \times Q A)) \subseteq \text{trclAD } A D$ **proof** –
{ **fix** *c*
have !! *s s'* . $\llbracket (s, c, s') \in \text{trcl } (D \cap Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A); s \in Q A; s' \in Q A; c \in \text{lists } (\Sigma A) \rrbracket \implies (s, c, s') \in \text{trclAD } A D$ **proof** (*induct c*)
case Nil **thus** ?case by (auto dest: *trcl-empty-cons*)
next
case (*Cons e w*) **note** *IHP=this*
then obtain *sh* **where** *SPLIT*: $(s, e, sh) \in (D \cap Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A) \wedge (sh, w, s') \in \text{trcl } (D \cap Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A)$ **by** (*fast dest: trcl-uncons*)
hence $(sh, w, s') \in \text{trcl } (D \cap Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A) \cap (Q A \times \text{lists } (\Sigma A) \times Q A)$
by (*auto elim!: trcl-structE*)
hence $(sh, w, s') \in \text{trclAD } A D$ **by** (*blast intro: IHP*)
with *SPLIT* **show** ?case by auto
qed
}
thus ?thesis by (auto)
qed

lemma *trclAD-by-trcl*: $\text{trclAD } A D = (\text{trcl } (D \cap (Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A)) \cap (Q A \times \text{lists } (\Sigma A) \times Q A))$
apply (rule *equalityI*)
apply (rule *trclAD-by-trcl1*)

apply (rule *trclAD-by-trcl2*)
done

lemma *trclAD-by-trcl'*: $trclAD\ A\ D = (trcl\ (D \cap (Q\ A \times \Sigma\ A \times Q\ A)) \cap (Q\ A \times UNIV \times UNIV))$
by (auto iff add: *trclAD-by-trcl elim!*: *trcl-structE*)

lemma *trclAD-by-trcl''*: $\llbracket D \subseteq Q\ A \times \Sigma\ A \times Q\ A \rrbracket \implies trclAD\ A\ D = trcl\ D \cap (Q\ A \times UNIV \times UNIV)$
using *trclAD-by-trcl'*[of *A D*] **by** (*simp add: Int-absorb2*)

lemma *trclAD-subset-trcl*: $trclAD\ A\ D \subseteq trcl\ (D)$ **proof** –
have $trclAD\ A\ D \subseteq (trcl\ (D \cap (Q\ A \times \Sigma\ A \times Q\ A)))$ **by** (auto *simp add: trclAD-by-trcl*)
also with *trcl-mono*[of $D \cap (Q\ A \times \Sigma\ A \times Q\ A)\ D$] **have** $\dots \subseteq trcl\ D$ **by** auto
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

2.5 Language of a FSM

definition *langs A s* == $\{ w . (\exists f \in (F\ A) . (s, w, f) \in trclA\ A) \}$
definition *lang A* == *langs A (s0 A)*

lemma *langs-alt-def*: $(w \in langs\ A\ s) == (\exists f . f \in F\ A \ \& \ (s, w, f) \in trclA\ A)$ **by** (*intro eq-reflection, unfold langs-def, auto*)

2.6 Example: Product automaton

definition *prod-fsm A1 A2* == $(\llbracket Q = Q\ A1 \times Q\ A2, \Sigma = \Sigma\ A1 \cap \Sigma\ A2, \delta = \{ ((s, t), a, (s', t')) . (s, a, s') \in \delta\ A1 \ \& \ (t, a, t') \in \delta\ A2 \}, s0 = (s0\ A1, s0\ A2), F = \{ (s, t) . s \in F\ A1 \ \& \ t \in F\ A2 \} \rrbracket)$

lemma *prod-inter-1*: $!!\ s\ s'\ f\ f' . ((s, s'), w, (f, f')) \in trclA\ (prod-fsm\ A\ A') \implies (s, w, f) \in trclA\ A \ \& \ (s', w, f') \in trclA\ A'$ **proof** (*induct w*)

case *Nil* **note** *P=this*

moreover hence $s = f \ \& \ s' = f'$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-empty-cons*)

moreover from *P* **have** $s \in Q\ A \ \& \ s' \in Q\ A'$ **by** (*unfold prod-fsm-def, auto dest: trclAD-elems*)

ultimately show *?case* **by** (*auto*)

next

case (*Cons e w*)

note *IHP=this*

then obtain *m m'* **where** *I*: $((s, s'), e, (m, m')) \in \delta\ (prod-fsm\ A\ A') \ \& \ (s, s') \in Q\ (prod-fsm\ A\ A') \ \& \ e \in \Sigma\ (prod-fsm\ A\ A') \ \& \ ((m, m'), w, (f, f')) \in trclA\ (prod-fsm\ A\ A')$
by (*fast dest: trclAD-uncons*)

hence $(s, e, m) \in \delta\ A \ \& \ (s', e, m') \in \delta\ A' \ \& \ s \in Q\ A \ \& \ s' \in Q\ A' \ \& \ e \in \Sigma\ A \ \& \ e \in \Sigma\ A'$
by (*unfold prod-fsm-def, simp*)

moreover from *I IHP* **have** $(m, w, f) \in trclA\ A \ \& \ (m', w, f') \in trclA\ A'$ **by** auto

ultimately show *?case* **by** auto

qed

lemma *prod-inter-2*: $!! s s' f f' . (s,w,f) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (s',w,f') \in \text{trclA } A' \implies ((s,s'),w,(f,f')) \in \text{trclA } (\text{prod-fsm } A A')$ **proof** (*induct w*)
case *Nil* **note** *P=this*
moreover hence $s=f \wedge s'=f'$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-empty-cons*)
moreover from *P* **have** $(s,s') \in Q$ (*prod-fsm A A'*) **by** (*unfold prod-fsm-def, auto dest: trclAD-elems*)
ultimately show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons e w*)
note *IHP=this*
then obtain $m m'$ **where** $I: (s,e,m) \in \delta A \wedge (m,w,f) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (s',e,m') \in \delta A' \wedge (m',w,f') \in \text{trclA } A' \wedge s \in Q A \wedge s' \in Q A' \wedge e \in \Sigma A \wedge e \in \Sigma A'$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-uncons*)
hence $((s,s'),e,(m,m')) \in \delta (\text{prod-fsm } A A') \wedge (s,s') \in Q (\text{prod-fsm } A A') \wedge e \in \Sigma (\text{prod-fsm } A A')$ **by** (*unfold prod-fsm-def, simp*)
moreover from *I IHP* **have** $((m,m'),w,(f,f')) \in \text{trclA } (\text{prod-fsm } A A')$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *prod-F*: $(a,b) \in F (\text{prod-fsm } A B) = (a \in F A \wedge b \in F B)$ **by** (*unfold prod-fsm-def, auto*)

lemma *prod-FI*: $[[a \in F A; b \in F B]] \implies (a,b) \in F (\text{prod-fsm } A B)$ **by** (*unfold prod-fsm-def, auto*)

lemma *prod-fsm-langs*: $\text{langs } (\text{prod-fsm } A B) (s,t) = \text{langs } A s \cap \text{langs } B t$

apply (*unfold langs-def*)

apply (*insert prod-inter-1 prod-F*)

apply (*fast intro: prod-inter-2 prod-FI*)

done

lemma *prod-FSM-intro*: $\text{FSM } A1 \implies \text{FSM } A2 \implies \text{FSM } (\text{prod-fsm } A1 A2)$ **by** (*rule FSM.intro*) (*auto simp add: FSM-def prod-fsm-def*)

end

3 Nondeterministic recursive algorithms

theory *NDET*

imports *Main*

begin

This theory models nondeterministic, recursive algorithms by means of a step relation.

An algorithm is modelled as follows:

1. Start with some state s

2. If there is no s' with $(s, s') \in R$, terminate with state s
3. Else set $s := s'$ and continue with step 2

Thus, R is the step relation, relating the previous with the next state. If the state is not in the domain of R , the algorithm terminates.

The relation $A\text{-rel } R$ describes the non-reflexive part of the algorithm, that is all possible mappings for non-terminating initial states. We will first explore properties of this non-reflexive part, and then transfer them to the whole algorithm, that also specifies how terminating initial states are treated.

inductive-set $A\text{-rel} :: ('s \times 's) \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('s \times 's) \text{ set for } R$

where

$A\text{-rel-base}: \llbracket (s, s') \in R; s' \notin \text{Domain } R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } R \mid$
 $A\text{-rel-step}: \llbracket (s, sh) \in R; (sh, s') \in A\text{-rel } R \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } R$

3.1 Basic properties

The algorithm just terminates at terminating states

lemma *termstate*: $(s, s') \in A\text{-rel } R \Longrightarrow s' \notin \text{Domain } R$ **by** (*induct rule*: $A\text{-rel.induct}$, *auto*)

lemma *dom-subset*: $\text{Domain } (A\text{-rel } R) \subseteq \text{Domain } R$ **by** (*unfold Domain-def*) (*auto elim*: $A\text{-rel.induct}$)

We can use invariants to reason over properties of the algorithm

definition *is-inv* $R \ s0 \ P == P \ s0 \wedge (\forall s \ s'. (s, s') \in R \wedge P \ s \longrightarrow P \ s')$

lemma *inv*: $\llbracket (s0, sf) \in A\text{-rel } R; \text{is-inv } R \ s0 \ P \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ sf$ **by** (*unfold is-inv-def*, *induct rule*: $A\text{-rel.induct}$) *blast+*

lemma *invI*: $\llbracket P \ s0; !! \ s \ s'. \llbracket (s, s') \in R; P \ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ s' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{is-inv } R \ s0 \ P$ **by** (*unfold is-inv-def*, *blast*)

lemma *inv2*: $\llbracket (s0, sf) \in A\text{-rel } R; P \ s0; !! \ s \ s'. \llbracket (s, s') \in R; P \ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ s' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ sf$
apply (*subgoal-tac is-inv R s0 P*)
apply (*blast intro: inv*)
apply (*blast intro: invI*)

done

To establish new invariants, we can use already existing invariants

lemma *inv-useI*: $\llbracket P \ s0; !! \ s \ s'. \llbracket (s, s') \in R; P \ s; !! \ P'. \text{is-inv } R \ s0 \ P' \Longrightarrow P' \ s \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P \ s' \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{is-inv } R \ s0 \ (\lambda s. P \ s \wedge (\forall P'. \text{is-inv } R \ s0 \ P' \longrightarrow P' \ s))$

apply (*rule invI*)
apply (*simp (no-asm) only: is-inv-def, blast*)
apply *safe*
apply *blast*
apply (*subgoal-tac P' s*)
apply (*simp (no-asm-use) only: is-inv-def, blast*)
apply *fast*

done

If the inverse step relation is well-founded, the algorithm will terminate for every state in $Domain R$ (\subseteq -direction). The \supseteq -direction is from *dom-subset*

lemma *wf-dom-eq*: $wf (R^{-1}) \implies Domain R = Domain (A-rel R)$ **proof** –

assume *WF*: $wf (R^{-1})$

hence $(\exists sf. (s, sf) \in A-rel R)$ **if** $(s, s') \in R$ **for** $s s'$ **using** *that*

proof (*induction arbitrary: s'*)

case (*less x*)

{
assume $s' \notin Domain R$
with *less.prem*s **have** $(x, s') \in A-rel R$ **by** (*blast intro: A-rel-base*)
} **moreover** {
assume $s' \in Domain R$
then obtain *st* **where** $(s', st) \in R$ **by** (*unfold Domain-def, auto*)
with *less.prem*s *less.IH* **obtain** *sf* **where** $(s', sf) \in A-rel R$ **by** *blast*
with *less.prem*s **have** $(x, sf) \in A-rel R$ **by** (*blast intro: A-rel-step*)
hence $\exists sf. (x, sf) \in A-rel R$ **by** *blast*
} **ultimately show** $\exists sf. (x, sf) \in A-rel R$ **by** *blast*

qed

hence $Domain R \subseteq Domain (A-rel R)$ **by** (*unfold Domain-def, auto*)

with *dom-subset* **show** *?thesis* **by** *force*

qed

3.2 Refinement

Refinement is a simulation property between step relations.

We define refinement w.r.t. an abstraction relation α , that relates abstract to concrete states. The refining step-relation is called more concrete than the refined one.

definition *refines* :: $(s*s') set \implies (r*s') set \implies (r*r) set \implies bool$ (\leq_α [50,50,50] 50) **where**

$R \leq_\alpha S == \alpha O R \subseteq S O \alpha \wedge \alpha$ “ $Domain S \subseteq Domain R$ ”

lemma *refinesI*: $[\alpha O R \subseteq S O \alpha; \alpha$ “ $Domain S \subseteq Domain R$ ” $\implies R \leq_\alpha S$ **by** (*unfold refines-def, auto*)

lemma *refinesE*: $R \leq_\alpha S \implies \alpha O R \subseteq S O \alpha$

$R \leq_\alpha S \implies \alpha$ “ $Domain S \subseteq Domain R$ ”

by (*unfold refines-def, auto*)

Intuitively, the first condition for refinement means, that for each concrete step $(c, c') \in S$ where the start state c has an abstract counterpart $(a, c) \in \alpha$, there is also an abstract counterpart of the end state $(a', c') \in \alpha$ and the step can also be done on the abstract counterparts $(a, a') \in R$.

lemma *refines-compI*:

assumes $A: !! a c c'. [(a, c) \in \alpha; (c, c') \in S] \implies \exists a'. (a, a') \in R \wedge (a', c') \in \alpha$

shows $\alpha \ O \ S \subseteq R \ O \ \alpha$ using A by *blast*

lemma *refines-compE*: $\llbracket \alpha \ O \ S \subseteq R \ O \ \alpha; (a,c) \in \alpha; (c,c') \in S \rrbracket \implies \exists a'. (a,a') \in R \wedge (a',c') \in \alpha$ by *(auto)*

Intuitively, the second condition for refinement means, that if there is an abstract step $(a,a') \in R$, where the start state has a concrete counterpart c , then there must also be a concrete step from c . Note that this concrete step is not required to lead to the concrete counterpart of a' . In fact, it is only important that there is such a concrete step, ensuring that the concrete algorithm will not terminate on states on that the abstract algorithm continues execution.

lemma *refines-domI*:

assumes A : $\llbracket (a,c) \in \alpha; (a,a') \in R \rrbracket \implies c \in \text{Domain } S$
shows $\alpha \ \text{“ Domain } R \subseteq \text{Domain } S$ using A by *auto*

lemma *refines-domE*: $\llbracket \alpha \ \text{“ Domain } R \subseteq \text{Domain } S; (a,c) \in \alpha; (a,a') \in R \rrbracket \implies c \in \text{Domain } S$ by *auto*

lemma *refinesI2*:

assumes A : $\llbracket (a,c) \in \alpha; (c,c') \in S \rrbracket \implies \exists a'. (a,a') \in R \wedge (a',c') \in \alpha$
assumes B : $\llbracket (a,c) \in \alpha; (a,a') \in R \rrbracket \implies c \in \text{Domain } S$
shows $S \leq_{\alpha} R$ by *(simp only: refinesI A refines-compI B refines-domI)*

lemma *refinesE2*:

$\llbracket S \leq_{\alpha} R; (a,c) \in \alpha; (c,c') \in S \rrbracket \implies \exists a'. (a,a') \in R \wedge (a',c') \in \alpha$
 $\llbracket S \leq_{\alpha} R; (a,c) \in \alpha; (a,a') \in R \rrbracket \implies c \in \text{Domain } S$
by *(blast dest: refinesE refines-compE refines-domE)+*

Reflexivity of identity refinement

lemma *refines-id-refl*[*intro!*, *simp*]: $R \leq_{Id} R$ by *(auto intro: refinesI)*

Transitivity of refinement

lemma *refines-trans*: **assumes** $R: R \leq_{\alpha} S \quad S \leq_{\beta} T$ **shows** $R \leq_{\beta} O \ \alpha \ T$

proof *(rule refinesI)*

{
fix $s \ s' \ t'$
assume A : $(s,s') \in \beta \ O \ \alpha \ (s',t') \in R$
then obtain sh **where** $(s,sh) \in \beta \wedge (sh,s') \in \alpha$ **by** *(blast)*
with $A \ R$ **obtain** $t \ th$ **where** $(sh,th) \in S \wedge (th,t') \in \alpha \wedge (s,t) \in T \wedge (t,th) \in \beta$ **by**
(blast dest: refinesE)

hence $(s,t') \in T \ O \ (\beta \ O \ \alpha)$ **by** *blast*

} **thus** $(\beta \ O \ \alpha) \ O \ R \subseteq T \ O \ (\beta \ O \ \alpha)$ **by** *blast*

next

{
fix $s \ s'$
assume A : $s \in \text{Domain } T \ (s,s') \in \beta \ O \ \alpha$
then obtain sh **where** $(s,sh) \in \beta \wedge (sh,s') \in \alpha$ **by** *blast*

with R **A have** $s' \in \text{Domain } R$ **by** (*blast dest!*: *refinesE*)
} **thus** $(\beta \ O \ \alpha)$ “*Domain } T \subseteq \text{Domain } R* **by** (*unfold Domain-def, blast*)
qed

Property transfer lemma

lemma *refines-A-rel*[*rule-format*]:

assumes $R: R \leq_{\alpha} S$ **and** $A: (r, r') \in A\text{-rel } R \ (s, r) \in \alpha$

shows $(\exists s'. (s', r') \in \alpha \wedge (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } S)$

using A

proof (*induction arbitrary: s*)

case 1: (*A-rel-base r r' s*)

assume $C: (r, r') \in R \ r' \notin \text{Domain } R \ (s, r) \in \alpha$

with R **obtain** s' **where** $(s, s') \in S \wedge (s', r') \in \alpha \wedge s' \notin \text{Domain } S$ **by** (*blast dest: refinesE*)

hence $(s', r') \in \alpha \wedge (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } S$ **by** (*blast intro: A-rel-base*)

thus $\exists s'. (s', r') \in \alpha \wedge (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } S$ **by** (*blast*)

next

case C : (*A-rel-step r rh r'*)

assume $A: (r, rh) \in R \ (rh, r') \in A\text{-rel } R \ (s, r) \in \alpha$

with R **obtain** sh **where** $STEP: (sh, rh) \in \alpha \wedge (s, sh) \in S$ **by** (*blast dest: refinesE*)

with $C.IH$ **obtain** s' **where** $(s', r') \in \alpha \wedge (sh, s') \in A\text{-rel } S$ **by** *blast*

with $STEP$ **have** $(s', r') \in \alpha \wedge (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } S$ **by** (*blast intro: A-rel-step*)

thus $\exists s'. (s', r') \in \alpha \wedge (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } S$ **by** (*blast*)

qed

Property transfer lemma for single-valued abstractions (i.e. abstraction functions)

lemma *refines-A-rel-sv*: $\llbracket R \leq_{\alpha} S; (r, r') \in A\text{-rel } R; \text{single-valued } (\alpha^{-1}); (s, r) \in \alpha; (s', r') \in \alpha \rrbracket$
 $\implies (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } S$ **by** (*blast dest: single-valuedD refines-A-rel*)

3.3 Extension to reflexive states

Up to now we only defined how to relate initial states to terminating states if the algorithm makes at least one step. In this section, we also add the reflexive part: Initial states for that no steps can be made are mapped to themselves.

definition

$\text{ndet-algo } R == (A\text{-rel } R) \cup \{(s, s) \mid s. s \notin \text{Domain } R\}$

lemma *ndet-algo-A-rel*: $\llbracket x \in \text{Domain } R; (x, y) \in \text{ndet-algo } R \rrbracket \implies (x, y) \in A\text{-rel } R$ **by**
(*unfold ndet-algo-def*) *auto*

lemma *ndet-algoE*: $\llbracket (s, s') \in \text{ndet-algo } R; \llbracket (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } R \rrbracket \implies P; \llbracket s = s'; s \notin \text{Domain } R \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ **by** (*unfold ndet-algo-def, auto*)

lemma *ndet-algoE'*: $\llbracket (s, s') \in \text{ndet-algo } R; \llbracket (s, s') \in A\text{-rel } R; s \in \text{Domain } R; s' \notin \text{Domain } R \rrbracket \implies P; \llbracket s = s'; s \notin \text{Domain } R \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$

using *dom-subset*[*of R*] *termstate*[*of s s' R*]

by (*auto elim!*: *ndet-algoE*)

ndet-algo is total (i.e. the algorithm is defined for every initial state), if R^{-1} is well founded

lemma *ndet-algo-total*: $wf(R^{-1}) \implies Domain(ndet-algo R) = UNIV$
by (*unfold ndet-algo-def*) (*auto simp add: wf-dom-eq*)

The result of the algorithm is always a terminating state

lemma *termstate-ndet-algo*: $(s, s') \in ndet-algo R \implies s' \notin Domain R$ **by** (*unfold ndet-algo-def*, *auto dest: termstate*)

Property transfer lemma for *ndet-algo*

lemma *refines-ndet-algo*[*rule-format*]:

assumes $R: S \leq_{\alpha} R$ **and** $A: (c, c') \in ndet-algo S$

shows $\forall a. (a, c) \in \alpha \implies (\exists a'. (a', c') \in \alpha \wedge (a, a') \in ndet-algo R)$

proof (*intro allI impI*)

fix a **assume** $B: (a, c) \in \alpha$

{ **assume** *CASE*: $c \in Domain S$

with A **have** $(c, c') \in A-rel S$ **by** (*blast elim: ndet-algoE*)

with $R B$ **obtain** a' **where** $(a', c') \in \alpha \wedge (a, a') \in A-rel R$ **by** (*blast dest: refines-A-rel*)

moreover **hence** $(a, a') \in ndet-algo R$ **by** (*unfold ndet-algo-def, simp*)

ultimately **have** $\exists a'. (a', c') \in \alpha \wedge (a, a') \in ndet-algo R$ **by** *blast*

} **moreover** {

assume *CASE*: $c \notin Domain S$

with A **have** $c = c'$ **by** (*blast elim: ndet-algoE'*)

moreover **have** $a \notin Domain R$ **proof**

assume $a \in Domain R$

with $B R$ **have** $c \in Domain S$ **by** (*auto elim: refinesE2*)

with *CASE* **show** *False* ..

qed

ultimately **have** $\exists a'. (a', c') \in \alpha \wedge (a, a') \in ndet-algo R$ **using** B **by** (*unfold ndet-algo-def, blast*)

} **ultimately** **show** $\exists a'. (a', c') \in \alpha \wedge (a, a') \in ndet-algo R$ **by** *blast*

qed

Property transfer lemma for single-valued abstractions (i.e. Abstraction functions)

lemma *refines-ndet-algo-sv*: $\llbracket S \leq_{\alpha} R; (c, c') \in ndet-algo S; \text{single-valued } (\alpha^{-1}); (a, c) \in \alpha; (a', c') \in \alpha \rrbracket \implies (a, a') \in ndet-algo R$ **by** (*blast dest: single-valuedD refines-ndet-algo*)

3.4 Well-foundedness

lemma *wf-imp-minimal*: $\llbracket wf S; x \in Q \rrbracket \implies \exists z \in Q. (\forall x. (x, z) \in S \implies x \notin Q)$ **by** (*auto iff add: wf-eq-minimal*)

This lemma allows to show well-foundedness of a refining relation by providing a well-founded refined relation for each element in the domain of the refining relation.

lemma *refines-wf*:
assumes $A: !!r. \llbracket r \in \text{Domain } R \rrbracket \implies (s\ r, r) \in \alpha\ r \wedge R \leq_{\alpha\ r} S\ r \wedge \text{wf } ((S\ r)^{-1})$
shows $\text{wf } (R^{-1})$
proof (*rule wfI-min*)
fix Q **and** $e :: 'a$
assume *NOTEMPTY*: $e \in Q$
moreover {
assume $e \notin \text{Domain } R$
hence $\forall y. (e, y) \in R \longrightarrow y \notin Q$ **by** *blast*
} **moreover** {
assume $C: e \in \text{Domain } R$
with A **have** *MAP*: $(s\ e, e) \in \alpha\ e$ **and** *REF*: $R \leq_{\alpha\ e} S\ e$ **and** *WF*: $\text{wf } ((S\ e)^{-1})$
by (*auto*)
let $?aQ = ((\alpha\ e)^{-1}) \text{ `` } Q$
from *MAP* *NOTEMPTY* **have** $s\ e \in ?aQ$ **by** *auto*
with *WF* *wf-imp-minimal*[*of* $(S\ e)^{-1}$, *simplified*] **have** $\exists z \in ?aQ. (\forall x. (z, x) \in S\ e \longrightarrow x \notin ?aQ)$ **by** *auto*
then obtain z **where** *ZMIN*: $z \in ?aQ \wedge (\forall x. (z, x) \in S\ e \longrightarrow x \notin ?aQ)$ **by** *blast*
then obtain q **where** *QP*: $(z, q) \in \alpha\ e \wedge q \in Q$ **by** *blast*
have $\forall x. (q, x) \in R \longrightarrow x \notin Q$ **proof** (*intro allI impI*)
fix x
assume $(q, x) \in R$
with *REF* *QP* **obtain** xt **where** *ZREF*: $(z, xt) \in S\ e \wedge (xt, x) \in \alpha\ e$ **by** (*blast dest: refinesE*)
with *ZMIN* **have** $xt \notin ?aQ$ **by** *simp*
moreover from *ZREF* **have** $x \in Q \implies xt \in ?aQ$ **by** *blast*
ultimately show $x \notin Q$ **by** *blast*
qed
with *QP* **have** $\exists q \in Q. \forall y. (q, y) \in R \longrightarrow y \notin Q$ **by** *blast*
} **ultimately show** $\exists z \in Q. \forall y. (y, z) \in R^{-1} \longrightarrow y \notin Q$ **by** *blast*
qed

3.4.1 The relations $>$ and \supset on finite domains

definition *greaterN* $N == \{(i, j) . j < i \ \& \ i \leq (N :: \text{nat})\}$

definition *greaterS* $S == \{(a, b) . b \subset a \ \& \ a \subseteq (S :: 'a \text{ set})\}$

$>$ on initial segment of nat is well founded

lemma *wf-greaterN*: $\text{wf } (\text{greaterN } N)$

apply (*unfold greaterN-def*)

apply (*rule wf-subset*[*of measure* $(\lambda k. (N - k))$], *blast*)

apply (*clarify, simp add: measure-def inv-image-def*)

done

Strict version of *card-mono*

lemma *card-mono-strict*: $\llbracket \text{finite } B; A \subset B \rrbracket \implies \text{card } A < \text{card } B$ **proof** –

assume $F: \text{finite } B$ **and** $S: A \subset B$

hence $FA: \text{finite } A$ **by** (*auto intro: finite-subset*)

from S **obtain** x **where** $P: x \in B \wedge x \notin A \wedge A - \{x\} = A \wedge \text{insert } x\ A \subseteq B$ **by** *auto*

with FA **have** $\text{card}(\text{insert } x A) = \text{Suc}(\text{card } A)$ **by** (*simp*)
moreover from FP **have** $\text{card}(\text{insert } x A) \leq \text{card } B$ **by** (*fast intro: card-mono*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

\supset on finite sets is well founded

This is shown here by embedding the \supset relation into the $>$ relation, using cardinality

lemma *wf-greaterS: finite S \implies wf (greaterS S)* **proof** –
assume FS : *finite S* – For this purpose, we show that we can embed greaterS into the greaterN by the inverse image of cardinality
have $\{(a,b) . b \subset a \wedge a \subseteq S\} \subseteq \text{inv-image}(\text{greaterN}(\text{card } S))$ **card proof** –
 $\{$
 fix $a b$
 assume A : $b \subset a \ a \subseteq S$
 with FS **have** Fab : *finite a finite b* **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)
 with $A FS$ **have** $\text{card } b < \text{card } a \ \& \ \text{card } a \leq \text{card } S$ **by** (*fast intro: card-mono card-mono-strict*)
 } **note** $R = \text{this}$
 thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp add: inv-image-def greaterN-def*)
qed
thus *?thesis* **by** (*unfold greaterS-def, blast intro: wf-greaterN wf-subset*)
qed

This lemma shows well-foundedness of saturation algorithms, where in each step some set is increased, and this set remains below some finite upper bound

lemma *sat-wf*:
assumes *subset: $\forall r r'. (r,r') \in R \implies \alpha r \subset \alpha r' \wedge \alpha r' \subseteq U$*
assumes *finite: finite U*
shows *wf (R⁻¹)*
proof –
have $R^{-1} \subseteq \text{inv-image}(\text{greaterS } U) \alpha$ **by** (*auto simp add: inv-image-def greaterS-def dest: subset*)
moreover have *wf (inv-image (greaterS U) α)* **using** *finite* **by** (*blast intro: wf-greaterS*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*blast intro: wf-subset*)
qed

3.5 Implementation

The first step to implement a nondeterministic algorithm specified by a relation R is to provide a deterministic refinement w.r.t. the identity abstraction Id . We can describe such a deterministic refinement as the graph of a partial function sel . We call this function a selector function, because it selects the next state from the possible states specified by R .

In order to get a working implementation, we must prove termination. That is, we have to show that $(\text{graph sel})^{-1}$ is well-founded. If we already know that R^{-1} is well-founded, this property transfers to $(\text{graph sel})^{-1}$.

Once obtained well-foundedness, we can use the selector function to implement the following recursive function:

$\text{algo } s = \text{case sel } s \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow s \mid \text{Some } s' \Rightarrow \text{algo } s'$

And we can show, that algo is consistent with $\text{ndet-algo } R$, that is $(s, \text{algo } s) \in \text{ndet-algo } R$.

3.5.1 Graphs of functions

The graph of a (partial) function is the relation of arguments and function values

definition $\text{graph } f == \{(x, x') . f x = \text{Some } x'\}$

lemma $\text{graphI}[\text{intro}]$: $f x = \text{Some } x' \implies (x, x') \in \text{graph } f$ **by** $(\text{unfold graph-def, auto})$

lemma $\text{graphD}[\text{dest}]$: $(x, x') \in \text{graph } f \implies f x = \text{Some } x'$ **by** $(\text{unfold graph-def, auto})$

lemma graph-dom-iff1 : $(x \notin \text{Domain } (\text{graph } f)) = (f x = \text{None})$ **by** $(\text{cases } f x) \text{ auto}$

lemma graph-dom-iff2 : $(x \in \text{Domain } (\text{graph } f)) = (f x \neq \text{None})$ **by** $(\text{cases } f x) \text{ auto}$

3.5.2 Deterministic refinement w.r.t. the identity abstraction

lemma detRef-eq : $(\text{graph sel} \leq_{\text{Id}} R) = ((\forall s s'. \text{sel } s = \text{Some } s' \implies (s, s') \in R) \wedge (\forall s. \text{sel } s = \text{None} \implies s \notin \text{Domain } R))$

by $(\text{unfold refines-def}) (\text{auto iff add: graph-dom-iff2})$

lemma $\text{detRef-wf-transfer}$: $\llbracket \text{wf } (R^{-1}); \text{graph sel} \leq_{\text{Id}} R \rrbracket \implies \text{wf } ((\text{graph sel})^{-1})$

by $(\text{rule refines-wf}[\text{where } s=\text{id and } \alpha=\lambda x. \text{Id and } S=\lambda x. R]) \text{ simp}$

3.5.3 Recursive characterization

locale $\text{detRef-impl} =$

fixes algo **and** sel **and** R

assumes detRef : $\text{graph sel} \leq_{\text{Id}} R$

assumes $\text{algo-rec}[\text{simp}]$: $!! s s'. \text{sel } s = \text{Some } s' \implies \text{algo } s = \text{algo } s'$ **and**

$\text{algo-term}[\text{simp}]$: $!! s. \text{sel } s = \text{None} \implies \text{algo } s = s$

assumes wf : $\text{wf } ((\text{graph sel})^{-1})$

lemma **(in** detRef-impl **)** sel-cons :

$\text{sel } s = \text{Some } s' \implies (s, s') \in R$

$\text{sel } s = \text{None} \implies s \notin \text{Domain } R$

$s \in \text{Domain } R \implies \exists s'. \text{sel } s = \text{Some } s'$

$s \notin \text{Domain } R \implies \text{sel } s = \text{None}$

using detRef

by $(\text{simp-all only: detRef-eq}) (\text{cases sel } s, \text{blast, blast})+$

```

lemma (in detRef-impl) algo-correct:  $(s, \text{algo } s) \in \text{ndet-algo } R$  proof –
{
  assume  $C$ :  $s \in \text{Domain } R$ 
  have  $!!s$ .  $s \in \text{Domain } R \longrightarrow (s, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$ 
  proof (rule wf-induct[OF wf, of  $\lambda s. s \in \text{Domain } R \longrightarrow (s, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$ ]; intro impI)
    fix  $s$ 
    assume  $A$ :  $s \in \text{Domain } R$  and  $IH$ :  $\forall y. (y, s) \in (\text{graph } \text{sel})^{-1} \longrightarrow y \in \text{Domain } R \longrightarrow (y, \text{algo } y) \in A\text{-rel } R$ 
    then obtain  $sh$  where  $SH$ :  $\text{sel } s = \text{Some } sh \wedge (s, sh) \in R$  using sel-cons by blast
    hence  $AS$ :  $\text{algo } s = \text{algo } sh$  by auto
    {
      assume  $C$ :  $sh \notin \text{Domain } R$ 
      hence  $\text{sel } sh = \text{None}$  by (auto dest: sel-cons)
      hence  $\text{algo } sh = sh$  by (auto)
      moreover from  $SH$   $C$  have  $(s, sh) \in A\text{-rel } R$  by (blast intro: A-rel-base)
      ultimately have  $(s, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$  using  $AS$  by simp
    } moreover {
      assume  $C$ :  $sh \in \text{Domain } R$ 
      with  $SH$   $IH$   $AS$   $A$  have  $(sh, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$  by auto
      with  $SH$  have  $(s, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$  by (blast intro: A-rel-step)
    } ultimately show  $(s, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$  by blast
  qed
  with  $C$  have  $(s, \text{algo } s) \in A\text{-rel } R$  by simp
  hence ?thesis by (unfold ndet-algo-def, auto)
} moreover {
  assume  $C$ :  $s \notin \text{Domain } R$ 
  hence  $s = \text{algo } s$  by (auto dest: sel-cons)
  with  $C$  have ?thesis by (unfold ndet-algo-def, auto)
} ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

end

4 Dynamic pushdown networks

```

theory DPN
imports DPN-Setup SRS FSM NDET
begin

```

Dynamic pushdown networks (DPNs) are a model for parallel, context free processes where processes can create new processes.

They have been introduced in [1]. In this theory we formalize DPNs and the automata based algorithm for calculating a representation of the (regular) set of backward reachable configurations, starting at a regular set of configurations.

We describe the algorithm nondeterministically, and prove its termination and correctness.

4.1 Dynamic pushdown networks

4.1.1 Definition

record (c, l) *DPN-rec* =
csyms :: 'c set
ssyms :: 'c set
sep :: 'c
labels :: 'l set
rules :: ('c, 'l) *SRS*

A dynamic pushdown network consists of a finite set of control symbols, a finite set of stack symbols, a separator symbol¹, a finite set of labels and a finite set of labelled string rewrite rules.

The set of control and stack symbols are disjoint, and both do not contain the separator. A string rewrite rule is either of the form $[p, \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a p1\#w1$ or $[p, \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a p1\#w1@\#\#p2\#w2$ where $p, p1, p2$ are control symbols, $w1, w2$ are sequences of stack symbols, a is a label and $\#$ is the separator.

locale *DPN* =
fixes *M*
fixes *separator* ($\#$)
defines *sep-def*: $\# == sep\ M$
assumes *sym-finite*: *finite* (*csyms* *M*) *finite* (*ssyms* *M*)
assumes *sym-disjoint*: $csyms\ M \cap ssyms\ M = \{\}$ $\# \notin csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M$
assumes *lab-finite*: *finite* (*labels* *M*)
assumes *rules-finite*: *finite* (*rules* *M*)
assumes *rule-fmt*: $r \in rules\ M \implies$
 $(\exists p\ \gamma\ a\ p'\ w.\ p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge p' \in csyms\ M \wedge w \in lists\ (ssyms\ M)$
 $\wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge r = p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ p'\#w)$
 $\vee (\exists p\ \gamma\ a\ p1\ w1\ p2\ w2.\ p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge p1 \in csyms\ M \wedge w1 \in lists$
 $(ssyms\ M) \wedge p2 \in csyms\ M \wedge w2 \in lists\ (ssyms\ M) \wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge r = p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a$
 $p1\#w1@#\#p2\#w2)$

lemma (in *DPN*) *sep-fold*: $sep\ M == \#$ **by** (*simp add: sep-def*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *sym-disjoint'*: $sep\ M \notin csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M$ **using** *sym-disjoint* **by** (*simp add: sep-def*)

4.1.2 Basic properties

lemma (in *DPN*) *syms-part*: $x \in csyms\ M \implies x \notin ssyms\ M$ $x \in ssyms\ M \implies x \notin csyms\ M$ **using** *sym-disjoint* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *DPN*) *syms-sep*: $\# \notin csyms\ M$ $\# \notin ssyms\ M$ **using** *sym-disjoint* **by** *auto*

¹In the final version of [1], no separator symbols are used. We use them here because we think it simplifies formalization of the proofs.

lemma (in *DPN*) *syms-sep'*: $sep\ M \notin csyms\ M\ sep\ M \notin ssyms\ M$ **using** *syms-sep*
by (*auto simp add: sep-def*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-cases*[*consumes 1, case-names no-spawn spawn*]:

assumes *A*: $r \in rules\ M$
assumes *NOSPAWN*: $!!\ p\ \gamma\ a\ p'\ w. \llbracket p \in csyms\ M; \gamma \in ssyms\ M; p' \in csyms\ M; w \in lists\ (ssyms\ M); a \in labels\ M; r = p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ p'\#w \rrbracket \implies P$
assumes *SPAWN*: $!!\ p\ \gamma\ a\ p1\ w1\ p2\ w2. \llbracket p \in csyms\ M; \gamma \in ssyms\ M; p1 \in csyms\ M; w1 \in lists\ (ssyms\ M); p2 \in csyms\ M; w2 \in lists\ (ssyms\ M); a \in labels\ M; r = p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ p1\#w1@_\#\#p2\#w2 \rrbracket \implies P$
shows *P*
using *A NOSPAWN SPAWN*
by (*blast dest!: rule-fmt*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-cases'*:

$\llbracket r \in rules\ M; !!\ p\ \gamma\ a\ p'\ w. \llbracket p \in csyms\ M; \gamma \in ssyms\ M; p' \in csyms\ M; w \in lists\ (ssyms\ M); a \in labels\ M; r = p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ p'\#w \rrbracket \implies P; !!\ p\ \gamma\ a\ p1\ w1\ p2\ w2. \llbracket p \in csyms\ M; \gamma \in ssyms\ M; p1 \in csyms\ M; w1 \in lists\ (ssyms\ M); p2 \in csyms\ M; w2 \in lists\ (ssyms\ M); a \in labels\ M; r = p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ p1\#w1@_\#\#p2\#w2 \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ **by** (*unfold sep-fold*) (*blast elim!: rule-cases*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-prem-fmt*: $r \in rules\ M \implies \exists\ p\ \gamma\ a\ c'. p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge set\ c' \subseteq csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M \cup \{\#\} \wedge r = (p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ c')$
apply (*erule rule-cases*)
by (*auto*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-prem-fmt'*: $r \in rules\ M \implies \exists\ p\ \gamma\ a\ c'. p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge set\ c' \subseteq csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M \cup \{sep\ M\} \wedge r = (p\#\[\gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ c')$ **by** (*unfold sep-fold, rule rule-prem-fmt*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-prem-fmt2*: $[p, \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ c' \in rules\ M \implies p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge set\ c' \subseteq csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M \cup \{\#\}$ **by** (*fast dest: rule-prem-fmt*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-prem-fmt2'*: $[p, \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ c' \in rules\ M \implies p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge set\ c' \subseteq csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M \cup \{sep\ M\}$ **by** (*unfold sep-fold, rule rule-prem-fmt2*)

lemma (in *DPN*) *rule-fmt-fs*: $[p, \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a\ p'\#c' \in rules\ M \implies p \in csyms\ M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge a \in labels\ M \wedge p' \in csyms\ M \wedge set\ c' \subseteq csyms\ M \cup ssyms\ M \cup \{\#\}$
apply (*erule rule-cases*)
by (*auto*)

4.1.3 Building DPNs

Sanity check: we can create valid DPNs by adding rules to an empty DPN

definition *dpn-empty* $C\ S\ s \equiv ()$
 $csyms = C,$

```

    ssyms = S,
    sep = s,
    labels = {},
    rules = {}
  )

```

definition *dpn-add-local-rule* $p \ \gamma \ a \ p_1 \ w_1 \ D \equiv D(\text{labels} := \text{insert } a \ (\text{labels } D), \text{rules} := \text{insert } ([p,\gamma],a,p_1\#w_1) \ (\text{rules } D))$ \Downarrow

definition *dpn-add-spawn-rule* $p \ \gamma \ a \ p_1 \ w_1 \ p_2 \ w_2 \ D \equiv D(\text{labels} := \text{insert } a \ (\text{labels } D), \text{rules} := \text{insert } ([p,\gamma],a,p_1\#w_1@sep \ D\#p_2\#w_2) \ (\text{rules } D))$ \Downarrow

lemma *dpn-empty-invar[simp]*: $\llbracket \text{finite } C; \text{finite } S; C \cap S = \{\}; s \notin C \cup S \rrbracket \implies \text{DPN } (dpn\text{-empty } C \ S \ s)$

apply *unfold-locales unfolding dpn-empty-def by auto*

lemma *dpn-add-local-rule-invar[simp]*:

assumes $A: \{p,p_1\} \subseteq \text{csyms } D \ \text{insert } \gamma \ (\text{set } w_1) \subseteq \text{ssyms } D$ **and** $\text{DPN } D$
shows $\text{DPN } (dpn\text{-add-local-rule } p \ \gamma \ a \ p_1 \ w_1 \ D)$

proof –

interpret $\text{DPN } D \ \text{sep } D$ **by fact**

show *?thesis*

unfolding *dpn-add-local-rule-def*

apply *unfold-locales*

using *sym-finite sym-disjoint lab-finite rules-finite*

apply *simp-all*

apply *(erule disjE)*

subgoal for r **using** A **by auto**

subgoal for r **using** *rule-fmt[of r]* **by metis**

done

qed

lemma *dpn-add-spawn-rule-invar[simp]*:

assumes $A: \{p,p_1,p_2\} \subseteq \text{csyms } D \ \text{insert } \gamma \ (\text{set } w_1 \cup \text{set } w_2) \subseteq \text{ssyms } D$ **and** $\text{DPN } D$

shows $\text{DPN } (dpn\text{-add-spawn-rule } p \ \gamma \ a \ p_1 \ w_1 \ p_2 \ w_2 \ D)$

proof –

interpret $\text{DPN } D \ \text{sep } D$ **by fact**

show *?thesis*

unfolding *dpn-add-spawn-rule-def*

apply *unfold-locales*

using *sym-finite sym-disjoint lab-finite rules-finite*

apply *(simp-all)*

apply *(erule disjE)*

subgoal for r **apply** *(rule disjI2)* **using** A **apply** *clarsimp* **by** *(metis in-listsI subset-eq)*

subgoal for r **using** *rule-fmt[of r]* **by metis**

done

qed

4.2 M-automata

We are interested in calculating the predecessor sets of regular sets of configurations. For this purpose, the regular sets of configurations are represented as finite state machines, that conform to certain constraints, depending on the underlying DPN. These FSMs are called M-automata.

4.2.1 Definition

record $(\prime s, \prime c)$ *MFSM-rec* = $(\prime s, \prime c)$ *FSM-rec* +
 $sstates :: \prime s$ set
 $cstates :: \prime s$ set
 $sp :: \prime s \Rightarrow \prime c \Rightarrow \prime s$

M-automata are FSMs whose states are partitioned into control and stack states. For each control state s and control symbol p , there is a unique and distinguished stack state $sp \ A \ s \ p$, and a transition $(s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \in \delta$. The initial state is a control state, and the final states are all stack states. Moreover, the transitions are restricted: The only incoming transitions of control states are separator transitions from stack states. The only outgoing transitions are the $(s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \in \delta$ transitions mentioned above. The $sp \ A \ s \ p$ -states have no other incoming transitions.

locale *MFSM* = *DPN M* + *FSM A*
for *M A* +

assumes *alpha-cons*: $\Sigma \ A = csyms \ M \cup ssyms \ M \cup \{\#\}$
assumes *states-part*: $sstates \ A \cap cstates \ A = \{\}$ $Q \ A = sstates \ A \cup cstates \ A$
assumes *uniqueSp*: $\llbracket s \in cstates \ A; p \in csyms \ M \rrbracket \implies sp \ A \ s \ p \in sstates \ A$ $\llbracket p \in csyms \ M; p' \in csyms \ M; s \in cstates \ A; s' \in cstates \ A; sp \ A \ s \ p = sp \ A \ s' \ p' \rrbracket \implies s = s' \wedge p = p'$
assumes *delta-fmt*: $\delta \ A \subseteq (sstates \ A \times ssyms \ M \times (sstates \ A - \{sp \ A \ s \ p \mid s \ p . s \in cstates \ A \wedge p \in csyms \ M\})) \cup (sstates \ A \times \{\#\} \times cstates \ A) \cup \{(s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \mid s \ p . s \in cstates \ A \wedge p \in csyms \ M\}$
 $\delta \ A \supseteq \{(s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \mid s \ p . s \in cstates \ A \wedge p \in csyms \ M\}$
assumes *s0-fmt*: $s0 \ A \in cstates \ A$
assumes *F-fmt*: $F \ A \subseteq sstates \ A$ — This deviates slightly from [1], as we cannot represent the empty configuration here. However, this restriction is harmless, since the only predecessor of the empty configuration is the empty configuration itself.
constrains *M*: $(\prime c, \prime l, \prime e1)$ *DPN-rec-scheme*
constrains *A*: $(\prime s, \prime c, \prime e2)$ *MFSM-rec-scheme*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *alpha-cons'*: $\Sigma \ A = csyms \ M \cup ssyms \ M \cup \{sep \ M\}$ **by** (*unfold sep-fold*, *rule alpha-cons*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *delta-fmt'*: $\delta \ A \subseteq (sstates \ A \times ssyms \ M \times (sstates \ A - \{sp \ A \ s \ p \mid s \ p . s \in cstates \ A \wedge p \in csyms \ M\})) \cup (sstates \ A \times \{sep \ M\} \times cstates \ A)$

$\cup \{(s,p,sp \ A \ s \ p) \mid s \ p . \ s \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M\}$
 $\delta \ A \supseteq \{(s,p,sp \ A \ s \ p) \mid s \ p . \ s \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M\}$ **by**
(unfold sep-fold, (rule delta-fmt)+)

4.2.2 Basic properties

lemma (in *MFSM*) *finite-cs-states*: *finite (sstates A) finite (cstates A)*

proof –

have *sstates A* \subseteq *Q A* \wedge *cstates A* \subseteq *Q A* **by** *(auto simp add: states-part)*

then show *finite (sstates A) finite (cstates A)* **by** *(auto dest: finite-subset intro: finite-states)*

qed

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sep-out-syms*: $x \in \text{csyms } M \implies x \neq \# \ x \in \text{ssyms } M \implies x \neq \#$
by *(auto iff add: syms-sep)*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sepI*: $\llbracket x \in \Sigma \ A; x \notin \text{csyms } M; x \notin \text{ssyms } M \rrbracket \implies x = \#$ **using** *alpha-cons* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sep-out-syms'*: $x \in \text{csyms } M \implies x \neq \text{sep } M \ x \in \text{ssyms } M \implies x \neq \text{sep } M$ **by** *(unfold sep-fold, (fast dest: sep-out-syms) +)*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sepI'*: $\llbracket x \in \Sigma \ A; x \notin \text{csyms } M; x \notin \text{ssyms } M \rrbracket \implies x = \text{sep } M$ **using** *alpha-cons'* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *states-partI1*: $x \in \text{sstates } A \implies \neg x \in \text{cstates } A$ **using** *states-part* **by** *(auto)*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *states-partI2*: $x \in \text{cstates } A \implies \neg x \in \text{sstates } A$ **using** *states-part* **by** *(auto)*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *states-part-elim*[*elim*]: $\llbracket q \in Q \ A; q \in \text{sstates } A \implies P; q \in \text{cstates } A \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ **using** *states-part* **by** *(auto)*

lemmas (in *MFSM*) *mfsm-cons* = *sep-out-syms sepI sep-out-syms' sepI' states-partI1 states-partI2 syms-part uniqueSp*

lemmas (in *MFSM*) *mfsm-cons'* = *sep-out-syms sepI sep-out-syms' sepI' states-partI1 states-partI2 syms-part uniqueSp*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *delta-cases*: $\llbracket (q,p,q') \in \delta \ A; q \in \text{sstates } A \wedge p \in \text{ssyms } M \wedge q' \in \text{sstates } A \wedge q' \notin \{sp \ A \ s \ p \mid s \ p . \ s \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M\} \rrbracket \implies P;$

$q \in \text{sstates } A \wedge p = \# \wedge q' \in \text{cstates } A \implies P;$

$q \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M \wedge q' = sp \ A \ q \ p \implies$

$P \rrbracket \implies P$

using *delta-fmt* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *delta-elems*: $(q,p,q') \in \delta \ A \implies q \in \text{sstates } A \wedge ((p \in \text{ssyms } M \wedge q' \in \text{sstates } A \wedge (q' \notin \{sp \ A \ s \ p \mid s \ p . \ s \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M\})) \vee (p = \# \wedge q' \in \text{cstates } A)) \vee (q \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M \wedge q' = sp \ A \ q \ p)$

using *delta-fmt* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *delta-cases'*: $\llbracket (q,p,q') \in \delta \ A; q \in \text{sstates } A \wedge p \in \text{ssyms } M \wedge q' \in \text{sstates } A \wedge q' \notin \{sp \ A \ s \ p \mid s \ p . \ s \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M\} \rrbracket \implies P;$

$q \in \text{sstates } A \wedge p = \text{sep } M \wedge q' \in \text{cstates } A \implies P;$

$q \in cstates\ A \wedge p \in csyms\ M \wedge q' =_{sp}\ A\ q\ p \implies$

$P \rrbracket \implies P$
using *delta-fmt'* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *delta-elems'*: $(q, p, q') \in \delta\ A \implies q \in sstates\ A \wedge ((p \in ssyms\ M \wedge q' \in sstates\ A \wedge (q' \notin \{sp\ A\ s\ p \mid s\ p . s \in cstates\ A \wedge p \in csyms\ M\})) \vee (p =_{sep}\ M \wedge q' \in cstates\ A)) \vee (q \in cstates\ A \wedge p \in csyms\ M \wedge q' =_{sp}\ A\ q\ p)$
using *delta-fmt'* **by** *auto*

4.2.3 Some implications of the M-automata conditions

This list of properties is taken almost literally from [1].

Each control state s has $sp\ A\ s\ p$ as its unique p -successor

lemma (in *MFSM*) *cstate-succ-ex*: $\llbracket p \in csyms\ M; s \in cstates\ A \rrbracket \implies (s, p, sp\ A\ s\ p) \in \delta\ A$
using *delta-fmt* **by** (*auto*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *cstate-succ-ex'*: $\llbracket p \in csyms\ M; s \in cstates\ A; \delta\ A \subseteq D \rrbracket \implies (s, p, sp\ A\ s\ p) \in D$ **using** *cstate-succ-ex* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *cstate-succ-unique*: $\llbracket s \in cstates\ A; (s, p, x) \in \delta\ A \rrbracket \implies p \in csyms\ M \wedge x =_{sp}\ A\ s\ p$ **by** (*auto elim: delta-cases dest: mfsm-cons'*)

Transitions labeled with control symbols only leave from control states

lemma (in *MFSM*) *csym-from-cstate*: $\llbracket (s, p, s') \in \delta\ A; p \in csyms\ M \rrbracket \implies s \in cstates\ A$ **by** (*auto elim: delta-cases dest: mfsm-cons'*)

s is the only predecessor of $sp\ A\ s\ p$

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sp-pred-ex*: $\llbracket s \in cstates\ A; p \in csyms\ M \rrbracket \implies (s, p, sp\ A\ s\ p) \in \delta\ A$ **using** *delta-fmt* **by** *auto*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sp-pred-unique*: $\llbracket s \in cstates\ A; p \in csyms\ M; (s', p', sp\ A\ s\ p) \in \delta\ A \rrbracket \implies s' = s \wedge p' = p \wedge s' \in cstates\ A \wedge p' \in csyms\ M$ **by** (*erule delta-cases*) (*auto dest: mfsm-cons'*)

Only separators lead from stack states to control states

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sep-in-between*: $\llbracket s \in sstates\ A; s' \in cstates\ A; (s, p, s') \in \delta\ A \rrbracket \implies p =_{\#}$ **by** (*auto elim: delta-cases dest: mfsm-cons'*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sep-to-cstate*: $\llbracket (s, \#, s') \in \delta\ A \rrbracket \implies s \in sstates\ A \wedge s' \in cstates\ A$ **by** (*auto elim: delta-cases dest: mfsm-cons'*)

Stack states do not have successors labelled with control symbols

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sstate-succ*: $\llbracket s \in sstates\ A; (s, \gamma, s') \in \delta\ A \rrbracket \implies \gamma \notin csyms\ M$ **by** (*auto elim: delta-cases dest: mfsm-cons'*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *sstate-succ2*: $\llbracket s \in sstates\ A; (s, \gamma, s') \in \delta\ A; \gamma \neq \# \rrbracket \implies \gamma \in ssyms\ M \wedge s' \in sstates\ A$ **by** (*auto elim: delta-cases dest: mfsm-cons'*)

M-automata do not accept the empty word

```

lemma (in MFSM) not-empty[iff]:  $\llbracket \notin \text{lang } A \rrbracket$ 
  apply (unfold lang-def langs-def)
  apply (clarsimp)
  apply (insert s0-fmt F-fmt)
  apply (subgoal-tac s0 A = f)
  apply (auto dest: mfsm-cons')
done

```

The paths through an M-automata have a very special form: Paths starting at a stack state are either labelled entirely with stack symbols, or have a prefix labelled with stack symbols followed by a separator

```

lemma (in MFSM) path-from-sstate:  $\llbracket s \in \text{sstates } A; (s, w, f) \in \text{trclA } A \rrbracket \implies$ 
   $(f \in \text{sstates } A \wedge w \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M)) \vee (\exists w1 w2 t. w = w1 @ \# \# w2 \wedge w1 \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M) \wedge t \in \text{sstates } A \wedge (s, w1, t) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (t, \# \# w2, f) \in \text{trclA } A)$ 

```

```

proof (induct w)

```

```

  case Nil thus ?case by (subgoal-tac s=f) auto

```

```

next

```

```

  case (Cons e w)

```

```

    note IHP[rule-format]=this

```

```

    then obtain s' where STEP:  $(s, e, s') \in (\delta A) \wedge s \in Q A \wedge e \in \Sigma A \wedge (s', w, f) \in \text{trclA } A$ 
by (fast dest: trclAD-uncons)

```

```

    show ?case proof (cases e=#)

```

```

      assume  $e = \#$ 

```

```

      with IHP have  $e \# w = [] @ \# \# w \wedge [] \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M) \wedge s \in \text{sstates } A \wedge (s, [], s) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (s, e \# w, f) \in \text{trclA } A$ 
using states-part by (auto)

```

```

      thus ?case by force

```

```

    next

```

```

      assume  $e \neq \#$ 

```

```

      with IHP STEP sstate-succ2 have EC:  $e \in \text{ssyms } M \wedge s' \in \text{sstates } A$  by blast

```

```

      with IHP STEP have  $(f \in \text{sstates } A \wedge w \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M)) \vee (\exists w1 w2 t. w = w1 @ \# \# w2 \wedge w1 \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M) \wedge t \in \text{sstates } A \wedge (s', w1, t) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (t, \# \# w2, f) \in \text{trclA } A)$ 
(is ?C1  $\vee$  ?C2) by auto

```

```

      moreover {

```

```

        assume ?C1

```

```

        with EC have  $f \in \text{sstates } A \wedge e \# w \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M)$  by auto

```

```

      } moreover {

```

```

        assume ?C2

```

```

        then obtain w1 w2 t where CASE:  $w = w1 @ \# \# w2 \wedge w1 \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M) \wedge t \in \text{sstates } A \wedge (s', w1, t) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (t, \# \# w2, f) \in \text{trclA } A$ 
by (fast)

```

```

        with EC have  $e \# w = (e \# w1) @ \# \# w2 \wedge e \# w1 \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M)$  by auto

```

```

        moreover from CASE STEP IHP have  $(s, e \# w1, t) \in \text{trclA } A$ 
using states-part by auto

```

```

        moreover note CASE

```

```

        ultimately have  $\exists w1 w2 t. e \# w = w1 @ \# \# w2 \wedge w1 \in \text{lists } (\text{ssyms } M) \wedge t \in \text{sstates } A \wedge (s, w1, t) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (t, \# \# w2, f) \in \text{trclA } A$ 
by fast

```

```

      } ultimately show ?case by blast

```

```

qed

```

```

qed

```

Using $MFSM.path-from-sstate$, we can describe the format of paths from control states, too. A path from a control state s to some final state starts with a transition $(s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p)$ for some control symbol p . It then continues with a sequence of transitions labelled by stack symbols. It then either ends or continues with a separator transition, bringing it to a control state again, and some further transitions from there on.

lemma (in $MFSM$) *path-from-cstate*:

assumes A : $s \in cstates \ A$ $(s, c, f) \in trclA \ A$ $f \in sstates \ A$
assumes $SINGLE$: $!! \ p \ w \ . \ \llbracket c = p \# w; \ p \in csyms \ M; \ w \in lists \ (ssyms \ M); \ (s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \in \delta \ A; \ (sp \ A \ s \ p, w, f) \in trclA \ A \rrbracket \implies P$
assumes $CONC$: $!! \ p \ w \ cr \ t \ s' \ . \ \llbracket c = p \# w @ \# \# \ cr; \ p \in csyms \ M; \ w \in lists \ (ssyms \ M); \ t \in sstates \ A; \ s' \in cstates \ A; \ (s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \in \delta \ A; \ (sp \ A \ s \ p, w, t) \in trclA \ A; \ (t, \# \#, s') \in \delta \ A; \ (s', cr, f) \in trclA \ A \rrbracket \implies P$
shows P
proof (*cases c*)
case Nil **thus** P **using** A **by** (*subgoal-tac s=f, auto dest: mfsm-cons'*)
next
case ($Cons \ p \ w$) **note** $CFMT = this$
with $cstate-succ-unique \ A$ **have** $SPLIT$: $p \in csyms \ M \wedge (s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \in \delta \ A \wedge (sp \ A \ s \ p, w, f) \in trclA \ A$ **by** (*blast dest: trclAD-uncons*)
with $path-from-sstate \ A \ CFMT \ uniqueSp$ **have** $CASES$: $(f \in sstates \ A \wedge w \in lists \ (ssyms \ M)) \vee (\exists \ w1 \ w2 \ t. \ w = w1 @ \# \# \ w2 \wedge w1 \in lists \ (ssyms \ M) \wedge t \in sstates \ A \wedge (sp \ A \ s \ p, w1, t) \in trclA \ A \wedge (t, \# \# \ w2, f) \in trclA \ A)$ (**is** $?C1 \vee ?C2$) **by** *blast*
moreover {
assume $CASE$: $?C1$
with $SPLIT \ SINGLE \ A \ CFMT$ **have** P **by** *fast*
} **moreover** {
assume $CASE$: $?C2$
then obtain $w1 \ w2 \ t$ **where** $WFMT$: $w = w1 @ \# \# \ w2 \wedge w1 \in lists \ (ssyms \ M) \wedge t \in sstates \ A \wedge (sp \ A \ s \ p, w1, t) \in trclA \ A \wedge (t, \# \# \ w2, f) \in trclA \ A$ **by** *fast*
with $sep-to-cstate$ **obtain** s' **where** $s' \in cstates \ A \wedge (t, \# \#, s') \in \delta \ A \wedge (s', w2, f) \in trclA \ A$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-uncons*)
with $SPLIT \ CASE \ WFMT$ **have** $p \# w = p \# w1 @ \# \# \ w2 \wedge p \in csyms \ M \wedge w1 \in lists \ (ssyms \ M) \wedge t \in sstates \ A \wedge s' \in cstates \ A \wedge (s, p, sp \ A \ s \ p) \in \delta \ A \wedge (sp \ A \ s \ p, w1, t) \in trclA \ A \wedge (t, \# \#, s') \in \delta \ A \wedge (s', w2, f) \in trclA \ A$ **by** *auto*
with $CFMT \ CONC$ **have** P **by** (*fast*)
} **ultimately show** P **by** *blast*
qed

4.3 pre^* -sets of regular sets of configurations

Given a regular set L of configurations and a set Δ of string rewrite rules, $pre^* \ \Delta \ L$ is the set of configurations that can be rewritten to some configuration in L , using rules from Δ arbitrarily often.

We first define this set inductively based on rewrite steps, and then provide the characterization described above as a lemma.

inductive-set $pre-star :: ('c, 'l) \ SRS \Rightarrow ('s, 'c, 'e) \ FSM-rec-scheme \Rightarrow 'c \ list \ set$

(*pre**)
for ΔL
where
pre-refl: $c \in \text{lang } L \implies c \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L$ |
pre-step: $\llbracket c' \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L; (c, a, c') \in \text{tr } \Delta \rrbracket \implies c \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L$

Alternative characterization of $\text{pre}^* \Delta L$

lemma *pre-star-alt*: $\text{pre}^* \Delta L = \{c . \exists c' \in \text{lang } L . \exists as . (c, as, c') \in \text{trcl } (\text{tr } \Delta)\}$

proof –

```
{
  fix x c' as
  have  $\llbracket x \xrightarrow{as} c' \in \text{trcl } (\text{tr } \Delta); c' \in \text{lang } L \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L$ 
    by (induct rule: trcl.induct) (auto intro: pre-step pre-refl)
}
then show ?thesis
  by (auto elim!: pre-star.induct intro: trcl.intros)
```

qed

lemma *pre-star-altI*: $\llbracket c' \in \text{lang } L; c \xrightarrow{as} c' \in \text{trcl } (\text{tr } \Delta) \rrbracket \implies c \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L$ **by** (*unfold pre-star-alt, auto*)

lemma *pre-star-altE*: $\llbracket c \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L; !!c' \text{ as. } \llbracket c' \in \text{lang } L; c \xrightarrow{as} c' \in \text{trcl } (\text{tr } \Delta) \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ **by** (*unfold pre-star-alt, auto*)

4.4 Nondeterministic algorithm for pre^*

In this section, we formalize the saturation algorithm for computing $\text{pre}^* \Delta L$ from [1]. Roughly, the algorithm works as follows:

1. Set $D = \delta A$
2. Choose a rule $([p, \gamma], a, c') \in \text{rules } M$ and states $q, q' \in Q A$, such that D can read the configuration c' from state q and end in state q' (i.e. $(q, c', q') \in \text{trcl } AD A D$) and such that $(sp A q p, \gamma, q') \notin D$. If this is not possible, terminate.
3. Add the transition $(sp A q p, \gamma, q') \notin D$ to D and continue with step 2

Intuitively, the behaviour of this algorithm can be explained as follows: If there is a configuration $c_1 @ c' @ c_2 \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L$, and a rule $(p \# \gamma, a, c') \in \Delta$, then we also have $c_1 @ p \# \gamma @ c_2 \in \text{pre}^* \Delta L$. The effect of step 3 is exactly adding these configurations $c_1 @ p \# \gamma @ c_2$ to the regular set of configurations.

We describe the algorithm nondeterministically by its step relation *ps-R*. Each step describes the addition of one transition.

In this approach, we directly restrict the domain of the step-relation to transition relations below some upper bound *ps-upper*. We will later show,

that the initial transition relation of an M-automata is below this upper bound, and that the step-relation preserves the property of being below this upper bound.

We define $ps\text{-upper } M A$ as a finite set, and show that the initial transition relation δA of an M-automata is below $ps\text{-upper } M A$, and that $ps\text{-R } M A$ preserves the property of being below the finite set $ps\text{-upper } M A$. Note that we use the more fine-grained $ps\text{-upper } M A$ as upper bound for the termination proof rather than $Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A$, as $sp A q p$ is only specified for control states q and control symbols p . Hence we need the finer structure of $ps\text{-upper } M A$ to guarantee that sp is only applied to arguments it is specified for. Anyway, the fine-grained $ps\text{-upper } M A$ bound is also needed for the correctness proof.

definition $ps\text{-upper} :: ('c, 'l, 'e1) \text{ DPN-rec-scheme} \Rightarrow ('s, 'c, 'e2) \text{ MFSM-rec-scheme} \Rightarrow ('s, 'c) \text{ LTS}$ **where**

$ps\text{-upper } M A == (sstates A \times ssyms M \times sstates A) \cup (sstates A \times \{sep M\} \times cstates A) \cup \{(s, p, sp A s p) \mid s p . s \in cstates A \wedge p \in csyms M\}$

inductive-set $ps\text{-R} :: ('c, 'l, 'e1) \text{ DPN-rec-scheme} \Rightarrow ('s, 'c, 'e2) \text{ MFSM-rec-scheme} \Rightarrow ((s, 'c) \text{ LTS} * ('s, 'c) \text{ LTS}) \text{ set for } M A$

where

$\llbracket [p, \gamma] \xrightarrow{a} c' \in rules M; (q, c', q') \in trclAD A D; (sp A q p, \gamma, q') \notin D; D \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (D, insert (sp A q p, \gamma, q') D) \in ps\text{-R } M A$

lemma $ps\text{-R-dom-below}: (D, D') \in ps\text{-R } M A \Longrightarrow D \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A$ **by** (*auto elim: ps-R.cases*)

4.4.1 Termination

Termination of our algorithm is equivalent to well-foundedness of its (converse) step relation, that is, we have to show $wf ((ps\text{-R } M A)^{-1})$.

In the following, we also establish some properties of transition relations below $ps\text{-upper } M A$, that will be used later in the correctness proof.

lemma (in MFSM) ps-upper-cases: $\llbracket (s, e, s') \in ps\text{-upper } M A;$

$\llbracket s \in sstates A; e \in ssyms M; s' \in sstates A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P;$

$\llbracket s \in sstates A; e = \sharp; s' \in cstates A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P;$

$\llbracket s \in cstates A; e \in csyms M; s' = sp A s e \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$

$\rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$

by (*unfold ps-upper-def sep-def, auto*)

lemma (in MFSM) ps-upper-cases': $\llbracket (s, e, s') \in ps\text{-upper } M A;$

$\llbracket s \in sstates A; e \in ssyms M; s' \in sstates A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P;$

$\llbracket s \in sstates A; e = sep M; s' \in cstates A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P;$

$\llbracket s \in cstates A; e \in csyms M; s' = sp A s e \rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$

$\rrbracket \Longrightarrow P$

apply (*rule ps-upper-cases*)

by (*unfold sep-def auto*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *ps-upper-below-trivial*: $ps\text{-upper } M A \subseteq Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A$
by (*unfold ps-upper-def*, *auto simp add: states-part alpha-cons uniqueSp sep-def*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *ps-upper-finite*: *finite* ($ps\text{-upper } M A$) **using** *ps-upper-below-trivial*
finite-delta-dom **by** (*auto simp add: finite-subset*)

The initial transition relation of the M-automaton is below $ps\text{-upper } M A$

lemma (in *MFSM*) *initial-delta-below*: $\delta A \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A$ **using** *delta-fmt* **by**
(*unfold ps-upper-def sep-def*) *auto*

Some lemmas about structure of transition relations below $ps\text{-upper } M A$

lemma (in *MFSM*) *cstate-succ-unique'*: $\llbracket s \in cstates A; (s,p,x) \in D; D \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A \rrbracket \implies p \in csyms M \wedge x = sp A s p$ **by** (*auto elim: ps-upper-cases dest: m fsm-cons'*)

lemma (in *MFSM*) *csym-from-cstate'*: $\llbracket (s,p,s') \in D; D \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A; p \in csyms M \rrbracket \implies s \in cstates A$ **by** (*auto elim: ps-upper-cases dest: m fsm-cons'*)

The only way to end up in a control state is after executing a separator.

lemma (in *MFSM*) *ctrl-after-sep*: **assumes** *BELOW*: $D \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A$

assumes *A*: $(q,c',q') \in trclAD A D \quad c' \neq \#$

shows $q' \in cstates A = (last\ c' = \#)$

proof –

from *A* **have** $(q, butlast\ c' @ [last\ c'], q') \in trclAD A D$ **by** *auto*

with *A* **obtain** *qh* **where** $(qh, [last\ c'], q') \in trclAD A D$ **by** (*blast dest: trclAD-unconcat*)

hence $(qh, last\ c', q') \in D$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-single*)

with *BELOW* **have** *IS*: $(qh, last\ c', q') \in ps\text{-upper } M A$ **by** *fast*

thus *?thesis* **by** (*erule-tac ps-upper-cases*) (*auto dest: m fsm-cons' simp add: sep-out-syms*)

qed

When applying a rules right hand side to a control state, we will get to a stack state

lemma (in *MFSM*) *ctrl-rule*: **assumes** *BELOW*: $D \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M A$

assumes *A*: $([p,\gamma], a, c') \in rules M$ **and** *B*: $q \in cstates A \ (q, c', q') \in trclAD A D$

shows $q' \in sstates A$

proof –

from *A* **show** *?thesis*

proof (*cases rule: rule-cases*)

case (*no-spawn* $p \ \gamma \ a \ p' \ w$)

hence $C: q \hookrightarrow_{p'} \# w \ q' \in trclAD A D \ \forall x \in set\ w. x \in ssyms M \ p' \in csyms M$
using *B* **by** *auto*

hence $last\ (p' \# w) \neq \# \wedge q' \in Q A$ **by** (*unfold sep-def*) (*auto dest: m fsm-cons' trclAD-elems*)

with *C* *BELOW* *ctrl-after-sep*[of $D \ q \ p' \# w \ q'$] **show** $(q' \in sstates A)$ **by** (*fast dest: m fsm-cons'*)

next

case (*spawn* $p \ \gamma \ a \ p1 \ w1 \ p2 \ w2$)

hence $C: q \hookrightarrow_{p1} \# w1 @ \# \# p2 \# w2$ $q' \in \text{trclAD } A \ D \ \forall x \in \text{set } w2. x \in \text{ssyms } M$ $p2 \in \text{csyms } M$ **using** B **by** *auto*

hence $\text{last } (p1 \# w1 @ \# \# p2 \# w2) \neq \text{sep } M \wedge q' \in Q \ A$ **by** (*auto dest: m fsm-cons' trclAD-elems*)

with C *BELOW* $\text{ctrl-after-sep}[of \ D \ q \ p1 \ \# \ w1 \ @ \ \# \ \# \ p2 \ \# \ w2 \ q]$ **show** ($q' \in \text{sstates } A$) **by** (*unfold sep-def, fast dest: m fsm-cons'*)

qed

qed

$ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$ preserves the property of being below $ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A$, and the transition relation becomes strictly greater in each step

lemma (in *MFSM*) $ps\text{-}R\text{-below}$: **assumes** $E: (D, D') \in ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$

shows $D \subset D' \wedge D' \subseteq ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A$

proof –

from E **have** *BELOW*: $D \subseteq ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A$ **by** (*simp add: ps-R-dom-below*)

{

fix $p \ \gamma \ a \ c' \ q \ q'$

assume $A: [p, \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a \ c' \in \text{rules } M \ q \hookrightarrow_{c'} \ q' \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$

obtain $p' \ cr'$ **where** *CSPLIT*: $p \in \text{csyms } M \wedge p' \in \text{csyms } M \wedge c' = p' \# cr' \wedge \gamma \in \text{ssyms } M$ **by** (*insert A*) (*erule rule-cases, fast+*)

with *BELOW* A **obtain** qh **where** *SPLIT*: $(q, p', qh) \in D \ (q, p', qh) \in ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-uncons*)

with *CSPLIT* **have** *QC*: $q \in \text{cstates } A \wedge qh = sp \ A \ q \ p'$ **by** (*auto elim: ps-upper-cases dest: syms-part iff add: syms-sep*)

with *BELOW* A *ctrl-rule*[*of* $D \ p \ \gamma \ a \ c' \ q \ q'$] **have** *Q'S*: $q' \in \text{sstates } A$ **by** *simp*

from *QC* *CSPLIT* **have** $sp \ A \ q \ p \in \text{sstates } A$ **by** (*simp add: uniqueSp*)

with *Q'S* *CSPLIT* **have** $sp \ A \ q \ p \hookrightarrow_{\gamma} \ q' \in ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A$ **by** (*unfold ps-upper-def, simp*)

}

with E **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto elim!: ps-R.cases*)

qed

As a result of this section, we get the well-foundedness of $ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$, and that the transition relations that occur during the saturation algorithm stay above the initial transition relation $\delta \ A$ and below $ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A$

theorem (in *MFSM*) $ps\text{-}R\text{-wf}$: $wf \ ((ps\text{-}R \ M \ A)^{-1})$ **using** *ps-upper-finite sat-wf* [**where** $\alpha = id$, *simplified*] $ps\text{-}R\text{-below}$ **by** (*blast*)

theorem (in *MFSM*) $ps\text{-}R\text{-above-inv}$: $is\text{-inv} \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A) \ (\delta \ A) \ (\lambda D. \ \delta \ A \subseteq D)$ **by** (*auto intro: invI elim: ps-R.cases*)

theorem (in *MFSM*) $ps\text{-}R\text{-below-inv}$: $is\text{-inv} \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A) \ (\delta \ A) \ (\lambda D. \ D \subseteq ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A)$ **by** (*rule invI*) (*auto simp add: initial-delta-below ps-R-below*)

We can also show that the algorithm is defined for every possible initial automata

theorem (in *MFSM*) *total*: $\exists D. \ (\delta \ A, D) \in \text{ndet-algo}(ps\text{-}R \ M \ A)$ **using** $ps\text{-}R\text{-wf}$ *ndet-algo-total* **by** *blast*

4.4.2 Soundness

The soundness (over-approximation) proof works by induction over the definition of pre^* .

In the reflexive case, a configuration from the original language is also in the saturated language, because no transitions are killed during saturation.

In the step case, we assume that a configuration c' is in the saturated language, and show for a rewriting step $c \xrightarrow{a} c'$ that also c is in the saturated language.

theorem (in *MFSM*) *sound*: $\llbracket c \in pre\text{-}star \ (rules \ M) \ A; \ (\delta \ A, s') \in ndet\text{-}algo \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A) \rrbracket \implies c \in lang \ (A \langle \delta := s' \rangle)$

proof –

let $?A' = A \langle \delta := s' \rangle$

assume $A: (\delta \ A, s') \in ndet\text{-}algo \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A)$

– Some little helpers

from $A \ ps\text{-}R\text{-}above\text{-}inv$ **have** $SUBSET: \delta \ A \subseteq s' \ \mathbf{by}$ (*unfold ndet-algo-def*) (*auto dest: inv*)

have $TREQ: !!D . trclAD \ A \ D = trclAD \ ?A' \ D \ \mathbf{by}$ (*rule trclAD-eq, simp-all*)

from $A \ ps\text{-}R\text{-}below\text{-}inv$ **have** $SATSETU: \delta \ ?A' \subseteq ps\text{-}upper \ M \ A \ \mathbf{by}$ (*erule-tac ndet-algoE*) (*auto dest: inv iff add: initial-delta-below*)

assume $c \in pre\text{-}star \ (rules \ M) \ A$

– Make an induction over the definition of pre^*

thus *?thesis* **proof** (*induct c rule: pre-star.induct*)

fix c **assume** $c \in lang \ A$ – Reflexive case: The configuration comes from the original regular language

then obtain f **where** $F: f \in F \ A \wedge (s0 \ A, c, f) \in trclA \ A \ \mathbf{by}$ (*unfold lang-def langs-def, fast*) – That is, c can bring the initial automata from its start state to some final state f

with $SUBSET \ trclAD\text{-}mono\text{-}adv[of \ \delta \ A \ s' \ A \ ?A']$ **have** $(s0 \ A, c, f) \in trclA \ ?A' \ \mathbf{by}$ (*auto*) – Because the original transition relation $\delta \ A$ is a subset of the saturated one s' ($SUBSET$) and the transitive closure is monotonous, $(s0 \ A, c, f)$ is also in the transitive closure of the saturated transition relation

with F **show** $c \in lang \ ?A' \ \mathbf{by}$ (*unfold lang-def langs-def*) *auto* – and thus in the language of the saturated automaton

next

– Step case:

fix $a \ c \ c'$

assume $IHP: c' \in pre^* \ (rules \ M) \ A \ (c, a, c') \in tr \ (rules \ M)$ – We take some configurations c and $c' \in pre^* \ (rules \ M) \ A$ and assume that c can be rewritten to c' in one step

$c' \in lang \ ?A'$ – We further assume that c' is in the saturated language, and we have to show that also c is in that language

from IHP **obtain** f **where** $F: f \in F \ ?A' \wedge (s0 \ ?A', c', f) \in trclA \ ?A' \ \mathbf{by}$ (*unfold lang-def langs-def, fast*) – Unfolding the definition of $lang$

from IHP **obtain** $w1 \ w2 \ r \ r' \ \mathbf{where}$ $CREW: c = w1 @ (r @ w2) \wedge c' = w1 @ (r' @ w2) \wedge (r, a, r') \in rules \ M \ \mathbf{by}$ (*auto elim!: tr.cases*) – Get the rewrite rule that rewrites

c to c'

then obtain $p \gamma p' w'$ **where** *RFMT*: $p \in csyms M \wedge p' \in csyms M \wedge \gamma \in ssyms M \wedge r = [p, \gamma] \wedge r' = p' \# w'$ **by** (*auto elim!*: *rule-cases*) — This rewrite rule rewrites some control symbol p followed by a stack symbol γ to another control symbol p' and a sequence of further symbols w'

with *F CREW* **obtain** $q \ qh \ q'$ **where** *SPLIT*: $(s0 \ ?A', w1, q) \in trclA \ ?A' \wedge (q, p' \# w', q') \in trclA \ ?A' \wedge (q', w2, f) \in trclA \ ?A' \wedge (q, p', qh) \in \delta \ ?A'$

by (*blast dest*: *trclAD-unconcat trclAD-uncons*) — Get the states in the transition relation generated by the algorithm, that correspond to the splitting of c' as established in *CREW*

have *SHORTCUT*: $(q, [p, \gamma], q') \in trclA \ ?A'$ — In the transition relation generated by our algorithm, we can get from q to q' also by $[p, \gamma]$

proof —

have *S1*: $(q, p, sp \ A \ q \ p) \in \delta \ ?A'$ **and** *QINC*: $q \in cstates \ A$ — The first transition, from q with p to $sp \ A \ q \ p$ is already contained in the initial M-automata. We also need to know for further proofs, that q is a control state.

proof —

from *SPLIT SATSETU* **have** $(q, p', qh) \in ps\text{-upper} \ M \ A$ **by** *auto*

with *RFMT* **show** $q \in cstates \ A$ **by** (*auto elim!*: *ps-upper-cases dest: m fsm-cons' simp add: sep-def*)

with *RFMT* **have** $(q, p, sp \ A \ q \ p) \in \delta \ A$ **by** (*fast intro: cstate-succ-ex*)

with *SUBSET* **show** $(q, p, sp \ A \ q \ p) \in \delta \ ?A'$ **by** *auto*

qed

moreover

have *S2*: $(sp \ A \ q \ p, \gamma, q') \in \delta \ ?A'$ — The second transition, from $sp \ A \ q \ p$ with γ to q' has been added during the algorithm's execution

proof —

from *A* **have** $s' \notin Domain \ (ps\text{-R} \ M \ A)$ **by** (*blast dest: termstate-ndet-algo*)

moreover from *CREW RFMT SPLIT TREQ SATSETU* **have** $(sp \ A \ q \ p, \gamma, q') \notin s' \implies (s', insert \ (sp \ A \ q \ p, \gamma, q') \ s') \in (ps\text{-R} \ M \ A)$ **by** (*auto intro: ps-R.intros*)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

moreover

have $sp \ A \ q \ p \in Q \ ?A' \wedge q' \in Q \ ?A' \wedge q \in Q \ ?A' \wedge p \in \Sigma \ ?A' \wedge \gamma \in \Sigma \ ?A'$ — The intermediate states and labels have also the correct types

proof —

from *S2 SATSETU* **have** $(sp \ A \ q \ p, \gamma, q') \in ps\text{-upper} \ M \ A$ **by** *auto*

with *QINC RFMT* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto elim: ps-upper-cases dest: m fsm-cons' simp add: states-part alpha-cons*)

qed

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

have $(s0 \ ?A', w1 @ ([p, \gamma]) @ w2, f) \in trclA \ ?A'$ — Now we put the pieces together and construct a path from $s0 \ A$ with $w1$ to q , from there with $[p, \gamma]$ to q' and then with $w2$ to the final state f

proof –
from *SHORTCUT SPLIT* **have** $(q, ([p, \gamma]) @ w2, f) \in \text{trclA } ?A'$ **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-concat*)
with *SPLIT* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*fast dest: trclAD-concat*)
qed
with *CREW RFMT* **have** $(s0 ?A', c, f) \in \text{trclA } ?A'$ **by** *auto* — this is because $c = w1 @ [p, \gamma] @ w2$
with *F* **show** $c \in \text{lang } ?A'$ **by** (*unfold lang-def langs-def, fast*) — And thus c is in the language of the saturated automaton
qed
qed

4.4.3 Precision

In this section we show the precision of the algorithm, that is we show that the saturated language is below the backwards reachable set.

The following induction scheme makes an induction over the number of occurrences of a certain transition in words accepted by a FSM:

To prove a proposition for all words from state qs to state qf in FSM A that has a transition rule $(s, a, s') \in \delta A$, we have to show the following:

- Show, that the proposition is valid for words that do not use the transition rule $(s, a, s') \in \delta A$ at all
- Assuming that there is a prefix wp from qs to s and a suffix ws from s' to qf , and that wp does not use the new rule, and further assuming that for all prefixes wh from qs to s' , the proposition holds for $wh @ ws$, show that the proposition also holds for $wp @ a \# ws$.

We actually do use D here instead of δA , for use with *trclAD*.

lemma *ins-trans-induct[consumes 1, case-names base step]*:

fixes qs **and** qf
assumes $A: (qs, w, qf) \in \text{trclAD } A$ (*insert* (s, a, s') D)
assumes *BASE-CASE*: $!! w . (qs, w, qf) \in \text{trclAD } A \ D \implies P \ w$
assumes *STEP-CASE*: $!! wp \ ws . [(qs, wp, s) \in \text{trclAD } A \ D; (s', ws, qf) \in \text{trclAD } A \ (\text{insert } (s, a, s') \ D); !! wh . (qs, wh, s') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D \implies P \ (wh @ ws)] \implies P \ (wp @ a \# ws)$
shows $P \ w$

proof –

— Essentially, the proof works by induction over the suffix ws

{
fix ws
have $!! qh \ wp . [(qs, wp, qh) \in \text{trclAD } A \ D; (qh, ws, qf) \in \text{trclAD } A \ (\text{insert } (s, a, s') \ D)] \implies P \ (wp @ ws)$ **proof** (*induct ws*)
case (*Nil qh wp*) **with** *BASE-CASE* **show** *?case* **by** (*subgoal-tac qh=qf, auto*)
next
case (*Cons e w qh wp*) **note** *IHP=this*

then obtain qhh **where** *SPLIT*: $(qh, e, qhh) \in (\text{insert } (s \hookrightarrow_a s') D) \wedge (qhh, w, qf) \in \text{trclAD } A (\text{insert } (s \hookrightarrow_a s') D) \wedge qh \in Q A \wedge e \in \Sigma A$ **by** (*fast dest*: *trclAD-uncons*)
show *?case proof* (*cases* $(qh, e, qhh) = (s, a, s')$)
case *False*
with *SPLIT* **have** $(qh, [e], qhh) \in \text{trclAD } A D$ **by** (*auto intro*: *trclAD-one-elem dest*: *trclAD-elems*)
with *IHP* **have** $(qs, wp@[e], qhh) \in \text{trclAD } A D$ **by** (*fast intro*: *trclAD-concat*)
with *IHP SPLIT* **have** $P ((wp@[e])@w)$ **by** *fast*
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *True* **note** *CASE=this*
with *SPLIT IHP* **have** $(qs, wp, s) \in \text{trclAD } A D \wedge s' \hookrightarrow_w qf \in \text{trclAD } A (\text{insert } (s \hookrightarrow_a s') D) !!wh. (qs, wh, s') \in \text{trclAD } A D \implies P (wh@w)$ **by** *simp-all*
with *STEP-CASE CASE* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed
qed
} note *C=this*
from $A C[\text{of } [] \text{ } qs \ w]$ **show** *?thesis* **by** (*auto dest*: *trclAD-elems*)
qed

The following lemma is a stronger elimination rule than *ps-R.cases*. It makes a more fine-grained distinction. In words: A step of the algorithm adds a transition $(sp \ A \ q \ p, \ \gamma, \ s')$, if there is a rule $([p, \ \gamma], \ a, \ p' \ \# \ c')$, and a transition sequence $(q, \ p' \ \# \ c', \ s') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$. That is, if we have $(sp \ A \ q \ p', \ c', \ s') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$.

lemma (in *MFSM*) *ps-R-elims-adv*:

assumes $(D, D') \in \text{ps-R } M \ A$
obtains $\gamma \ s' \ a \ p' \ c' \ p \ q$ **where**
 $D' = \text{insert } (sp \ A \ q \ p, \ \gamma, \ s') \ D \ (sp \ A \ q \ p, \ \gamma, \ s') \notin D \ [p, \ \gamma] \hookrightarrow_a \ p' \ \# \ c' \in \text{rules } M$
 $(q, \ p' \ \# \ c', \ s') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$
 $p \in \text{csyms } M \ \gamma \in \text{ssyms } M \ q \in \text{cstates } A \ p' \in \text{csyms } M \ a \in \text{labels } M \ (q, \ p', \ sp \ A \ q \ p') \in D$
 $(sp \ A \ q \ p', \ c', \ s') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$
using *assms*
proof (*cases rule*: *ps-R.cases*)
case $A: (1 \ p \ \gamma \ a \ c' \ q \ q')$
then obtain $p' \ cc'$ **where** *RFMT*: $p \in \text{csyms } M \wedge c' = p' \ \# \ cc' \wedge p' \in \text{csyms } M \wedge \gamma \in \text{ssyms } M \wedge a \in \text{labels } M$ **by** (*auto elim!*: *rule-cases*)
with A **obtain** qh **where** *SPLIT*: $(q, p', qh) \in D \wedge (qh, cc', q') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$ **by** (*fast dest*: *trclAD-uncons*)
with A *RFMT* **have** $q \in \text{cstates } A \wedge qh = sp \ A \ q \ p'$ **by** (*subgoal-tac* $(q, p', qh) \in \text{ps-upper } M \ A$) (*auto elim!*: *ps-upper-cases dest*: *syms-part sep-out-syms*)
then show *?thesis* **using** A *RFMT SPLIT* **that** **by** *blast*
qed

Now follows a helper lemma to establish the precision result. In the original paper [1] it is called the *crucial point* of the precision proof.

It states that for transition relations that occur during the execution of the

algorithm, for each word w that leads from the start state to a state $sp A q p$, there is a word $ws @ [p]$ that leads to $sp A q p$ in the initial automaton and w can be rewritten to $ws @ [p]$.

In the initial transition relation, a state of the form $sp A q p$ has only one incoming edge labelled p ($MFSM.sp-pred-ex$ $MFSM.sp-pred-unique$). Intuitively, this lemma explains why it is correct to add further incoming edges to $sp A q p$: All words using such edges can be rewritten to a word using the original edge.

lemma (in $MFSM$) sp -property:

shows $is-inv$ ($ps-R$ M A) (δ A) (λD).

($\forall w . \forall p \in csyms M . \forall q \in cstates A . (s0 A, w, sp A q p) \in trclAD A D \longrightarrow (\exists ws as . (s0 A, ws, q) \in trclA A \wedge (w, as, ws @ [p]) \in trcl (tr (rules M)))) \wedge$

($\forall P' . is-inv$ ($ps-R$ M A) (δ A) $P' \longrightarrow P' D$)

— We show the thesis by proving that it is an invariant of the saturation procedure
proof ($rule$ $inv-useI$; $intro$ $allI$ $ballI$ $impI$ $conjI$)

— Base case, show the thesis for the initial automata

fix $w p q$

assume A : $p \in csyms M$ $q \in cstates A$ $s0 A \hookrightarrow_w sp A q p \in trclA A$

show $\exists ws as . s0 A \hookrightarrow_{ws} q \in trclA A \wedge (w, as, ws @ [p]) \in trcl (tr (rules M))$

proof ($cases$ w $rule$: $rev-cases$) — Make a case distinction whether w is empty

case Nil — w cannot be empty, because $s0$ is a control state, and sp is a stack state, and by definition of M-automata, these cannot be equal

with A **have** $s0 A = sp A q p$ **by** ($auto$)

with A $s0$ - fmt $uniqueSp$ **have** $False$ **by** ($auto$ $dest$: $mfsm-cons'$)

thus $?thesis ..$

next

case ($snoc$ ws p') **note** $CASE=this$

with A **obtain** qh **where** ($s0 A, ws, qh$) $\in trclA A \wedge (qh, [p'], sp A q p) \in trclA A \wedge (qh, p', sp A q p) \in \delta A$ **by** ($fast$ $dest$: $trclAD-unconcat$ $trclAD-single$) — Get the last state qh and symbol p' before reaching sp

moreover with A **have** $p=p' \wedge qh=q$ **by** ($blast$ $dest$: $sp-pred-unique$) — This symbol is p , because the p -edge from q is the only edge to $sp A q p$ in an M-automata

moreover with $CASE$ **have** ($w, [], ws @ [p]$) $\in trcl (tr (rules M))$ **by** ($fast$ $intro$: $trcl.empty$)

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** ($blast$)

qed

next

— Step case

fix $D1 D2 w p q$

assume

IH : $\forall w . \forall p \in csyms M . \forall q \in cstates A . s0 A \hookrightarrow_w sp A q p \in trclAD A D1$

$\longrightarrow (\exists ws as . s0 A \hookrightarrow_{ws} q \in trclAD A (\delta A) \wedge (w \hookrightarrow_{as} ws @ [p] \in trcl (tr (rules M))))$ — By induction hypothesis, our proposition is valid for $D1$

and $SUCC$: ($D1, D2$) $\in ps-R$ M A — We have to show the proposition for some $D2$, that is a successor state of $D1$ w.r.t. $ps-R$ M A

and $P1$: $p \in csyms M$ $q \in cstates A$ **and** $P2$: $s0 A \hookrightarrow_w sp A q p \in trclAD A D2$ — Premise of our proposition: We reach some state $sp A q p$

and $USE-INV$: $\bigwedge P' . is-inv$ ($ps-R$ M A) (δ A) $P' \implies P' D1$ — We can use

known invariants

from *SUCC* **have** *SS*: $D1 \subseteq ps\text{-upper } M \ A$ **by** (*blast dest*: *ps-R-dom-below*)
from *USE-INV* **have** *A2*: $\delta \ A \subseteq D1$ **by** (*blast intro*: *ps-R-above-inv*)

from *SUCC* **obtain** $\gamma \ s' \ pp \ aa \ cc' \ qq$ **where** *ADD*: $insert \ (sp \ A \ qq \ pp, \gamma, s') \ D1 = D2 \wedge (sp \ A \ qq \ pp, \gamma, s') \notin D1$ **and**

RCONS: $([pp, \gamma], aa, cc') \in rules \ M \wedge (qq, cc', s') \in trclAD \ A \ D1 \wedge qq \in cstates \ A \wedge pp \in csyms \ M \wedge aa \in labels \ M$

by (*blast elim!*: *ps-R-elim-adv*) — Because of *SUCC*, we obtain *D2* by adding a (new) transition $(sp \ A \ qq \ pp, \gamma, s')$ to *D1*, such that there is a rule $([pp, \gamma], aa, cc') \in rules \ M$ and the former transition relation can do $(qq, cc', s') \in trclAD \ A \ D1$

from *P2 ADD* **have** *P2'*: $s0 \ A \hookrightarrow_w \ sp \ A \ q \ p \in trclAD \ A \ (insert \ (sp \ A \ qq \ pp \ \hookrightarrow_\gamma \ s') \ D1)$ **by** *simp*

show $\exists \ ws \ as. \ s0 \ A \ \hookrightarrow_{ws} \ q \in trclA \ A \wedge w \ \hookrightarrow_{as} \ ws \ @ \ [p] \in trcl \ (tr \ (rules \ M))$
using *P2'*

— We show the proposition by induction on how often the new rule was used. For this, we regard a prefix until the first usage of the added rule, and a suffix that may use the added rule arbitrarily often

proof (*induction rule*: *ins-trans-induct*)

case (*base*) — Base case, the added rule is not used at all. The proof is straightforward using the induction hypothesis of the outer (invariant) induction

thus *?case using IH P1 by simp*

next

fix *wpre wsfx* — Step case: We have a prefix that does not use the added rule, then a usage of the added rule and a suffix. We know that our proposition holds for all prefixes that do not use the added rule.

assume *IP1*: $(s0 \ A, wpre, sp \ A \ qq \ pp) \in trclAD \ A \ D1$ **and** *IP2*: $(s', wsfx, sp \ A \ q \ p) \in trclAD \ A \ (insert \ (sp \ A \ qq \ pp, \gamma, s') \ D1)$

assume *IIH*: $!!wh. (s0 \ A, wh, s') \in trclAD \ A \ D1 \implies \exists \ ws \ as. (s0 \ A, ws, q) \in trclAD \ A \ (\delta \ A) \wedge ((wh \ @ \ wsfx, as, ws \ @ \ [p]) \in trcl \ (tr \ (rules \ M)))$

from *IP1 IH RCONS* **obtain** *wps aps* **where** *C1*: $(s0 \ A, wps, qq) \in trclAD \ A \ (\delta \ A) \wedge wpre \ \hookrightarrow_{aps} \ wps \ @ \ [pp] \in trcl \ (tr \ (rules \ M))$ **by** *fast* — This is an instance of a configuration reaching a sp-state, thus by induction hypothesis of the outer (invariant) induction, we find a successor configuration $wps \ @ \ [pp]$ that reaches this state using *pp* as last edge in $\delta \ A$

with *A2* **have** $(s0 \ A, wps, qq) \in trclAD \ A \ D1$ **by** (*blast dest*: *trclAD-mono*) — And because $\delta \ A \subseteq D1$, we can do the transitions also in *D1*

with *RCONS* **have** $(s0 \ A, wps @ cc', s') \in trclAD \ A \ D1$ **by** (*blast intro*: *tr-clAD-concat*) — From above (*RCONS*) we know $(qq, cc', s') \in trclAD \ A \ D1$, and we can concatenate these transition sequences

then obtain *ws as* **where** *C2*: $(s0 \ A, ws, q) \in trclAD \ A \ (\delta \ A) \wedge (wps @ cc') \ @ \ wsfx \ \hookrightarrow_{as} \ ws \ @ \ [p] \in trcl \ (tr \ (rules \ M))$ **by** (*fast dest*: *IIH*) — This concatenation is a prefix to a usage of the added transition, that does not use the added transition itself. (The whole configuration bringing us to $sp \ A \ q \ p$ is $wps \ @ \ cc' \ @ \ wsfx$). For those prefixes, we can apply the induction hypothesis of the inner induction and obtain a configuration $ws \ @ \ [p]$ that is a successor configuration of $wps \ @ \ cc' \ @$

$wsfx$, and with which we can reach $sp A q p$ using p as last edge

have $\exists as. wpre @ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{as} ws @ [p] \in trcl (tr (rules M))$ — Now we obtained some configuration $ws @ [p]$, that reaches $sp A q p$ using p as last edge in δA . Now we show that this is indeed a successor configuration of $wpre @ \gamma \# wsfx$.

proof —

— This is done by putting together the transitions and using the extensibility of string rewrite systems, i.e. that we can still do a rewrite step if we add context

from $C1$ **have** $wpre @ (\gamma \# wsfx) \hookrightarrow_{aps} (wps @ [pp]) @ (\gamma \# wsfx) \in trcl (tr (rules M))$ **by** (*fast intro: srs-ext*)

hence $wpre @ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{aps} wps @ ([pp, \gamma]) @ wsfx \in trcl (tr (rules M))$ **by** *simp*

moreover from $RCONS$ **have** $wps @ ([pp, \gamma]) @ wsfx \hookrightarrow_{[aa]} wps @ cc' @ wsfx \in trcl (tr (rules M))$ **by** (*fast intro: tr.rewrite trcl-one-elem*)

hence $wps @ ([pp, \gamma]) @ wsfx \hookrightarrow_{[aa]} (wps @ cc') @ wsfx \in trcl (tr (rules M))$ **by** *simp*

moreover note $C2$

ultimately have $wpre @ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{aps @ [aa] @ as} ws @ [p] \in trcl (tr (rules M))$

by (*fast intro: trcl-concat*)

thus *?thesis* **by** *fast*

qed

with $C2$ **show** $\exists ws as. s0 A \hookrightarrow_{ws} q \in trcl A A \wedge wpre @ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{as} ws @ [p] \in trcl (tr (rules M))$ **by** *fast* — Finally, we have the proposition for the configuration $wpre @ \gamma \# wsfx$, that contains the added rule (s, γ, s') one time more

qed

qed

Helper lemma to clarify some subgoal in the precision proof:

lemma *trclAD-delta-update-inv*: $trclAD (A(\delta := X)) D = trclAD A D$ **by** (*simp add: trclAD-by-trcl'*)

The precision is proved as an invariant of the saturation algorithm:

theorem (*in MFSM*) *precise-inv*:

shows *is-inv* $(ps-R M A) (\delta A) (\lambda D. (lang (A(\delta := D))) \subseteq pre^* (rules M) A) \wedge (\forall P'. is-inv (ps-R M A) (\delta A) P' \longrightarrow P' D)$

proof —

{

fix $D1 D2 w f$

assume $IH: \{w. \exists f \in F A. s0 A \hookrightarrow_w f \in trclAD A D1\} \subseteq pre^* (rules M) A$ —

By induction hypothesis, we know $lang (A(\delta := D1)) \subseteq pre^* (rules M) A$

assume $SUCC: (D1, D2) \in ps-R M A$ — We regard a successor $D2$ of $D1$ w.r.t. $ps-R M A$

assume $P1: f \in F A$ **and** $P2: s0 A \hookrightarrow_w f \in trclAD A D2$ — And a word $w \in lang (A(\delta := D2))$

assume $USE-INV: \bigwedge P'. is-inv (ps-R M A) (\delta A) P' \implies P' D1$ — For the proof, we can use any known invariants

from SUCC obtain $\gamma s' p a c' q$ **where** *ADD*: $\text{insert}(sp A q p, \gamma, s') D1 = D2 \wedge (sp A q p, \gamma, s') \notin D1$ **and**

RCONS: $([p, \gamma], a, c') \in \text{rules } M \wedge (q, c', s') \in \text{trclAD } A D1 \wedge q \in \text{cstates } A \wedge p \in \text{csyms } M \wedge a \in \text{labels } M \wedge \gamma \in \text{ssyms } M$

by (*blast elim!*: *ps-R-elim-adv*) — Because of $(D1, D2) \in \text{ps-R } M A$, we obtain $D2$ by adding a (new) transition $(sp A q p, \gamma, s')$ to $D1$, such that there is a rule $([p, \gamma], a, c')$ and we have $(q, c', s') \in \text{trclAD } A D1$

from *P2 ADD* **have** *P2'*: $s0 A \xrightarrow{w} f \in \text{trclAD } A (\text{insert}(sp A q p \xrightarrow{\gamma} s') D1)$ **by** *simp*

from *SUCC* **have** *SS*: $D1 \subseteq \text{ps-upper } M A$ **by** (*blast dest*: *ps-R-dom-below*) — We know, that the intermediate value is below the upper saturation bound

from *USE-INV* **have** *A2*: $\delta A \subseteq D1$ **by** (*blast intro*: *ps-R-above-inv*) — ... and above the start value

from *SS USE-INV sp-property* **have** *SP-PROP*: $(\forall w . \forall p \in \text{csyms } M . \forall q \in \text{cstates } A . (s0 A, w, sp A q p) \in \text{trclAD } A D1 \longrightarrow (\exists ws \text{ as} . (s0 A, ws, q) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge (w, as, ws@[p]) \in \text{trcl}(tr(\text{rules } M))))$

by *blast* — And we have just shown *sp-property*, that tells us that each configuration w that leads to a state $sp A q p$, can be rewritten to a configuration in the initial automaton, that uses p as its last transition

have $w \in \text{pre}^*(\text{rules } M) A$ **using** *P2'* — We have to show that the word w from the new automaton is also in $\text{pre}^*(\text{rules } M) A$. We show this by induction on how often the new transition is used by w

proof (*rule ins-trans-induct*)

fix wa **assume** $(s0 A, wa, f) \in \text{trclAD } A D1$ — Base case: w does not use the new transition at all

with *IH P1* **show** $wa \in \text{pre}^*(\text{rules } M) A$ **by** (*fast*) — The proposition follows directly from the outer (invariant) induction and can be solved automatically

next

fix $wpre \text{ wsfx}$ — Step case

assume *IP1*: $(s0 A, wpre, sp A q p) \in \text{trclAD } A D1$ — We assume that we have a prefix $wpre$ leading to the start state s of the new transition and not using the new transition

assume *IP2*: $(s', wsfx, f) \in \text{trclAD } A (\text{insert}(sp A q p, \gamma, s') D1)$ — We also have a suffix from the end state s' to f

assume *III*: $!!wh . (s0 A, wh, s') \in \text{trclAD } A D1 \implies wh @ \text{wsfx} \in \text{pre}^*(\text{rules } M) A$ — And we assume that our proposition is valid for prefixes wh that do not use the new transition

— We have to show that the proposition is valid for $wpre @ \gamma \# \text{wsfx}$

from *IP1 SP-PROP RCONS* **obtain** $wpres \text{ apres}$ **where** *SPP*: $(s0 A, wpres, q) \in \text{trclA } A \wedge wpre \xrightarrow{apres} wpres@[p] \in \text{trcl}(tr(\text{rules } M))$ **by** (*blast*) — We can apply *SP-PROP*, to find a successor $wpres @ [p]$ of $wpre$ in the initial automata

with *A2* **have** $s0 A \xrightarrow{wpres} q \in \text{trclAD } A D1$ **by** (*blast dest*: *trclAD-mono*) — $wpres$ can also be read by $D1$ because of $\delta A \subseteq D1$

with *RCONS* **have** $s0 A \xrightarrow{wpres@c'} s' \in \text{trclAD } A D1$ **by** (*fast intro*: *trclAD-concat*) — Altogether we get a prefix $wpres @ c'$ that leads to s' , without using the added transition

with *III* **have** $(wpres@c') @ \text{wsfx} \in \text{pre-star}(\text{rules } M) A$ **by** *fast* — We can apply the induction hypothesis

then obtain $as\ wo\ where\ C1: wpres@c'@wsfx \hookrightarrow_{as} wo \in trcl (tr (rules\ M))$
 $\wedge wo \in lang\ A$ **by** (*auto elim!: pre-star-altE*) — And find that there is a wo in the original automata, that is a successor of $wpres\ @\ c'\ @\ wsfx$
moreover have $\exists as. wpre@ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{as} wo \in trcl (tr (rules\ M))$ — Next we show that wo is a successor of $wpre\ @\ \gamma\ \# wsfx$
proof –
from SPP have $wpre@ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{apres} (wpres@[p])@ \gamma \# wsfx \in trcl (tr (rules\ M))$ **by** (*fast intro: srs-ext*)
hence $wpre@ \gamma \# wsfx \hookrightarrow_{apres} wpres@[p,\gamma]@wsfx \in trcl (tr (rules\ M))$ **by** *simp*
moreover from RCONS have $wpres@[p,\gamma]@wsfx \hookrightarrow_{[a]} wpres@c'@wsfx \in trcl (tr (rules\ M))$ **by** (*fast intro: tr.rewrite trcl-one-elem*)
moreover note $C1$
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*fast intro: trcl-concat*)
qed
ultimately show $wpre\ @\ \gamma\ \# wsfx \in pre^* (rules\ M)\ A$ **by** (*fast intro: pre-star-altI*) — And altogether we have $wpre\ @\ \gamma\ \# wsfx \in pre^* (rules\ M)\ A$
qed
} note $A=this$

show *?thesis*
apply (*rule inv-useI*)
subgoal by (*auto intro: pre-refl*) — The base case is solved automatically, it follows from the reflexivity of pre^* .
subgoal for $D\ s'$
unfolding *lang-def langs-def*
using A **by** (*fastforce simp add: trclAD-delta-update-inv*)
done
qed

As precision is an invariant of the saturation algorithm, and is trivial for the case of an already saturated initial automata, the result of the saturation algorithm is precise

corollary (in MFSM) *precise*: $\llbracket (\delta\ A,D) \in ndet-algo (ps-R\ M\ A); x \in lang (A(\delta := D)) \rrbracket \implies x \in pre-star (rules\ M)\ A$
by (*auto elim!: ndet-algoE dest: inv intro: precise-inv pre-refl*)

And finally we get correctness of the algorithm, with no restrictions on valid states

theorem (in MFSM) *correct*: $\llbracket (\delta\ A,D) \in ndet-algo (ps-R\ M\ A) \rrbracket \implies lang (A(\delta := D)) = pre-star (rules\ M)\ A$ **by** (*auto intro: precise sound*)

So the main results of this theory are, that the algorithm is defined for every possible initial automata

$MFSM\ ?M\ ?A \implies \exists D. (\delta\ ?A, D) \in ndet-algo (ps-R\ ?M\ ?A)$

and returns the correct result

$\llbracket MFSM\ ?M\ ?A; (\delta\ ?A, ?D) \in ndet-algo (ps-R\ ?M\ ?A) \rrbracket \implies lang (?A(\delta := ?D)) = pre^* (rules\ ?M)\ ?A$

We could also prove determination, i.e. the terminating state is uniquely determined by the initial state (though there may be many ways to get there). This is not really needed here, because for correctness, we do not look at the structure of the final automaton, but just at its language. The language of the final automaton is determined, as implied by *MFSM.correct*.

end

5 Non-executable implementation of the DPN pre*-algorithm

```
theory DPN-impl
imports DPN
begin
```

This theory is to explore how to prove the correctness of straightforward implementations of the DPN pre* algorithm. It does not provide an executable specification, but uses set-datatype and the SOME-operator to describe a deterministic refinement of the nondeterministic pre*-algorithm. This refinement is then characterized as a recursive function, using recdef.

This proof uses the same techniques to get the recursive function and prove its correctness as are used for the straightforward executable implementation in DPN_implEx. Differences from the executable specification are:

- The state of the algorithm contains the transition relation that is saturated, thus making the refinement abstraction just a projection onto this component. The executable specification, however, uses list representation of sets, thus making the refinement abstraction more complex.
- The termination proof is easier: In this approach, we only do recursion if our state contains a valid M-automata and a consistent transition relation. Using this property, we can infer termination easily from the termination of *ps-R*. The executable implementation does not check whether the state is valid, and thus may also do recursion for invalid states. Thus, the termination argument must also regard those invalid states, and hence must be more general.

5.1 Definitions

type-synonym (*'c, 'l, 's, 'm1, 'm2*) *pss-state* = (((*'c, 'l, 'm1*) *DPN-rec-scheme* * (*'s, 'c, 'm2*) *MFSM-rec-scheme*) * (*'s, 'c*) *LTS*)

Function to select next transition to be added

definition *pss-isNext* :: (*'c, 'l, 'm1*) *DPN-rec-scheme* \Rightarrow (*'s, 'c, 'm2*) *MFSM-rec-scheme* \Rightarrow (*'s, 'c*) *LTS* \Rightarrow (*'s*'c*'s*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

$pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t == t \notin D \wedge (\exists q\ p\ \gamma\ q'\ a\ c'. t = (sp\ A\ q\ p, \gamma, q') \wedge [p, \gamma] \xrightarrow{a} c' \in rules\ M \wedge (q, c', q') \in trclAD\ A\ D)$

definition $pss-next\ M\ A\ D ==$ if $(\exists t. pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t)$ then *Some* (*SOME* $t. pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t$) else *None*

Next state selector function

definition

$pss-next-state\ S ==$ case *S* of $((M, A), D) \Rightarrow$ if $MFSM\ M\ A \wedge D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A$ then (case $pss-next\ M\ A\ D$ of *None* \Rightarrow *None* | *Some* $t \Rightarrow$ *Some* $((M, A), insert\ t\ D)$) else *None*

Relation describing the deterministic algorithm

definition

$pss-R == graph\ pss-next-state$

lemma $pss-nextE1: pss-next\ M\ A\ D = Some\ t \implies t \notin D \wedge (\exists q\ p\ \gamma\ q'\ a\ c'. t = (sp\ A\ q\ p, \gamma, q') \wedge [p, \gamma] \xrightarrow{a} c' \in rules\ M \wedge (q, c', q') \in trclAD\ A\ D)$

proof –

assume $pss-next\ M\ A\ D = Some\ t$

hence $pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t$

apply (unfold $pss-next-def$)

apply (cases $\exists t. pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t$)

by (auto intro: someI)

thus ?thesis by (unfold $pss-isNext-def$)

qed

lemma $pss-nextE2: pss-next\ M\ A\ D = None \implies \neg(\exists q\ p\ \gamma\ q'\ a\ c'. t \notin D \wedge t = (sp\ A\ q\ p, \gamma, q') \wedge [p, \gamma] \xrightarrow{a} c' \in rules\ M \wedge (q, c', q') \in trclAD\ A\ D)$

proof –

assume $pss-next\ M\ A\ D = None$

hence $\neg(\exists t. pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t)$

apply (unfold $pss-next-def$)

apply (cases $\exists t. pss-isNext\ M\ A\ D\ t$)

by auto

thus ?thesis by (unfold $pss-isNext-def$) blast

qed

lemmas (in *MFSM*) $pss-nextE = pss-nextE1\ pss-nextE2$

The relation of the deterministic algorithm is also the recursion relation of the recursive characterization of the algorithm

lemma $pss-R-alt[termination-simp]: pss-R == \{(((M, A), D), ((M, A), insert\ t\ D)) \mid M\ A\ D\ t. MFSM\ M\ A \wedge D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A \wedge pss-next\ M\ A\ D = Some\ t\}$

by (rule eq-reflection, unfold $pss-R-def\ graph-def\ pss-next-state-def$) (auto split: option.split-asm if-splits)

5.2 Refining $ps\text{-}R$

We first show that the next-step relation refines $ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$. From this, we will get both termination and correctness

Abstraction relation to project on the second component of a tuple, with fixed first component

definition $\alpha\text{snd} \ f == \{ (s, (f, s)) \mid s. \text{True} \}$

lemma $\alpha\text{snd}\text{-comp}\text{-simp}$: $R \ O \ \alpha\text{snd} \ f = \{(s, (f, s')) \mid s \ s'. (s, s') \in R\}$ **by** (*unfold* $\alpha\text{snd}\text{-def}$, *blast*)

lemma $\alpha\text{sndI}[\text{simp}]$: $(s, (f, s)) \in \alpha\text{snd} \ f$ **by** (*unfold* $\alpha\text{snd}\text{-def}$, *auto*)

lemma αsndE : $(s, (f, s')) \in \alpha\text{snd} \ f' \implies f = f' \wedge s = s'$ **by** (*unfold* $\alpha\text{snd}\text{-def}$, *auto*)

Relation of $pss\text{-next}$ and $ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$

lemma (**in** $MFSM$) $pss\text{-cons1}$: $\llbracket pss\text{-next} \ M \ A \ D = \text{Some } t; D \subseteq ps\text{-upper} \ M \ A \rrbracket \implies (D, \text{insert } t \ D) \in ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$ **by** (*auto* *dest*: $pss\text{-nextE}$ *intro*: $ps\text{-}R.\text{intros}$)

lemma (**in** $MFSM$) $pss\text{-cons2}$: $pss\text{-next} \ M \ A \ D = \text{None} \implies D \notin \text{Domain} \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A)$ **by** (*blast* *dest*: $pss\text{-nextE}$ *elim*: $ps\text{-}R.\text{cases}$)

lemma (**in** $MFSM$) $pss\text{-cons1}\text{-rev}$: $\llbracket D \subseteq ps\text{-upper} \ M \ A; D \notin \text{Domain} \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A) \rrbracket \implies pss\text{-next} \ M \ A \ D = \text{None}$ **by** (*cases* $pss\text{-next} \ M \ A \ D$) (*auto* *iff* *add*: $pss\text{-cons1}$ $pss\text{-cons2}$)

lemma (**in** $MFSM$) $pss\text{-cons2}\text{-rev}$: $\llbracket D \in \text{Domain} \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A) \rrbracket \implies \exists t. pss\text{-next} \ M \ A \ D = \text{Some } t \wedge (D, \text{insert } t \ D) \in ps\text{-}R \ M \ A$

by (*cases* $pss\text{-next} \ M \ A \ D$) (*auto* *iff* *add*: $pss\text{-cons1}$ $pss\text{-cons2}$ $ps\text{-}R.\text{dom}\text{-below}$)

The refinement result

theorem (**in** $MFSM$) $pss\text{-refines}$: $pss\text{-}R \ \leq_{\alpha\text{snd}} \ (M, A) \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A)$ **proof** (*rule* refinesI)

show $\alpha\text{snd} \ (M, A) \ O \ pss\text{-}R \ \subseteq \ ps\text{-}R \ M \ A \ O \ \alpha\text{snd} \ (M, A)$ **by** (*rule* $\text{refines}\text{-compI}$, *unfold* $\alpha\text{snd}\text{-def}$ $pss\text{-}R\text{-alt}$) (*blast* *intro*: $pss\text{-cons1}$)

next

show $\alpha\text{snd} \ (M, A) \ \text{“} \ \text{Domain} \ (ps\text{-}R \ M \ A) \ \subseteq \ \text{Domain} \ pss\text{-}R$

apply (*rule* $\text{refines}\text{-domI}$)

unfolding $\alpha\text{snd}\text{-def}$ $pss\text{-}R\text{-alt}$ $\text{Domain}\text{-iff}$

apply (*clarsimp*, *safe*)

subgoal **by** *unfold* locales

subgoal **by** (*blast* *dest*: $ps\text{-}R.\text{dom}\text{-below}$)

subgoal **by** (*insert* $pss\text{-cons2}\text{-rev}$, *fast*)

done

qed

5.3 Termination

We can infer termination directly from the well-foundedness of $ps\text{-}R$ and $MFSM.pss\text{-refines}$

theorem $pss\text{-}R\text{-wf}$: $\text{wf} \ (pss\text{-}R^{-1})$

```

proof –
  {
    fix  $M A D M' A' D'$ 
    assume  $A: (((M,A),D),((M',A'),D')) \in pss-R$ 
    then interpret  $MF\!SM\ sep\ M\ M\ A$ 
    apply (unfold pss-R-alt MF\!SM-def)
    apply blast
    apply simp
    done
    from pss-refines ps-R-wf have  $pss-R \leq_{\alpha snd} (M, A) ps-R\ M\ A \wedge wf\ ((ps-R\ M\ A)^{-1})$  by simp
  } note  $A=this$ 
  show ?thesis
  apply (rule refines-wf[ of pss-R snd  $\lambda r. \alpha snd (fst r) \lambda r. let (M,A)=fst r in ps-R\ M\ A]$ )
  using  $A$ 
  by fastforce

qed

```

5.4 Recursive characterization

Having proved termination, we can characterize our algorithm as a recursive function

```

function pss-algo-rec ::  $((c,l,s,m1,m2)\ pss-state) \Rightarrow ((c,l,s,m1,m2)\ pss-state)$ 
where
  pss-algo-rec  $((M,A),D) = (if\ (MF\!SM\ M\ A \wedge D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A)\ then\ (case\ (pss-next\ M\ A\ D)\ of\ None \Rightarrow ((M,A),D) \mid (Some\ t) \Rightarrow pss-algo-rec\ ((M,A),insert\ t\ D))\ else\ ((M,A),D))$ 
  by pat-completeness auto

```

```

termination
  apply (relation pss-R-1)
  apply (simp add: pss-R-wf)
  using pss-R-alt by fastforce

```

```

lemma pss-algo-rec-newsimps[simp]:
   $\llbracket MF\!SM\ M\ A; D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A; pss-next\ M\ A\ D = None \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pss-algo-rec\ ((M,A),D) = ((M,A),D)$ 
   $\llbracket MF\!SM\ M\ A; D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A; pss-next\ M\ A\ D = Some\ t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pss-algo-rec\ ((M,A),D) = pss-algo-rec\ ((M,A),insert\ t\ D)$ 
   $\neg MF\!SM\ M\ A \Longrightarrow pss-algo-rec\ ((M,A),D) = ((M,A),D)$ 
   $\neg (D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A) \Longrightarrow pss-algo-rec\ ((M,A),D) = ((M,A),D)$ 
by auto

```

```

declare pss-algo-rec.simps[simp del]

```

5.5 Correctness

The correctness of the recursive version of our algorithm can be inferred using the results from the locale *detRef-impl*

```

interpretation det-impl: detRef-impl pss-algo-rec pss-next-state pss-R
  apply (rule detRef-impl.intro)
  apply (simp-all add: detRef-wf-transfer[OF pss-R-wf] pss-R-def)
  subgoal for s s'
    unfolding pss-next-state-def
    by (auto split: if-splits prod.splits option.splits)
  subgoal for s
    apply (unfold pss-next-state-def)
    apply (clarsimp split: prod.splits if-splits option.splits)
    using pss-algo-rec-newsimps(3,4) by blast
  done

```

```

theorem (in MFSM) pss-correct: lang (A[]  $\delta := snd$  (pss-algo-rec ((M,A),( $\delta$  A))))
  ) = pre-star (rules M) A

```

proof –

```

  have (((M,A), $\delta$  A), pss-algo-rec ((M,A), $\delta$  A)) ∈ ndet-algo pss-R by (rule det-impl.algo-correct)
  moreover have ( $\delta$  A, ((M,A), $\delta$  A) ∈  $\alpha$ snd (M,A)) by simp
  ultimately obtain D' where 1: (D', pss-algo-rec ((M,A), $\delta$  A)) ∈  $\alpha$ snd (M,A)
and ( $\delta$  A, D' ∈ ndet-algo (ps-R M A)) using pss-refines by (blast dest: refines-ndet-algo)
  with correct have lang (A[]  $\delta := D'$ ) = pre* (rules M) A by auto
  moreover from 1 have snd (pss-algo-rec ((M,A), $\delta$  A)) = D' by (unfold
 $\alpha$ snd-def, auto)
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

end

6 Tools for executable specifications

```

theory ImplHelper
imports Main
begin

```

6.1 Searching in Lists

Given a function f and a list l , return the result of the first element $e \in set\ l$ with $f\ e \neq None$. The functional code snippet *first-that f l* corresponds to the imperative code snippet: *for e in l do { if f e \neq None then return Some (f e) }; return None*

```

primrec first-that :: ('s  $\Rightarrow$  'a option)  $\Rightarrow$  's list  $\Rightarrow$  'a option where
  first-that f [] = None
  | first-that f (e#w) = (case f e of None  $\Rightarrow$  first-that f w | Some a  $\Rightarrow$  Some a)

```

```

lemma first-thatE1: first-that f l = Some a  $\implies$   $\exists e \in \text{set } l. f e = \text{Some } a$ 
  apply (induct l)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal for aa l by (cases f aa) auto
  done

```

```

lemma first-thatE2: first-that f l = None  $\implies$   $\forall e \in \text{set } l. f e = \text{None}$ 
  apply (induct l)
  subgoal by simp
  subgoal for aa l by (cases f aa) auto
  done

```

```

lemmas first-thatE = first-thatE1 first-thatE2

```

```

lemma first-thatI1: e  $\in$  set l  $\wedge$  f e = Some a  $\implies$   $\exists a'. \text{first-that } f l = \text{Some } a'$ 
  by (cases first-that f l) (auto dest: first-thatE2)

```

```

lemma first-thatI2:  $\forall e \in \text{set } l. f e = \text{None} \implies \text{first-that } f l = \text{None}$ 
  by (cases first-that f l) (auto dest: first-thatE1)

```

```

lemmas first-thatI = first-thatI1 first-thatI2

```

```

end

```

7 Executable algorithms for finite state machines

```

theory FSM-ex
imports FSM ImplHelper
begin

```

The transition relation of a finite state machine is represented as a list of labeled edges

```

type-synonym ('s,'a) delta = ('s  $\times$  'a  $\times$  's) list

```

7.1 Word lookup operation

Operation that finds some state q' that is reachable from state q with word w and has additional property P .

```

primrec lookup :: ('s  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('s,'a) delta  $\Rightarrow$  's  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  's option where
  lookup P d q [] = (if P q then Some q else None)
| lookup P d q (e#w) = first-that ( $\lambda t. \text{let } (qs,es,q')=t \text{ in if } q=qs \wedge e=es \text{ then lookup } P d q' w \text{ else None}) d$ 

```

```

lemma lookupE1: !!q. lookup P d q w = Some q'  $\implies$  P q'  $\wedge$  (q,w,q')  $\in$  trcl (set d)

```

```

proof (induct w)
  case Nil thus ?case by (cases P q) simp-all
next
  case (Cons e w) note IHP=this

```

hence *first-that* ($\lambda t. \text{let } (qs, es, qh) = t \text{ in if } q = qs \wedge e = es \text{ then lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w \ \text{else } None) \ d = \text{Some } q' \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{simp}$
then obtain $t \ \mathbf{where} \ t \in \text{set } d \wedge ((\text{let } (qs, es, qh) = t \text{ in if } q = qs \wedge e = es \text{ then lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w \ \text{else } None) = \text{Some } q')$ **by** (*blast dest: first-thatE1*)
then obtain $qh \ \mathbf{where} \ 1: (q, e, qh) \in \text{set } d \wedge \text{lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w = \text{Some } q'$
by (*auto split: prod.splits if-splits*)
moreover from $1 \ \text{IHP} \ \mathbf{have} \ P \ q' \wedge (qh, w, q') \in \text{trcl } (\text{set } d) \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{auto}$
ultimately show $?case \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{auto}$
qed

lemma *lookupE2*: $!!q. \text{lookup } P \ d \ q \ w = None \implies \neg(\exists q'. (P \ q') \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trcl } (\text{set } d))$ **proof** (*induct w*)
case *Nil* **thus** $?case \ \mathbf{by} \ (\text{cases } P \ q) \ (\text{auto dest: trcl-empty-cons})$
next
case (*Cons e w*) **note** *IHP=this*
hence *first-that* ($\lambda t. \text{let } (qs, es, qh) = t \text{ in if } q = qs \wedge e = es \text{ then lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w \ \text{else } None) \ d = None \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{simp}$
hence $\forall t \in \text{set } d. (\text{let } (qs, es, qh) = t \text{ in if } q = qs \wedge e = es \text{ then lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w \ \text{else } None) = None \ \mathbf{by} \ (\text{blast dest: first-thatE2})$
hence $1: !! \ qs \ es \ qh. (qs, es, qh) \in \text{set } d \implies q \neq qs \vee e \neq es \vee \text{lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w = None \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{auto}$
show $?case \ \mathbf{proof} \ (\text{rule notI, elim exE conjE})$
fix q'
assume $C: P \ q' \wedge (q, e, q') \in \text{trcl } (\text{set } d)$
then obtain $qh \ \mathbf{where} \ 2: (q, e, qh) \in \text{set } d \wedge (qh, w, q') \in \text{trcl } (\text{set } d) \ \mathbf{by} \ (\text{blast dest: trcl-uncons})$
with $1 \ \mathbf{have} \ \text{lookup } P \ d \ qh \ w = None \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{auto}$
with $C \ 2 \ \text{IHP} \ \mathbf{show} \ \text{False} \ \mathbf{by} \ \text{auto}$
qed
qed

lemma *lookupI1*: $\llbracket P \ q'; (q, w, q') \in \text{trcl } (\text{set } d) \rrbracket \implies \exists q'. \text{lookup } P \ d \ q \ w = \text{Some } q'$
by (*cases lookup P d q w*) (*auto dest: lookupE2*)

lemma *lookupI2*: $\neg(\exists q'. P \ q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trcl } (\text{set } d)) \implies \text{lookup } P \ d \ q \ w = None$
by (*cases lookup P d q w*) (*auto dest: lookupE1*)

lemmas *lookupE = lookupE1 lookupE2*

lemmas *lookupI = lookupI1 lookupI2*

lemma *lookup-trclAD-E1*:

assumes *map*: $\text{set } d = D$ **and** *start*: $q \in Q \ A$ **and** *cons*: $D \subseteq Q \ A \times \Sigma \ A \times Q \ A$

assumes *A*: $\text{lookup } P \ d \ q \ w = \text{Some } q'$

shows $P \ q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trclAD } A \ D$

proof –

from *A* **map** **have** $1: P \ q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trcl } D \ \mathbf{by} \ (\text{blast dest: lookupE1})$

hence $(q, w, q') \in \text{trcl } (D \cap (Q \ A \times \Sigma \ A \times Q \ A)) \cap (Q \ A \times UNIV \times UNIV)$

using *cons* **start** **by** (*subgoal-tac D = D ∩ (Q A × Σ A × Q A), auto*)

with 1 *trclAD-by-trcl'* **show** ?thesis **by** auto
qed

lemma *lookup-trclAD-E2*:

assumes *map*: set $d = D$

assumes *A*: *lookup* $P d q w = None$

shows $\neg (\exists q'. P q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trclAD } A D)$

proof –

from *map* *A* **have** $\neg (\exists q'. P q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trcl } D)$ **by** (*blast dest: lookupE2*)

with *trclAD-subset-trcl* **show** ?thesis **by** auto

qed

lemma *lookup-trclAD-I1*: $\llbracket \text{set } d = D; (q, w, q') \in \text{trclAD } A D; P q' \rrbracket \implies \exists q'. \text{lookup } P d q w = \text{Some } q'$

apply (*cases lookup* $P d q w$)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $\neg (\exists q'. P q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trclAD } A D)$)

apply *simp*

apply (*rule lookup-trclAD-E2*)

apply *auto*

done

lemma *lookup-trclAD-I2*: $\llbracket \text{set } d = D; q \in Q A; D \subseteq Q A \times \Sigma A \times Q A; \neg (\exists q'. P q' \wedge (q, w, q') \in \text{trclAD } A D) \rrbracket \implies \text{lookup } P d q w = None$

apply (*cases lookup* $P d q w$, *auto*)

apply (*subgoal-tac* $P a \wedge (q, w, a) \in \text{trclAD } A (\text{set } d)$)

apply *blast*

apply (*rule lookup-trclAD-E1*)

apply *auto*

done

lemmas *lookup-trclAD-E = lookup-trclAD-E1 lookup-trclAD-E2*

lemmas *lookup-trclAD-I = lookup-trclAD-I1 lookup-trclAD-I2*

7.2 Reachable states and alphabet inferred from transition relation

definition *states* $d == \text{fst } \text{'(set } d) \cup (\text{snd} \circ \text{snd}) \text{'(set } d)$

definition *alpha* $d == (\text{fst} \circ \text{snd}) \text{'(set } d)$

lemma *statesAlphaI*: $(q, a, q') \in \text{set } d \implies q \in \text{states } d \wedge q' \in \text{states } d \wedge a \in \text{alpha } d$ **by** (*unfold states-def alpha-def, force*)

lemma *statesE*: $q \in \text{states } d \implies \exists a q'. ((q, a, q') \in \text{set } d \vee (q', a, q) \in \text{set } d)$ **by** (*unfold states-def alpha-def, force*)

lemma *alphaE*: $a \in \text{alpha } d \implies \exists q q'. (q, a, q') \in \text{set } d$ **by** (*unfold states-def alpha-def, force*)

lemma *states-finite*: *finite* (*states* d) **by** (*unfold states-def, auto*)

lemma *alpha-finite*: *finite* (*alpha* d) **by** (*unfold alpha-def, auto*)

lemma *statesAlpha-subset*: set $d \subseteq \text{states } d \times \text{alpha } d \times \text{states } d$ **by** (*auto dest: statesAlphaI*)

lemma *states-mono*: set $d \subseteq \text{set } d' \implies \text{states } d \subseteq \text{states } d'$ **by** (*unfold states-def, auto*)

lemma *alpha-mono*: set $d \subseteq \text{set } d' \implies \text{alpha } d \subseteq \text{alpha } d'$ **by** (*unfold alpha-def, auto*)

lemma *statesAlpha-insert*: set $d' = \text{insert } (q,a,q') (\text{set } d) \implies \text{states } d' = \text{states } d \cup \{q,q'\} \wedge \text{alpha } d' = \text{insert } a (\text{alpha } d)$
by (*unfold states-def alpha-def*) (*simp, blast*)

lemma *statesAlpha-inv*: $\llbracket q \in \text{states } d; a \in \text{alpha } d; q' \in \text{states } d; \text{set } d' = \text{insert } (q,a,q') (\text{set } d) \rrbracket \implies \text{states } d = \text{states } d' \wedge \text{alpha } d = \text{alpha } d'$
by (*unfold states-def alpha-def*) (*simp, blast*)

export-code *lookup checking SML*

end

8 Implementation of DPN pre*-algorithm

theory *DPN-implEx*
imports *DPN FSM-ex*
begin

In this section, we provide a straightforward executable specification of the DPN-algorithm. It has a polynomial complexity, but is far from having optimal complexity.

8.1 Representation of DPN and M-automata

type-synonym *'c rule-ex* = *'c × 'c × 'c × 'c list*
type-synonym *'c DPN-ex* = *'c rule-ex list*

definition *rule-repr* == $\{ ((p,\gamma,p',c'),(p\#[\gamma],a,p'\#c')) \mid p \gamma p' c' a . \text{True} \}$

definition *rules-repr* == $\{ (l,l') . \text{rule-repr} \text{ `` set } l = l' \}$

lemma *rules-repr-cons*: $\llbracket (R,S) \in \text{rules-repr} \rrbracket \implies ((p,\gamma,p',c') \in \text{set } R) = (\exists a. (p\#[\gamma] \xrightarrow{a} p'\#c') \in S)$

by (*unfold rules-repr-def rule-repr-def*) *blast*

We define the mapping to sp-states explicitly, well-knowing that it makes the algorithm even more inefficient

definition *find-sp* $d \ s \ p == \text{first-that } (\lambda t. \text{let } (sh,ph,qh)=t \text{ in if } s=sh \wedge p=ph \text{ then Some } qh \text{ else None}) \ d$

This locale describes an M-automata together with its representation used in the implementation

locale *MFSM-ex* = *MFSM* +
fixes *R* and *D*
assumes *rules-repr*: $(R, rules\ M) \in rules-repr$
assumes *D-above*: $\delta\ A \subseteq set\ D$ and *D-below*: $set\ D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A$

This lemma exports the additional conditions of locale *MFSM_ex* to locale *MFSM*

lemma (in *MFSM*) *MFSM-ex-alt*: $MFSM-ex\ M\ A\ R\ D \longleftrightarrow (R, rules\ M) \in rules-repr \wedge \delta\ A \subseteq set\ D \wedge set\ D \subseteq ps-upper\ M\ A$
using *MFSM-axioms* **by** (unfold *MFSM-def* *MFSM-ex-def* *MFSM-ex-axioms-def*)
(auto)

lemmas (in *MFSM-ex*) *D-between* = *D-above* *D-below*

The representation of the sp-states behaves as expected

lemma (in *MFSM-ex*) *find-sp-cons*:
assumes *A*: $s \in cstates\ A\ p \in csyms\ M$
shows *find-sp* *D* *s* *p* = *Some* (*sp* *A* *s* *p*)
proof –
let *?f* = $(\lambda t. let\ (sh, ph, qh) = t\ in\ if\ s = sh \wedge p = ph\ then\ Some\ qh\ else\ None)$
from *A* **have** $(s, p, sp\ A\ s\ p) \in set\ D$ **using** *cstate-succ-ex'* *D-between* **by** *simp*
moreover **have** *?f* (*s*, *p*, *sp* *A* *s* *p*) = *Some* (*sp* *A* *s* *p*) **by** *auto*
ultimately obtain *sp'* **where** *G*: *find-sp* *D* *s* *p* = *Some* *sp'*
using *first-thatI1*[of (*s*, *p*, *sp* *A* *s* *p*) *D* *?f* *sp* *A* *s* *p*] **by** (unfold *find-sp-def*, *blast*)
with *first-thatE1*[of *?f* *D* *sp'*] **obtain** *t* **where** $t \in set\ D \wedge ?f\ t = Some\ sp'$ **by**
(unfold find-sp-def, blast)
hence $(s, p, sp') \in set\ D$ **by** (*cases* *t*, *auto* *split*: *if-splits*)
with *A* *D-between* **have** $sp' = sp\ A\ s\ p$ **using** *cstate-succ-unique'* **by** *simp*
with *G* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

8.2 Next-element selection

The implementation goes straightforward by implementing a function to return the next transition to be added to the transition relation of the automata being saturated

definition *sel-next*:: $'c\ DPN-ex \Rightarrow ('s, 'c)\ delta \Rightarrow ('s \times 'c \times 's)\ option$ **where**
sel-next *R* *D* ==
first-that $(\lambda r. let\ (p, \gamma, p', c') = r\ in$
first-that $(\lambda t. let\ (q, pp', sp') = t\ in$
if $pp' = p'$ **then**
case *find-sp* *D* *q* *p* **of**
Some *spt* $\Rightarrow (case\ lookup\ (\lambda q'. (spt, \gamma, q') \notin set\ D)\ D\ sp'\ c'\ of$
Some *q'* $\Rightarrow Some\ (spt, \gamma, q')$ |
None $\Rightarrow None$

) | - \Rightarrow None
 else None
) D
) R

The state of our algorithm consists of a representation of the DPN-rules and a representation of the transition relations of the automata being saturated

type-synonym ('c,'s) *seln-state* = 'c DPN-ex \times ('s,'c) delta

As long as the next-element function returns elements, these are added to the transition relation and the algorithm is applied recursively. *sel-next-state* describes the next-state selector function, and *seln-R* describes the corresponding recursion relation.

definition

sel-next-state S == let (R,D)=S in case sel-next R D of None \Rightarrow None | Some t \Rightarrow Some (R,t#D)

definition

seln-R == graph sel-next-state

lemma *seln-R-alt*: *seln-R* == {((R,D),(R,t#D)) | R D t. sel-next R D = Some t}

by (rule eq-reflection, unfold seln-R-def graph-def sel-next-state-def) (auto split: option.split-asm)

8.3 Termination

8.3.1 Saturation upper bound

Before we can define the algorithm as recursive function, we have to prove termination, that is well-foundedness of the corresponding recursion relation *seln-R*

We start by defining a trivial finite upper bound for the saturation, simply as the set of all possible transitions in the automata. Intuitively, this bound is valid because the saturation algorithm only adds transitions, but never states to the automata

definition

seln-triv-upper R D == states D \times ((fst \circ snd) ' (set R) \cup alpha D) \times states D

lemma *seln-triv-upper-finite*: finite (*seln-triv-upper* R D) **by** (unfold seln-triv-upper-def) (auto simp add: states-finite alpha-finite)

lemma *D-below-triv-upper*: set D \subseteq *seln-triv-upper* R D **using** statesAlpha-subset

by (unfold seln-triv-upper-def) auto

lemma *seln-triv-upper-subset-preserve*: set D \subseteq *seln-triv-upper* A D' \implies *seln-triv-upper* A D \subseteq *seln-triv-upper* A D'

by (unfold seln-triv-upper-def) (blast intro: statesAlphaI dest: statesE alphaE)

lemma seln-triv-upper-mono: $set D \subseteq set D' \implies seln-triv-upper R D \subseteq seln-triv-upper R D'$

by (unfold seln-triv-upper-def) (auto dest: states-mono alpha-mono)

lemma seln-triv-upper-mono-list: $seln-triv-upper R D \subseteq seln-triv-upper R (t\#D)$

by (auto intro!: seln-triv-upper-mono)

lemma seln-triv-upper-mono-list': $x \in seln-triv-upper R D \implies x \in seln-triv-upper R (t\#D)$ using seln-triv-upper-mono-list by (fast)

The trivial upper bound is not changed by inserting a transition to the automata that was already below the upper bound

lemma seln-triv-upper-inv: $\llbracket t \in seln-triv-upper R D; set D' = insert t (set D) \rrbracket \implies seln-triv-upper R D = seln-triv-upper R D'$

by (unfold seln-triv-upper-def) (auto dest: statesAlpha-insert)

States returned by *find-sp* are valid states of the underlying automaton

lemma find-sp-in-states: $find-sp D s p = Some qh \implies qh \in states D$ by (unfold find-sp-def) (auto dest: first-thatE1 split: if-splits simp add: statesAlphaI)

The next-element selection function returns a new transition, that is below the trivial upper bound

lemma sel-next-below:

assumes A : $sel-next R D = Some t$

shows $t \notin set D \wedge t \in seln-triv-upper R D$

proof –

```
{
  fix q a qh b q'
  assume  $A$ :  $(q, a, qh) \in set D$  and  $B$ :  $(qh, b, q') \in trcl (set D)$ 
  from  $B$  statesAlpha-subset[of  $D$ ] have  $q' \in states D$ 
  apply –
  apply (erule (1) trcl-structE)
  using  $A$  by (simp-all add: statesAlphaI)
}
```

thus ?thesis

using A

apply (unfold sel-next-def seln-triv-upper-def)

apply (clarsimp dest!: first-thatE1 lookupE1 split: if-splits option.split-asm)

apply (force simp add: find-sp-in-states dest!: first-thatE1 lookupE1 split: if-splits option.split-asm)

done

qed

Hence, it does not change the upper bound

corollary sel-next-upper-preserve: $\llbracket sel-next R D = Some t \rrbracket \implies seln-triv-upper R D = seln-triv-upper R (t\#D)$ **proof** –

have $set (t\#D) = insert t (set D)$ by auto

moreover assume $sel\text{-}next\ R\ D = Some\ t$
with $sel\text{-}next\text{-}below$ **have** $t \in seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\ R\ D$ **by** $blast$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** $(blast\ dest:\ seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\text{-}inv)$
qed

8.3.2 Well-foundedness of recursion relation

lemma $seln\text{-}R\text{-}wf$: $wf\ (seln\text{-}R^{-1})$ **proof** –
let $?rel = \{(R, D), (R, D') \mid R\ D\ D'.\ set\ D \subset set\ D' \wedge seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\ R\ D = seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\ R\ D'\}$
have $seln\text{-}R^{-1} \subseteq ?rel^{-1}$
apply $(unfold\ seln\text{-}R\text{-}alt)$
apply $(clarsimp,\ safe)$
apply $(blast\ dest:\ sel\text{-}next\text{-}below)$
apply $(simp\ add:\ seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\text{-}mono\text{-}list')$
apply $(simp\ add:\ sel\text{-}next\text{-}upper\text{-}preserve)$
done
also
let $?alpha = \lambda x.\ let\ (R, D) = x\ in\ seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\ R\ D - set\ D$
let $?rel2 = finite\text{-}psubset^{-1}$
have $?rel^{-1} \subseteq inv\text{-}image\ (?rel2^{-1})\ ?alpha$ **using** $D\text{-}below\text{-}triv\text{-}upper$ **by** $(unfold\ finite\text{-}psubset\text{-}def,\ fastforce\ simp\ add:\ inv\text{-}image\text{-}def\ seln\text{-}triv\text{-}upper\text{-}finite)$
finally have $seln\text{-}R^{-1} \subseteq inv\text{-}image\ (?rel2^{-1})\ ?alpha$.
moreover
have $wf\ (?rel2^{-1})$ **using** $wf\text{-}finite\text{-}psubset$ **by** $simp$
hence $wf\ (inv\text{-}image\ (?rel2^{-1})\ ?alpha)$ **by** $(rule\ wf\text{-}inv\text{-}image)$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** $(blast\ intro:\ wf\text{-}subset)$
qed

8.3.3 Definition of recursive function

function $pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec :: ('c, 's)\ seln\text{-}state \Rightarrow ('c, 's)\ seln\text{-}state$
where $pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, D) = (case\ sel\text{-}next\ R\ D\ of\ Some\ t \Rightarrow pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, t\#D) \mid None \Rightarrow (R, D))$
by $pat\text{-}completeness\ auto$

termination

apply $(relation\ seln\text{-}R^{-1})$
apply $(simp\ add:\ seln\text{-}R\text{-}wf)$
unfolding $seln\text{-}R\text{-}alt$ **by** $blast$

lemma $pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\text{-}newsimps[simp]$:

$\llbracket sel\text{-}next\ R\ D = None \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, D) = (R, D)$
 $\llbracket sel\text{-}next\ R\ D = Some\ t \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, D) = pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, t\#D)$
by $auto$

declare $pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec.\ simps[simp\ del]$

8.4 Correctness

8.4.1 seln_R refines ps_R

We show that *seln-R* refines *ps-R*, that is that every step made by our implementation corresponds to a step in the nondeterministic algorithm, that we already have proved correct in theory DPN.

lemma (in *MFSM-ex*) *sel-nextE1*:

assumes A : *sel-next* R $D = \text{Some } (s, \gamma, q')$

shows $(s, \gamma, q') \notin \text{set } D \wedge (\exists q p a c'. s = \text{sp } A \ q \ p \wedge [p, \gamma] \xrightarrow{a} c' \in \text{rules } M \wedge (q, c', q') \in \text{trclAD } A \ (\text{set } D))$

proof –

let $?f = \lambda p \ \gamma \ p' \ c' \ t. \text{let } (q, pp', sp') = t \text{ in}$

if $pp' = p'$ *then*

case *find-sp* D q p *of*

$\text{Some } s \Rightarrow (\text{case lookup } (\lambda q'. (s, \gamma, q') \notin \text{set } D) \ D \ sp' \ c' \ \text{of}$

$\text{Some } q' \Rightarrow \text{Some } (s, \gamma, q') \mid$

$\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$

$) \mid - \Rightarrow \text{None}$

else *None*

let $?f1 = \lambda r. \text{let } (p, \gamma, p', c') = r \text{ in first-that } (?f \ p \ \gamma \ p' \ c') \ D$

from $A[\text{unfolded sel-next-def}]$ **obtain** r **where** $1: r \in \text{set } R \wedge ?f1 \ r = \text{Some } (s, \gamma, q')$ **by** (*blast dest: first-thatE1*)

then obtain $p \ \gamma h \ p' \ c'$ **where** $2: r = (p, \gamma h, p', c') \wedge \text{first-that } (?f \ p \ \gamma h \ p' \ c') \ D = \text{Some } (s, \gamma, q')$ **by** (*cases r*) *simp*

then obtain t **where** $3: t \in \text{set } D \wedge ?f \ p \ \gamma h \ p' \ c' \ t = \text{Some } (s, \gamma, q')$ **by** (*blast dest: first-thatE1*)

then obtain $q \ sp'$ **where** $4: t = (q, p', sp') \wedge (\text{case find-sp } D \ q \ p \ \text{of}$

$\text{Some } s \Rightarrow (\text{case lookup } (\lambda q'. (s, \gamma h, q') \notin \text{set } D) \ D \ sp' \ c' \ \text{of}$

$\text{Some } q' \Rightarrow \text{Some } (s, \gamma h, q') \mid$

$\text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$

$) \mid - \Rightarrow \text{None}) = \text{Some } (s, \gamma, q')$

by (*cases t, auto split: if-splits*)

hence $5: \text{find-sp } D \ q \ p = \text{Some } s \wedge \text{lookup } (\lambda q'. (s, \gamma h, q') \notin \text{set } D) \ D \ sp' \ c' = \text{Some } q' \wedge \gamma = \gamma h$

by (*simp split: option.split-asm*)

with $1 \ 2$ *rules-repr* **obtain a** **where** $6: (p \# [\gamma], a, p' \# c') \in \text{rules } M$ **by** (*blast dest: rules-repr-cons*)

hence $7: p \in \text{csyms } M \wedge p' \in \text{csyms } M \wedge \gamma \in \text{ssyms } M$ **by** (*blast dest: rule-fmt-fs*)

with $3 \ 4$ *D-below* **have** $8: q \in \text{cstates } A \wedge sp' = \text{sp } A \ q \ p'$ **by** (*blast dest: csym-from-cstate' cstate-succ-unique'*)

with $5 \ 7$ **have** $9: s = \text{sp } A \ q \ p$ **using** *D-above D-below* **by** (*auto simp add: find-sp-cons*)

have $10: (s, \gamma, q') \notin \text{set } D \wedge (sp', c', q') \in \text{trclAD } A \ (\text{set } D)$ **using** $5 \ 8$ *uniqueSp 7 states-part D-below ps-upper-below-trivial*

apply – **apply** (*rule lookup-trclAD-E1*)

by *auto*

moreover have $(q,p'\#c',q')\in\text{trclAD } A$ (*set D*) **proof** –
from 7 8 *sp-pred-ex D-above* **have** $(q,p',sp')\in\text{set } D$ **by** *auto*
with 10 *trclAD.cons* **show** *?thesis* **using** 7 8 *alpha-cons states-part* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** 9 6 **by** *blast*
qed

lemma (in *MFSSM-ex*) *sel-nextE2*:

assumes *A*: *sel-next R D = None*
shows $\neg(\exists q p \gamma q' a c' t. t\in\text{set } D \wedge t=(sp \ A \ q \ p,\gamma,q') \wedge [p,\gamma]\hookrightarrow_a \ c' \in \text{rules } M \wedge (q,c',q')\in\text{trclAD } A$ (*set D*)
proof (*clarify*) – Assume we have such a rule and transition, and infer *sel-next R D \neq None*
fix $q p \gamma q' a pc'$
assume *C*: $(sp \ A \ q \ p, \gamma, q') \notin \text{set } D$ $([p, \gamma], a, pc') \in \text{rules } M$ $(q, pc', q') \in \text{trclAD } A$ (*set D*)
from *C* **obtain** $p' c'$ **where** *SYMS*: $p\in\text{csyms } M \wedge p'\in\text{csyms } M \wedge \gamma\in\text{ssyms } M \wedge pc'=p'\#c'$ **by** (*blast dest: rule-fmt*)
have *QCS*: $q\in\text{cstates } A$ $(q,p',sp \ A \ q \ p')\in\text{set } D$ $(sp \ A \ q \ p',c',q')\in\text{trclAD } A$ (*set D*) **proof** –
from *C* *SYMS* **obtain** sp' **where** $(q,p',sp')\in\text{set } D \wedge (sp',c',q')\in\text{trclAD } A$ (*set D*) **by** (*blast dest: trclAD-uncons*)
moreover with *D-below SYMS* **show** $q\in\text{cstates } A$ **by** (*auto intro: csym-from-cstate'*)
ultimately show $(q,p',sp \ A \ q \ p')\in\text{set } D$ $(sp \ A \ q \ p',c',q')\in\text{trclAD } A$ (*set D*)
using *D-below cstate-succ-unique'* **by** *auto*
qed

from *C* *QCS* *lookup-trclAD-II*[*of D set D sp A q p' c' q' A* ($\lambda q''.$ $(sp \ A \ q \ p,\gamma,q'') \notin \text{set } D$)] **obtain** q'' **where** *N1*: *lookup* ($\lambda q''.$ $(sp \ A \ q \ p,\gamma,q'') \notin \text{set } D$) *D* $(sp \ A \ q \ p')$ $c' = \text{Some } q''$ **by** *blast*

let $?f = \lambda p \gamma p' c' q \ pp' \ sp'.$
if $pp'=p'$ **then**
case *find-sp D q p* **of**
Some $s \Rightarrow$ (*case lookup* ($\lambda q'. (s,\gamma,q') \notin \text{set } D$) *D* $sp' c'$ **of**
Some $q' \Rightarrow \text{Some } (s,\gamma,q')$ |
None $\Rightarrow \text{None}$
) | $- \Rightarrow \text{None}$
else *None*

from *SYMS* *QCS* **have** *FIND-SP*: *find-sp D q p = Some (sp A q p)* **using** *D-below D-above* **by** (*simp add: find-sp-cons*)

let $?f1 = (\lambda p \gamma p' c'. (\lambda t. \text{let } (q,pp',sp')=t \text{ in } ?f \ p \ \gamma \ p' \ c' \ q \ pp' \ sp'))$
from *N1* *FIND-SP* **have** *N2*: $?f1 \ p \ \gamma \ p' \ c' \ (q,p',sp \ A \ q \ p') = \text{Some } (sp \ A \ q \ p, \gamma, q'')$ **by** *auto*
with *QCS first-thatII*[*of (q,p',sp A q p') D ?f1 p gamma p' c'*] **obtain** t' **where** *N3*:

first-that (*?f1* $p \ \gamma \ p' \ c'$) $D = \text{Some } t'$ **by** (*blast*)
let *?f2* = ($\lambda r. \text{let } (p, \gamma, p', c') = r \text{ in } \text{first-that } (?f1 \ p \ \gamma \ p' \ c') \ D$)
from $N3$ **have** *?f2* (p, γ, p', c') = $\text{Some } t'$ **by** *auto*
moreover from $SYMS \ C$ **rules-repr have** ($p, \gamma, p', c' \in \text{set } R$) **by** (*blast dest: rules-repr-cons*)
ultimately obtain t'' **where** *first-that* *?f2* $R = \text{Some } t''$ **using** *first-thatI1*[*of* (p, γ, p', c') R *?f2*] **by** (*blast*)
hence *sel-next* $R \ D = \text{Some } t''$ **by** (*unfold sel-next-def*)
with A **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed

lemmas (in $MF\text{SM-ex}$) $\text{sel-next}E = \text{sel-next}E1 \ \text{sel-next}E2$

lemma (in $MF\text{SM-ex}$) *seln-cons1*: $\llbracket \text{sel-next } R \ D = \text{Some } t \rrbracket \implies (\text{set } D, \text{insert } t \ (\text{set } D)) \in \text{ps-R } M \ A$ **using** *D-below* **by** (*cases t, auto dest: sel-nextE intro: ps-R.intros*)

lemma (in $MF\text{SM-ex}$) *seln-cons2*: $\text{sel-next } R \ D = \text{None} \implies \text{set } D \notin \text{Domain } (\text{ps-R } M \ A)$ **by** (*blast dest: sel-nextE elim: ps-R.cases*)

lemma (in $MF\text{SM-ex}$) *seln-cons1-rev*: $\llbracket \text{set } D \notin \text{Domain } (\text{ps-R } M \ A) \rrbracket \implies \text{sel-next } R \ D = \text{None}$ **by** (*cases sel-next R D*) (*auto iff add: seln-cons1 seln-cons2*)

lemma (in $MF\text{SM-ex}$) *seln-cons2-rev*: $\llbracket \text{set } D \in \text{Domain } (\text{ps-R } M \ A) \rrbracket \implies \exists t. \text{sel-next } R \ D = \text{Some } t \wedge (\text{set } D, \text{insert } t \ (\text{set } D)) \in \text{ps-R } M \ A$

by (*cases sel-next R D*) (*auto iff add: seln-cons1 seln-cons2 ps-R-dom-below*)

DPN-specific abstraction relation, to associate states of deterministic algorithm with states of ps-R

definition $\alpha\text{seln } M \ A == \{ (\text{set } D, (R, D)) \mid D \ R. \ MF\text{SM-ex } M \ A \ R \ D \}$

lemma $\alpha\text{seln}I$: $\llbracket S = \text{set } D; \ MF\text{SM-ex } M \ A \ R \ D \rrbracket \implies (S, (R, D)) \in \alpha\text{seln } M \ A$
by (*unfold $\alpha\text{seln-def}$*) *auto*

lemma $\alpha\text{seln}D$: $(S, (R, D)) \in \alpha\text{seln } M \ A \implies S = \text{set } D \wedge \ MF\text{SM-ex } M \ A \ R \ D$
by (*unfold $\alpha\text{seln-def}$*) *auto*

lemma $\alpha\text{seln}D'$: $(S, C) \in \alpha\text{seln } M \ A \implies S = \text{set } (\text{snd } C) \wedge \ MF\text{SM-ex } M \ A \ (\text{fst } C) \ (\text{snd } C)$ **by** (*cases C, simp add: $\alpha\text{seln}D$*)

lemma $\alpha\text{seln-single-valued}$: *single-valued* ($(\alpha\text{seln } M \ A)^{-1}$)
by (*unfold $\alpha\text{seln-def}$*) (*auto intro: single-valuedI*)

theorem (in $MF\text{SM}$) *seln-refines*: $\text{seln-R} \leq_{\alpha\text{seln } M \ A} (\text{ps-R } M \ A)$ **proof** (*rule refinesI*)

show $\alpha\text{seln } M \ A \ O \ \text{seln-R} \subseteq \text{ps-R } M \ A \ O \ \alpha\text{seln } M \ A$ **proof** (*rule refines-compI*)
fix $a \ c \ c'$

assume ABS : $(a, c) \in \alpha\text{seln } M \ A$ **and** R : $(c, c') \in \text{seln-R}$

then obtain $R \ D \ t$ **where** 1 : $c = (R, D) \wedge c' = (R, t \# D) \wedge \text{sel-next } R \ D = \text{Some } t$ **by** (*unfold seln-R-alt, blast*)

moreover with ABS **have** 2 : $a = \text{set } D \wedge \ MF\text{SM-ex } M \ A \ R \ D$ **by** (*unfold $\alpha\text{seln-def}$, auto*)

ultimately have $\exists: (set\ D, (set\ (t\#\ D))) \in ps\text{-}R\ M\ A$ **using** *MFSM-ex.seln-cons1*[of *M A R D*] **by** *auto*
moreover have $(set\ (t\#\ D), (R, t\#\ D)) \in \alpha\ se\ln\ M\ A$
proof –
from 2 **have** $\delta\ A \subseteq set\ D$ **using** *MFSM-ex.D-above*[of *M A R D*] **by** *auto*
with 3 **have** $\delta\ A \subseteq set\ (t\#\ D)$ $set\ (t\#\ D) \subseteq ps\text{-}upper\ M\ A$ **using** *ps-R-below*
by (*fast+*)
with 2 **have** *MFSM-ex M A R (t#D)* **by** (*unfold MFSM-ex-alt, simp*)
thus *?thesis unfolding $\alpha\ se\ln\text{-}def$* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately show $\exists a'. (a, a') \in ps\text{-}R\ M\ A \wedge (a', c') \in \alpha\ se\ln\ M\ A$ **using** 1 2
by *blast*
qed
next
show $\alpha\ se\ln\ M\ A \text{ “ Domain } (ps\text{-}R\ M\ A) \subseteq \text{Domain } se\ln\text{-}R$
apply (*rule refines-domI*)
apply (*unfold $\alpha\ se\ln\text{-}def\ se\ln\text{-}R\text{-}alt$*)
apply (*unfold Domain-iff*)
apply (*clarsimp*)
apply (*fast dest: MFSM-ex.seln-cons2-rev*)
done
qed

8.4.2 Computing transitions only

definition *pss-algo* $:: 'c\ DPN\text{-}ex \Rightarrow ('s, 'c)\ delta \Rightarrow ('s, 'c)\ delta$ **where** *pss-algo R D* $\equiv snd\ (pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, D))$

8.4.3 Correctness

We have to show that the next-state selector function’s graph refines *seln-R*. This is trivial because we defined *seln-R* to be that graph

lemma *sns-refines: graph sel-next-state \leq_{Id} seln-R* **by** (*unfold seln-R-def*) *simp*

interpretation *det-impl: detRef-impl pss-algo-rec sel-next-state seln-R*
apply (*rule detRef-impl.intro*)
apply (*simp-all only: detRef-wf-transfer[OF seln-R-wf] sns-refines*)
apply (*unfold sel-next-state-def*)
apply (*auto split: option.splits*)
done

And then infer correctness of the deterministic algorithm

theorem (**in** *MFSM-ex*) *pss-correct*:

assumes *D-init: set D = $\delta\ A$*

shows *lang (A $\{\delta := set\ (pss\text{-}algo\ R\ D)\ \}) = pre\text{-}star\ (rules\ M)\ A$*

proof (*rule correct*)

have $(set\ D, (R, D)) \in \alpha\ se\ln\ M\ A$ **by** (*intro refl $\alpha\ se\ln\ I$ unfold-locales*)

moreover have $((R, D), pss\text{-}algo\text{-}rec\ (R, D)) \in ndet\text{-}algo\ (seln\text{-}R)$ **by** (*simp add: det-impl.algo-correct*)

ultimately obtain d' where 1: $(d', pss\text{-algo}\text{-rec}(R, D)) \in \alpha\text{seln } M A \wedge (set\ D, d') \in ndet\text{-algo}(ps\text{-R } M A)$ **using** *refines-ndet-algo[OF seln-refines]* **by** *blast*
hence $d' = set(snd(pss\text{-algo}\text{-rec}(R, D)))$ **by** *(blast dest: $\alpha\text{seln} D'$)*
with 1 show $(\delta A, set(pss\text{-algo } R D)) \in ndet\text{-algo}(ps\text{-R } M A)$ **using** *D-init*
unfolding *pss-algo-def* **by** *simp*
qed

corollary (in MFSM) pss-correct:

assumes *repr: set D = $\delta A (R, rules M) \in rules\text{-repr}$*
shows *lang (A($\delta := set(pss\text{-algo } R D)$)) = pre-star (rules M) A*
proof –
interpret *MFSM-ex sep M M A R D*
apply *simp-all*
apply *unfold-locales*
apply *(simp-all add: repr initial-delta-below)*
done
from repr show ?thesis by (simp add: pss-correct)
qed

Generate executable code

export-code *pss-algo* **checking** *SML*

end

References

- [1] A. Bouajjani, M. Müller-Olm, and T. Touili. Regular symbolic analysis of dynamic networks of pushdown systems. In *Proc. of CONCUR'05*. Springer, 2005.