

Greibach's Hardest Context-Free Language

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Abstract

Formalization of Greibach's [1] *hardest context-free language theorem*: There is a “hardest” context-free language L_0 such that every context-free language is an inverse homomorphic image of L_0 .

1 Greibach's Hardest Context-Free Language

theory *Greibach_Hardest*

imports

Context_Free_Grammar.Context_Free_Language

Greibach_Normal_Form.Greibach_Normal_Form

Dyck_Language.Dyck_Language

begin

Formalization of Theorem 2.1 by Sheila Greibach [1]:

Theorem For every context-free language L there is a homomorphism h with $L - \{\varepsilon\} = h^{-1}(L_0 - \{\varepsilon\})$, where L_0 is one fixed “hardest” context-free language.

The construction encodes the leftmost derivations of a Greibach Normal Form (GNF) grammar as a nondeterministic Dyck word (the encoding homomorphism *enc_h*); the general case is reduced to GNF using the AFP entry *Greibach_Normal_Form* (the function *gnf_of*).

abbreviation *Cons_power* :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ nat $\Rightarrow$ 'a list (**infixl** $\#^{\wedge} 70$) **where**

$a \#^{\wedge} n \equiv \text{replicate } n \ a$

lemma *bal_stk_append_split*:

assumes *bal_stk* $s \ (xs @ ys) = (t, [])$

obtains s' **where** *bal_stk* $s \ xs = (s', [])$ **and** *bal_stk* $s' \ ys = (t, [])$

using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: bal_stk_append_split: prod.splits if_splits*)

lemma *bal_stk_replicate_Open*: *bal_stk* $s \ (\text{Open } a \ \#^{\wedge} i) = (a \#^{\wedge} i @ s, [])$

by (*induction i arbitrary: s*) (*auto simp: replicate_append_same*)

lemma *bal_stk_replicate_Close*: *bal_stk* $(a \#^{\wedge} i @ t) \ (\text{Close } a \ \#^{\wedge} i) = (t, [])$

by (*induction i arbitrary: t*) *auto*

lemma *bal_stk_replicate_Close_inv*:

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    bal_stk t (replicate i (Close a) @ rest) = (s, [])  $\implies$ 
     $\exists t'. t = \text{replicate } i \ a \ @ \ t' \wedge \text{bal\_stk } t' \ \text{rest} = (s, [])$ 
proof (induction i arbitrary: t)
  case 0 thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc i)
  from Suc.prem1 obtain b t1 where t: t = b # t1 by (cases t) auto
  with Suc.prem2 have a = b bal_stk t1 (replicate i (Close a) @ rest) = (s, [])
    by (auto split: if_splits)
  with Suc.IH obtain t' where t1 = replicate i a @ t' bal_stk t' rest = (s, []) by
blast
  with t <a = b> show ?case by auto
qed
lemmas derives Nt_map TmD = derives_start1
lemma Lang_lfp_unfold:
  Lang_lfp P A = ( $\bigcup \alpha \in \text{Rhss } P \ A. \ \text{inst\_syms } (\text{Lang\_lfp } P) \ \alpha$ )
unfolding Lang_lfp_def
using fun_cong[OF subst_lang_def[of P lfp(subst_lang P)], of A, symmetric]
by (metis lfp_unfold[OF mono_if_omega_cont[OF omega_cont_Lang_lfp]])
corollary Lang_unfold: Lang P A = ( $\bigcup \alpha \in \text{Rhss } P \ A. \ \text{inst\_syms } (\text{Lang } P) \ \alpha$ )
  by(fact Lang_lfp_unfold[unfolded Lang_lfp_eq_Lang])
lemma concats_simps[simp]:
  concats [] = {}
  concats (L # Ls) = L @ concats Ls
  by(auto simp: concats_def)
lemma concats_append[simp]: concats (Ls1 @ Ls2) = concats Ls1 @ concats
Ls2
by (simp add: concats_def foldr_conc_conc)
lemma inst_sym_simps[simp]:
  inst_sym L (Tm a) = {[a]}
  inst_sym L (Nt A) = L A
by(auto simp: inst_sym_def)
lemma inst_syms_Nil[simp]: inst_syms L [] = {}
by(simp add: inst_syms_def)
lemma inst_syms_Cons[simp]: inst_syms L (s #  $\beta$ ) = inst_sym L s @ inst_syms
L  $\beta$ 
  by(simp add: inst_syms_def)
lemma inst_syms_append[simp]: inst_syms L ( $\alpha @ \beta$ ) = inst_syms L  $\alpha @ \beta$ 
inst_syms L  $\beta$ 
by(simp add: inst_syms_def)
lemma Lang_I: (A,  $\alpha$ )  $\in P \implies w \in \text{inst\_syms } (\text{Lang } P) \ \alpha \implies w \in \text{Lang } P \ A$ 
  by (subst Lang_unfold) (auto simp: Rhss_def)
lemma Lang_subset_if:
  assumes  $\bigwedge A \ \alpha. (A, \alpha) \in P \implies \text{inst\_syms } R \ \alpha \subseteq R \ A$ 
  shows Lang P A  $\subseteq R \ A$ 
proof -
  have subst_lang P R  $\leq R$ 
    using assms by (fastforce simp: subst_lang_def le_fun_def Rhss_def)
  hence lfp (subst_lang P)  $\leq R$  by (rule lfp_lowerbound)

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hence $Lang_lfp\ P \leq R$ by (*simp add: Lang_lfp_def*)
 thus *?thesis* by (*simp add: Lang_lfp_eq_Lang_le_fun_def*)
 qed

1.1 The hardest language L_0

1.1.1 The terminal alphabet of L_0

Greibach's alphabet is $T = \{a_1, a_2, |a_1, |a_2, c, \mathfrak{c}\}$ together with a fresh separator d . There are two bracket *kinds* a_1, a_2 , modelled by the type $t0_A$. A bracket letter is Aa applied to an opening or closing bracket (of type *'a bracket*) over a kind: thus $Aa\ (Open\ A1) = a_1$, $Aa\ (Close\ A1) = |a_1$, and analogously for a_2 . The remaining letters are Cc for c , Ce for $\mathfrak{c}$, and Dd for d .

datatype $t0_A = A1 \mid A2$

datatype $t0 = Aa\ t0_A\ bracket \mid Cc \mid Ce \mid Dd$

1.1.2 The Dyck set D on two letters

D is the Dyck set generated by $S \rightarrow SS \mid a_1\ S \mid a_1 \mid a_2\ S \mid a_2 \mid \varepsilon$, i.e. the set of balanced words over the two bracket pairs $(a_1, |a_1)$ and $(a_2, |a_2)$. As each bracket letter $Aa\ b$ already carries a $t0_A\ bracket$, we reuse *bal* directly via the projection *brk*; no separate integer tagging is needed.

fun $brk :: t0 \Rightarrow t0_A\ bracket$ **where**
 $brk\ (Aa\ b) = b$

definition $bracks :: t0\ set$ **where**
 $bracks = Aa\ 'UNIV$

definition $D :: t0\ list\ set$ **where**
 $D = \{w. set\ w \subseteq bracks \wedge bal\ (map\ brk\ w)\}$

1.1.3 The hardest language L_0

The alphabet T (note: $d \notin T$, since d separates the blocks):

definition $Talph :: t0\ set$ **where**
 $Talph = insert\ Cc\ (insert\ Ce\ bracks)$

A single block $x\ c\ y\ c\ z\ d$:

definition $blk :: t0\ list \times t0\ list \times t0\ list \Rightarrow t0\ list$ **where**
 $blk = (\lambda(x,y,z). x @ Cc \# y @ Cc \# z @ [Dd])$

$L_0 = \{\varepsilon\} \cup \{x_1\ c\ y_1\ c\ z_1\ d \dots x_n\ c\ y_n\ c\ z_n\ d \mid n \geq 1, y_1 \dots y_n \in \mathfrak{c}D, x_i\ z_i \in T^*, y_i \in \{a_1, a_2, |a_1, |a_2\}^* \text{ for } i \geq 2\}$. The n blocks are given by a non-empty list of triples $bs = [(x_1, y_1, z_1), \dots]$; the constraint $y_i \in brackets$

for $i \geq 2$ is $tl\ bs$; and $y_1 \dots y_n \in \mathbb{C}D$ means the concatenation of the y s is $\mathbb{C}$ followed by a word of D .

definition $L0 :: t0\ list\ set$ **where**

$$\begin{aligned} L0 = & \{\emptyset\} \cup \\ & \{ \text{concat } (\text{map } blk\ bs) \mid bs. \\ & \quad bs \neq \emptyset \wedge \\ & \quad (\forall (x,y,z) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge \text{set } z \subseteq \text{Talph}) \wedge \\ & \quad (\forall (x,y,z) \in \text{set } (tl\ bs). \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}) \wedge \\ & \quad (\exists v \in D. \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ bs) = Ce \# v) \} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 Homomorphisms

A (string) homomorphism is determined by its action h on single letters and lifts to words by $\lambda w. \text{concat } (\text{map } h\ w)$. The inverse image of a language under it:

definition $inv_hom :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ list) \Rightarrow 'b\ list\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ list\ set$ **where**

$$inv_hom\ h\ L = \{w. \text{concat } (\text{map } h\ w) \in L\}$$

The nonterminals $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ (with $Y_1 = S$) are identified with natural-number indices via an injective map idx (only injectivity matters; the specific values, in particular $idx\ S$, are immaterial). The nonterminal Y_i is encoded in unary: it is *pushed* as $a_1\ a_2^i\ a_1$ and *popped* as $|a_1\ |a_2^i\ |a_1$.

definition $pushcode :: nat \Rightarrow t0\ list$ **where**

$$pushcode\ i = Aa\ (Open\ A1) \# (Aa\ (Open\ A2) \# ^i) @ [Aa\ (Open\ A1)]$$

definition $popcode :: nat \Rightarrow t0\ list$ **where**

$$popcode\ i = Aa\ (Close\ A1) \# (Aa\ (Close\ A2) \# ^i) @ [Aa\ (Close\ A1)]$$

$\xi(p)$ for a standard-form production $p = (Y_i \rightarrow a\ Y_{j1} \dots Y_{jm})$: pop Y_i , then push the right-hand-side nonterminals. The pushes are in *reverse* order so that, with the standard Dyck convention (a closing bracket matches the nearest *left* opening, i.e. LIFO), the stack is encoded with its top (the leftmost / next-to-expand nonterminal) at the *right*: expanding the top Y_i pops it and the new nonterminals $Y_{j1} \dots Y_{jm}$ become the new top, Y_{j1} rightmost.

definition $xi :: ('n \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\ prod \Rightarrow t0\ list$ **where**

$$\begin{aligned} xi\ idx\ p = & \\ & popcode\ (idx\ (fst\ p)) @ \\ & concat\ (\text{map } (\lambda s. \text{case } s \text{ of } Nt\ B \Rightarrow pushcode\ (idx\ B) \mid Tm\ _ \Rightarrow \emptyset) (\text{rev } (tl\ (snd\ p)))) \end{aligned}$$

$\hat{\xi}(p)$: for productions of the start symbol S , prepend $\mathbb{C}$ and the push code of S (which initializes the stack with S and the marker $\mathbb{C}$).

definition $xihat :: ('n \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n, 't)\ prod \Rightarrow t0\ list$ **where**

$$xihat\ idx\ S\ p = (\text{if } fst\ p = S \text{ then } Ce \# pushcode\ (idx\ S) @ xi\ idx\ p \text{ else } xi\ idx\ p)$$

$h(a) = c \hat{\xi}(p_1) c \dots c \hat{\xi}(p_m) c d$, where $p_1, \dots, p_m$ are all productions whose right-hand side starts with the terminal a .

definition $enc_h :: ('n \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow ('n, 't) \text{ prods} \Rightarrow 't \Rightarrow t0 \text{ list}$ **where**
 $enc_h \text{ idx } S \text{ ps } a =$
 $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda p. Cc \# xihat \text{ idx } S \text{ p})$
 $\quad (\text{filter } (\lambda p. \exists Bs. \text{snd } p = Tm \text{ a} \# \text{map } Nt \text{ Bs}) \text{ ps}))$
 $@ [Cc, Dd]$

1.3 Basic machinery

1.3.1 Stack machinery: running the encoded brackets through bal_stk

The bracket image of a word over $t0$:

abbreviation $brks :: t0 \text{ list} \Rightarrow t0_A \text{ bracket list}$ **where**
 $brks \text{ w} \equiv \text{map } brk \text{ w}$

A single nonterminal Y_i occupies the stack fragment $frag \text{ i}$; a whole nonterminal stack (top first) is encoded by $stkenc$. With the cons-stack of bal_stk (top = head), reading $pushcode \text{ i}$ pushes $frag \text{ i}$ and reading $popcode \text{ i}$ pops it.

definition $frag :: nat \Rightarrow t0_A \text{ list}$ **where**
 $frag \text{ i} = A1 \# A2 \# \dots \# Ai @ [A1]$

definition $stkenc :: nat \text{ list} \Rightarrow t0_A \text{ list}$ **where**
 $stkenc \text{ cs} = \text{concat } (\text{map } frag \text{ cs})$

lemma $bal_stk_pushcode: bal_stk \text{ s } (brks (pushcode \text{ i})) = (frag \text{ i} @ \text{s}, [])$
by ($\text{simp add: } bal_stk_append \text{ bal_stk_replicate_Open } frag_def \text{ pushcode_def}$)

lemma $bal_stk_popcode: bal_stk (frag \text{ i} @ \text{s}) (brks (popcode \text{ i})) = (\text{s}, [])$
by ($\text{simp add: } popcode_def \text{ frag_def } bal_stk_append \text{ bal_stk_replicate_Close}$)

Reading the concatenated push codes of a list of nonterminal indices pushes the whole encoded stack (note the reversal: the first index ends up deepest).

lemma $bal_stk_pushes:$
 $bal_stk \text{ s } (brks (\text{concat } (\text{map } pushcode \text{ is}))) = (stkenc (\text{rev is}) @ \text{s}, [])$

proof ($\text{induction is arbitrary: s}$)

case Nil show ?case by ($\text{simp add: } stkenc_def$)

next

case (Cons i is)

thus ?case by ($\text{simp add: } bal_stk_append \text{ bal_stk_pushcode } stkenc_def$)

qed

The right-hand side of xi as an explicit pop followed by pushes.

lemma $xi_eq:$
 $\text{snd } p = Tm \text{ a} \# \text{map } Nt \text{ Bs} \implies$

$xi\ idx\ p = popcode\ (idx\ (fst\ p))\ @\ concat\ (map\ pushcode\ (rev\ (map\ idx\ Bs)))$
by (*simp add: xi_def rev_map o_def*)

Running $\xi(p)$ for a standard-form production $p = (A \rightarrow a\ B_1 \dots B_m)$ on a stack whose top is A : it pops A and pushes $B_1 \dots B_m$ (with B_1 becoming the new top), exactly modelling one leftmost derivation step.

lemma *bal_stk_xi*:
assumes $snd\ p = Tm\ a\ \# \ map\ Nt\ Bs$
shows $bal_stk\ (frag\ (idx\ (fst\ p))\ @\ s)\ (brks\ (xi\ idx\ p)) = (stkenc\ (map\ idx\ Bs)\ @\ s,\ [])$
by (*simp add: xi_eq[OF assms] bal_stk_append bal_stk_popcode bal_stk_pushes*)

1.3.2 Letters occurring in the encoded words

lemma *set_pushcode*: $set\ (pushcode\ i) \subseteq bracks$ **by** (*auto simp: pushcode_def bracks_def*)
lemma *set_popcode*: $set\ (popcode\ i) \subseteq bracks$ **by** (*auto simp: popcode_def bracks_def*)

A ξ -code uses only the four bracket letters; a $\hat{\xi}$ -code may additionally use $\mathbb{C}$.

lemma *set_xi*: $set\ (xi\ idx\ p) \subseteq bracks$
unfolding *xi_def* **using** *set_popcode set_pushcode* **by** (*auto*)

lemma *set_xihat*: $set\ (xihat\ idx\ S\ p) \subseteq insert\ Cc\ bracks$
using *set_xi[of idx p] set_pushcode[of idx S]* **by** (*auto simp: xihat_def*)

For productions not expanding the start symbol, $\hat{\xi}$ coincides with ξ .

lemma *map_xihat_no_S*:
 $\forall p \in set\ ps.\ fst\ p \neq S \implies map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps = map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps$
by (*induction ps*) (*auto simp: xihat_def*)

1.3.3 Block decomposition of the encoded word

lemma *set_xihat_Talph*: $set\ (xihat\ idx\ S\ q) \subseteq Talph$
using *set_xihat[of idx S q]* **by** (*auto simp: Talph_def bracks_def*)

lemma *set_Cc_xihat*: $set\ (Cc\ \# \ xihat\ idx\ S\ q) \subseteq Talph$
using *set_xihat_Talph[of idx S q]* **by** (*auto simp: Talph_def*)

lemma *set_concat_Cc_xihat*: $set\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda q.\ Cc\ \# \ xihat\ idx\ S\ q)\ qs)) \subseteq Talph$
using *set_Cc_xihat[where idx=idx]* **by** *auto*

lemma *set_concat_xihat_Cc*: $set\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda q.\ xihat\ idx\ S\ q\ @\ [Cc])\ qs)) \subseteq Talph$
using *set_Cc_xihat[where idx=idx]* **by** *auto*

Single- c separators: peeling a leading c off the c d -terminated block body turns the c -prefixed fragments into c -suffixed ones. This is the key rewriting

for splitting a block at a chosen production.

lemma *cc_shift2*:

concat (*map* ($\lambda p. Cc \# xihat \text{ idx } S \ p$) *qs*) @ [*Cc*, *Dd*]
 = *Cc* # *concat* (*map* ($\lambda q. xihat \text{ idx } S \ q$ @ [*Cc*]) *qs*) @ [*Dd*]
by (*induction qs*) *auto*

One block of *enc_h idx S P a*: any production *p* of *P* whose right-hand side starts with *Tm a* can be selected as the middle *y*, the surrounding *x z* (the other c-delimited fragments) being words over *T*.

lemma *enc_h_block*:

assumes *pin*: $p \in \text{set } P$ **and** *snd_p*: $snd \ p = Tm \ a \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs$
shows $\exists x \ z. \text{enc_h idx } S \ P \ a = blk \ (x, xihat \text{ idx } S \ p, z) \wedge \text{set } x \subseteq Talph \wedge \text{set } z \subseteq Talph$
proof –
have $p \in \text{set } (filter \ (\lambda p. \exists Bs. snd \ p = Tm \ a \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs) \ P)$ **using** *pin snd_p*
by *auto*
then obtain *qs1 qs2* **where** *split*: $filter \ (\lambda p. \exists Bs. snd \ p = Tm \ a \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs) \ P = qs1 \ @ \ p \ \# \ qs2$
by (*meson split_list*)
define *x* **where** $x = concat \ (map \ (\lambda p. Cc \ \# \ xihat \text{ idx } S \ p) \ qs1)$
define *z* **where** $z = concat \ (map \ (\lambda q. xihat \text{ idx } S \ q \ @ \ [Cc]) \ qs2)$
have $\text{enc_h idx } S \ P \ a = blk \ (x, xihat \text{ idx } S \ p, z)$ **by** (*simp add: blk_def x_def z_def cc_shift2 enc_h_def split*)
moreover have $\text{set } x \subseteq Talph$ **unfolding** *x_def* **by** (*rule set_concat_Cc_xihat*)
moreover have $\text{set } z \subseteq Talph$ **unfolding** *z_def* **by** (*rule set_concat_xihat_Cc*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

Lifting the block decomposition over a whole word: given a list of productions matching the letters of *w*, the encoded word $h(w)$ is a concatenation of blocks whose middles are exactly the $\hat{\xi}$ -codes of the productions.

lemma *block_decomp*:

list_all2 ($\lambda b \ p. p \in \text{set } P \wedge (\exists Bs. snd \ p = Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs)$) *w ps* $\implies$
 $\exists bs. concat \ (map \ (\text{enc_h idx } S \ P) \ w) = concat \ (map \ blk \ bs)$
 $\wedge map \ (\lambda(x,y,z). y) \ bs = map \ (xihat \text{ idx } S) \ ps$
 $\wedge (\forall(x,y,z) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } x \subseteq Talph \wedge \text{set } z \subseteq Talph)$
proof (*induction w ps rule: list_all2_induct*)
case *Nil*
show *?case* **by** (*intro exI[of _ []] simp*)
next
case (*Cons b w' p ps'*)
from *Cons.hyps(1)* **obtain** *Bs* **where** *pin*: $p \in \text{set } P$ **and** *snd_p*: $snd \ p = Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs$ **by** *blast*
from *enc_h_block[OF pin snd_p]* **obtain** *x z* **where**
 $blk \ eq: \text{enc_h idx } S \ P \ b = blk \ (x, xihat \text{ idx } S \ p, z)$ **and**
 $xT: \text{set } x \subseteq Talph$ **and** $zT: \text{set } z \subseteq Talph$ **by** *blast*
from *Cons.IH* **obtain** *bs* **where**
 $bs_eq: concat \ (map \ (\text{enc_h idx } S \ P) \ w') = concat \ (map \ blk \ bs)$ **and**

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  bs_y: map (λ(x,y,z). y) bs = map (xihat idx S) ps' and
  bs_T: ∀ (x,y,z) ∈ set bs. set x ⊆ Talph ∧ set z ⊆ Talph by blast
let ?bs = (x, xihat idx S p, z) # bs
have concat (map (enc_h idx S P) (b # w')) = concat (map blk ?bs)
  by (simp add: blk_eq bs_eq)
moreover have map (λ(x,y,z). y) ?bs = map (xihat idx S) (p # ps') by (simp
add: bs_y)
moreover have ∀ (x,y,z) ∈ set ?bs. set x ⊆ Talph ∧ set z ⊆ Talph using xT zT
bs_T by auto
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

1.3.4 Inverting the stack machinery (for the backward direction)

The fragment $\text{frag } i = A1 A2^i A1$ determines i and the rest uniquely as a prefix.

```

lemma frag_append_inj:
  frag i @ xs = frag j @ ys ⟹ i = j ∧ xs = ys
unfolding frag_def by (auto simp add: append_Cons_eq_append_Cons)

```

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lemma stkenc_eq_Nil: stkenc cs = [] ⟹ cs = []
  by (cases cs) (auto simp: stkenc_def frag_def)

```

Inverse of bal_stk_popcode : a successful pop forces the stack to start with the matching fragment.

```

lemma bal_stk_popcode_inv:
  assumes bal_stk t (brks (popcode i)) = (s, []) shows t = frag i @ s
proof –
  from assms have A: bal_stk t (replicate 1 (Close A1) @ (replicate i (Close A2)
@ [Close A1])) = (s, [])
  by (simp add: popcode_def)
  from bal_stk_replicate_Close_inv[OF A] obtain t1 where
    t1: t = replicate 1 A1 @ t1 and
    B: bal_stk t1 (replicate i (Close A2) @ [Close A1]) = (s, []) by blast
  from bal_stk_replicate_Close_inv[OF B] obtain t2 where
    t2: t1 = replicate i A2 @ t2 and C: bal_stk t2 [Close A1] = (s, []) by blast
  have t2 = A1 # s
  proof (cases t2)
    case Nil thus ?thesis using C by simp
  next
    case (Cons c t3) thus ?thesis using C by (auto split: if_splits)
  qed
  with t1 t2 show t = frag i @ s by (simp add: frag_def)
qed

```

Inverse of bal_stk_xi : if running $\xi(p)$ on the encoded stack α consumes all input, then α 's top is $\text{fst } p$ (this uses injectivity of id_x) and the resulting stack is the encoding of Bs on top of the remaining stack.

lemma *bal_stk_xi_inv*:
assumes *inj*: *inj_on* *idx* *N* **and** *snd_p*: *snd* *p* = *Tm* *a* # *map* *Nt* *Bs*
and *fpN*: *fst* *p* ∈ *N* **and** *αN*: *set* *α* ⊆ *N*
and *run*: *bal_stk* (*stkenc* (*map idx α*)) (*brks* (*xi idx p*)) = (*s*, [])
shows ∃ *α'*. *α* = *fst* *p* # *α'* ∧ *s* = *stkenc* (*map idx* (*Bs* @ *α'*))
proof –
from *run snd_p* **have**
bal_stk (*stkenc* (*map idx α*))
(*brks* (*popcode* (*idx* (*fst p*)))) @ *brks* (*concat* (*map pushcode* (*rev* (*map idx* *Bs*)))) = (*s*, [])
by (*simp add: xi_eq*)
then obtain *s'* **where**
pop: *bal_stk* (*stkenc* (*map idx α*)) (*brks* (*popcode* (*idx* (*fst p*)))) = (*s'*, []) **and**
push: *bal_stk* *s'* (*brks* (*concat* (*map pushcode* (*rev* (*map idx* *Bs*)))) = (*s*, [])
by (*rule bal_stk_append_split*)
from *bal_stk_popcode_inv*[*OF pop*] **have** *stk_eq*: *stkenc* (*map idx α*) = *frag* (*idx* (*fst p*)) @ *s'*.
have *s_eq*: *s* = *stkenc* (*map idx Bs*) @ *s'*
using *bal_stk_pushes*[*of s' rev* (*map idx Bs*)] *push* **by** *simp*
have *α* ≠ []
proof
assume *α* = [] **with** *stk_eq* **show** *False* **by** (*simp add: frag_def stkenc_def*)
qed
then obtain *A'* *α'* **where** *αc*: *α* = *A'* # *α'* **by** (*cases α*) *auto*
with *stk_eq* **have** *frag* (*idx A'*) @ *stkenc* (*map idx α'*) = *frag* (*idx* (*fst p*)) @ *s'*
by (*simp add: stkenc_def*)
from *frag_append_inj*[*OF this*] **have** *iA*: *idx A'* = *idx* (*fst p*) **and** *seq'*: *stkenc* (*map idx α'*) = *s'*
by *auto*
from *αc αN* **have** *A' ∈ N* **by** *simp*
with *iA inj fpN* **have** *A' = fst p* **by** (*auto dest: inj_onD*)
with *αc* **have** *α = fst p* # *α'* **by** *simp*
moreover **have** *s* = *stkenc* (*map idx* (*Bs* @ *α'*))
using *s_eq seq'*[*symmetric*] **by** (*simp add: stkenc_def*)
ultimately show ?*thesis* **by** *blast*
qed

1.3.5 Parsing a block word back into productions (for the backward direction)

Two lists of *s*-terminated, *s*-internal-free blocks with equal concatenation are equal.

lemma *concat_block_align*:
concat xss = *concat yss* ⇒
(∀ *xs* ∈ *set* *xss*. ∃ *p*. *xs* = *p* @ [*s*] ∧ *s* ∉ *set* *p*) ⇒
(∀ *ys* ∈ *set* *yss*. ∃ *p*. *ys* = *p* @ [*s*] ∧ *s* ∉ *set* *p*) ⇒ *xss* = *yss*
proof (*induction xss arbitrary: yss*)
case Nil
thus ?*case* **by** (*cases yss*) *auto*

```

next
  case (Cons xs xss')
  from Cons.premis(2) obtain p1 where xs: xs = p1 @ [s] and p1: s ∉ set p1
by auto
  show ?case
  proof (cases yss)
    case Nil
    with Cons.premis(1) xs show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Cons ys yss')
    from Cons.premis(3) ⟨yss = ys # yss'⟩ obtain p2 where ys: ys = p2 @ [s]
and p2: s ∉ set p2
    by auto
    from Cons.premis(1) xs ys ⟨yss = ys # yss'⟩
    have p1 @ s # concat xss' = p2 @ s # concat yss' by simp
    from this p1 p2
    have p1 = p2 and concat xss' = concat yss' by (auto simp add: append_Cons_eq_append_Cons)
    have xss' = yss'
    using Cons.IH[OF ⟨concat xss' = concat yss'⟩] Cons.premis(2) Cons.premis(3)
    ⟨yss = ys # yss'⟩
    by auto
    with ⟨p1 = p2⟩ xs ys ⟨yss = ys # yss'⟩ show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

```

A c -free middle delimited by two cs inside a single- c -separated block body must be one of the fragments.

```

lemma cfrag_parse_gen:
  assumes c ∉ set y and fc:  $\bigwedge q. c \notin \text{set } (f\ q)$ 
  shows  $x @ c \# y @ c \# z = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda q. c \# f\ q) \text{ } qs) @ [c] \implies y \in \text{set } (\text{map } f\ qs)$ 
proof (induction qs arbitrary: x z)
  case Nil thus ?case by (cases x) auto
next
  case (Cons q qs')
  have rhs:  $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda q. c \# f\ q) (q \# qs')) @ [c]$ 
    =  $(c \# f\ q) @ (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda q. c \# f\ q) qs') @ [c])$  by simp
  let ?REST =  $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda q. c \# f\ q) qs') @ [c]$ 
  have restCc: ?REST =  $c \# \text{tl } ?REST$  by (cases qs') auto
  from Cons.premis rhs have eq:  $x @ c \# y @ c \# z = (c \# f\ q) @ ?REST$  by
simp
  show ?case
  proof (cases x)
    case Nil
    with eq have  $y @ c \# z = f\ q @ c \# \text{tl } ?REST$  using restCc by simp
    from this assms(1) fc have  $y = f\ q$  by (simp add: append_Cons_eq_append_Cons)
    thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Cons xa x')

```

```

with eq obtain t where
   $x' = f\ q\ @\ t \wedge t\ @\ (c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z) = ?REST \vee x' @ t = f\ q \wedge c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z = t\ @\ ?REST$ 
using append_eq_append_conv2[of  $x'\ c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z\ f\ q\ ?REST$ ] by auto
thus ?thesis
proof
  assume  $x' = f\ q\ @\ t \wedge t\ @\ (c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z) = ?REST$ 
  with Cons.IH show ?thesis by auto
next
  assume  $x' @ t = f\ q \wedge c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z = t\ @\ ?REST$ 
  hence fqt:  $f\ q = x' @ t$  and ceq:  $c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z = t\ @\ ?REST$  by auto
  have ct:  $c \notin \text{set } t$  using fqt fc[of q] by auto
  have  $t = []$  using ceq ct by (cases t) auto
  with ceq have  $[] @ c\ \# \ y\ @\ c\ \# \ z = ?REST$  by simp
  from Cons.IH[OF this] show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

Each block *enc_h idx S P a* ends in exactly one *d*.

```

lemma enc_h Dd:  $\exists p. \text{enc\_h idx } S\ P\ a = p\ @\ [Dd] \wedge Dd \notin \text{set } p$ 
using set_xihat unfolding enc_h_def Talph_def bracks_def by fastforce

```

Inverting one block: if *blk* (*x,y,z*) equals an encoded block *enc_h idx S P a* and the middle *y* is free of *c* (which holds for every block of an L_0 -witness), then *y* is the ξ -code of some production of *P* whose right-hand side starts with *a*.

```

lemma block_parse:
  assumes eq:  $\text{blk } (x,y,z) = \text{enc\_h idx } S\ P\ a$ 
  and yset:  $\text{set } y \subseteq \text{insert } c\ e\ \text{bracks}$ 
  shows  $\exists p. p \in \text{set } P \wedge (\exists Bs. \text{snd } p = Tm\ a\ \# \ \text{map } Nt\ Bs) \wedge y = \text{xihat idx } S\ p$ 
proof –
  let ?qs = filter ( $\lambda p. \exists Bs. \text{snd } p = Tm\ a\ \# \ \text{map } Nt\ Bs$ ) P
  have eq':  $x\ @\ Cc\ \# \ y\ @\ Cc\ \# \ z = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda p. Cc\ \# \ \text{xihat idx } S\ p))\ ?qs$ 
  @ [Cc]
  using eq by (simp add: blk_def enc_h_def)
  have ccy:  $Cc \notin \text{set } y$  using yset by (auto simp: bracks_def)
  have ccf:  $Cc \notin \text{set } (\text{xihat idx } S\ q)$  for q
  using set_xihat[of idx S q] by (auto simp: bracks_def)
  from cfrag_parse_gen[OF ccy ccf eq']
  show ?thesis by fastforce
qed

```

For a complete derivation read off from an L_0 -witness, the concatenation of the encoded middles is $\mathfrak{c}$ followed by the push of *S* and the ξ -codes. This is justified directly from the $\mathfrak{c}/D$ -conditions (the first production expands *S*, the later ones do not).

```

lemma concat_xihat_eqfst:

```

assumes $ne: ps \neq []$ **and** $fp0: fst (hd ps) = S$ **and** $tlS: \forall p \in set (tl ps). fst p \neq S$
shows $concat (map (xihat idx S) ps) = Ce \# pushcode (idx S) @ concat (map (xi idx) ps)$
using $assms fp0 tlS$ **by** $(auto simp: neq_Nil_conv xihat_def map_xihat_no_S)$

Inverting a whole block word: a list of blocks matching the letters of w (with c -free middles) yields a production list ps matching w , whose $\hat{\xi}$ -codes are the middles.

lemma $blocks_to_ps$:

$list_all2 (\lambda b a. blk b = enc_h idx S P a) bs w \implies$
 $(\forall (x,y,z) \in set bs. set y \subseteq insert Ce bracks) \implies$
 $\exists ps. list_all2 (\lambda a p. p \in set P \wedge (\exists Bs. snd p = Tm a \# map Nt Bs)) w ps$
 $\wedge map (\lambda (x,y,z). y) bs = map (xihat idx S) ps$

proof $(induction bs w rule: list_all2_induct)$

case Nil

show $?case$ **by** $(intro exI[of _ []]) auto$

next

case $(Cons b bs' a w')$

obtain $x y z$ **where** $b = (x,y,z)$ **by** $(cases b)$

with $Cons block_parse$ **show** $?case$ **by** $fastforce$

qed

1.4 Theorem 2.1

We fix a grammar in Greibach *standard form*: every production is $A \rightarrow a B_1 \dots B_m$ (a terminal followed by nonterminals) and the start symbol S occurs on no right-hand side. The nonterminals are indexed injectively by idx (only injectivity on $insert S (Nts (set P))$ matters; the specific index values, in particular $idx S$, are immaterial).

locale $greibach_std =$

fixes $P :: ('n, 't) prods$

and $S :: 'n$

and $idx :: 'n \Rightarrow nat$

assumes $std: \bigwedge A \alpha. (A, \alpha) \in set P \implies \exists a Bs. \alpha = Tm a \# map Nt Bs$

and $S_notin_rhs: \bigwedge A a Bs. (A, Tm a \# map Nt Bs) \in set P \implies S \notin set Bs$

and $idx_inj: inj_on idx (insert S (Nts (set P)))$

begin

$drives ps \alpha w \beta$: applying the production list ps as successive *leftmost* steps to the nonterminal stack α (top first) emits the terminal word w and reaches stack β . Each step expands the stack top by a standard-form production from P .

inductive $drives :: ('n, 't) prod list \Rightarrow 'n list \Rightarrow 't list \Rightarrow 'n list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$drives_Nil: drives [] \alpha [] \alpha$

$| drives_Cons: (A, Tm a \# map Nt Bs) \in set P \implies drives ps (Bs @ \alpha) w \beta \implies$
 $drives ((A, Tm a \# map Nt Bs) \# ps) (A \# \alpha) (a \# w) \beta$

Central invariant. Running the encoded ξ -brackets of ps through bal_stk , starting from the encoded stack α , ends at the encoded stack β . Each leftmost step is one application of bal_stk_xi : pop the top nonterminal, push the production's right-hand-side nonterminals.

```

lemma drives_bal_stk:
  drives ps  $\alpha$  w  $\beta \implies$ 
    bal_stk (stkenc (map idx  $\alpha$ )) (brks (concat (map (xi idx) ps))) = (stkenc (map
idx  $\beta$ ), [])
proof (induction rule: drives.induct)
  case (drives_Nil  $\alpha$ )
  show ?case by simp
next
  case (drives_Cons A a Bs ps  $\alpha$  w  $\beta$ )
  let ?p = (A, Tm a # map Nt Bs)
  show ?case using drives_Cons bal_stk_xi[of ?p a Bs idx stkenc (map idx  $\alpha$ )]
    by (simp add: stkenc_def bal_stk_append step)
qed

```

For a complete leftmost derivation (the stack $[S]$ is emptied), the bracket word after the leading $\mathfrak{c}$ (namely $pushcode (idx S)$ followed by the ξ -codes) is balanced, i.e. in D .

```

lemma drives_bal_complete:
  assumes drives ps [S] w []
  shows bal (brks (pushcode (idx S) @ concat (map (xi idx) ps)))
using drives_bal_stk[OF assms]
by (simp add: bal_stk_append bal_stk_pushcode stkenc_def bal_iff_bal_stk)

```

1.4.1 Bridge between *drives* and the grammar language *Lang*

Easy direction: a *drives* sequence is a leftmost derivation.

```

lemma drives_imp_derivels:
  drives ps  $\alpha$  w  $\beta \implies set P \vdash map Nt \alpha \Rightarrow_l^* map Tm w @ map Nt \beta$ 
proof (induction rule: drives.induct)
  case (drives_Nil  $\alpha$ )
  show ?case by simp
next
  case (drives_Cons A a Bs ps  $\alpha$  w  $\beta$ )
  have step: set P \vdash Nt A # map Nt  $\alpha \Rightarrow_l Tm a # map Nt (Bs @ \alpha)$ 
    using deriv.el.intros[OF drives_Cons.hyps(1), of [] map Nt  $\alpha$ ] by simp
  have set P \vdash Tm a # map Nt (Bs @ \alpha) \Rightarrow_l^* Tm a # (map Tm w @ map Nt \beta)
    using drives_Cons.IH by (simp add: derivels_Tm_Cons)
  with step have set P \vdash Nt A # map Nt  $\alpha \Rightarrow_l^* Tm a # (map Tm w @ map Nt$ 
\beta)
    by (rule converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp)
  thus ?case by simp
qed

```

Hard direction: a leftmost derivation to a terminal word yields a *drives* se-

quence. Induction on the number of leftmost steps. (We suppress *relpowp.simps* (2) so that the leftmost-step lemmas for $\Rightarrow l(\text{Suc } n)$ fire before the relation power is unfolded.)

lemma *deriveln_imp_drives*:

```

  set P ⊢ map Nt α ⇒l(n) map Tm w ⇒⇒ ∃ ps. drives ps α w []
proof (induction n arbitrary: α w)
  case 0
  hence map Nt α = map Tm w by simp
  hence α = [] ∧ w = [] by (cases α; cases w; auto)
  thus ?case using drives_Nil by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases α)
  case Nil
  with Suc.prem1 have set P ⊢ [] ⇒l(Suc n) map Tm w by simp
  hence False by (simp del: relpowp.simps(2))
  thus ?thesis ..
  next
  case (Cons A α')
  with Suc.prem1 have set P ⊢ Nt A # map Nt α' ⇒l(Suc n) map Tm w by
simp
  then obtain γ where γ: (A, γ) ∈ set P and der: set P ⊢ γ @ map Nt α'
⇒l(n) map Tm w
  by (auto simp: deriveln_Nt_Cons simp del: relpowp.simps(2))
  from std[OF γ] obtain a Bs where γeq: γ = Tm a # map Nt Bs by blast
  from der γeq have set P ⊢ Tm a # map Nt (Bs @ α') ⇒l(n) map Tm w by
simp
  then obtain w' where weq: map Tm w = Tm a # w' and der': set P ⊢ map
Nt (Bs @ α') ⇒l(n) w'
  by (auto simp: deriveln_Tm_Cons simp del: relpowp.simps(2))
  from weq obtain w'' where w_eq: w = a # w'' and w'_eq: w' = map Tm
w''
  by (cases w) auto
  from der' w'_eq have der'': set P ⊢ map Nt (Bs @ α') ⇒l(n) map Tm w'' by
simp
  from Suc.IH[OF der''] obtain ps where ps: drives ps (Bs @ α') w'' [] by blast
  have drives ((A, Tm a # map Nt Bs) # ps) (A # α') (a # w'') []
  using γ γeq ps by (auto intro: drives_Cons)
  thus ?thesis using Cons w_eq by auto
qed
qed

```

Combining both directions with the leftmost/standard derivation equivalence *deriveln_iff_drives*: membership in the grammar's language is exactly the existence of a *drives* sequence from $[S]$ to the empty stack.

lemma *drives_iff_Lang*:

$(\exists ps. \text{drives } ps [S] w []) \longleftrightarrow w \in \text{Lang } (set P) S$

```

proof
  assume  $\exists ps. \text{drives } ps \ [S] \ w \ []$ 
  with drives_imp_derives
  show  $w \in \text{Lang } (\text{set } P) \ S$  unfolding Lang_def
    using derives_iff_derives by fastforce
next
  assume  $w \in \text{Lang } (\text{set } P) \ S$ 
  hence  $\text{set } P \vdash [Nt \ S] \Rightarrow l * \text{map } Tm \ w$  by (simp add: Lang_def derives_iff_derives)
  thus  $\exists ps. \text{drives } ps \ [S] \ w \ []$ 
    using deriveln_imp_drives rtrancp_power by fastforce
qed

```

1.4.2 Block structure of the encoded word

Once S has left the stack it never returns (it is on no right-hand side), so no later production expands S .

```

lemma drives_no_S:
   $\text{drives } ps \ \alpha \ w \ \beta \implies S \notin \text{set } \alpha \implies (\forall p \in \text{set } ps. \text{fst } p \neq S)$ 
proof (induction rule: drives.induct)
  case (drives_Nil  $\alpha$ ) show ?case by simp
next
  case (drives_Cons  $A \ a \ Bs \ ps \ \alpha \ w \ \beta$ )
  show ?case using S_notin_rhs drives_Cons by auto
qed

```

The concatenation of the encoded middles of a complete derivation: only the first production (which expands S) contributes the $\mathfrak{c}$ marker and the initial push of S ; all later productions contribute pure ξ -codes.

```

lemma concat_xihat_eq:
  assumes  $\text{drives } ps \ [S] \ w \ []$ 
  shows  $\text{concat } (\text{map } (\text{xihat } idx \ S) \ ps) = Ce \ \# \ \text{pushcode } (idx \ S) \ @ \ \text{concat } (\text{map } (xi \ idx) \ ps)$ 
proof –
  from assms obtain  $a \ Bs \ ps' \ w'$  where
     $ps\_eq: ps = (S, Tm \ a \ \# \ \text{map } Nt \ Bs) \ \# \ ps'$ 
    and  $mem: (S, Tm \ a \ \# \ \text{map } Nt \ Bs) \in \text{set } P$ 
    and  $rest: \text{drives } ps' \ Bs \ w' \ []$ 
  by (auto elim: drives.cases)
  have  $S \notin \text{set } Bs$  using S_notin_rhs[OF mem] by simp
  with drives_no_S[OF rest] have  $\forall p \in \text{set } (tl \ ps). \text{fst } p \neq S$  by (simp add: ps_eq)
  from concat_xihat_eq_fst[OF _ _ this] show ?thesis by (simp add: ps_eq)
qed

```

1.4.3 Forward direction of Theorem 2.1

The terminal letters of w are matched, in order, by the productions of any *drives* sequence producing w .

lemma *drives_list_all2*:
drives ps α *w* $\beta \implies \text{list_all2 } (\lambda b p. p \in \text{set } P \wedge (\exists Bs. \text{snd } p = Tm\ b \# \text{map } Nt\ Bs))\ w\ ps$
by (*induction rule: drives.induct*) *auto*

If $w \in L(G)$ (witnessed by a complete *drives* sequence) then the encoded word $h(w)$ lies in L_0 : the blocks select the $\hat{\xi}$ -codes, whose concatenation is $\mathfrak{c}$ followed by a balanced ($\in D$) word.

lemma *forward*:
assumes *drv*: *drives ps* [*S*] *w* []
shows *concat* (*map* (*enc_h idx S P*) *w*) $\in L_0$
proof –
from *drv* **obtain** *a Bs ps' w'* **where**
ps_eq: *ps* = (*S*, *Tm a* # *map Nt Bs*) # *ps'*
and *mem*: (*S*, *Tm a* # *map Nt Bs*) $\in \text{set } P$
and *rest*: *drives ps' Bs w'* []
by (*auto elim: drives.cases*)
have *SnotBs*: *S* $\notin \text{set } Bs$ **using** *S_notin_rhs*[*OF mem*] **by** *simp*
have *noS*: $\forall p \in \text{set } ps'. \text{fst } p \neq S$ **using** *drives_no_S*[*OF rest*] *SnotBs* **by** *simp*
from *block_decomp*[*OF drives_list_all2*[*OF drv*]] **obtain** *bs* **where**
bw: *concat* (*map* (*enc_h idx S P*) *w*) = *concat* (*map blk bs*) **and**
by_eq: *map* ($\lambda(x,y,z). y$) *bs* = *map* (*xihat idx S*) *ps* **and**
bT: $\forall(x,y,z) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge \text{set } z \subseteq \text{Talph}$ **by** *blast*
have *bs_ne*: *bs* $\neq []$ **using** *by_eq ps_eq* **by** (*cases bs*) *auto*
let *?v* = *pushcode* (*idx S*) @ *concat* (*map* (*xi idx*) *ps*)
have *ys*: *concat* (*map* ($\lambda(x,y,z). y$) *bs*) = *Ce* # *?v*
using *by_eq concat_xihat_eq*[*OF drv*] **by** *simp*
have *vD*: *?v* $\in D$
proof –
have *bal* (*brks ?v*) **by** (*rule drives_bal_complete*[*OF drv*])
moreover **have** *set ?v* $\subseteq \text{bracks}$
unfolding *set_append* **using** *Un_least*[*OF set_pushcode*] *set_xi* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: D_def*)
qed
have *tl_y*: *map* ($\lambda(x,y,z). y$) (*tl bs*) = *map* (*xihat idx S*) *ps'*
proof –
have *map* ($\lambda(x,y,z). y$) *bs* = *map* (*xihat idx S*) ((*S*, *Tm a* # *map Nt Bs*) # *ps'*)
using *by_eq ps_eq* **by** *simp*
thus *?thesis* **by** (*cases bs*) *auto*
qed
have *key*: *set y* $\subseteq \text{bracks}$ **if** $(x,y,z) \in \text{set } (tl\ bs)$ **for** *x y z*
proof –
from *that* **have** *y* $\in \text{set } (map (\lambda(x,y,z). y) (tl\ bs))$ **by** *force*
then obtain *p* **where** *p*: *p* $\in \text{set } ps'$ **and** *yp*: *y* = *xihat idx S p* **using** *tl_y* **by** *auto*
have *fst p* $\neq S$ **using** *p noS* **by** *simp*
hence *y* = *xi idx p* **using** *yp* **by** (*simp add: xihat_def*)
thus *?thesis* **using** *set_xi* **by** *simp*

qed
have $tl_bracks: \forall (x,y,z) \in set \ (tl \ bs). \ set \ y \subseteq bracks$ **using** *key* **by** *fast*
have $exv: \exists v \in D. \ concat \ (map \ (\lambda(x,y,z). \ y) \ bs) = Ce \ \# \ v$ **using** *ys vD* **by** *blast*
have $concat \ (map \ blk \ bs) \in L0$
unfolding *L0_def* **using** *bs_ne bT tl_bracks exv* **by** *(auto intro!: exI[of _ bs])*
thus *?thesis* **using** *bw* **by** *simp*
qed

1.4.4 Backward direction of Theorem 2.1

Converse of the central invariant. If the encoded ξ -brackets of a production list ps (whose productions are standard-form and match the letters of w) run successfully on the encoded stack α (consuming everything, ending empty), then ps really is a leftmost derivation $drives \ ps \ \alpha \ w \ []$. Each step is inverted by $bal_stk_xi_inv$, which (using injectivity of idx) forces the production's left-hand side to be the current stack top.

lemma *drives_bal_stk_inv*:

$list_all2 \ (\lambda b \ p. \ p \in set \ P \wedge (\exists Bs. \ snd \ p = Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs)) \ w \ ps \implies$
 $set \ \alpha \subseteq insert \ S \ (Nts \ (set \ P)) \implies$
 $bal_stk \ (stkenc \ (map \ idx \ \alpha)) \ (brks \ (concat \ (map \ (xi \ idx) \ ps))) = ([], []) \implies$
 $drives \ ps \ \alpha \ w \ []$

proof (*induction w ps arbitrary: α rule: list_all2_induct*)

case (*Nil α*)

from *Nil.premis(2)* **have** $stkenc \ (map \ idx \ \alpha) = []$ **by** *simp*

hence $\alpha = []$ **using** *stkenc_eq_Nil* **by** *auto*

thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: drives.drives_Nil*)

next

case (*Cons b w' p ps' α*)

from *Cons.hyps(1)* **obtain** Bs **where** $pin: p \in set \ P$ **and** $snd_p: snd \ p = Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs$ **by** *blast*

have $fpN: fst \ p \in insert \ S \ (Nts \ (set \ P))$ **using** pin **by** (*force simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts Lhss_def*)

have $BsN: set \ Bs \subseteq insert \ S \ (Nts \ (set \ P))$

proof –

have $(fst \ p, Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs) = p$ **using** snd_p **by** (*cases p*) *auto*

with pin **have** $(fst \ p, Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs) \in set \ P$ **by** *simp*

hence $Nts_syms \ (Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs) \subseteq Rhs_Nts \ (set \ P)$ **by** (*auto simp: Rhs_Nts_def*)

moreover **have** $set \ Bs \subseteq Nts_syms \ (Tm \ b \ \# \ map \ Nt \ Bs)$ **by** (*auto simp: Nts_syms_def*)

ultimately **have** $set \ Bs \subseteq Rhs_Nts \ (set \ P)$ **by** *blast*

also **have** $Rhs_Nts \ (set \ P) \subseteq insert \ S \ (Nts \ (set \ P))$ **by** (*auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts*)

finally **show** *?thesis* .

qed

from *Cons.premis(1)* **have** $\alpha N: set \ \alpha \subseteq insert \ S \ (Nts \ (set \ P))$.

from *Cons.premis(2)* **have** $bal_stk \ (stkenc \ (map \ idx \ \alpha))$

$(brks \ (xi \ idx \ p) \ @ \ brks \ (concat \ (map \ (xi \ idx) \ ps')) = ([], [])$ **by** *simp*

then **obtain** s' **where**

$step: bal_stk (stkencl (map\ idx\ \alpha)) (brks\ (xi\ idx\ p)) = (s', \ [])$ **and**
 $rest: bal_stk\ s' (brks\ (concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps')) = (\[], \ [])$
by (rule $bal_stk_append_split$)
from $bal_stk_xi_inv[OF\ idx_inj\ snd_p\ fpN\ \alpha N\ step]$ **obtain** α' **where**
 $\alpha eq: \alpha = fst\ p \# \alpha'$ **and** $s' eq: s' = stkencl (map\ idx\ (Bs\ @\ \alpha'))$ **by** blast
from $\alpha eq\ \alpha N$ **have** $set\ \alpha' \subseteq insert\ S\ (Nts\ (set\ P))$ **by** auto
with BsN **have** $Bs\alpha N: set\ (Bs\ @\ \alpha') \subseteq insert\ S\ (Nts\ (set\ P))$ **by** auto
from $rest\ s' eq$ **have**
 $bal_stk (stkencl (map\ idx\ (Bs\ @\ \alpha')) (brks\ (concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps')) = (\[], \ [])$
 $\])$ **by** simp
from $Cons.IH[OF\ Bs\alpha N\ this]$ **have** $driv': drives\ ps' (Bs\ @\ \alpha')\ w'\ []$.
have $peq: p = (fst\ p, Tm\ b \# map\ Nt\ Bs)$ **using** snd_p **by** (cases p) auto
with pin **have** $memP: (fst\ p, Tm\ b \# map\ Nt\ Bs) \in set\ P$ **by** simp
from $drives_Cons[OF\ memP\ driv']$
have $drives\ ((fst\ p, Tm\ b \# map\ Nt\ Bs) \# ps') (fst\ p \# \alpha') (b \# w') []$.
thus ?case **using** $\alpha eq\ peq$ **by** simp
qed

Backward direction. If the encoded word $h(w)$ is a non-empty member of L_0 , parse its block structure back into a production list and run the converse central invariant to obtain a *drives* sequence (hence $w \in L(G)$). Block alignment uses that both *blk*- and *enc_h*-blocks end in exactly one *d*; each middle is *c*-free, so equals a $\hat{\xi}$ -code (*block_parse*); the $\mathfrak{c}/D$ -condition gives the balanced run feeding *drives_bal_stk_inv*.

lemma backward_drives:

assumes $inL0: concat\ (map\ (enc_h\ idx\ S\ P)\ w) \in L0$
and $ne: concat\ (map\ (enc_h\ idx\ S\ P)\ w) \neq []$
shows $\exists ps. drives\ ps\ [S]\ w\ []$

proof –

from $inL0\ ne$ **have** $\exists bs. concat\ (map\ (enc_h\ idx\ S\ P)\ w) = concat\ (map\ blk\ bs)$
 $\wedge bs \neq [] \wedge$

$(\forall (x,y,z) \in set\ bs. set\ x \subseteq Talph \wedge set\ z \subseteq Talph) \wedge$
 $(\forall (x,y,z) \in set\ (tl\ bs). set\ y \subseteq bracks) \wedge$
 $(\exists v \in D. concat\ (map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ bs) = Ce \# v)$

by (auto simp: $L0_def$)

then obtain bs **where**

$cc: concat\ (map\ (enc_h\ idx\ S\ P)\ w) = concat\ (map\ blk\ bs)$ **and**

$bs_ne0: bs \neq []$ **and**

$xzT: \forall (x,y,z) \in set\ bs. set\ x \subseteq Talph \wedge set\ z \subseteq Talph$ **and**

$tlb: \forall (x,y,z) \in set\ (tl\ bs). set\ y \subseteq bracks$ **and**

$cD: \exists v \in D. concat\ (map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ bs) = Ce \# v$

by blast

from cD **obtain** v **where** $vD: v \in D$ **and** $yv: concat\ (map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ bs) = Ce \# v$ **by** blast

— Every middle is *c*-free (it is part of the $\mathfrak{c}/D$ -word).

have $y_{sub_one}: set\ y \subseteq insert\ Ce\ bracks$ **if** $(x,y,z) \in set\ bs$ **for** $x\ y\ z$

proof –

from *that* **have** $y \in set\ (map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ bs)$ **by** force

hence $\text{set } y \subseteq \text{set } (\text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,z). y) bs))$ **by** *auto*
 also have $\dots = \text{insert } Ce \text{ (set } v)$ **using** *yv* **by** *simp*
 also have $\dots \subseteq \text{insert } Ce \text{ bracks}$ **using** *vD* **by** *(auto simp: D_def)*
 finally show *?thesis* .
qed
 have *ysub*: $\forall (x,y,z) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{insert } Ce \text{ bracks}$ **using** *ysub_one* **by** *fast*

— Each *blk*-block ends in exactly one *d*, just like each *enc_h*-block.
 have *blkDd*: $\exists p. b = p @ [Dd] \wedge Dd \notin \text{set } p$ **if** $b \in \text{set } (\text{map } blk \text{ } bs)$ **for** *b*
proof —
 from *that* obtain *t* where *tin*: $t \in \text{set } bs$ and *bt*: $b = blk \text{ } t$ **by** *auto*
 obtain $x \ y \ z$ where $t: t = (x,y,z)$ **by** *(cases t)*
 have $Dd \notin \text{set } (x @ Cc \# y @ Cc \# z)$
 using *ysub tin t xzT* **by** *(auto simp: Talph_def bracks_def)*
 moreover have $b = (x @ Cc \# y @ Cc \# z) @ [Dd]$ **using** *bt t* **by** *(simp add: blk_def)*
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *blast*
qed
 have *align*: $\text{map } blk \text{ } bs = \text{map } (enc_h \text{ } idx \text{ } S \text{ } P) \text{ } w$
proof *(rule concat_block_align)*
 show $\text{concat } (\text{map } blk \text{ } bs) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (enc_h \text{ } idx \text{ } S \text{ } P) \text{ } w)$ **using** *cc* **by** *simp*
 show $\forall xs \in \text{set } (\text{map } blk \text{ } bs). \exists p. xs = p @ [Dd] \wedge Dd \notin \text{set } p$ **using** *blkDd* **by** *blast*
 show $\forall ys \in \text{set } (\text{map } (enc_h \text{ } idx \text{ } S \text{ } P) \text{ } w). \exists p. ys = p @ [Dd] \wedge Dd \notin \text{set } p$
 using *enc_h_Dd* **by** *auto*
qed

— Recover a matching production list *ps* whose $\hat{\xi}$ -codes are the middles.
 have *len*: $\text{length } bs = \text{length } w$ **using** *align* **by** *(metis length_map)*
 have *la2blk*: $\text{list_all2 } (\lambda b \ a. blk \ b = enc_h \text{ } idx \text{ } S \text{ } P \text{ } a) \text{ } bs \text{ } w$
proof *(rule list_all2_all_nthI[OF len])*
 fix *n* assume $n < \text{length } bs$
 thus $blk \text{ } (bs ! n) = enc_h \text{ } idx \text{ } S \text{ } P \text{ } (w ! n)$ **using** *align len* **by** *(metis nth_map)*
qed
 from *blocks_to_ps[OF la2blk ysub]* obtain *ps* where
la2match: $\text{list_all2 } (\lambda a \ p. p \in \text{set } P \wedge (\exists Bs. \text{snd } p = Tm \text{ } a \# \text{map } Nt \text{ } Bs)) \text{ } w$
ps and
yyps: $\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,z). y) \text{ } bs = \text{map } (xihat \text{ } idx \text{ } S) \text{ } ps$ **by** *blast*

have *xihatps*: $\text{concat } (\text{map } (xihat \text{ } idx \text{ } S) \text{ } ps) = Ce \# v$
proof —
 have $\text{concat } (\text{map } (xihat \text{ } idx \text{ } S) \text{ } ps) = \text{concat } (\text{map } (\lambda(x,y,z). y) \text{ } bs)$ **using** *yyps*
by *simp*
 thus *?thesis* **using** *yv* **by** *simp*
qed

— *w* (hence *ps*) is non-empty.
 have *w_ne*: $w \neq []$ **using** *ne* **by** *auto*
 have *ps_ne*: $ps \neq []$ **using** *la2match w_ne* **by** *(cases w; cases ps) auto*

obtain $p0\ ps'$ **where** $psc: ps = p0 \# ps'$ **using** ps_ne **by** $(cases\ ps)\ auto$

— The first production expands S (its code begins with $\mathfrak{c}$).

have $fp0: fst\ p0 = S$

proof $(rule\ ccontr)$

assume $ne0: fst\ p0 \neq S$

have $h: hd\ (xihat\ idx\ S\ p0) = Aa\ (Close\ A1)$ **using** $ne0$ **by** $(simp\ add: xihat_def\ xi_def\ popcode_def)$

have $nemp: xihat\ idx\ S\ p0 \neq []$ **using** $ne0$ **by** $(simp\ add: xihat_def\ xi_def\ popcode_def)$

have $concat\ (map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps) = xihat\ idx\ S\ p0 @ concat\ (map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps')$

using psc **by** $simp$

hence $hd\ (concat\ (map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps)) = Aa\ (Close\ A1)$ **using** $h\ nemp$ **by** $(simp\ add: hd_append)$

with $xihatps$ **show** $False$ **by** $simp$

qed

have $hdps: fst\ (hd\ ps) = S$ **using** $fp0\ psc$ **by** $simp$

— No later production expands S (their middles are bracket-only).

have $tlmap: map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ (tl\ bs) = map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps'$

by $(simp\ add: map_tl\ psc\ yps)$

have $tlS: fst\ p \neq S$ **if** $asm: p \in set\ ps'$ **for** p

proof —

from asm **have** $xihat\ idx\ S\ p \in set\ (map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps')$ **by** $simp$

also **have** $set\ (map\ (xihat\ idx\ S)\ ps') = set\ (map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ (tl\ bs))$

using $tlmap$ **by** $simp$

finally **have** $xihat\ idx\ S\ p \in set\ (map\ (\lambda(x,y,z). y)\ (tl\ bs))$.

then **obtain** $x\ y\ z$ **where** $bin: (x,y,z) \in set\ (tl\ bs)$ **and** $yeq: xihat\ idx\ S\ p = y$

by $auto$

have $set\ y \subseteq bracks$ **using** $tlb\ bin$ **by** $auto$

hence $Ce \notin set\ (xihat\ idx\ S\ p)$ **using** yeq **by** $(auto\ simp: bracks_def)$

thus $fst\ p \neq S$ **by** $(auto\ simp: xihat_def)$

qed

have $tlps: \forall p \in set\ (tl\ ps). fst\ p \neq S$ **using** $tlS\ psc$ **by** $simp$

— Assemble the balanced run and invoke the converse central invariant.

have $Ce \# v = Ce \# pushcode\ (idx\ S) @ concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps)$

using $xihatps\ concat_xihat_eq_fst[OF\ ps_ne\ hdps\ tlps]$ **by** $simp$

hence $v_eq: v = pushcode\ (idx\ S) @ concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps)$ **by** $simp$

have $bal_stk\ []\ (brks\ v) = ([], [])$

using vD **by** $(simp\ add: D_def\ bal_iff_bal_stk)$

hence $bal_stk\ []\ (brks\ (pushcode\ (idx\ S) @ brks\ (concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps)))) = ([], [])$

by $(simp\ add: v_eq)$

hence $bal_stk\ (frag\ (idx\ S))\ (brks\ (concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps))) = ([], [])$

by $(simp\ add: bal_stk_append\ bal_stk_pushcode)$

hence $run: bal_stk\ (stkenc\ (map\ idx\ [S]))\ (brks\ (concat\ (map\ (xi\ idx)\ ps))) = ([], [])$

```

    by (simp add: stkenc_def)
  have set [S]  $\subseteq$  insert S (Nts (set P)) by simp
  from drives_bal_stk_inv[OF la2match this run] show ?thesis ..
qed

```

1.4.5 The core of Theorem 2.1

For a Greibach-standard-form grammar, the language minus the empty word is exactly the inverse image under the encoding homomorphism enc_h of $L_0 - \{\varepsilon\}$.

```

lemma core: Lang (set P) S - {} = inv_hom (enc_h idx S P) (L0 - {})
proof (rule set_eqI)
  fix w
  show (w  $\in$  Lang (set P) S - {}) = (w  $\in$  inv_hom (enc_h idx S P) (L0 - {}))
  proof
    assume w  $\in$  Lang (set P) S - {}
    hence wL: w  $\in$  Lang (set P) S and wne: w  $\neq$  [] by auto
    from wL obtain ps where drives ps [S] w [] using drives_iff_Lang by blast
    hence inL0: concat (map (enc_h idx S P) w)  $\in$  L0 by (rule forward)
    have concat (map (enc_h idx S P) w)  $\neq$  []
    proof -
      from wne obtain a w' where wc: w = a # w' by (cases w) auto
      obtain p where ep: enc_h idx S P a = p @ [Dd] using enc_h_Dd[of idx S
P a] by blast
      show ?thesis by (simp add: wc ep)
    qed
    with inL0 show w  $\in$  inv_hom (enc_h idx S P) (L0 - {}) by (simp add:
inv_hom_def)
  next
    assume w  $\in$  inv_hom (enc_h idx S P) (L0 - {})
    hence inL0: concat (map (enc_h idx S P) w)  $\in$  L0
    and ne: concat (map (enc_h idx S P) w)  $\neq$  [] by (auto simp: inv_hom_def)
    from backward_drives[OF inL0 ne] obtain ps where drives ps [S] w [] by
blast
    hence w  $\in$  Lang (set P) S using drives_iff_Lang by blast
    moreover have w  $\neq$  [] using ne by auto
    ultimately show w  $\in$  Lang (set P) S - {} by simp
  qed
qed
end

```

The locale-free form of *greibach_std.core*: for *any* production list P in Greibach standard form (every right-hand side a terminal followed by nonterminals, the start symbol S on no right-hand side) together with an injective index idx , the language with the empty word removed is exactly the inverse image of $L_0 - \{\varepsilon\}$ under the concrete encoding homomorphism $enc_h\ idx\ S\ P$.

This is the full content of Greibach's construction; the general *Greibach_2_1* below would follow by reducing an arbitrary grammar to this form.

theorem *Greibach_2_1_std*:

fixes $P :: ('n, 't) \text{ prods}$ **and** $S :: 'n$ **and** $idx :: 'n \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
assumes $\bigwedge A \alpha. (A, \alpha) \in \text{set } P \implies \exists a Bs. \alpha = \text{Tm } a \# \text{map } \text{Nt } Bs$
and $\bigwedge A a Bs. (A, \text{Tm } a \# \text{map } \text{Nt } Bs) \in \text{set } P \implies S \notin \text{set } Bs$
and $\text{inj_on } idx (\text{insert } S (\text{Nts } (\text{set } P)))$
shows $\text{Lang } (\text{set } P) S - \{\emptyset\} = \text{inv_hom } (\text{enc_h } idx S P) (L0 - \{\emptyset\})$

proof –

interpret *greibach_std* $P S idx$ **using** *assms* **by** *unfold_locales*
show *?thesis* **by** (*rule core*)

qed

1.4.6 Reduction of an arbitrary grammar to the standard form

Adding a fresh start symbol A' (not occurring in R) that copies all productions of A preserves the language and makes A' occur on no right-hand side. This is the standard “new start symbol” trick, needed to meet the *greibach_std* side condition S_notin_rhs .

lemma *Lang_fresh_start*:

assumes $A' \notin \text{Nts } R$
shows $\text{Lang } (R \cup \{(A', \gamma) \mid \gamma. (A, \gamma) \in R\}) A' = \text{Lang } R A$

proof –

let $?N = \{(A', \gamma) \mid \gamma. (A, \gamma) \in R\}$
have *notinL*: $A' \notin \text{Lhss } R$ **and** *notinR*: $A' \notin \text{Rhs_Nts } R$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts*)
have *lhssN*: $\text{Lhss } ?N \subseteq \{A'\}$ **by** (*auto simp: Lhss_def*)
have *disj*: $\text{Rhs_Nts } R \cap \text{Lhss } ?N = \{\}$ **using** *lhssN notinR* **by** *auto*
have *rhs_sub*: $A' \notin \text{Nts_syms } \gamma$ **if** $(A, \gamma) \in R$ **for** γ
using *notinR that* **by** (*auto simp: Rhs_Nts_def*)
show *?thesis*

proof

show $\text{Lang } (R \cup ?N) A' \subseteq \text{Lang } R A$

proof

fix w **assume** $w \in \text{Lang } (R \cup ?N) A'$
then have *der*: $R \cup ?N \vdash [\text{Nt } A'] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } \text{Tm } w$ **by** (*simp add: Lang_def*)
from *derives_Nt_map_TmD[OF der]* **obtain** γ
where γR : $(A', \gamma) \in R \cup ?N$ **and** d : $R \cup ?N \vdash \gamma \Rightarrow^* \text{map } \text{Tm } w$ **by** *blast*
from γR *notinL* **have** $(A', \gamma) \in ?N$ **by** (*auto simp: Lhss_def*)
then have $A\gamma R$: $(A, \gamma) \in R$ **by** *auto*
hence $A' \notin \text{Nts_syms } \gamma$ **by** (*rule rhs_sub*)
with *lhssN* **have** $\text{Nts_syms } \gamma \cap \text{Lhss } ?N = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
from *derives_disj_Un_iff[OF disj this]* d **have** dR : $R \vdash \gamma \Rightarrow^* \text{map } \text{Tm } w$

by *simp*

have $R \vdash [\text{Nt } A] \Rightarrow \gamma$ **using** $A\gamma R$ **by** (*simp add: derive_singleton*)

from *this dR* **have** $R \vdash [\text{Nt } A] \Rightarrow^* \text{map } \text{Tm } w$ **by** (*rule converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp*)

then show $w \in \text{Lang } R A$ **by** (*simp add: Lang_def*)

qed

```

next
show  $Lang\ R\ A \subseteq Lang\ (R \cup ?N)\ A'$ 
proof
  fix  $w$  assume  $w \in Lang\ R\ A$ 
  then have  $der: R \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$  by (simp add: Lang_def)
  from derives_Nt_map_TmD[OF der] obtain  $\gamma$ 
    where  $A\gamma R: (A, \gamma) \in R$  and  $d: R \vdash \gamma \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$  by blast
  from  $A\gamma R$  have  $(A', \gamma) \in R \cup ?N$  by auto
  then have  $R \cup ?N \vdash [Nt\ A'] \Rightarrow \gamma$  by (simp add: derive_singleton)
  moreover from  $d$  have  $R \cup ?N \vdash \gamma \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$  by (meson Un_upper1
derives_mono)
  ultimately have  $R \cup ?N \vdash [Nt\ A'] \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$  by (rule converse_rtranclp_into_rtranclp)
  then show  $w \in Lang\ (R \cup ?N)\ A'$  by (simp add: Lang_def)
qed
qed
qed

```

A nonterminal with no productions generates the empty language; and a non-empty member of L_0 always contains the separator d . Both are needed to handle the degenerate case where the start symbol does not occur in the grammar.

lemma $L0_Dd: x \in L0 \implies x \neq [] \implies Dd \in set\ x$

proof –

```

  assume  $x \in L0\ x \neq []$ 
  then obtain  $bs$  where  $x = concat\ (map\ blk\ bs)$  and  $ne: bs \neq []$  by (auto
simp: L0_def)
  from ne obtain  $b\ bs'$  where  $bbs: bs = b \# bs'$  by (cases bs) auto
  obtain  $x1\ y1\ z1$  where  $b = (x1, y1, z1)$  by (cases b)
  hence  $Dd \in set\ (blk\ b)$  by (simp add: blk_def)
  with  $x\ bbs$  show  $Dd \in set\ x$  by simp
qed

```

lemma $inv_hom_Cc_empty: inv_hom\ (\lambda_.\ [Cc])\ (L0 - \{[]\}) = \{\}$

proof –

```

  have  $concat\ (map\ (\lambda\_.\ [Cc])\ w) \notin L0 - \{[]\}$  for  $w :: 'a\ list$ 
  proof
    assume  $concat\ (map\ (\lambda\_.\ [Cc])\ w) \in L0 - \{[]\}$ 
    hence A:  $concat\ (map\ (\lambda\_.\ [Cc])\ w) \in L0$  and B:  $concat\ (map\ (\lambda\_.\ [Cc])\ w) \neq []$  by auto
    from L0_Dd[OF A B] have  $Dd \in set\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda\_.\ [Cc])\ w))$  .
    moreover have  $set\ (concat\ (map\ (\lambda\_.\ [Cc])\ w)) \subseteq \{Cc\}$  by auto
    ultimately show False by auto
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: inv_hom_def)
qed

```

1.4.7 Theorem 2.1 for grammars with a fresh-symbol supply

The construction proper, for a nonterminal type with a fresh-symbol supply (sort *fresh0*, as required by *gnf_of*): the language minus ε is the inverse homomorphic image of the one fixed hardest language $L_0 - \{\varepsilon\}$. The grammar is put into Greibach standard form by *gnf_of* together with a fresh start symbol; the (finitely many) nonterminals of the resulting grammar are then indexed injectively into *nat* by *finite_imp_inj_to_nat_seg* that injection is exactly the index *idx* the encoding *enc_h* requires (no countability needed). The general *Greibach_2_1* below lifts this to an arbitrary nonterminal type by renaming.

```

theorem Greibach_2_1_fresh0:
  fixes P :: ('n::fresh0,'t) Prods
  assumes finP: finite P
  shows  $\exists h::t \Rightarrow t0 \text{ list. } \text{Lang } P \ S - \{\varepsilon\} = \text{inv\_hom } h \ (L0 - \{\varepsilon\})$ 
proof (cases S  $\in$  Nts P)
  case False
  hence S  $\notin$  Lhss P by (simp add: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts)
  hence Lang P S = {} by (rule Lang_empty_if_notin_Lhss)
  hence Lang P S - {} = inv_hom ( $\lambda\_.$  [Cc]) (L0 - {}) by (simp add:
inv_hom_Cc_empty)
  thus ?thesis by blast
next
  case True
  obtain ps where psP: set ps = P using finP finite_list by blast
  have Snts: S  $\in$  set (nts ps) using True psP by (simp add: set_nts)
  define Pg where Pg = set (gnf_of ps)
  — gnf_of produces a grammar in full Greibach normal form, preserving the
language (minus  $\varepsilon$ ).
  have GNF_Pg:  $\exists a \ Bs. \alpha = Tm \ a \ \# \ \text{map } Nt \ Bs$  if (A,  $\alpha$ )  $\in$  Pg for A  $\alpha$ 
  using gnf_gnf_of[of ps] that by (auto simp: Pg_def GNF_def)
  have LangPg: Lang Pg S = Lang P S - {}
  using lang_gnf_of[OF Snts] psP by (simp add: Pg_def)
  — A fresh start symbol S0 copying S's productions: meets S_notin_rhs, keeps
the language.
  have finPg: finite (Nts Pg) by (simp add: Pg_def finite_Nts)
  define S0 where S0 = fresh (Nts Pg) S
  have S0_fresh: S0  $\notin$  Nts Pg unfolding S0_def using finPg by (rule fresh_notIn)
  define R where R = Pg  $\cup$  {(S0,  $\gamma$ ) |  $\gamma.$  (S,  $\gamma$ )  $\in$  Pg}
  have LangR: Lang R S0 = Lang P S - {}
  using Lang_fresh_start[OF S0_fresh, of S] LangPg by (simp add: R_def)
  have GNF_R:  $\exists a \ Bs. \alpha = Tm \ a \ \# \ \text{map } Nt \ Bs$  if (A,  $\alpha$ )  $\in$  R for A  $\alpha$ 
  using that GNF_Pg by (auto simp: R_def)
  have S0  $\notin$  Rhs_Nts Pg using S0_fresh by (simp add: Nts_Lhss_Rhs_Nts)
  moreover have Rhs_Nts {(S0,  $\gamma$ ) |  $\gamma.$  (S,  $\gamma$ )  $\in$  Pg}  $\subseteq$  Rhs_Nts Pg by (auto
simp: Rhs_Nts_def)
  ultimately have notinRhsR: S0  $\notin$  Rhs_Nts R by (auto simp: R_def Rhs_Nts_def)
  have Snr: S0  $\notin$  set Bs if (A,  $Tm \ a \ \# \ \text{map } Nt \ Bs$ )  $\in$  R for A a Bs

```

```

    using notinRhsR that by(auto simp: Nts_syms_def Rhs_Nts_def)
  —  $R$  is finite; pick a list representation  $qs$ .
  have finR: finite R
  proof —
    have  $\{(S0, \gamma) \mid \gamma. (S, \gamma) \in Pg\} \subseteq (\lambda\gamma. (S0, \gamma)) \text{ ‘ } (snd \text{ ‘ } Pg)$  by force
    moreover have finite  $((\lambda\gamma. (S0, \gamma)) \text{ ‘ } (snd \text{ ‘ } Pg))$  by (simp add: Pg_def)
    ultimately have finite  $\{(S0, \gamma) \mid \gamma. (S, \gamma) \in Pg\}$  by (rule finite_subset)
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: R_def Pg_def)
  qed
  obtain qs where qsR: set qs = R using finR finite_list by blast
  have std_qs:  $(A, \alpha) \in set\ qs \implies \exists a\ Bs. \alpha = Tm\ a \ \# \ map\ Nt\ Bs$  for  $A\ \alpha$ 
    using GNF_R[of A  $\alpha$ ] by (simp add: qsR)
  have Snr_qs:  $(A, Tm\ a \ \# \ map\ Nt\ Bs) \in set\ qs \implies S0 \notin set\ Bs$  for  $A\ a\ Bs$ 
    using Snr[of A a Bs] by (simp add: qsR)
  — Index the (finite) nonterminals of the standard-form grammar injectively into
  nat; this index is exactly the  $idx$  the encoding requires.
  have finite (insert S0 (Nts (set qs))) using finR qsR by (simp add: finite_Nts)
  from finite_imp_inj_to_nat_seg[OF this] obtain idx :: 'n  $\Rightarrow$  nat
    where idxinj: inj_on idx (insert S0 (Nts (set qs))) by blast
  have key:  $Lang\ (set\ qs)\ S0 - \{\}\ = inv\_hom\ (enc\_h\ idx\ S0\ qs)\ (L0 - \{\})$ 
    by (rule Greibach_2_1_std[OF std_qs Snr_qs idxinj])
  have  $Lang\ (set\ qs)\ S0 = Lang\ P\ S - \{\}$  using qsR LangR by simp
  hence  $Lang\ (set\ qs)\ S0 - \{\} = Lang\ P\ S - \{\}$  by auto
  with key have  $Lang\ P\ S - \{\} = inv\_hom\ (enc\_h\ idx\ S0\ qs)\ (L0 - \{\})$  by
  simp
  thus ?thesis by blast
  qed

```

1.4.8 Theorem 2.1 in full generality

Greibach’s Theorem 2.1 for an *arbitrary* finite grammar, over *any* nonterminal type: every context-free language, minus ε , is the inverse homomorphic image of the one fixed hardest language $L_0 - \{\varepsilon\}$. Since P is finite, its (finitely many) nonterminals can be renamed injectively into nat by *finite_imp_inj_to_nat_seg*; the renamed grammar is over nat , which has a fresh-symbol supply, so *Greibach_2_1_fresh0* applies, and the renaming preserves the language by *Lang_rename_Prods*.

```

theorem Greibach_2_1:
  fixes P :: ('n,'t) Prods
  assumes finP: finite P
  shows  $\exists h :: 't \Rightarrow t0\ list. Lang\ P\ S - \{\} = inv\_hom\ h\ (L0 - \{\})$ 
  proof —
    have finNts: finite (Nts P  $\cup$  {S}) using finP by (simp add: finite_Nts)
    from finite_imp_inj_to_nat_seg[OF finNts] obtain f :: 'n  $\Rightarrow$  nat
      where f: inj_on f (Nts P  $\cup$  {S}) by blast
    have finite (rename_Prods f P) using finP by simp
    from Greibach_2_1_fresh0[OF this, of f S] obtain h :: 't  $\Rightarrow$  t0 list
      where  $Lang\ (rename\_Prods\ f\ P)\ (f\ S) - \{\} = inv\_hom\ h\ (L0 - \{\})$  by

```

blast
moreover have $\text{Lang } (\text{rename_Prods } f P) (f S) = \text{Lang } P S$ **using** f **by** ($\text{rule } \text{Lang_rename_Prods}$)
ultimately have $\text{Lang } P S - \{\epsilon\} = \text{inv_hom } h (L_0 - \{\epsilon\})$ **by** simp
thus $?thesis$ **by** blast
qed

The same statement at the level of languages: every context-free language, minus ϵ , is the inverse homomorphic image of $L_0 - \{\epsilon\}$. Together with $\text{CFL_}L_0$ below (L_0 is itself context-free) this is the precise sense in which L_0 is a *hardest* context-free language.

corollary Greibach_2_1_CFL :

assumes $\text{CFL_TYPE}(n) L$
shows $\exists h. L - \{\epsilon\} = \text{inv_hom } h (L_0 - \{\epsilon\})$

proof –

from assms **obtain** P **and** $S :: n$ **where** $L: L = \text{Lang } P S$ **and** $\text{finP}: \text{finite } P$
by ($\text{auto simp: CFL_def}$)
from $\text{Greibach_2_1}[OF \text{ finP, of } S]$ **show** $?thesis$ **unfolding** L **by** blast
qed

1.5 L_0 is context-free

This property is left implicit in Greibach’s paper.

1.5.1 A grammar for L_0

abbreviation (input) $oA1 \equiv Aa$ ($\text{Open } A1$)

abbreviation (input) $cA1 \equiv Aa$ ($\text{Close } A1$)

abbreviation (input) $oA2 \equiv Aa$ ($\text{Open } A2$)

abbreviation (input) $cA2 \equiv Aa$ ($\text{Close } A2$)

datatype $N = NZ \mid NF \mid NM$

definition $G :: (N, t0) \text{ Prods}$ **where**

$G = \{(NZ, []),$
 $(NZ, [Nt NF, Tm Cc, Tm Ce, Nt NM, Tm Cc, Nt NF, Tm Dd]),$
 $(NF, []),$
 $(NM, []),$
 $(NM, [Nt NM, Nt NM]),$
 $(NM, [Tm oA1, Nt NM, Tm cA1]),$
 $(NM, [Tm oA2, Nt NM, Tm cA2]),$
 $(NM, [Tm Cc, Nt NF, Tm Dd, Nt NF, Tm Cc])\}$
 $\cup \{(NF, [Tm t, Nt NF]) \mid t. t \in \text{Talph}\}$

lemma bracks_eq : $\text{bracks} = \{oA1, cA1, oA2, cA2\}$
using $t0_A.\text{exhaust}$ **by** ($\text{auto simp: bracks_def}$)

lemma finite_Talph : finite Talph

by (*simp add: Talph_def bracks_eq*)

lemma *finite_G*: *finite G*
using *finite_Talph* **by** (*simp add: G_def full_SetCompr_eq*)

1.5.2 The free language T^* generated by NF ($\supseteq$ direction)

lemma *Talph_sub_Lang_NF*:
set w $\subseteq$ Talph $\implies w \in \text{Lang } G \text{ NF}$
proof (*induction w*)
case *Nil*
thus *?case* **using** *Lang_I[of NF [] G []]* **by** (*simp add: G_def*)
next
case (*Cons t w'*)
hence *t: t $\in$ Talph and w': w' $\in$ Lang G NF* **by** *auto*
have *prod: (NF, [Tm t, Nt NF]) $\in$ G* **using** *t* **by** (*auto simp: G_def*)
have *t # w' $\in$ inst_syms (Lang G) [Tm t, Nt NF]* **using** *w'* **by** (*auto simp: conc_def*)
thus *?case* **using** *Lang_I[OF prod]* **by** *blast*
qed

1.5.3 The “middle” language generated by NM

inductive *mbal* :: *t0 list $\Rightarrow$ bool* **where**
mbal_Nil: *mbal []*
mbal_app: *mbal w $\implies$ mbal w' $\implies$ mbal (w @ w')*
mbal_wrap: *mbal w $\implies$ mbal (Aa (Open a) # w @ [Aa (Close a)])*
mbal_gap: *set z $\subseteq$ Talph $\implies$ set x $\subseteq$ Talph $\implies$ mbal (Cc # z @ Dd # x @ [Cc])*

lemma *mbal_imp_Lang_NM*: *mbal w $\implies w \in \text{Lang } G \text{ NM}$*
proof (*induction rule: mbal.induct*)
case *mbal_Nil*
have (*NM, []*) $\in G$ **by** (*simp add: G_def*)
thus *?case* **using** *Lang_I[of NM [] G []]* **by** *simp*
next
case (*mbal_app w w'*)
have *prod: (NM, [Nt NM, Nt NM]) $\in$ G* **by** (*simp add: G_def*)
have *w @ w' $\in$ inst_syms (Lang G) [Nt NM, Nt NM]*
using *mbal_app.IH* **by** (*auto simp: conc_def*)
thus *?case* **using** *Lang_I[OF prod]* **by** *blast*
next
case (*mbal_wrap w a*)
show *?case*
proof (*cases a*)
case *A1*
have *prod: (NM, [Tm oA1, Nt NM, Tm cA1]) $\in$ G* **by** (*simp add: G_def*)
have *Aa (Open a) # w @ [Aa (Close a)] $\in$ inst_syms (Lang G) [Tm oA1, Nt NM, Tm cA1]*
using *mbal_wrap.IH A1* **by** (*auto simp: conc_def*)

```

    thus ?thesis using Lang_I[OF prod] by blast
next
  case A2
  have prod: (NM, [Tm oA2, Nt NM, Tm cA2]) ∈ G by (simp add: G_def)
  have Aa (Open a) # w @ [Aa (Close a)] ∈ inst_syms (Lang G) [Tm oA2, Nt
NM, Tm cA2]
    using mbal_wrap.IH A2 by (auto simp: conc_def)
  thus ?thesis using Lang_I[OF prod] by blast
qed
next
  case (mbal_gap z x)
  have prod: (NM, [Tm Cc, Nt NF, Tm Dd, Nt NF, Tm Cc]) ∈ G by (simp add:
G_def)
  have Cc # z @ Dd # x @ [Cc] ∈ inst_syms (Lang G) [Tm Cc, Nt NF, Tm Dd,
Nt NF, Tm Cc]
    using Talph_sub_Lang_NF[OF mbal_gap.hyps(1)] Talph_sub_Lang_NF[OF
mbal_gap.hyps(2)]
    by (auto simp: conc_def)
  thus ?case using Lang_I[OF prod] by blast
qed

```

1.5.4 Gaps and the interleaving of bracket blocks with gaps

definition *Gap* :: *t0 list set* **where**

$$Gap = \{Cc \# z @ Dd \# x @ [Cc] \mid x z. \text{set } z \subseteq Talph \wedge \text{set } x \subseteq Talph\}$$

lemma *GapI*: *set z* ⊆ *Talph* ⇒ *set x* ⊆ *Talph* ⇒ *Cc* # *z* @ *Dd* # *x* @ [*Cc*] ∈ *Gap*

by (auto simp: *Gap_def*)

fun *interl* :: '*a list list* ⇒ '*a list list* ⇒ '*a list* **where**

```

  interl [] _ = []
| interl (y#ys) [] = y @ interl ys []
| interl (y#ys) (g#gs) = y @ g @ interl ys gs

```

lemma *interl_merge*:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{length } ya &= \text{length } gs1 \implies \\
\text{interl } (ya @ [yl]) \text{ } gs1 @ \text{interl } (yr \# ys2) \text{ } gs2 \\
&= \text{interl } (ya @ (yl @ yr) \# ys2) \text{ } (gs1 @ gs2)
\end{aligned}$$

proof (induction *ya* arbitrary: *gs1*)

case *Nil*

thus ?case **by** (cases *gs2*) auto

next

case (Cons *a ya'*)

then obtain *g gs1'* **where** *gs1* = *g* # *gs1'* **by** (cases *gs1*) auto

with Cons **show** ?case **by** auto

qed

Ymid W: *W* is a sequence of bracket blocks separated by gaps, whose concatenation is balanced.

definition $Ymid :: t0\ list \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$Ymid\ W \longleftrightarrow (\exists\ ys\ gs.\ W = interl\ ys\ gs \wedge length\ ys = Suc\ (length\ gs) \wedge$
 $(\forall\ g \in set\ gs.\ g \in Gap) \wedge (\forall\ y \in set\ ys.\ set\ y \subseteq bracks) \wedge$
 $bal\ (map\ brk\ (concat\ ys)))$

lemma $Ymid_Nil$: $Ymid\ []$

unfolding $Ymid_def$

by $(rule\ exI[of_ []], rule\ exI[of_ []])\ auto$

lemma $Ymid_gap$: $g \in Gap \Longrightarrow Ymid\ g$

unfolding $Ymid_def$

by $(rule\ exI[of_ [[], []]], rule\ exI[of_ [g]])\ auto$

lemma $Ymid_app$:

assumes $Ymid\ Wa$ **and** $Ymid\ Wb$ **shows** $Ymid\ (Wa\ @\ Wb)$

proof –

from $assms(1)$ **obtain** $ys1\ gs1$ **where** Wa : $Wa = interl\ ys1\ gs1$ **and** $len1$: $length\ ys1 = Suc\ (length\ gs1)$

and $g1$: $\forall g \in set\ gs1.\ g \in Gap$ **and** $y1$: $\forall y \in set\ ys1.\ set\ y \subseteq bracks$

and $bl1$: $bal\ (map\ brk\ (concat\ ys1))$ **by** $(auto\ simp: Ymid_def)$

from $assms(2)$ **obtain** $ys2\ gs2$ **where** Wb : $Wb = interl\ ys2\ gs2$ **and** $len2$: $length\ ys2 = Suc\ (length\ gs2)$

and $g2$: $\forall g \in set\ gs2.\ g \in Gap$ **and** $y2$: $\forall y \in set\ ys2.\ set\ y \subseteq bracks$

and $bl2$: $bal\ (map\ brk\ (concat\ ys2))$ **by** $(auto\ simp: Ymid_def)$

from $len1$ **obtain** $ya\ yl$ **where** $ys1$: $ys1 = ya\ @\ [yl]$ **and** $lenya$: $length\ ya = length\ gs1$

by $(metis\ length_Suc_conv_rev)$

from $len2$ **obtain** $yr\ ys2'$ **where** $ys2$: $ys2 = yr\ \# \ ys2'$ **by** $(cases\ ys2)\ auto$

let $?ys = ya\ @\ (yl\ @\ yr)\ \# \ ys2'$

let $?gs = gs1\ @\ gs2$

have $wcat$: $Wa\ @\ Wb = interl\ ?ys\ ?gs$

using $Wa\ Wb\ ys1\ ys2\ interl_merge[OF\ lenya,\ of\ yl\ yr\ ys2'\ gs2]$ **by** $simp$

have $lenc$: $length\ ?ys = Suc\ (length\ ?gs)$

using $lenya\ len1\ len2\ ys1\ ys2$ **by** $simp$

have $ccat$: $concat\ ?ys = concat\ ys1\ @\ concat\ ys2$

using $ys1\ ys2$ **by** $simp$

have $bal\ (map\ brk\ (concat\ ?ys))$

using $bl1\ bl2\ ccat$ **by** $simp$

moreover **have** $\forall g \in set\ ?gs.\ g \in Gap$ **using** $g1\ g2$ **by** $auto$

moreover **have** $\forall y \in set\ ?ys.\ set\ y \subseteq bracks$

using $y1\ y2\ ys1\ ys2$ **by** $auto$

ultimately **have** $Wa\ @\ Wb = interl\ ?ys\ ?gs \wedge length\ ?ys = Suc\ (length\ ?gs) \wedge$
 $(\forall g \in set\ ?gs.\ g \in Gap) \wedge (\forall y \in set\ ?ys.\ set\ y \subseteq bracks) \wedge bal\ (map\ brk\ (concat\ ?ys))$

using $wcat\ lenc$ **by** $blast$

thus $?thesis$ **unfolding** $Ymid_def$ **by** $blast$

qed

lemma $interl_prepend_first$: $interl\ ((p\ @\ y)\ \# \ ys)\ gs = p\ @\ interl\ (y\ \# \ ys)\ gs$

```

by (cases gs) auto

lemma interl_append_last:
  length ys = length gs  $\implies$  interl (ys @ [yl @ s]) gs = interl (ys @ [yl]) gs @ s
by (metis append.right_neutral interl.simps(1,2) interl_merge)

lemma Ymid_wrap:
  assumes Ymid W shows Ymid (Aa (Open a) # W @ [Aa (Close a)])
proof -
  from assms obtain ys gs where W: W = interl ys gs and len: length ys = Suc
    (length gs)
  and gG:  $\forall g \in \text{set } gs. g \in \text{Gap}$  and yB:  $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}$ 
  and bl: bal (map brk (concat ys)) by (auto simp: Ymid_def)
  from len have ys  $\neq []$  by auto
  then obtain yf ys' where ys: ys = yf # ys' by (cases ys) auto
  show ?thesis
proof (cases ys' = [])
  case True
  with ys have ys1: ys = [yf] by simp
  with len have gnil: gs = [] by auto
  let ?ys = [Aa (Open a) # yf @ [Aa (Close a)]]
  have eqW: Aa (Open a) # W @ [Aa (Close a)] = interl ?ys []
  using W ys1 gnil by simp
  have mb1: map brk (concat ?ys) = Open a # map brk (concat ys) @ [Close a]
  using ys1 by simp
  have bal (map brk (concat ?ys)) unfolding mb1 by (rule bal.intros(3)[OF bl])
  moreover have  $\forall y \in \text{set } ?ys. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}$ 
  using yB ys1 by (auto simp: bracks_def)
  ultimately show ?thesis using eqW gnil unfolding Ymid_def
  by (intro exI[of _ ?ys] exI[of _ []]) simp
next
  case False
  then obtain ysm yl where ys': ys' = ysm @ [yl] by (metis rev_exhaust)
  let ?ys = (Aa (Open a) # yf) # ysm @ [yl @ [Aa (Close a)]]
  have lenfm: length (yf # ysm) = length gs
  using len ys ys' by simp
  have eqW: Aa (Open a) # W @ [Aa (Close a)] = interl ?ys gs
  proof -
    have interl ?ys gs = Aa (Open a) # interl (yf # ysm @ [yl @ [Aa (Close
a)]])) gs
    using interl_prepend_first[of [Aa (Open a)] yf ysm @ [yl @ [Aa (Close a)]]
gs] by simp
    also have interl (yf # ysm @ [yl @ [Aa (Close a)]])) gs
      = interl ((yf # ysm) @ [yl @ [Aa (Close a)]])) gs by simp
    also have ... = interl ((yf # ysm) @ [yl]) gs @ [Aa (Close a)]
    using interl_append_last[OF lenfm] by simp
    also have interl ((yf # ysm) @ [yl]) gs = W using W ys ys' by simp
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

have ccat: concat ?ys = Aa (Open a) # concat ys @ [Aa (Close a)]
  using ys ys' by simp
have mb: map brk (concat ?ys) = Open a # map brk (concat ys) @ [Close a]
  using ys ys' by simp
have bal (map brk (concat ?ys))
  unfolding mb by (rule bal.intros(3)[OF bl])
moreover have  $\forall y \in \text{set } ?ys. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}$ 
  using yB ys ys' by (auto simp: bracks_def)
moreover have length ?ys = Suc (length gs) using lenfm by simp
ultimately show ?thesis using eqW gG unfolding Ymid_def
  by (intro exI[of _ ?ys] exI[of _ gs]) simp
qed
qed

```

1.5.5 From $Ymid$ to $mbal$: inserting gaps into a balanced skeleton

```

lemma Gap_imp_mbal:  $g \in \text{Gap} \implies \text{mbal } g$ 
  by (auto simp: Gap_def mbal_gap)

```

```

inductive sprd :: t0 list  $\Rightarrow$  t0_A bracket list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  sprd_Nil: sprd [] []
| sprd_gap:  $g \in \text{Gap} \implies \text{sprd } W \text{ bw} \implies \text{sprd } (g @ W) \text{ bw}$ 
| sprd_brk:  $\text{sprd } W \text{ bw} \implies \text{sprd } (Aa \ b \ # \ W) (b \ # \ bw)$ 

```

```

lemma sprd_emptybw:  $\text{sprd } W [] \implies \text{mbal } W$ 
proof (induction W [] :: t0_A bracket list rule: sprd.induct)
  case sprd_Nil thus ?case by (simp add: mbal_Nil)
next
  case (sprd_gap g W) thus ?case by (simp add: Gap_imp_mbal mbal_app)
qed

```

```

lemma sprd_brk_list:
   $\text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks} \implies \text{sprd } Wr \text{ bw} \implies \text{sprd } (y @ Wr) (\text{map brk } y @ bw)$ 
proof (induction y)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons c y') thus ?case using sprd_brk by (auto simp: bracks_def)
qed

```

```

lemma interl_sprd:
   $\text{length } ys = \text{Suc } (\text{length } gs) \implies (\forall g \in \text{set } gs. g \in \text{Gap}) \implies (\forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks})$ 
   $\implies \text{sprd } (\text{interl } ys \ gs) (\text{map brk } (\text{concat } ys))$ 
proof (induction ys arbitrary: gs)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys')
  show ?case
  proof (cases gs)

```

```

      case Nil then show ?thesis using Cons.premis sprd_brk_list[OF _ sprd_Nil]
by auto
next
  case (Cons g gs') thus ?thesis using sprd_brk_list sprd_gap Cons.IH Cons.premis
by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma *sprd_split*:

$sprd\ W\ bw \implies bw = bw1\ @\ bw2 \implies \exists\ W1\ W2. W = W1\ @\ W2 \wedge sprd\ W1\ bw1 \wedge sprd\ W2\ bw2$

proof (induction arbitrary: bw1 bw2 rule: sprd.induct)

```

  case sprd_Nil
  thus ?case by (auto intro: sprd.sprd_Nil)
next
  case (sprd_gap g W bw)
  thus ?case using sprd_gap.IH[OF sprd_gap.premis]
  by (metis append.assoc sprd.sprd_gap)
next
  case (sprd_brk W bw b)
  show ?case
  proof (cases bw1)
    case Nil
    thus ?thesis using sprd_brk by (auto intro: sprd.sprd_Nil sprd.sprd_brk)
  next
    case (Cons c bw1')
    thus ?thesis
    using sprd_brk sprd.sprd_brk by (metis append_Cons list.inject)
  qed
qed

```

lemma *sprd_head*:

$sprd\ W\ bw \implies bw = b\ \# \ bw' \implies \exists\ U\ Wr. W = U\ @\ Aa\ b\ \# \ Wr \wedge mbal\ U \wedge sprd\ Wr\ bw'$

proof (induction arbitrary: b bw' rule: sprd.induct)

```

  case sprd_Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (sprd_gap g W bw)
  thus ?case
  using Gap_imp_mbal mbal_app by (metis append.assoc)
next
  case (sprd_brk W bw c)
  thus ?case by (auto intro: mbal_Nil)
qed

```

lemma *sprd_tail*:

$sprd\ W\ bw \implies bw = bw' @ [b] \implies \exists\ Wl\ U. W = Wl @ Aa\ b\ \# \ U \wedge sprd\ Wl\ bw' \wedge mbal\ U$

proof (induction arbitrary: bw' b rule: sprd.induct)

```

    case sprd_Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (sprd_gap g W bw)
  with sprd_gap.IH[OF sprd_gap.prem] show ?case
    by (metis append.assoc sprd.sprd_gap)
next
  case (sprd_brk W bw c)
  show ?case
  proof (cases bw)
    case Nil
    thus ?thesis using sprd_brk sprd_emptybw
      by (auto intro: sprd.sprd_Nil)
  next
    case (Cons d bw'')
    thus ?thesis
      using sprd_brk sprd.sprd_brk by (metis append_Cons list.inject)
  qed
qed

lemma sprd_bal_imp_mbal: bal bw  $\implies$  sprd W bw  $\implies$  mbal W
proof (induction arbitrary: W rule: bal.induct[case_names Emp App Wrap])
  case Emp
  thus ?case by (rule sprd_emptybw)
next
  case (App xs ys)
  with sprd_split[OF App.prem refl] show ?case by (auto simp add: mbal_app)
next
  case (Wrap xs a)
  from sprd_head[OF Wrap.prem refl] obtain U Wr
    where Wdef: W = U @ Aa (Open a) # Wr and mU: mbal U
    and sWr: sprd Wr (xs @ [Close a]) by blast
  from sprd_tail[OF sWr refl] obtain Wl U2
    where Wrdef: Wr = Wl @ Aa (Close a) # U2 and sWl: sprd Wl xs and mU2:
    mbal U2 by blast
  show ?case
    using Wdef Wrdef using Wrap.IH sWl mbal_app[OF mU mbal_app[OF _
    mU2]] mbal_wrap
    by fastforce
qed

```

1.5.6 Bridging Y_{mid} and the block-list form of L_0

From a balanced Y_{mid} -decomposition build the L_0 block list: the gaps split into the z_i/x_{i+1} parts of adjacent blocks.

lemma *mkbblocks*:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{length } ys = \text{Suc } (\text{length } gs) \implies (\forall g \in \text{set } gs. g \in \text{Gap}) \implies \text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph} \implies \text{set} \\
 & z \subseteq \text{Talph} \implies \\
 & \exists bs. bs \neq [] \wedge (\forall (a,b,c) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } a \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq \text{Talph}) \wedge \\
 & \quad \text{map } (\lambda(a,b,c). b) bs = ys \wedge
 \end{aligned}$$

```

      concat (map blk bs) = x @ [Cc] @ interl ys gs @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]
proof (induction ys arbitrary: gs x)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons y0 ys')
  show ?case
  proof (cases gs = [])
    case True
    thus ?thesis using Cons by (intro exI[of _ [(x, y0, z)]] (simp add: blk_def))
  next
  case False
  then obtain g gs' where gs: gs = g # gs' by (cases gs) auto
  from Cons.prem(2) gs obtain zz xx where g: g = Cc # zz @ Dd # xx @
  [Cc]
  and zzT: set zz ⊆ Talph and xxT: set xx ⊆ Talph by (auto simp: Gap_def)
  have len': length ys' = Suc (length gs') using Cons.prem(1) gs by simp
  have ∀ g ∈ set gs'. g ∈ Gap using Cons.prem(2) gs by simp
  from Cons.IH[OF len' this xxT Cons.prem(4)] obtain bs' where
    bs'ne: bs' ≠ [] and ac': ∀ (a,b,c) ∈ set bs'. set a ⊆ Talph ∧ set c ⊆ Talph
    and mid': map (λ(a,b,c). b) bs' = ys'
    and cc': concat (map blk bs') = xx @ [Cc] @ interl ys' gs' @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]
by blast
  have concat (map blk ((x, y0, zz) # bs')) = x @ [Cc] @ interl (y0 # ys') gs @
  [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]
  using cc' g gs by (simp add: blk_def)
  moreover have ∀ (a,b,c) ∈ set ((x, y0, zz) # bs'). set a ⊆ Talph ∧ set c ⊆
  Talph
  using ac' Cons.prem(3) zzT by auto
  moreover have map (λ(a,b,c). b) ((x, y0, zz) # bs') = y0 # ys' using mid'
by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis using bs'ne by (intro exI[of _ (x, y0, zz) # bs'])
simp
qed
qed

```

The inverse: every L_0 block list arises this way.

lemma *blocks_decomp*:

```

  bs ≠ [] ⟹ (∀ (a,b,c) ∈ set bs. set a ⊆ Talph ∧ set c ⊆ Talph) ⟹
  ∃ x ys gs z. set x ⊆ Talph ∧ set z ⊆ Talph ∧ length ys = Suc (length gs) ∧
  (∀ g ∈ set gs. g ∈ Gap) ∧
  map (λ(a,b,c). b) bs = ys ∧
  concat (map blk bs) = x @ [Cc] @ interl ys gs @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]
proof (induction bs)
  case Nil thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons abc bs')
  obtain a b c where abc: abc = (a, b, c) by (cases abc)
  have aT: set a ⊆ Talph and cT: set c ⊆ Talph using Cons.prem(2) abc by
  auto

```

```

show ?case
proof (cases bs' = [])
  case True thus ?thesis
    using abc aT cT by (auto simp add: blk_def)
  next
  case False
    have ac':  $\forall (a,b,c) \in \text{set } bs'. \text{set } a \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq \text{Talph}$  using Cons.prem(2)
  by auto
  from Cons.IH[OF False ac'] obtain x ys gs z where
    xT:  $\text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph}$  and zT:  $\text{set } z \subseteq \text{Talph}$  and len:  $\text{length } ys = \text{Suc } (\text{length } gs)$ 
    and gG:  $\forall g \in \text{set } gs. g \in \text{Gap}$  and mid:  $\text{map } (\lambda(a,b,c). b) \text{ } bs' = ys$ 
    and cc:  $\text{concat } (\text{map } \text{blk } bs') = x @ [Cc] @ \text{interl } ys \text{ } gs @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]$  by
  blast
  have gGap:  $(Cc \# c @ Dd \# x @ [Cc]) \in \text{Gap}$  using cT xT by (rule GapI)
  have concat (map blk ((a, b, c) # bs'))
    =  $a @ [Cc] @ \text{interl } (b \# ys) ((Cc \# c @ Dd \# x @ [Cc]) \# gs) @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]$ 
  using cc by (simp add: blk_def)
  moreover have  $\text{length } (b \# ys) = \text{Suc } (\text{length } ((Cc \# c @ Dd \# x @ [Cc]) \# gs))$  using len by simp
  moreover have  $\forall g \in \text{set } ((Cc \# c @ Dd \# x @ [Cc]) \# gs). g \in \text{Gap}$  using gG gGap by simp
  moreover have  $\text{map } (\lambda(a,b,c). b) ((a, b, c) \# bs') = b \# ys$  using mid by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis using abc aT zT
  by (intro exI[of _ a] exI[of _ b # ys] exI[of _ (Cc # c @ Dd # x @ [Cc]) # gs] exI[of _ z]) auto
qed
qed

```

The two halves of the characterisation $L_0 - \{\varepsilon\} = T^* c \mathfrak{c} (Ymid) c T^* d$.

lemma *Ymid_imp_L0*:

```

assumes Y: Ymid W and xT:  $\text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph}$  and zT:  $\text{set } z \subseteq \text{Talph}$ 
shows  $x @ [Cc, Ce] @ W @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd] \in L_0$ 
proof -
  from Y obtain ys gs where W:  $W = \text{interl } ys \text{ } gs$  and len:  $\text{length } ys = \text{Suc } (\text{length } gs)$ 
  and gG:  $\forall g \in \text{set } gs. g \in \text{Gap}$  and yB:  $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}$ 
  and bl:  $\text{bal } (\text{map } \text{brk } (\text{concat } ys))$  by (auto simp: Ymid_def)
  from len have  $ys \neq []$  by auto
  then obtain y0 ys' where  $ys = y0 \# ys'$  by (cases ys) auto
  have len2:  $\text{length } ((Ce \# y0) \# ys') = \text{Suc } (\text{length } gs)$  using len ys by simp
  from mkblocks[OF len2 gG xT zT] obtain bs where bsP:
     $bs \neq [] \wedge (\forall (a,b,c) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } a \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq \text{Talph}) \wedge$ 
     $\text{map } (\lambda(a,b,c). b) \text{ } bs = (Ce \# y0) \# ys' \wedge$ 
     $\text{concat } (\text{map } \text{blk } bs) = x @ [Cc] @ \text{interl } ((Ce \# y0) \# ys') \text{ } gs @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd] ..$ 
  have ceW:  $\text{interl } ((Ce \# y0) \# ys') \text{ } gs = Ce \# W$ 

```

```

    using interl_prepend_first[of [Ce] y0 ys' gs] W ys by simp
  have word: concat (map blk bs) = x @ [Cc, Ce] @ W @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]
    using bsP ceW by simp
  have midtl: map ( $\lambda(a,b,c). b$ ) (tl bs) = ys' by (simp add: map_tl bsP)
  have tlmid: set b  $\subseteq$  bracks if tabc: (a,b,c) $\in$ set (tl bs) for a b c
    using tabc midtl yB ys by force
  have midD:  $\exists v \in D. \text{concat} (\text{map} (\lambda(a,b,c). b) bs) = Ce \# v$ 
  proof -
    have concat ys  $\in D$  by (simp add: D_def UN_least bl yB)
    then show ?thesis using bsP ys by simp
  qed
  have concat (map blk bs)  $\in L0$  unfolding L0_def using bsP tlmid midD by
blast
  thus ?thesis using word by simp
qed

lemma L0_imp_Ymid:
  assumes w  $\in L0$  and w  $\neq []$ 
  shows  $\exists x z W. w = x @ [Cc, Ce] @ W @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd] \wedge \text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge$ 
 $\text{set } z \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge Ymid W$ 
  proof -
    from assms obtain bs where wbs: w = concat (map blk bs) and bsne: bs  $\neq []$ 
    and acT:  $\forall (x,y,z) \in \text{set } bs. \text{set } x \subseteq \text{Talph} \wedge \text{set } z \subseteq \text{Talph}$ 
    and tlb:  $\forall (x,y,z) \in \text{set } (tl \ bs). \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}$ 
    and cD:  $\exists v \in D. \text{concat} (\text{map} (\lambda(x,y,z). y) bs) = Ce \# v$ 
    by (auto simp: L0_def)
    from blocks_decomp[OF bsne acT] obtain x ys gs z where
      xT: set x  $\subseteq$  Talph and zT: set z  $\subseteq$  Talph and len: length ys = Suc (length gs)
      and gG:  $\forall g \in \text{set } gs. g \in \text{Gap}$  and bmid: map ( $\lambda(a,b,c). b$ ) bs = ys
      and wcc: concat (map blk bs) = x @ [Cc] @ interl ys gs @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd] by
blast
    from cD obtain v where vD: v  $\in D$  and cyv: concat (map ( $\lambda(x,y,z). y$ ) bs) =
Ce # v by blast
    have ysv: concat ys = Ce # v using cyv bmid by simp
    from len obtain y0 ys' where ys: ys = y0 # ys' by (cases ys) auto
    have ys'brk:  $\forall y \in \text{set } ys'. \text{set } y \subseteq \text{bracks}$ 
      using bmid ys tlb by (fastforce simp add: map_tl)
    have y0ne: y0  $\neq []$ 
  proof
    assume y0nil: y0 = []
    have Ce  $\in \text{set} (\text{concat } ys)$  using ysv by simp
    moreover have set (concat ys) = set (concat ys') using ys y0nil by simp
    ultimately show False using ys y0nil ys'brk by (auto simp add: bracks_def)
  qed
  then obtain h b0 where y0split: y0 = h # b0 by (cases y0) auto
  have h = Ce and bv: b0 @ concat ys' = v using ysv ys y0split by auto
  hence y0: y0 = Ce # b0 using y0split by simp
  let ?W = interl (b0 # ys') gs
  have ceW: interl ys gs = Ce # ?W

```

```

    using interl_prepend_first[of [Ce] b0 ys' gs] ys y0 by simp
  have wword:  $w = x @ [Cc, Ce] @ ?W @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]$ 
    using wbs wcc ceW by simp
  have b0brk:  $set\ b0 \subseteq bracks$  using bv vD by (auto simp: D_def)
  have Ymid ?W using bv b0brk vD ys ys'brk gG len unfolding Ymid_def D_def
  mem_Collect_eq
    by (metis (no_types, lifting) concat.simps(2) length_Cons set_ConsD)
  thus ?thesis using wword xT zT by blast
qed

```

1.6 Lang $G\ NZ = L_0$ and context-freeness of L_0

The candidate solution assigning each nonterminal its intended language.

definition $Rsol :: N \Rightarrow t0\ list\ set$ **where**

$Rsol\ A = (case\ A\ of\ NZ \Rightarrow L_0 \mid NF \Rightarrow \{w.\ set\ w \subseteq Talph\} \mid NM \Rightarrow \{W.\ Ymid\ W\})$

Each production keeps the candidate solution closed (the $\subseteq$ -obligations).

lemma $incl_NZ_big: inst_syms\ Rsol\ [Nt\ NF, Tm\ Cc, Tm\ Ce, Nt\ NM, Tm\ Cc, Nt\ NF, Tm\ Dd] \subseteq Rsol\ NZ$

proof

fix w **assume** $w \in inst_syms\ Rsol\ [Nt\ NF, Tm\ Cc, Tm\ Ce, Nt\ NM, Tm\ Cc, Nt\ NF, Tm\ Dd]$

then obtain $x\ W\ z$ **where** $w = x @ [Cc, Ce] @ W @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]$

and $xT: set\ x \subseteq Talph$ **and** $YW: Ymid\ W$ **and** $zT: set\ z \subseteq Talph$

by (auto simp: Rsol_def conc_def)

show $w \in Rsol\ NZ$

using $Ymid_imp_L0[OF\ YW\ xT\ zT]$ w **by** (simp add: Rsol_def)

qed

lemma $Lang_G_subset: Lang\ G\ A \subseteq Rsol\ A$

proof (rule $Lang_subset_if$)

fix $A\ \alpha$ **assume** $aG: (A, \alpha) \in G$

consider $(A, \alpha) = (NZ, [])$

| $(A, \alpha) = (NZ, [Nt\ NF, Tm\ Cc, Tm\ Ce, Nt\ NM, Tm\ Cc, Nt\ NF, Tm\ Dd])$

| $(A, \alpha) = (NF, [])$ | $(A, \alpha) = (NM, [])$ | $(A, \alpha) = (NM, [Nt\ NM, Nt\ NM])$

| $(A, \alpha) = (NM, [Tm\ oA1, Nt\ NM, Tm\ cA1])$ | $(A, \alpha) = (NM, [Tm\ oA2, Nt\ NM, Tm\ cA2])$

| $(A, \alpha) = (NM, [Tm\ Cc, Nt\ NF, Tm\ Dd, Nt\ NF, Tm\ Cc])$

| t **where** $t \in Talph$ $(A, \alpha) = (NF, [Tm\ t, Nt\ NF])$

using aG **unfolding** G_def **by** (elim UnE insertE CollectE exE conjE)

$simp_all$

then show $inst_syms\ Rsol\ \alpha \subseteq Rsol\ A$

proof cases

case 1 thus ?thesis **by** (auto simp: Rsol_def L0_def)

next

case 2 thus ?thesis **using** $incl_NZ_big$ **by** simp

next

case 3 thus ?thesis **by** (auto simp: Rsol_def)

```

next
  case 4 thus ?thesis by (auto simp: Rsol_def Ymid_Nil)
next
  case 5 thus ?thesis by (auto simp: Rsol_def conc_def intro: Ymid_app)
next
  case 6 thus ?thesis by (auto simp: Rsol_def conc_def intro: Ymid_wrap)
next
  case 7 thus ?thesis by (auto simp: Rsol_def conc_def intro: Ymid_wrap)
next
  case 8 thus ?thesis by (auto simp: Rsol_def conc_def intro: Ymid_gap GapI)
next
  case (9 t) thus ?thesis by (auto simp: Rsol_def conc_def)
qed
qed

```

The $\supseteq$ direction for the start symbol.

lemma *Ymid_imp_Lang_NM*: $Ymid\ W \implies W \in Lang\ G\ NM$
using *Ymid_def interl_sprd sprd_bal_imp_mbal mbal_imp_Lang_NM* **by** *auto*

lemma *L0_subset_Lang*: $L0 \subseteq Lang\ G\ NZ$

proof

```

  fix w assume wL0: w ∈ L0
  show w ∈ Lang G NZ
  proof (cases w = [])
    case True
      thus ?thesis using Lang_I[of NZ [] G []] True by (simp add: G_def)
    next
      case False
      from L0_imp_Ymid[OF wL0 False] obtain x z W where
        w: w = x @ [Cc, Ce] @ W @ [Cc] @ z @ [Dd]
        and xT: set x ⊆ Talph and zT: set z ⊆ Talph and YW: Ymid W by blast
      have prod: (NZ, [Nt NF, Tm Cc, Tm Ce, Nt NM, Tm Cc, Nt NF, Tm Dd]) ∈
        G by (simp add: G_def)
      have w ∈ inst_syms (Lang G) [Nt NF, Tm Cc, Tm Ce, Nt NM, Tm Cc, Nt
        NF, Tm Dd]
      proof -
        let ?ws = [x, [Cc], [Ce], W, [Cc], z, [Dd]]
        let ?al = [Nt NF, Tm Cc, Tm Ce, Nt NM, Tm Cc, Nt NF, Tm Dd]
        have ∀ i < length ?ws. ?ws ! i ∈ inst_sym (Lang G) (?al ! i)
        using Talph_sub_Lang_NF[OF xT] Talph_sub_Lang_NF[OF zT] Ymid_imp_Lang_NM[OF
        YW]
        by (auto simp: nth_Cons' split: if_splits)
        from inst_syms_decomp[OF this] show ?thesis using w by simp
      qed
      thus ?thesis using Lang_I[OF prod] by blast
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *Lang_G_NZ*: $Lang\ G\ NZ = L0$

using *Lang_G_subset[of NZ] L0_subset_Lang* **by** (*auto simp: Rsol_def*)

Greibach's hardest language L_0 is itself context-free.

theorem *CFL_L0: CFL TYPE(N) L0*

using *CFL_def Lang_G_NZ finite_G* **by** *blast*

end

References

- [1] S. A. Greibach. The hardest context-free language. *SIAM J. Comput.*, 2(4):304–310, 1973.