

Certified Infinite Descent Criteria in Isabelle/HOL

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Abstract

Infinite Descent is the global trace condition that underpins the soundness of cyclic reasoning and, in program analysis, the size change termination principle. Many (semi-)decision procedures for Infinite Descent are known, based on criteria ranging from automata-based constructions and relation-based characterizations, to effective (but incomplete) heuristics. We present an Isabelle/HOL mechanization of this landscape. We provide a reusable, locale-based framework of sloped graphs that defines Infinite Descent at an abstract level, independently of any concrete graph encoding. Within this framework we formalize standard *complete* criteria and prove their equivalence to the locale-level *InfiniteDescent* predicate. We also formalize tool-facing sufficient criteria, prove their soundness, and certify incompleteness where appropriate via verified counterexamples. Along the way we contribute reusable lemmas for ω -regular reasoning over streams and for Büchi-automata constructions needed by the inclusion proofs.

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1 Preliminaries

Some preliminaries on LTL, Transition Systems and Buchi Automata

1.1 Linear Temporal Logic and Auxillaries

theory *Preliminaries*

imports *HOL-Library.Sublist* *HOL-Library.Linear-Temporal-Logic-on-Streams*

HOL-Library.Code-Target-Int

begin

definition *any* \equiv *undefined*

lemma *Suc-disj*: $j < i \implies \text{Suc } j < i \vee \text{Suc } j = i$ *<proof>*

lemma *distinct-wrap-around*:

assumes *distinct* *c*

assumes $j > i$

shows *distinct* (*drop* *j* *c* @ *take* *i* *c*)

<proof>

lemma *distinct-outside-index*:

assumes

$0 < j < \text{length } c \text{ distinct } c$
 $\forall j < \text{length } c. 0 \neq j \longrightarrow c ! 0 \neq c ! j$
shows $c ! 0 \notin (!) c \text{ ' } \{j..<\text{length } c\}$
 <proof>

lemma *distinct-outside-index'*:

assumes
 $\text{distinct } (\text{butlast } c)$
 $\text{Suc } i < \text{length } (\text{butlast } c)$
 $\forall j < \text{length } (\text{butlast } c). \text{Suc } i \neq j \longrightarrow \text{butlast } c ! \text{Suc } i \neq \text{butlast } c ! j$
shows $c ! \text{Suc } i \notin (!) (\text{butlast } c) \text{ ' } \{j..<i\}$
 <proof>

definition $fToList :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $fToList \ n \ f \equiv \text{map } f \ [0..<n]$

lemma $\text{length-}fToList[simp]$: $\text{length } (fToList \ n \ f) = n$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{nth-}fToList[simp]$: $i < n \Longrightarrow (fToList \ n \ f) ! i = f \ i$
 <proof>

lemma $fToList\text{-nth}[simp]$: $fToList \ (\text{length } xs) \ (\text{nth } xs) = xs$
 <proof>

lemma *list-split2*:

assumes $i < j$ **and** $j < \text{length } xs$
obtains $xs1 \ xs2 \ xs3$ **where** $xs = xs1 \ @ \ (xs ! i) \ # \ xs2 \ @ \ (xs ! j) \ # \ xs3$
 <proof>

definition $\text{repeat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{repeat } n \ xs \equiv \text{concat } (\text{replicate } n \ xs)$

lemma $\text{repeat-0}[simp]$: $\text{repeat } 0 \ xs = []$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{repeat-Suc}[simp]$: $\text{repeat } (\text{Suc } n) \ xs = xs \ @ \ \text{repeat } n \ xs$
 <proof>

lemma repeat-Suc2 : $\text{repeat } (\text{Suc } n) \ xs = \text{repeat } n \ xs \ @ \ xs$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{set-repeat}[simp]$: $n > 0 \Longrightarrow \text{set } (\text{repeat } n \ xs) = \text{set } xs$
 <proof>

lemma $\text{nth-repeat}[simp]$: $\text{length } (\text{repeat } n \ xs) = n * \text{length } xs$

<proof>

lemma *repeat-nth*:

$i < n * \text{length } xs \implies \text{repeat } n \text{ } xs ! i = xs ! (i \bmod \text{length } xs)$

<proof>

lemma *tl-last'*:

$tl \text{ } xs \neq [] \implies \text{last } xs = \text{last } (tl \text{ } xs)$

<proof>

definition *fToStream* :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ stream}$ **where**

$fToStream \text{ } f \equiv \text{smap } f \text{ } nats$

lemma *snth-fToStream[simp]*: $(fToStream \text{ } f) !! i = f \text{ } i$

<proof>

lemma *shd-fToStream[simp]*: $\text{shd } (fToStream \text{ } f) = f \text{ } 0$ *<proof>*

lemma *stl-fToStream*: $\text{stl } (fToStream \text{ } f) !! n = (fToStream \text{ } f) !! \text{Suc } n$ *<proof>*

lemma *fToStream-snth[simp]*: $(fToStream \text{ } (\text{snth } xs)) = xs$

<proof>

lemma *sdrop-shift-length*: $\text{length } xs = m \implies \text{sdrop } m \text{ } (xs @- ys) = ys$

<proof>

lemma *sdrop-shift-length'*: $\text{sdrop } (\text{length } xs) \text{ } (xs @- ys) = ys$

<proof>

lemma *snth-equalityI*: $(\bigwedge i. xs !! i = ys !! i) \implies xs = ys$

<proof>

lemma *hd-u-append[simp]*: $\text{hd } (u @ [hd \text{ } u]) = \text{hd } u$ *<proof>*

lemma *stake-len-append*: $\text{stake } (\text{length } v) \text{ } (v @- u) = v$

<proof>

lemma *last-stake-Suc*: $\text{last } (\text{stake } (\text{Suc } x') \text{ } r) = r !! x'$ *<proof>*

abbreviation *srepeat* $\equiv \text{cycle}$

hide-const *cycle*

declare *cycle.simps[simp del]*

declare *snth.simps[simp del]*

lemma *stake-srepeat*: $(\text{stake } (\text{length } u) \text{ } (\text{sdrop } 0 \text{ } (\text{srepeat } u))) = u$

<proof>

lemma *sdrop-evI*: $\varphi (sdrop\ m\ xs) \implies ev\ \varphi\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *srepeat-snth[simp]*: $xs \neq [] \implies (srepeat\ xs) !! i = xs!(i\ mod\ (length\ xs))$

<proof>

lemma *sset-eq-snth*: $sset\ xs = \{xs!!i \mid i . True\}$

<proof>

lemma *repeat-eq-stake-srepeat*:

$repeat\ n\ xs = stake\ (n * length\ xs)\ (srepeat\ xs)$

<proof>

lemma *repeat-nth-eq-srepeat-snth*: $i < n * length\ xs \implies repeat\ n\ xs ! i = srepeat\ xs !! i$

<proof>

lemma *srepeat-repeat*:

$n \neq 0 \implies srepeat\ (repeat\ n\ xs) = srepeat\ xs$

<proof>

lemma *last-replicate-app*: $k > 0 \implies last\ (concat\ (replicate\ k\ (ls\ @\ [l']))) = l'$

<proof>

lemma *last-stake-Suc-app*: $last\ (p \# stake\ (Suc\ x')\ r) = last\ (stake\ (Suc\ x')\ r)$

<proof>

lemma *upt-Suc-hd*: $Suc\ x' \leq y' \implies ([Suc\ x'..<y']\ @\ [y']) ! 0 = Suc\ x'$

<proof>

lemma *stl-Suc-eq*: $stl\ r !! k = r !! Suc\ k$ *<proof>*

lemma *stl-Suc:k>0*: $stl\ r !! (k - Suc\ 0) = r !! k$ *<proof>*

lemma *stl-Suc':k>0*: $stl\ r !! (k - 1) = r !! k$ *<proof>*

lemma *replicate-within-i*: $(Suc\ i) \leq m \implies (replicate\ m\ s\ @- x) !! i = s$ *<proof>*

lemma *replicate-beyond-i*: $(Suc\ i) > m \implies (replicate\ m\ s\ @- x) !! i = x !! (i - m)$

<proof>

lemma *last-stake-i:n > 0*: $last\ (stake\ n\ x) = x !! (n - 1)$ *<proof>*

lemma *last-stake-replicate*: $(Suc\ i) \leq m \implies 0 < i \implies last\ (stake\ i\ (replicate\ m\ s\ @- x)) = s$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Suc-leq:Suc* $(Suc\ n \leq m \implies n \leq m - Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alw-ev-iff-sdrop*: $alw\ (ev\ \varphi)\ xs = (\forall m. \exists n \geq m. \varphi\ (sdrop\ n\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-iff-sdrop*: $ev\ (alw\ \varphi)\ xs = (\exists m. \forall n \geq m. \varphi\ (sdrop\ n\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-ev-iff-sdrop*: $ev\ (alw\ (ev\ \varphi))\ xs = (\exists l. \forall m \geq l. \exists n \geq m. \varphi\ (sdrop\ n\ xs))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ev (alw (ev φ)) xs ↔ alw (ev φ) xs*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *alw-ev-sdrop*: $alw\ (ev\ \varphi)\ (sdrop\ m\ xs) \longleftrightarrow alw\ (ev\ \varphi)\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-sdrop*: $ev\ (alw\ \varphi)\ (sdrop\ m\ xs) \longleftrightarrow ev\ (alw\ \varphi)\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *ev-alw-aand-alw-ev-sdrop*:
 $(ev\ (alw\ \varphi)\ aand\ alw\ (ev\ \psi))\ (sdrop\ m\ xs) \longleftrightarrow (ev\ (alw\ \varphi)\ aand\ alw\ (ev\ \psi))\ xs$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

fun *holds2 where* $holds2\ P\ xs \longleftrightarrow P\ (shd\ xs)\ (shd\ (stl\ xs))$

fun *second where* $second\ (a,b,c) = b$
lemma *second'*: $second\ x = (case\ x\ of\ (a, b, c) \Rightarrow b) \langle proof \rangle$

fun *third where* $third\ (a,b,c) = c$
lemma *third'*: $third\ x = (case\ x\ of\ (a, b, c) \Rightarrow c) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *third-ssnd*: $third = (\lambda x. snd\ (snd\ x)) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *third-snd*: $(third\ o\ snd) = (\lambda x. third\ (snd\ x)) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *stake-replicate*: $stake\ n\ (replicate\ n\ X\ @- S) = replicate\ n\ X \langle proof \rangle$

lemma *sdrop-replicate*: $sdrop\ n\ (replicate\ n\ X\ @- S) = S \langle proof \rangle$

definition $holdsS\ S = holds\ (\lambda x. x \in S)$

lemma $alw\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (holds\ P)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. P(xs!!i))$
<proof>

lemma $alw\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (holdsS\ S)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. xs!!i \in S)$
<proof>

lemma $alw\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (holds2\ R)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. R\ (xs!!i)\ (xs!!(Suc\ i)))$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (holds\ P)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. P(xs!!i))$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (holdsS\ S)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. xs!!i \in S)$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (holds2\ R)\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. R\ (xs!!i)\ (xs!!(Suc\ i)))$
<proof>

lemma $alw\text{-}ev\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (ev\ (holds\ P))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. P(xs!!j))$
<proof>

lemma $alw\text{-}ev\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (ev\ (holdsS\ S))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. xs!!j \in S)$
<proof>

lemma $alw\text{-}ev\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $alw\ (ev\ (holds2\ R))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. \exists j \geq i. R\ (xs!!j)\ (xs!!(Suc\ j)))$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holds\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (alw\ (holds\ P))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. P(xs!!j))$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (alw\ (holdsS\ S))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. xs!!j \in S)$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holds2\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$: $ev\ (alw\ (holds2\ R))\ xs \longleftrightarrow (\exists i. \forall j \geq i. R\ (xs!!j)\ (xs!!(Suc\ j)))$
<proof>

lemma $ev\text{-}alw\text{-}holds2\text{-}aand\text{-}holdsS\text{-}iff\text{-}snth$:

ev (alw (holdsS S aand holds2 R)) xs \longleftrightarrow $(\exists i. \forall j \geq i. xs!!j \in S \wedge R (xs!!j) (xs!!(Suc j)))$
<proof>

lemma nat-cases: $(x::nat) = y \vee y < x \vee y > x$ *<proof>*

lemma snth-hd-app-eq[simp]: $(x \#\# xs) !! 0 = x$ *<proof>*

lemma stream-inclI: $x \in S \implies k > 0 \longrightarrow xs!!(k-1) \in S \implies (x \#\# xs)!!k \in S$
<proof>

lemma sdrop-1: $(sdrop (Suc 0) nds) = stl nds$ *<proof>*

lemma disj-mod: $((k::nat) \text{ div } N = 0 \wedge k \text{ mod } N = 0) \vee (0 < k \text{ div } N \wedge k \text{ mod } N = 0) \vee (0 < k \text{ mod } N)$
<proof>

lemma mod-bound: $y' > x' \implies k \text{ mod } (y' - x') - Suc\ 0 < Suc\ y' - Suc\ x'$
<proof>

lemma mod-contr1: **assumes** $k \text{ mod } (y' - x') = Suc\ l'$
 $y' < Suc\ (l' + x') \quad y' - x' \neq 0$
shows *HOL.False*
<proof>

lemma mod-contr2: **assumes** $k \text{ mod } (y' - x') = Suc\ l' \quad y' = Suc\ (l' + x') \quad y' - x' \neq 0$
shows *HOL.False*
<proof>

lemma mod-contr3:
assumes $y' < k \text{ mod } (y' - x') + x' \quad Suc\ x' < y'$
shows *HOL.False*
<proof>

lemma mod-arith1:**assumes** $Suc\ x' < y'$
shows $Suc\ (k \text{ mod } (y' - x') + x') \leq y'$
 $(k \text{ mod } (y' - x')) \leq y' - Suc\ x'$
 $Suc\ x' + k \text{ mod } (y' - x') < Suc\ y'$
<proof>

lemma le-xy-mod: $(x'::nat) < y' \implies k \text{ mod } (y' - x') < y' - x'$ *<proof>*

definition $\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j \equiv \text{map } (!! \ x) \ [i..<j]$

lemma $\text{map-ind-ne}[simp]: i < j \implies \text{map-ind } x \ i \ j \neq [] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map-ind-len}[simp]: i < j \implies \text{length } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) = j - i \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{srepeat-map-ind-eq}: i < j \implies \text{srepeat } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) \ !! \ k = x \ !! \ ([i..<j] \ ! \ (k \ \text{mod } (j - i))) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{hd-map-ind}: i < j \implies \text{hd } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) = x \ !! \ i \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map-ind-sing}[simp]: \text{map-ind } r \ i \ (\text{Suc } i) = [r \ !! \ i] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{tl-map-ind}: i < j \implies \text{tl } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) = (\text{map-ind } x \ (\text{Suc } i) \ j) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{nth-map-ind}: k < j - i \implies (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) \ ! \ k = x \ !! \ (i + k) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{map-ind-Suc}: y' \geq x' \implies \text{map-ind } r \ x' \ y' \ @ \ [r \ !! \ y'] = \text{map-ind } r \ x' \ (\text{Suc } y') \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{last-replicate-map-ind}: 0 < k \implies y' \geq x' \implies \text{last } (\text{concat } (\text{replicate } k \ (\text{map-ind } r \ x' \ (\text{Suc } y')))) = r \ !! \ y' \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{srepeat-map-ind-snth-eq}: i < j \implies \text{srepeat } (\text{map-ind } x \ i \ j) \ !! \ k = x \ !! \ (i + k \ \text{mod } (j - i)) \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{last-take-Suc}': k = \text{Suc } n \implies \text{last } (\text{stake } k \ r) = r \ !! \ n \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{two-ls-app}: [y, v] = [y] \ @ \ [v] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{list-unf}: (v \ # \ xs' \ @ \ [y]) \ @ \ z' \ # \ zs' \ @ \ [v] = v \ # \ xs' \ @ \ y \ # \ z' \ # \ zs' \ @ \ [v] \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{set-nemp}: V' \neq \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. v \in V') \ \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *exI2*: $P a b \implies \exists a b. P a b$ *<proof>*
lemma *exI3*: $P a b c \implies \exists a b c. P a b c$ *<proof>*
lemma *exI4*: $P a b c d \implies \exists a b c d. P a b c d$ *<proof>*

lemma *exI5*: $P a b c d e \implies \exists a b c d e. P a b c d e$ *<proof>*

end

1.2 Buchi Complementation Extended

A small extension to the Buchi Complementation AFP entry, including: useful definitions, results on omega lasso languages, finitely occurring predicates on streams and complement results

theory *Buchi-Preliminaries*
imports *Preliminaries Buchi-Complementation.Complementation-Final*
begin

lemmas *run-def = nba.run-alt-def-snth nba.target-alt-def nba.states-alt-def*

lemma *runE-alpha*:
assumes $NBA.run A (x ||| r) p$
shows $\bigwedge k. x !! k \in nba.alphabet A$
<proof>

lemma *runE-0*:
assumes $NBA.run A (x ||| r) p$
shows $r !! 0 \in nba.transition A (x !! 0) p$
<proof>

lemma *runE-Suc*:
assumes $NBA.run A (x ||| r) p$
shows $\bigwedge k. r !! Suc k \in nba.transition A (x !! Suc k) (r !! k)$
<proof>

lemma *runE-Suc'*:
assumes $NBA.run A (x ||| r) p$ $k > 0$
shows $r !! k \in nba.transition A (x !! k) (r !! (k-1))$
<proof>

lemma *runE-trans*:
assumes $NBA.run A (x ||| r) p$
shows $k > 0 \wedge r !! k \in nba.transition A (x !! k) (r !! (k-1)) \vee$
 $k = 0 \wedge r !! k \in nba.transition A (x !! k) p$
<proof>

lemmas $node-def = nba.nodes-alt-def[unfolded\ nba.reachable-alt-def\ nba.target-alt-def\ image-def\ Union-eq\ Bex-def]$

lemma $nodeI$:

assumes $p \in nba.initial\ A$

$(n = p \wedge NBA.path\ A\ []\ p) \vee (\exists r. r \neq [] \wedge n = last\ (NGBA.states\ r\ p) \wedge NBA.path\ A\ r\ p)$

shows $n \in NBA.nodes\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nodeI'$:

assumes $p \in nba.initial\ A$

$(\exists r. r \neq [] \wedge n = last\ (NGBA.states\ r\ p) \wedge NBA.path\ A\ r\ p)$

shows $n \in NBA.nodes\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nba-path-singl$: $fst\ a \in nba.alphabet\ A \implies snd\ a \in nba.transition\ A\ (fst\ a)$
 $p \implies NBA.path\ A\ [a]\ p$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nba-path-app-singl$: $fst\ a \in nba.alphabet\ A \implies snd\ a \in nba.transition\ A\ (fst\ a)$
 $(NGBA.target\ r\ p) \implies NBA.path\ A\ r\ p \implies NBA.path\ A\ (r\ @\ [a])\ p$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $target-last-states[simp]$: $r \neq [] \implies NGBA.target\ r\ p = last\ (NGBA.states\ r\ p)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $target-emp[simp]$: $NGBA.target\ []\ p = p$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $last-states-singl[simp]$: $last\ (NGBA.states\ [(x,s)]\ p) = s$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $last-states-app[simp]$: $ra \neq [] \implies last\ (NGBA.states\ (ra\ @\ [(x,s)])\ p) = s$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $run-nodes-closure$:

assumes $lang$: $p \in nba.initial\ A\ NBA.run\ A\ (x\ ||| r)\ p$

shows $\bigwedge x. r\ !!\ x \in NBA.nodes\ A$

$\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $map-snd-stake-szip$: $map\ snd\ (stake\ k\ (x\ ||| y)) = stake\ k\ y$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $szip-unfold$: $(x' ||| r') = (shd\ x', shd\ r')\ ##\ (stl\ x' ||| stl\ r')$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $len-stake-szip$: $length\ (q\ \#\ map\ snd\ (stake\ (Suc\ n)\ (x\ ||| r))) = Suc\ (Suc\ n)$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $nth-stake-szip$: $(q\ \#\ map\ snd\ (stake\ (Suc\ n)\ (x\ ||| r)))\ !\ Suc\ n = r\ !!\ n$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *last-stake-szip:last* ($q \# \text{map snd } (\text{stake } (\text{Suc } n) (x \parallel r)) = r !! n$)
<proof>

lemma *fst-nth-szip:fst* ($(x \parallel r) !! k = x !! k$) *<proof>*
lemma *snd-nth-szip:snd* ($(x \parallel r) !! k = r !! k$) *<proof>*

lemma *fins-finite:fins* $P x \implies \text{finite } \{m. P (x !! m)\}$
<proof>

lemma *fins-imp:fins* $P x \implies \text{alw } (\text{holds } (\lambda x. \neg P x)) x \vee (\exists i. \forall k > i. P (x !! i) \wedge \neg P (x !! k))$
<proof>

lemma *target-szip-nth*: $n > 0 \implies \text{NGBA.target } (\text{stake } n w \parallel \text{stake } n r') i = r' !! (n-1)$
<proof>

lemma *infs-snthI*: $(\bigwedge n. \exists k \geq n. P (w !! k)) \implies \text{infs } P w$
<proof>

lemma *complement-eq1*:
 assumes $\text{NBA.alphabet } A \subseteq \text{NBA.alphabet } B$
 assumes $\text{finite } (\text{NBA.nodes } B)$
 shows $\text{NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{NBA.language } B \iff \text{NBA.language } A \cap \text{NBA.language } (\text{complement } B) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *complement-eq2*: $(\text{NBA.language } A \cap \text{NBA.language } (\text{complement } B) = \{\}) = (\text{NBA.language } (\text{intersect } A (\text{complement } B)) = \{\})$ *<proof>*

lemma *complement-eq3*:
 assumes $\text{NBA.alphabet } A \subseteq \text{NBA.alphabet } B$
 assumes $\text{finite } (\text{NBA.nodes } B)$
 shows $\text{NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{NBA.language } B = (\text{NBA.language } (\text{intersect } A (\text{complement } B))) = \{\}$
<proof>

lemma *omega-lasso-lang:finite* (*NBA.nodes A*) $\implies x \in \text{NBA.language } A \implies \exists v$
 $u. v @- \text{srepeat } u \in \text{NBA.language } A \wedge u \neq []$
<proof>

corollary *omega-lasso-lang':finite* (*NBA.nodes A*) $\implies \text{NBA.language } A \neq \{\}$ \longleftrightarrow
 $(\exists v u. v @- \text{srepeat } u \in \text{NBA.language } A \wedge u \neq [])$
<proof>

corollary *omega-lasso-lang'':finite* (*NBA.nodes A*) $\implies \text{NBA.language } A = \{\}$ \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall v u. v @- \text{srepeat } u \notin \text{NBA.language } A)$
<proof>

lemma *prop1*:

assumes *NBA.alphabet A* \subseteq *NBA.alphabet B*

assumes *finite (NBA.nodes A)* *finite (NBA.nodes B)*

assumes $\bigwedge v u. u \neq [] \implies v @- \text{srepeat } u \in \text{NBA.language } A \implies v @- \text{srepeat}$
 $u \in \text{NBA.language } B$

shows *NBA.language A* \subseteq *NBA.language B*

<proof>

corollary *prop1'*:

assumes *NBA.alphabet A* \subseteq *NBA.alphabet B*

assumes *finite (NBA.nodes A)* *finite (NBA.nodes B)*

assumes $\neg(\text{NBA.language } A \subseteq \text{NBA.language } B)$

shows $\exists v u. v @- \text{srepeat } u \in \text{NBA.language } A \wedge v @- \text{srepeat } u \notin \text{NBA.language}$
 $B \wedge u \neq []$

<proof>

end

2 Infinite Descent in Sloped Graphs

We follow the formulation given in [2], in terms of sloped graphs.

theory *Directed-Graphs*

imports *Preliminaries*

begin

2.1 Directed Graphs

locale *Graph* =

fixes *Node* :: 'node set

and *edge* :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool

begin

inductive $pathG :: 'node\ list \Rightarrow bool$

where

Base: $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \Longrightarrow edge\ nd\ nd' \Longrightarrow pathG\ [nd, nd']$

Step: $nd \in Node \Longrightarrow pathG\ ndl \Longrightarrow edge\ (last\ ndl)\ nd \Longrightarrow pathG\ (ndl\ @\ [nd])$

lemma $path-length-ge2$: **assumes** $pathG\ ndl$ **shows** $length\ ndl \geq 2$

<proof>

lemma $path-set$:

assumes $pathG\ ndl$ **shows** $set\ ndl \subseteq Node$

<proof>

lemma $path-nth-'node$:

$pathG\ ndl \Longrightarrow i < length\ ndl \Longrightarrow ndl[i] \in Node$

<proof>

lemma $pathG-butlast$: $2 < length\ c \Longrightarrow pathG\ c \Longrightarrow pathG\ (butlast\ c)$ *<proof>*

lemma $path-nth-edge$:

assumes $pathG\ ndl\ Suc\ i < length\ ndl$ **shows** $edge\ (ndl[i])\ (ndl[Suc\ i])$

<proof>

lemma $path-iff-set-nth$:

$pathG\ ndl \longleftrightarrow$

$length\ ndl \geq 2 \wedge set\ ndl \subseteq Node \wedge (\forall i. Suc\ i < length\ ndl \longrightarrow edge\ (ndl[i])\ (ndl[Suc\ i]))$

<proof>

lemma $path-iff-nth$:

$pathG\ ndl \longleftrightarrow$

$length\ ndl \geq 2 \wedge (\forall i < length\ ndl. ndl[i] \in Node) \wedge (\forall i. Suc\ i < length\ ndl \longrightarrow edge\ (ndl[i])\ (ndl[Suc\ i]))$

<proof>

lemma $Graph-pathG-restrict$:

$Graph.pathG\ N\ e\ ndl \longleftrightarrow Graph.pathG\ N\ (\lambda x\ y. e\ x\ y \wedge x \in N \wedge y \in N)\ ndl$

<proof>

lemma $path-appendL$:

$pathG\ (ndl1\ @\ ndl2) \Longrightarrow length\ ndl1 \geq 2 \Longrightarrow pathG\ ndl1$

<proof>

lemma $path-appendR$:

$pathG\ (ndl1\ @\ ndl2) \Longrightarrow length\ ndl2 \geq 2 \Longrightarrow pathG\ ndl2$

<proof>

lemma *path-appendM*:

pathG (*ndl1* @ *ndl2* @ *ndl3*) \implies *length* *ndl2* \geq 2 \implies *pathG* *ndl2*
<proof>

lemma *ls-app*: $[a, b, c] = [a, b] @ [c]$ *<proof>*

lemma *notPathG-within*: $\neg \text{pathG } [a, b] \implies \neg \text{pathG } (ls @ [a, b] @ ls')$ *<proof>*

lemma *notPathG-within'*: $\neg \text{pathG } [a, b] \implies \neg \text{pathG } (ls \# a \# b \# ls')$ *<proof>*

lemma *pathG-tl*: $2 \leq \text{length } xs \implies \text{pathG } (x \# xs) \implies \text{pathG } xs$ *<proof>*

lemma *path-append-hd*:

assumes *pathG* (*ndl1* @ [*hd* *ndl2*]) **and** *pathG* *ndl2*
shows *pathG* (*ndl1* @ *ndl2*)
<proof>

lemma *path-append-last*:

assumes *pathG* *ndl1* **and** *pathG* (*last* *ndl1* # *ndl2*)
shows *pathG* (*ndl1* @ *ndl2*)
<proof>

lemma *path-Cons*:

assumes $nd \in \text{Node}$ *edge* *nd* (*hd* *ndl*) *pathG* *ndl*
shows *pathG* (*nd* # *ndl*)
<proof>

lemma *not-path-Nil[simp]*: $\neg \text{pathG } []$

<proof>

lemma *not-path-singl[simp]*: $\neg \text{pathG } [nd]$

<proof>

lemma *not-path-emp*: $\text{Node} = \{\}$ $\implies \neg \text{pathG } ndl$

<proof>

lemma *path-singl-in*:

assumes *edge* *nd* *nd* $n \geq 2$ $nd \in \text{Node}$
shows *pathG* (*replicate* *n* *nd*)
<proof>

lemma *path-singl-set*:

assumes $set \ ndl \subseteq \{nd\}$ $nd \in \text{Node}$
shows $\text{pathG } ndl \iff (\text{edge } nd \ nd \wedge (\exists n \geq 2. \ ndl = \text{replicate } n \ nd))$
<proof>

lemma *path-two-incl*:

assumes *edge* *nd* *nd'* $\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node}$

shows $pathG [nd, nd']$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-two-concat-incl*:
assumes $edge\ nd\ nd'\ edge\ nd'\ nd\ n > 0\ \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node$
shows $pathG (concat (replicate\ n\ [nd, nd']))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pathG-butlast-not-nil*: $pathG\ n \implies butlast\ n \neq []$ $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *pathCon* **where**
 $pathCon\ nd\ nd' \equiv \exists\ ndl.\ pathG\ ndl \wedge hd\ ndl = nd \wedge last\ ndl = nd'$

lemma *pathCon-trans*:
 $pathCon\ nd\ nd' \implies pathCon\ nd'\ nd'' \implies pathCon\ nd\ nd''$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *not-pathCon-emp*: $Node = \{\}$ $\implies \neg pathCon\ nd1\ nd2$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pathCon-singl*: $Node = \{nd\} \implies pathCon\ nd1\ nd2 \longleftrightarrow nd1 = nd \wedge nd2 = nd$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-nth-pathCon*:
assumes $fp: pathG\ ndl$ **and** $ij: i < j\ j < length\ ndl$
shows $pathCon (ndl!i) (ndl!j)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *path-set-pathCon*:
assumes $fp: pathG\ ndl$ **and** $nd: \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq set\ ndl\ nd \neq nd'$
shows $pathCon\ nd\ nd' \vee pathCon\ nd'\ nd$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *cycleG* **where**
 $cycleG\ ndl \equiv pathG\ ndl \wedge hd\ ndl = last\ ndl$

lemma *cycleG-not-nil*: $cycleG\ c \implies c \neq []$ $\langle proof \rangle$
lemma *cycleG-length-ge*: $cycleG\ c \implies length\ c \geq 2$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycleG-path-drop*: $cycleG\ c \implies j < length\ (butlast\ c) \implies pathG (drop\ j\ c)$

<proof>

definition *cycleFrom* **where**

$cycleFrom\ nd\ ndl \equiv cycleG\ ndl \wedge hd\ ndl = nd$

lemma *cycle-rotate1*:

$cycleG\ (ndl\ @\ [nd,nd']) \implies cycleG\ (nd\ \# \ ndl\ @\ [nd])$

<proof>

lemma *cycle-rotate*:

assumes $cycleG\ (ndl1\ @\ ndl2\ @\ [nd'])\ ndl2 \neq []$

shows $cycleG\ (ndl2\ @\ ndl1\ @\ [hd\ ndl2])$

<proof>

lemma *cycle-rotate-butlast*:

assumes $cycleG\ (ndl1\ @\ nd\ \# \ ndl2)\ ndl1 \neq []\ ndl2 \neq []$

shows $cycleG\ (nd\ \# \ butlast\ ndl2\ @\ ndl1\ @\ [nd])$

<proof>

lemma *cycle-rotate-set*:

assumes $cycleG\ ndl\ nd \in set\ ndl$

shows $\exists\ ndl'.\ set\ ndl' = set\ ndl \wedge cycleG\ ndl' \wedge hd\ ndl' = nd \wedge last\ ndl' = nd \wedge$

$length\ ndl' = length\ ndl$

<proof>

lemma *cycle-set-pathCon*:

assumes $cy: cycleG\ ndl$ **and** $nd: \{nd,nd'\} \subseteq set\ ndl$

shows $pathCon\ nd\ nd'$

<proof>

lemma *cycle-iff-nth*:

$cycleG\ ndl \iff$

$length\ ndl \geq 2 \wedge ndl!0 = ndl!(length\ ndl - 1) \wedge$

$(\forall i < length\ ndl.\ ndl!i \in Node) \wedge (\forall i.\ Suc\ i < length\ ndl \implies edge\ (ndl!i)\ (ndl!(Suc\ i)))$

<proof>

lemma *cycleG-shape*: $cycleG\ nds \implies (\exists x.\ nds = [x,x] \vee (\exists xs.\ length\ xs > 0 \wedge nds = [x]\ @\ xs\ @\ [x]))$

<proof>

definition *scg* :: *bool* **where**

$scg \equiv \forall\ nd\ nd'. \{nd,nd'\} \subseteq Node \implies pathCon\ nd\ nd'$

lemma *scg-emp*: $Node = \{\} \implies scg$ *<proof>*

lemma *scg-two*:

assumes $Node = \{nd,nd'\}$

shows $scg \longleftrightarrow edge\ nd\ nd' \wedge edge\ nd'\ nd$
(*proof*)

lemma *scg-singl*: $Node = \{nd\} \implies scg \longleftrightarrow edge\ nd\ nd$
(*proof*)

lemma *scg-iff-two*:
assumes $\exists nd\ nd'. nd \neq nd' \wedge \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node$
shows $scg \longleftrightarrow (\forall nd\ nd'. \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge nd \neq nd' \longrightarrow pathCon\ nd\ nd')$
(**is** - $\longleftrightarrow ?K$)
(*proof*)

lemma *scg-ex-path*:
assumes *scg* **and** *finite Node* **and** $Node \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists ndl. pathG\ ndl \wedge set\ ndl = Node$
(*proof*)

lemma *scg-ex-cycle*:
assumes *scg* **and** *finite Node* **and** $Node \neq \{\}$
shows $\exists ndl. cycleG\ ndl \wedge set\ ndl = Node$
(*proof*)

lemma *Graph-scg-restrict*:
 $Graph.scg\ N\ e \longleftrightarrow Graph.scg\ N\ (\lambda x\ y. e\ x\ y \wedge x \in N \wedge y \in N)$
(*proof*)

lemma *ex-cycle-scg*:
assumes $cycleG\ ndl\ set\ ndl = Node$
shows *scg*
(*proof*)

lemma *scg-iff-cycle*:
assumes *finite Node* **and** $Node \neq \{\}$
shows $scg \longleftrightarrow (\exists ndl. cycleG\ ndl \wedge set\ ndl = Node)$
(*proof*)

lemma *cycle-from-path*:
assumes $p: pathG\ ndl$
and $ij: j < i \wedge i < length\ ndl \wedge ndl[i] = ndl[j]$
shows $cycleG\ (drop\ j\ (take\ (Suc\ i)\ ndl))$
(*proof*)

lemma *finite-path-containsCycle*:
assumes $f: finite\ Node$ **and** $p: pathG\ ndl$ **and** $l: length\ ndl > card\ Node$
shows $\exists i\ j. i < length\ ndl \wedge j < i \wedge cycleG\ (drop\ j\ (take\ (Suc\ i)\ ndl))$
(*proof*)

definition *ipath* :: 'node stream \Rightarrow bool **where**
ipath \equiv *alw* (*holdsS* Node) *aand* *alw* (*holds2* edge)

lemma *ipath-iff-snth*: *ipath* *nds* \longleftrightarrow ($\forall i. \text{nds}!!i \in \text{Node} \wedge \text{edge} (\text{nds}!!i) (\text{nds}!!(\text{Suc } i))$)
<proof>

lemma *ipath-stake-path*:
ipath *nds* $\Longrightarrow n \geq 2 \Longrightarrow \text{pathG} (\text{stake } n \text{ nds})$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-iff-stake-path*:
ipath *nds* $\longleftrightarrow (\forall n \geq 2. \text{pathG} (\text{stake } n \text{ nds}))$
<proof>

lemma *sset-ipath*: *ipath* *nds* $\Longrightarrow \text{sset } \text{nds} \subseteq \text{Node}$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-sdrop*:
ipath *nds* $\Longrightarrow \text{ipath} (\text{sdrop } n \text{ nds})$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-shift*: *local.ipath* (*v* @- *srepeat* *u*) $\Longrightarrow \text{local.ipath} (\text{srepeat } u)$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-stl*: *ipath* *r1* $\Longrightarrow \text{local.ipath} (\text{stl } r1)$ *<proof>*

lemma *ipath-scons*: *ipath* (*r##r'*) $\Longrightarrow \text{local.ipath} (r')$ *<proof>*

lemma *ipath-stake-sdrop-path*:
ipath *nds* $\Longrightarrow m \geq 2 \Longrightarrow \text{pathG} (\text{stake } m (\text{sdrop } n \text{ nds}))$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-stake-sdrop-cycle*:
ipath *nds* $\Longrightarrow m \geq 2 \Longrightarrow \text{nds}!!n = \text{nds}!!(n+m-1) \Longrightarrow \text{cycleG} (\text{stake } m (\text{sdrop } n \text{ nds}))$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-pathCon*:
assumes *nds*: *ipath* *nds* **and** *ij*: *i* < *j*
shows *pathCon* (*nds*!!*i*) (*nds*!!*j*)
<proof>

lemma *ipath-infinitely-often*:
assumes *Node*: *finite* *Node* **and** *nds*: *ipath* *nds*

shows $\exists nd \in Node. \forall i. \exists j \geq i. nds!!j = nd$
<proof>

lemma *cycle-srepeat-ipath*:
assumes *cycleG ndl* **shows** *ipath (srepeat (butlast ndl))*
<proof>

lemma *cycle-repeat*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl* **and** *n: n \neq 0*
shows *cycleG (repeat n (butlast ndl)) @ [last ndl]*
<proof>

definition *subgr where*
subgr Node1 edge1 Node2 edge2 \equiv Node1 \subseteq Node2 \wedge ($\forall nd nd'. edge1 nd nd' \longrightarrow edge2 nd nd'$)

lemma *path-subgr*:
subgr Node1 edge1 S2 R2 \implies Graph.pathG Node1 edge1 ndl \implies Graph.pathG S2 R2 ndl
<proof>

lemma *cycle-subgr*:
subgr Node1 edge1 S2 R2 \implies Graph.cycleG Node1 edge1 ndl \implies Graph.cycleG S2 R2 ndl
<proof>

lemma *ipath-subgr*:
subgr Node1 edge1 S2 R2 \implies Graph.ipath Node1 edge1 nds \implies Graph.ipath S2 R2 nds
<proof>

fun *scsg* :: *'node set \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool* **where**
scsg Node1 edge1 \longleftrightarrow subgr Node1 edge1 Node edge \wedge Graph.scg Node1 edge1

lemmas *scsg-def = scsg.simps[simp del]*

lemma *scsg-paths:scsg V' E' \implies ($\forall nd nd'. \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq V' \longrightarrow Graph.pathCon V' E' nd nd')$*
<proof>

definition *maximal-scsg where*

maximal-scsg $Node1$ $edge1 \equiv$
 $scsg\ Node1\ edge1 \wedge (\forall\ S2\ R2. scsg\ S2\ R2 \wedge subgr\ Node1\ edge1\ S2\ R2 \longrightarrow Node1$
 $= S2 \wedge edge1 = R2)$

definition *limitS* :: 'node stream \Rightarrow 'node set **where**
limitS $nds \equiv \{nd \in Node. alw\ (ev\ (holds\ ((=)\ nd))\ nds)\}$

definition *limitR* :: 'node stream \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool) **where**
limitR $nds \equiv \lambda nd\ nd'. alw\ (ev\ (holds2\ (\lambda ndd\ ndd'. ndd = nd \wedge ndd' = nd'))\ nds)$

lemma *limitS-sset*: $limitS\ nds \subseteq sset\ nds$ *<proof>*

lemma *ipath-ev-alw*:

assumes *Node*: finite *Node* **and** *nds*: *ipath* *nds*

shows $ev\ (alw\ (holdsS\ (limitS\ nds)\ a\ and\ holds2\ (limitR\ nds)))\ nds$
<proof>

lemma *limitS-infinite-visits*:

assumes $x \in limitS\ \pi$

shows $\exists n \geq m. \pi\ !!\ n = x$
<proof>

lemma *ipath-sdrop-limit*:

assumes *Node*: finite *Node* **and** *nds*: *ipath* *nds*

shows $\exists i. Graph.ipath\ (limitS\ nds)\ (limitR\ nds)\ (sdrop\ i\ nds)$
<proof>

lemma *limitR-sset*: $limitR\ nds\ nd\ nd' \Longrightarrow \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq sset\ nds$
<proof>

lemma *limitR-S*: $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow limitR\ nds\ nd\ nd' \Longrightarrow \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node$
<proof>

lemma *limitS-S*: $limitS\ nds \subseteq Node$ *<proof>*

lemma *limitR-R*: $ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow limitR\ nds\ nd\ nd' \Longrightarrow edge\ nd\ nd'$
<proof>

lemma *scg-limit*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *Graph.scg (limitS nds) (limitR nds)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *scsg-limit*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *scsg (limitS nds) (limitR nds)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma
assumes *finite Node and ipath nds*
shows \exists *Node1 edge1*.
scsg Node1 edge1 \wedge
ev (alw (holdsS Node1 a and holds2 edge1)) nds \wedge
 $(\forall nd nd'. \text{edge1 } nd \ nd' \longrightarrow \text{alw } (\text{ev } (\text{holds2 } (\lambda n dd \ ndd'. \text{ndd} = nd \wedge \text{ndd}' = nd')))) \text{ nds})$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *finite-limitS*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *finite (limitS nds)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *S-ne*:
assumes *nds: ipath nds*
shows *Node* \neq $\{\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *R-ne*:
assumes *nds: ipath nds*
shows $\exists nd \ nd'. \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge \text{edge } nd \ nd'$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *limitS-ne*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *limitS nds* \neq $\{\}$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *limitR-ne*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows $\exists nd \ nd'. \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{limitS nds} \wedge \text{limitR nds } nd \ nd'$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *finite-limitR*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows *finite {(nd,nd') . limitR nds nd nd'}*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ipath-limitR-interval*:
assumes *Node: finite Node and nds: ipath nds*
shows $\exists j1 \geq i. \exists j2 \geq j1.$
 $\forall nd\ nd'. \text{limitR } nds\ nd\ nd' \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists j. j1 \leq j \wedge j < j2 \wedge nds!!j = nd \wedge nds!!(\text{Suc } j) = nd')$
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *limitS-sdrop-eq[simp]*: *limitS (sdrop n nds) = limitS nds*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *limitR-sdrop-eq[simp]*: *limitR (sdrop n nds) = limitR nds*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

end

end

2.2 Sloped Graphs

theory *Sloped-Graphs*
imports *Directed-Graphs*
begin

datatype *slope* = *Main* | *Decr*

lemma *slope-exhaust'[simp]*: $c \neq \text{Decr} \longleftrightarrow c = \text{Main}$ \langle *proof* \rangle

instantiation *slope* :: *linorder*

begin

fun *less-eq-slope* :: *slope* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

less-eq-slope *Decr* *Main* = *False*

| *less-eq-slope* - - = *True*

fun *less-slope* :: *slope* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

less-slope *Main* *Decr* = *True*

| *less-slope* - - = *False*

instance \langle *proof* \rangle

end

definition $SlopedRels \equiv \{P . \forall h h' sl1 sl2. P h h' sl1 \wedge P h h' sl2 \longrightarrow sl1 = sl2\}$

locale $Sloped-Graph = Graph Node edge$
for $Node :: 'node\ set$ **and** $edge :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool$
+

fixes $PosOf :: 'node \Rightarrow 'pos\ set$
and $RR :: ('node \times 'pos) \Rightarrow ('node \times 'pos) \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$
assumes $Node-finite: finite\ Node$
and $PosOf-finite: \bigwedge nd. nd \in Node \Longrightarrow finite\ (PosOf\ nd)$
and $RR-PosOf:$
 $\bigwedge nd P nd' P' sl. RR (nd,P) (nd',P') sl \Longrightarrow \{nd,nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
and $RR-SlopeRels: \bigwedge nd nd'.$
 $\{nd,nd'\} \subseteq Node \Longrightarrow (\lambda P P'. RR (nd,P) (nd',P')) \in SlopedRels$
begin

lemma $finite-Node-opt: finite\ (\{r. \exists x \in Node. r = Some\ x\} :: 'node\ option\ set)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RR-PosOfD: RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Main \vee RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Decr \Longrightarrow nd \in Node \wedge nd' \in Node \wedge P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RR-PosOfD': RR (nd,P) (nd',P') s \Longrightarrow nd \in Node \wedge nd' \in Node \wedge P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $alw-shd-stl: alw\ (holdsS\ Node)\ x \Longrightarrow shd(stl\ x) \in Node\ \langle proof \rangle$

definition $wfLabF\ S1\ lab \equiv \forall nd \in S1. lab\ nd \in PosOf\ nd$

definition $wfLabL\ ndl\ Pl \equiv length\ ndl = length\ Pl \wedge (\forall i < length\ ndl. Pl!i \in PosOf\ (ndl!i))$

definition $wfLabS\ nds\ Ps \equiv ev\ (alw\ (holds\ (\lambda(nd,P). P \in PosOf\ nd)))\ (szip\ nds\ Ps)$

definition $wfLabFS\ Node1\ lab \equiv \forall nd \in Node1. lab\ nd \neq \{\} \wedge lab\ nd \subseteq PosOf\ nd$

lemma $wfLabFS-finite: wfLabFS\ Node1\ lab \Longrightarrow Node1 \subseteq Node \Longrightarrow nd \in Node1 \Longrightarrow finite\ (lab\ nd)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $subgr-wfLabFS:$

subgr Node1 edge1 S2 R2 \implies *wfLabFS S2 lab* \implies *wfLabFS Node1 lab*
 <proof>

lemma *wfLabS-iff-snth*:
wfLabS nds Ps \longleftrightarrow $(\exists i. \forall j \geq i. Ps!!j \in PosOf (nds!!j))$
 <proof>

lemma *path-wfLabF-wfLabL*:
assumes *pathG ndl* **and** *wfLabF Node lab*
shows *wfLabL ndl (map lab ndl)*
 <proof>

lemma *ipath-wfLabF-wfLabS*:
assumes *ipath (sdrop i nds)* **and** *wfLabF Node lab*
shows *wfLabS nds (smap lab nds)*
 <proof>

lemma *wfLabL-tl*: *ndl* $\neq []$ \implies *wfLabL ndl Pl* \implies *wfLabL (tl ndl) (tl Pl)*
 <proof>

lemma *wfLabL-append*:
length ndl1 = length Pl1 \implies *length ndl2 = length Pl2* \implies
wfLabL (ndl1 @ ndl2) (Pl1 @ Pl2) \longleftrightarrow *wfLabL ndl1 Pl1* \wedge *wfLabL ndl2 Pl2*
 <proof>

lemma *wfLabL-append-inverse*:
assumes *wfLabL (ndl1 @ ndl2) Pl*
shows $\exists Pl1 Pl2. Pl = Pl1 @ Pl2 \wedge wfLabL ndl1 Pl1 \wedge wfLabL ndl2 Pl2$
 <proof>

lemma *cycle-wfLabL-repeat*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl* **and** *w: wfLabL ndl Pl*
shows *wfLabL (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) (repeat n (butlast Pl) @ [last Pl])*
 <proof>

definition *descentIpath* :: 'node stream \Rightarrow 'pos stream \Rightarrow bool **where**
descentIpath nds Ps \equiv
 (ev (alw (holds2 $(\lambda(nd,P) (nd',P'). RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Main \vee RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Decr)$)
 aand
 alw (ev (holds2 $(\lambda(nd,P) (nd',P'). RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Decr)$))))

)
 (szip nds Ps)

lemma *descentIpath-def2*:

descentIpath nds Ps \longleftrightarrow
 (ev (alw (holds2 ($\lambda(nd,P) (nd',P'). RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Main \vee RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Decr$)))
 aand
 alw (ev (holds2 ($\lambda(nd,P) (nd',P'). RR (nd,P) (nd',P') Decr$)))
)
 (szip nds Ps)
 <proof>

lemma *descentIpath-iff-snth2*:

descentIpath nds Ps \longleftrightarrow
 ($\exists i. \forall j \geq i. RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Main \vee$
 $RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Decr$)
 \wedge
 ($\forall i. \exists j \geq i. RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Decr$)
 <proof>

lemma *descentIpath-iff-snth*:

descentIpath nds Ps \longleftrightarrow
 ($\exists i. (\forall j \geq i. RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Main \vee$
 $RR (nds!!j, Ps!!j) (nds!!(Suc j), Ps!!(Suc j)) Decr$)
 \wedge
 ($\forall j \geq i. \exists k \geq j. RR (nds!!k, Ps!!k) (nds!!(Suc k), Ps!!(Suc k)) Decr$)
 <proof>

2.3 Infinite Descent

definition *InfiniteDescent* :: bool where

InfiniteDescent $\equiv \forall nds. ipath nds \longrightarrow (\exists Ps. descentIpath nds Ps)$

lemma *InfiniteDescentE*: *InfiniteDescent* $\Longrightarrow ipath nds \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge Ps. descentIpath nds Ps \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$ <proof>

lemma *InfiniteDescentI*: $(\bigwedge nds. ipath nds \Longrightarrow \exists Ps. descentIpath nds Ps) \Longrightarrow InfiniteDescent$ <proof>

lemma *descentIpath-sdrop*: *descentIpath (sdrop m nds) (sdrop m Ps)* $\longleftrightarrow descentIpath nds Ps$

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-stl*: *descentIpath (stl nds) (stl Ps)* $\longleftrightarrow descentIpath nds Ps$

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-wfLabS:*

descentIpath nds Ps \implies wfLabS nds Ps

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-sdrop-any:*

descentIpath (sdrop m nds) Ps' \implies \exists Ps. descentIpath nds Ps

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-grow:descentIpath r1 Ps = descentIpath (x ## r1) (y ## Ps)*

<proof>

lemma *ipath-stake-cycle:local.ipath (srepeat u) \implies*

2 \leq length u \implies

srepeat u !! 0 = srepeat u !! (length u - 1) \implies

cycleG u

<proof>

lemma *descentIpath-reduceAll: $\forall x. \neg$ descentIpath (v @- srepeat u) x \implies $\forall x. \neg$ descentIpath (srepeat u) x*

<proof>

definition *descentPath :: 'node list \Rightarrow 'pos list \Rightarrow bool where*

descentPath ndl Pl \equiv

($\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \longrightarrow RR (ndl!i, Pl!i) (ndl!(\text{Suc } i), Pl!(\text{Suc } i)) \text{ Main} \vee$

RR (ndl!i, Pl!i) (ndl!(\text{Suc } i), Pl!(\text{Suc } i)) \text{ Decr}) \wedge

($\exists i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \wedge RR (ndl!i, Pl!i) (ndl!(\text{Suc } i), Pl!(\text{Suc } i)) \text{ Decr}$)

lemma *descentPath-length-wfLabL:*

descentPath ndl Pl \implies length Pl = length ndl \implies wfLabL ndl Pl

<proof>

lemma *cycle-descentIPath-srepeat-imp-descentPath:*

assumes *1: cycleG ndl and 2: descentIpath (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps*

shows *$\exists Pl. wfLabL ndl Pl \wedge$ descentPath ndl Pl*

<proof>

definition *descentIpathS* :: 'node stream \Rightarrow 'pos stream \Rightarrow bool **where**

descentIpathS nds Ps \equiv
 $(\forall i. RR (nds !! i, Ps !! i) (nds !! Suc i, Ps !! Suc i) Main \vee$
 $RR (nds !! i, Ps !! i) (nds !! Suc i, Ps !! Suc i) Decr)$
 \wedge
 $(\forall i. \exists j \geq i. RR (nds !! j, Ps !! j) (nds !! Suc j, Ps !! Suc j) Decr)$

lemma *descentIpathS-imp-descentIpath*:
descentIpathS nds Ps \implies *descentIpath* nds Ps
 <proof>

lemma *cycle-descentIPathS-srepeat-imp-descentPath*:
cycleG ndl \implies *descentIpathS* (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps \implies
 $\exists Pl. wfLabL ndl Pl \wedge$ *descentPath* ndl Pl
 <proof>

lemma *cycle-descentPath-imp-descentIPathS-srepeat*:
assumes *cycleG* ndl **and** *w*: wfLabL ndl Pl **and** *d*: *descentPath* ndl Pl **and**
hl: hd Pl = last Pl
shows $\exists Ps. descentIpathS (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps$
 <proof>

lemma *cycle-descentPath-repeat-imp-descentIPathS-srepeat*:
assumes ndl: *cycleG* ndl **and** *n*: $n \neq 0$ **and** *w*: wfLabL (repeat n (butlast ndl) @
 [last ndl]) Pl
and *d*: *descentPath* (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl **and** hd Pl = last Pl
shows $\exists Ps. descentIpathS (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps$
 <proof>

lemma *srepeat-cycle-descentIpath-imp-descentIpath*:
assumes ndl: *cycleG* ndl
and *d*: *descentIpath* (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps
shows $\exists Ps. descentIpathS (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps$
 <proof>

lemma *cycle-descentIPathS-srepeat-imp-descentPath-repeat*:
assumes ndl: *cycleG* ndl **and** *d*: *descentIpathS* (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps
shows $\exists n Pl. n \neq 0 \wedge wfLabL (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl \wedge$
 $descentPath (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl])$
 $Pl \wedge hd Pl = last Pl$
 <proof>

```

definition RRSetChoice ::
  'node set  $\Rightarrow$  ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'pos set)  $\Rightarrow$ 
  ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  'pos  $\Rightarrow$  'pos)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  RRSetChoice Node1 edge1 lab f  $\equiv$ 
    ( $\forall$  nd nd'. {nd,nd'}  $\subseteq$  Node1  $\longrightarrow$  f nd nd' ' lab nd  $\subseteq$  lab nd')  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall$  nd nd'. {nd,nd'}  $\subseteq$  Node1  $\wedge$  edge1 nd nd'  $\longrightarrow$ 
      ( $\forall$  P  $\in$  lab nd. RR (nd,P) (nd',f nd nd' P) Main  $\vee$  RR (nd,P) (nd',f nd nd' P)
        Decr))

```

end

end

3 Equivalent Criteria for Infinite Descent

This subsection concerns two families of alternative criteria that are logically equivalent to Infinite Descent, and are used as the basis for decision procedures. While these criteria are already well-established, we provide the first mechanization within the sloped graph locale, and formal proofs of their soundness and completeness relative to the locale-level InfiniteDescent predicate.

3.1 Automata-based criteria

The first family of criteria reduces Infinite Descent to a language inclusion problem by interpreting (descending) ipaths as words in an ω -regular language [3, 1, 4, 2]. We formalize two approaches for constructing this interpretation, which (following the terminology of [2]) we refer to as the ‘vertex-language’ and ‘slope-language’ criteria, respectively.

3.1.1 Vertex-language Criterion

```

theory VLA-Criterion
  imports ../Sloped-Graphs
           ../Buchi-Preliminaries
begin

```

```

context Sloped-Graph
begin

```

abbreviation q_0 **where** $q_0 \equiv \text{None}$

fun $\Delta\text{-trans} :: 'node \Rightarrow 'node\ option \Rightarrow 'node\ option\ set$ **where**
 $\Delta\text{-trans}\ tr\ (\text{Some}\ s) = (\text{if}\ \text{edge}\ s\ tr \wedge \{s, tr\} \subseteq \text{Node}\ \text{then}\ \{\text{Some}\ tr\}\ \text{else}\ \{\})$
 $\Delta\text{-trans}\ tr\ q_0 = (\text{if}\ tr \in \text{Node}\ \text{then}\ \{\text{Some}\ tr\}\ \text{else}\ \{\})$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\ q_0:l \in \text{Node} \implies \text{Some}\ l \in \Delta\text{-trans}\ l\ q_0$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\ \text{edge}:edge\ s\ tr \implies \{s, tr\} \subseteq \text{Node} \implies (\text{Some}\ tr) \in \Delta\text{-trans}\ tr$
 $(\text{Some}\ s)$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\ \text{elim}$:

assumes $r \in \Delta\text{-trans}\ x\ q$

obtains $(\text{EdgeCase}) \exists q'. q = \text{Some}\ q' \wedge \text{edge}\ q'\ x \wedge \{q', x\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge r = (\text{Some}\ x)$

$\mid (\text{InitCase})\ q = q_0\ x \in \text{Node}\ r = (\text{Some}\ x)$
 $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\Delta\text{-trans}\ l\ s =$

$\{s'. s = q_0 \wedge s' = (\text{Some}\ l) \wedge l \in \text{Node}\} \cup$

$\{s'. \exists q'. s = \text{Some}\ q' \wedge s' = (\text{Some}\ l) \wedge \text{edge}\ q'\ l \wedge \{q', l\} \subseteq \text{Node}\}$

$\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

definition $\text{Paut}_V :: ('node, 'node\ option)\ nba$ **where**

$\text{Paut}_V = nba$

Node

$\{q_0\}$

$\Delta\text{-trans}$

$(\lambda s. \text{the}\ s \in \text{Node})$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_V\text{-defs} = \text{Paut}_V\text{-def}\ \Delta\text{-trans.simps}$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-alpha}[simp]:nba.\text{alphabet}\ \text{Paut}_V = \text{Node}$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-accept}[simp]:nba.\text{accepting}\ \text{Paut}_V = (\lambda s. \text{the}\ s \in \text{Node})$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-init}[simp]: nba.\text{initial}\ \text{Paut}_V = \{q_0\}$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-initp}[intro]: p \in nba.\text{initial}\ \text{Paut}_V \iff p = q_0$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-trans}[simp]:nba.\text{transition}\ \text{Paut}_V\ a\ b = \Delta\text{-trans}\ a\ b$ $\langle\text{proof}\rangle$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_V\text{-trans}' = \text{Paut}_V\text{-trans}\ \Delta\text{-trans.simps}$

lemma $\text{Paut}_V\text{-lang}:NBA.\text{language}\ \text{Paut}_V = \{\text{nd. ipath}\ \text{nd}\}$

<proof>

fun Δ -trans' :: 'node \Rightarrow ('node \times 'pos \times slope) option \Rightarrow
('node \times 'pos \times slope) option set **where**
 Δ -trans' v' (Some tr) = (case tr of (v, p, s) \Rightarrow {Some (v', p', s') | p' s'. RR (v,
p) (v', p') s'}) |
 Δ -trans' v' q₀ = (if v' \in Node then {q₀} \cup {Some (v', p', s') | p' s'. p' \in PosOf
v' \wedge s' = Main} else {})

fun fsnd **where** fsnd (v,p,s) = (v, p)

lemma q₀'-notDecr:third r = Decr \implies \neg (Some r) \in Δ -trans' x q₀ *<proof>*

lemma Δ -trans-q₀'I:v \in Node \implies q₀ \in Δ -trans' v q₀ *<proof>*

lemma Δ -trans'-intro:

assumes v' \in Node
assumes tr = q₀ \implies x = q₀ \vee (\exists p' s'. x = Some (v', p', s') \wedge p' \in PosOf v'
 \wedge s' = Main)
assumes tr \neq q₀ \implies (\exists p' s'. x = Some (v', p', s') \wedge RR (fst(the tr), second(the
tr)) (v', p') s')
shows x \in Δ -trans' v' tr
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-elim:

assumes v' \in Δ -trans' v_t q
obtains
 (Δ -trans₁) q = q₀ v_t \in Node v' = q₀
 | (Δ -trans₂) q = q₀ v_t \in Node \exists v'' p' s'. v' = Some (v'', p', s') \wedge p' \in PosOf v''
 \wedge s' = Main \wedge v_t = v''
 | (Δ -trans₃) \exists v p s v'' p' s'. q = Some (v, p, s) \wedge v' = Some (v'', p', s') \wedge RR
(v, p) (v'', p') s' \wedge v_t = v'' v_t \in Node
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-elim-q₀'-target:

assumes q₀ \in Δ -trans' v a
obtains q₀ = a v \in Node
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-elim-q₀':

assumes v' \in Δ -trans' v_t q₀
obtains
 (Δ -trans₁) v_t \in Node v' = q₀
 | (Δ -trans₂) v_t \in Node second (the v') \in PosOf (fst (the v')) third (the v') =
Main v_t = fst (the v')
<proof>

lemma q_0' -notReachable: $q \neq q_0 \implies v' \in \Delta$ -trans' $v q \implies v' \neq q_0$ *<proof>*

lemma Δ -trans'-v-eq: $v' \neq q_0 \implies v' \in \Delta$ -trans' $v q \implies \text{fst (the } v') = v$
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-Decr-not- q_0 : $\text{Some (} v, p, \text{Decr)} \in \Delta$ -trans' $vs q \implies \exists v' p s. q = \text{Some (} v', p, s) \wedge vs = v$
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-DecrRR:

$v' \neq \text{None} \implies$
 $\text{fst (the } v') \in \text{Node} \implies$
 $\text{second (the } v') \in \text{PosOf (fst (the } v')) \implies$
 $\text{third (the } v') = \text{Decr} \implies v' \in \Delta$ -trans' $v q \implies$
 $\text{RR (fst (the } q), \text{second (the } q)) (fst (the } v'), \text{second (the } v')) \text{Decr}$
 $\wedge \text{fst (the } v') = v \wedge (\text{fst (the } q) \in \text{Node} \wedge \text{second (the } q) \in \text{PosOf (fst (the } q))} \wedge$
 $(\text{third (the } q) = \text{Decr} \vee \text{third (the } q) = \text{Main}))$
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-DecrRR':

$\text{Some (} v', p', \text{Decr)} \in \Delta$ -trans' $v q \implies$
 $v' \in \text{Node} \implies p' \in \text{PosOf } v' \implies$
 $\text{RR (fst (the } q), \text{second (the } q)) (v', p') \text{Decr} \wedge v' = v \wedge (\text{fst (the } q)$
 $\in \text{Node} \wedge \text{second (the } q) \in \text{PosOf (fst (the } q)))$
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-ProgDRR:

$q \neq q_0 \implies$
 $\text{fst (the } q) \in \text{Node} \implies \text{second (the } q) \in \text{PosOf (fst (the } q)) \implies \text{third}$
 $(\text{the } q) = \text{Decr} \implies$
 $v' \in \Delta$ -trans' $v q \implies$
 $\text{RR (fst (the } q), \text{second (the } q)) (fst (the } v'), \text{second (the } v')) (\text{third}$
 $(\text{the } v')) \wedge (\text{third (the } v') = \text{Main} \vee \text{third (the } v') = \text{Decr}) \wedge v' \neq q_0$
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-ProgMRR:

$q \neq q_0 \implies$
 $v' \in \Delta$ -trans' $v q \implies$
 $\text{RR (fst (the } q), \text{second (the } q)) (fst (the } v'), \text{second (the } v')) (\text{third}$
 $(\text{the } v')) \wedge (\text{third (the } v') = \text{Main} \vee \text{third (the } v') = \text{Decr}) \wedge v' \neq q_0$
<proof>

lemma Δ -trans'-ProgMRR'-Main:

$x \in \text{Node} \implies y \in \text{PosOf } x \implies$
 $\text{Some (} x', y', \text{Main)} \in \Delta$ -trans' $x' (\text{Some (} x, y, z)) \implies$
 $\text{RR (} x, y) (x', y') \text{Main}$
<proof>

definition Q' -states::('node \times 'pos \times slope) option set **where**
 Q' -states $\equiv \{q_0\} \cup \{\text{Some } (v, p, s) \mid v \text{ } p \text{ } s. v \in \text{Node} \wedge p \in \text{PosOf } v\}$

definition F -valid::('node \times 'pos \times slope) option \Rightarrow bool **where**
 F -valid $\equiv \lambda s. \exists r1 \ r2. s = \text{Some } (r1, r2, \text{Decr}) \wedge r1 \in \text{Node} \wedge r2 \in \text{PosOf } r1$

definition $Taut_V$:: ('node, ('node \times 'pos \times slope) option) nba **where**
 $Taut_V = nba$
 Node
 $\{q_0\}$
 Δ -trans'
 F -valid

lemma RR -red:($\forall n \geq \text{Suc } 0. RR (r1 !! n, Ps !! n) (stl r1 !! n, stl Ps !! n) (stl Ss !! n) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall n. RR (stl r1 !! n, stl Ps !! n) (stl(stl r1) !! n, stl(stl Ps) !! n) (stl(stl Ss) !! n))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$)

lemma $Taut_V$ -alpha[simp]:nba.alphabet $Taut_V = \text{Node} \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V$ -accept[simp]:nba.accepting $Taut_V = (\lambda s. \exists r1 \ r2. s = \text{Some } (r1, r2, \text{Decr}) \wedge r1 \in \text{Node} \wedge r2 \in \text{PosOf } r1) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V$ -init[simp]: nba.initial $Taut_V = \{q_0\} \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V$ -initp[intro]: $p \in nba.initial \ Taut_V \longleftrightarrow p = q_0 \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Taut_V$ -trans[simp]:nba.transition $Taut_V \ a \ b = \Delta$ -trans' $a \ b \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas run-def = nba.run-alt-def-snth fst-nth-zip snd-nth-zip $Taut_V$ -trans $Taut_V$ -alpha
 nba.target-alt-def nba.states-alt-def

lemma $Taut_V$ -lang:NBA.language $Taut_V = \{nds. (\exists Ps. \text{descentIpath } nds \ Ps) \wedge$
 $alw \ (\text{holdsS } \text{Node} \ nds)\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma alpha-subseq-PTaut_V: nba.alphabet $Paut_V \subseteq nba.alphabet \ Taut_V \langle proof \rangle$

lemma Pnode-subseq-rule:($\bigwedge r. \forall x \in \text{Node}. \text{last } (\text{map } \text{snd } r) \neq \text{Some } x \implies$
 $r \neq [] \implies \text{NBA.path } Paut_V \ r \ \text{None} \implies \text{last } (\text{map } \text{snd } r) = \text{None} \implies$
 $(\bigcup p \in \{p. p \in nba.initial \ Paut_V\}. \{\text{last } (p \# \text{map } \text{snd } r) \mid r. \text{NBA.path } Paut_V \ r \ p\})$
 $\subseteq \{r. r = \text{None} \vee (\exists x \in \text{Node}. r = \text{Some } x)\} \langle proof \rangle$)

lemma *Paut_V-node-subseq*: $NBA.nodes\ Paut_V \subseteq \{r. r = None \vee (\exists x \in Node. r = Some\ x)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *finite-Nodes-Paut_V*: *finite* ($NBA.nodes\ Paut_V$)
 <proof>

lemma *Tnode-subseq-rule*: $(\bigwedge r. \forall a. a \in Node \longrightarrow (\forall aa. aa \in PosOf\ a \longrightarrow (\forall b. last\ (map\ snd\ r) \neq Some\ (a, aa, b)))) \implies$
 $r \neq [] \implies NBA.path\ Taut_V\ r\ None \implies last\ (map\ snd\ r) = None$
 $\implies (\bigcup_{p \in \{p. p \in nba.initial\ Taut_V\}. \{last\ (p \# map\ snd\ r) \mid r. NBA.path\ Taut_V\ r\ p\}})$
 $\subseteq \{r. r = None \vee (\exists x \in \{(v, p, s) \mid v\ p\ s. v \in Node \wedge p \in PosOf\ v\}. r = Some\ x)\}$ <proof>

lemma *Taut_V-node-subseq*: $NBA.nodes\ Taut_V \subseteq \{r. r = None \vee (\exists x \in \{(v, p, s) \mid v\ p\ s. v \in Node \wedge p \in PosOf\ v\}. r = Some\ x)\}$
 <proof>

lemma *set-slope-case*: $\{(v, p, s) \mid v\ p\ s. v \in Node \wedge p \in PosOf\ v\} = \{(v, p, s) \mid v\ p\ s. v \in Node \wedge p \in PosOf\ v \wedge s \in \{Main, Decr\}\}$ <proof>

lemma *finite-Node-Taut_V-gr*: *finite* ($\{r. \exists x \in \{(v, p, s) \mid v\ p\ s. v \in Node \wedge p \in PosOf\ v\}. r = Some\ x\}:: ('node \times 'pos \times 'slope)\ option\ set$)
 <proof>

lemma *finite-Nodes-Taut_V*: *finite* ($NBA.nodes\ Taut_V$)
 <proof>

theorem *VLA-Criterion*: $InfiniteDescent \longleftrightarrow NBA.language\ Paut_V \subseteq NBA.language\ Taut_V$
 <proof>

corollary *VLA-Criterion'*: $InfiniteDescent \longleftrightarrow NBA.language\ Paut_V \cap (NBA.language\ (complement\ Taut_V)) = \{\}$
 <proof>

end

end

3.1.2 Slope-language Criterion

theory *SLA-Criterion*
 imports *../Sloped-Graphs*

```

    ../Buchi-Preliminaries
begin

context Sloped-Graph
begin

abbreviation q0 where q0 ≡ None
fun RR':: 'node × 'node ⇒ 'pos × 'pos × slope ⇒ bool where RR' (nd,nd') =
(λ(ps, ps', s). RR (nd,ps) (nd',ps') s)

fun ndOf where ndOf ((nd,ps),(nd',ps'),s) = nd
fun nd'Of where nd'Of ((nd,ps),(nd',ps'),s) = nd'

term {Some nd' | nd. edge nd nd'}

fun Δsl :: ('pos × 'pos × slope ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'node option ⇒ 'node option set where
  Δsl t (Some nd) = {Some nd' | nd'. {nd, nd'} ⊆ Node ∧ edge nd nd' ∧ t =
RR'(nd,nd')} |
  Δsl t q0 = {Some nd' | nd nd'. {nd, nd'} ⊆ Node ∧ edge nd nd' ∧ t = RR'(nd,nd')}

lemma Δsl-intro-Some:
  assumes edge s s'
  and {s, s'} ⊆ Node
  and tr = RR'(s,s')
  shows Some s' ∈ Δsl tr (Some s)
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Δsl-intro-q0:
  assumes edge s s'
  and {s, s'} ⊆ Node
  and tr = RR'(s,s')
  shows Some s' ∈ Δsl tr q0
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Δsl-elim:
  assumes x ∈ Δsl t z
  obtains nd nd' where
    x = Some nd' nd ∈ Node nd' ∈ Node edge nd nd' t = RR' (nd, nd')
    z = q0 ∨ the z = nd
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma Δsl-q0-not-q0[simp]: ¬ (q0 ∈ Δsl x q0) ⟨proof⟩

lemma Δsl-some:r' ∈ Δsl x r ⇒ ∃ y. r' = Some y ⟨proof⟩

lemma Δsl l s =
  {Some v' | v v'. s = q0 ∧ (edge v v') ∧ {v, v'} ⊆ Node ∧ l = RR'(v,v')} ∪

```

$\{ \text{Some } v' \mid v'. s \neq q_0 \wedge \text{edge } (\text{the } s) \ v' \wedge \{(\text{the } s), v'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge l = \text{RR}'((\text{the } s), v') \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{Paut}_R :: ('pos \times 'pos \times \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}, 'node \text{ option}) \text{ nba}$ **where**

$\text{Paut}_R = \text{nba}$
 $\{ \text{RR}'(nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{edge } nd \ nd' \}$
 $\{ q_0 \}$
 Δ_{sl}
 $(\lambda s. \text{the } s \in \text{Node})$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_R\text{-defs} = \text{Paut}_R\text{-def } \Delta_{sl}.\text{simps}$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-alpha}[\text{simp}]: \text{nba}.\text{alphabet } \text{Paut}_R = \{ \text{RR}'(nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{edge } nd \ nd' \} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-accept}[\text{simp}]: \text{nba}.\text{accepting } \text{Paut}_R = (\lambda s. \text{the } s \in \text{Node}) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-init}[\text{simp}]: \text{nba}.\text{initial } \text{Paut}_R = \{ q_0 \} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-initp}[\text{intro}]: p \in \text{nba}.\text{initial } \text{Paut}_R \longleftrightarrow p = q_0 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-trans}[\text{simp}]: \text{nba}.\text{transition } \text{Paut}_R \ a \ b = \Delta_{sl} \ a \ b \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_R\text{-trans}' = \text{Paut}_R\text{-trans } \Delta_{sl}.\text{simps}$

lemmas $\text{Paut}_R\text{-run-def} = \text{nba}.\text{run-alt-def-snth } \text{Paut}_R\text{-trans } \text{Paut}_R\text{-alpha } \text{nba}.\text{target-alt-def } \text{nba}.\text{states-alt-def}$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-lang}: \text{NBA}.\text{language } \text{Paut}_R = \{ Ri. \exists \text{nds}. \text{ipath } \text{nds} \wedge (\forall i. Ri \ !! \ i = \text{RR}'(\text{nds} \ !! \ i, \text{nds} \ !! \ \text{Suc } i)) \}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Paut}_R\text{-lang-in}: x \in \text{NBA}.\text{language } \text{Paut}_R \longleftrightarrow (\exists \text{nds}. \text{ipath } \text{nds} \wedge (\forall i. x \ !! \ i = \text{RR}'(\text{nds} \ !! \ i, \text{nds} \ !! \ \text{Suc } i)))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $Q'_{sl} :: ('pos \times \text{slope}) \text{ set}$ **where**

$Q'_{sl} \equiv \{ (p, s) \mid p \ s. p \in (\bigcup v \in \text{Node}. \text{PosOf } v) \}$

abbreviation $\Sigma \equiv \{ \text{RR}'(nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{edge } nd \ nd' \}$

fun $\Delta_{sl}' :: ('pos \times 'pos \times \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('pos \times \text{slope}) \text{ option} \Rightarrow ('pos \times \text{slope}) \text{ option set}$ **where**

$\Delta_{sl}' \ R' \ (\text{Some } (p, s)) = \{ \text{Some } (p', s') \mid p' \ s'. (p, s) \in Q'_{sl} \wedge R' \in \Sigma \wedge R' \ (p, p', s') \}$

$\Delta_{sl}' \ R' \ q_0 = (\text{if } R' \in \Sigma \text{ then } \{ q_0 \} \cup \{ \text{Some } (p', s') \mid p' \ s'. (p', s') \in Q'_{sl} \} \text{ else } \{ \})$

lemma $\Delta_{sl}'\text{-intro-Some}:$

assumes $(p, s) \in Q'_{sl} \ R' \in \Sigma \ R' \ (p, p', s')$

shows $\text{Some } (p', s') \in \Delta_{sl}' \ R' \ (\text{Some } (p, s))$

<proof>

lemma Δ_{sl}' -intro-q0:

assumes $R' \in \Sigma$ $(p', s') \in Q'_{sl}$

shows $\text{Some } (p', s') \in \Delta_{sl}' R' q_0$

<proof>

lemma Δ_{sl}' -q0-included:

assumes $R' \in \Sigma$

shows $q_0 \in \Delta_{sl}' R' q_0$

<proof>

lemma Δ_{sl}' -intro:

assumes $ns \in \Sigma$

assumes $rk \neq q_0 \implies (\exists p' s'. rk' = \text{Some } (p', s') \wedge \text{the } rk \in Q'_{sl} \wedge ns \text{ (fst(the } rk), p', s'))$

assumes $rk = q_0 \implies (rk' = q_0 \vee (\exists p' s'. rk' = \text{Some } (p', s') \wedge (p', s') \in Q'_{sl}))$

shows $rk' \in \Delta_{sl}' ns rk$

<proof>

lemma Δ_{sl}' -elim:

assumes $x \in \Delta_{sl}' R' z$

obtains $(\text{SomeCase}) p s p' s'$ **where**

$z = \text{Some } (p, s) \ x = \text{Some } (p', s') \ (p, s) \in Q'_{sl} \ R' \in \Sigma \ R' (p, p', s')$

| $(q0Case) p' s'$ **where**

$z = q_0 \ R' \in \Sigma \ (p', s') \in Q'_{sl} \ x = \text{Some } (p', s')$

| $(q0Self) z = q_0 \ R' \in \Sigma \ x = q_0$

<proof>

lemma q_0 -notReachable: $q \neq q_0 \implies v' \in \Delta_{sl}' v q \implies v' \neq q_0$ *<proof>*

definition $F_{sl} :: ('pos \times slope) option \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

$F_{sl} \equiv \lambda ps. \exists p. ps = \text{Some } (p, Decr) \wedge (p, Decr) \in Q'_{sl}$

definition $Taut_R :: ('pos \times 'pos \times slope \Rightarrow bool, ('pos \times slope) option) nba$ **where**

$Taut_R = nba$

$\{RR' (nd, nd') \mid nd \ nd'. \text{edge } nd \ nd'\}$

$\{q_0\}$

Δ_{sl}'

F_{sl}

lemma *RR-reduce*: $(\forall n \geq \text{Suc } 0. \text{RR } (r1 !! n, Ps !! n) (\text{stl } r1 !! n, \text{stl } Ps !! n) (\text{stl } Ss !! n)) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\forall n. \text{RR } (\text{stl } r1 !! n, \text{stl } Ps !! n) (\text{stl}(\text{stl } r1) !! n, \text{stl}(\text{stl } Ps) !! n) (\text{stl}(\text{stl } Ss) !! n))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-alpha[simp]*:*nba.alphabet* $\text{Taut}_R = \{\text{RR}' (nd, nd') \mid nd \text{ nd}'. \text{edge } nd \text{ nd}'\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-accept[simp]*:*nba.accepting* $\text{Taut}_R = (\lambda ps. \exists p. ps = \text{Some } (p, \text{Decr}) \wedge (p, \text{Decr}) \in Q'_{sl}) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-init[simp]*:*nba.initial* $\text{Taut}_R = \{q_0\} \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-initp[intro]*: $p \in \text{nba.initial } \text{Taut}_R \longleftrightarrow p = q_0 \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-trans[simp]*:*nba.transition* $\text{Taut}_R \ a \ b = \Delta_{sl}' \ a \ b \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemmas *run-def'* = *nba.run-alt-def-snth fst-nth-zip snd-nth-zip Taut_R-trans Taut_R-alpha nba.target-alt-def nba.states-alt-def*

fun *Rst* **where** $Rst \ nds = \text{smap } (\lambda i. \text{RR}' (nds !! i, nds !! \text{Suc } i)) \ nats$

lemma *stl-shift*: $(\text{stl } nds !! i, \text{stl } (\text{stl } nds) !! i) = (nds !! \text{Suc } i, (\text{stl } nds) !! \text{Suc } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *smap-shifted-eq*:

$\text{smap } (\lambda i. \text{RR}' (nds !! i, \text{stl } nds !! i)) (\text{fromN } (\text{Suc } 0)) =$
 $\text{smap } (\lambda i. \text{RR}' (\text{stl } nds !! i, \text{stl } (\text{stl } nds) !! i)) \ nats$

$\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rst-correct*: $x = Rst \ nds \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. x !! i = \text{RR}' (nds !! i, nds !! \text{Suc } i))$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Rst-r*: $\bigwedge k. Rst \ nds !! k = \text{RR}' (nds !! k, nds !! \text{Suc } k) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *list-swap*: $k > 0 \implies (p \ \#\# \ \text{smap } (\lambda r. \text{fst } (\text{the } r)) \ r) !! k = \text{fst } (\text{the } (r !! (k-1))) \langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *Taut_R-lang-in*:*ipath* $nds \implies Rst \ nds \in \text{NBA.language } \text{Taut}_R \longleftrightarrow (\exists Ps. \text{descentIpath } nds \ Ps)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *alpha-subseq-PTaut_R*: $nba.alphabet\ Paut_R \subseteq nba.alphabet\ Taut_R$ *<proof>*

lemma *Paut_R-subseq-rule*: $(\bigwedge r. \forall x \in Node. last\ (map\ snd\ r) \neq Some\ x \implies r \neq [] \implies NBA.path\ Paut_R\ r\ None \implies last\ (map\ snd\ r) = None) \implies (\bigcup p \in \{p. p \in nba.initial\ Paut_R\}. \{last\ (p \# map\ snd\ r) \mid r. NBA.path\ Paut_R\ r\ p\}) \subseteq \{r. r = None \vee (\exists x \in Node. r = Some\ x)\}$ *<proof>*

lemma *Paut_R-node-subseq*: $NBA.nodes\ Paut_R \subseteq \{r. r = None \vee (\exists x \in Node. r = Some\ x)\}$ *<proof>*

lemma *finite-Nodes-Paut_R*: *finite* $(NBA.nodes\ Paut_R)$ *<proof>*

lemma *Taut_R-subseq-rule*: $(\bigwedge r. \forall a. (\forall x \in Node. a \notin PosOf\ x) \vee (\forall b. last\ (map\ snd\ r) \neq Some\ (a, b)) \implies r \neq [] \implies NBA.path\ Taut_R\ r\ None \implies last\ (map\ snd\ r) = None) \implies (\bigcup p \in \{p. p \in nba.initial\ Taut_R\}. \{last\ (p \# map\ snd\ r) \mid r. NBA.path\ Taut_R\ r\ p\}) \subseteq \{r. r = None \vee (\exists x \in \{(p, s) \mid p\ s. p \in (\bigcup v \in Node. PosOf\ v)\}. r = Some\ x)\}$ *<proof>*

theorem *SLA-Criterion*: $InfiniteDescent \iff NBA.language\ Paut_R \subseteq NBA.language\ Taut_R$ *<proof>*

end
end

3.2 Relation-based Criterion

Infinite Descent also admits an equivalent *relation-based* characterization. This was first described in the context of size-change termination [3] and later generalized and refined [2]. The key idea is to summarize each finite path using a sloped relation, resulting in a finite abstraction that can be computed via a fixed-point computation. Infinite Descent can then be decided by checking a simple condition on the sloped relations that summarize loops.

theory *Relation-Based-Criterion*
 imports *VLA-Criterion*
begin

lemma *pigeonhole-infinite-seq*:
fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes $\text{finite } (\text{range } f)$
shows $\exists i j. i < j \wedge f i = f j$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

context *Sloped-Graph*
begin

definition $\text{MaxSl} :: \text{slope set} \Rightarrow \text{slope}$ **where**
 $\text{MaxSl } sll \equiv \text{if } \text{Decr} \in sll \text{ then } \text{Decr} \text{ else } \text{Main}$

lemma $\text{MaxSl-singl}[\text{simp}]$: $\text{MaxSl } \{sl\} = sl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{leqSl} :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow$
 $('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{leqSl } P1 P2 \equiv \forall h h' sl1. P1 h h' sl1 \longrightarrow (\exists sl2. sl1 \leq sl2 \wedge P2 h h' sl2)$

definition $\text{lessSl} :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow$
 $('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{lessSl } P1 P2 \equiv \text{leqSl } P1 P2 \wedge P1 \neq P2$

lemma leqSl-refl : $\text{leqSl } P P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma leqSl-trans : $\text{leqSl } P1 P2 \Longrightarrow \text{leqSl } P2 P3 \Longrightarrow \text{leqSl } P1 P3$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma leqSl-antisym-aux :
assumes $P12: \{P1, P2\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$ **and** $12: \text{leqSl } P1 P2$ **and** $21: \text{leqSl } P2 P1$
and $0: P1 h h' sl$
shows $P2 h h' sl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma leqSl-antisym :
assumes $P12: \{P1, P2\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$ **and** $12: \text{leqSl } P1 P2$ **and** $21: \text{leqSl } P2 P1$
shows $P1 = P2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma lessSl-antisym : $\{P1, P2\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \Longrightarrow \neg (\text{lessSl } P1 P2 \wedge \text{leqSl } P2 P1)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *lessSl-trans*: $\{P1, P2, P3\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \implies \text{lessSl } P1 \ P2 \implies \text{lessSl } P2 \ P3$
 $\implies \text{lessSl } P1 \ P3$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

inductive *transSl* :: (*'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow (*'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*)
for *K* :: *'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
Base: $K \ P \ P' \ sl \implies \text{transSl } K \ P \ P' \ sl$
Step: $\text{transSl } K \ P \ P' \ sl1 \implies K \ P' \ P'' \ sl2 \implies \text{transSl } K \ P \ P'' \ (\text{MaxSl } \{sl1, sl2\})$

lemma *transSl-mono*: **assumes** *leqSl* *P* *Q*
shows *leqSl* (*transSl* *P*) (*transSl* *Q*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *initFrag* ::
 (*'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*) *set* \Rightarrow (*'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*) *set* \Rightarrow *bool*
where
initFrag *LL'* *LL* $\equiv \forall R \in LL. \exists R' \in LL'. \text{leqSl } R' \ R$

lemma *initFrag-Un*: *initFrag* *L* (*LL1* \cup *LL2*) $\longleftrightarrow \text{initFrag } L \ LL1 \wedge \text{initFrag } L \ LL2$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *initFrag-trans*: *initFrag* *L1* *L2* $\implies \text{initFrag } L2 \ L3 \implies \text{initFrag } L1 \ L3$
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *Dt* **where**
Dt *LL* $\equiv \{R \in LL. \neg (\exists R' \in LL. \text{lessSl } R' \ R)\}$

lemma *Dt-incl*: *Dt* *LL* $\subseteq LL$ ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Dt-aux*: $\bigwedge LL \ LL'. LL \subseteq LL' \implies \text{Dt } LL \subseteq LL'$ ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *initFrag-Dt*:
assumes *LL*: *LL* $\subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$ **and** *f-LL*: *finite* *LL*
shows *initFrag* (*Dt* *LL*) *LL*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *ccompSl* :: (*'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow (*'pos* \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow
'pos \Rightarrow *'pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool*
where

$ccompSl\ K1\ K2\ P\ P'\ sl \equiv \exists P''\ sl1\ sl2. sl = MaxSl\ \{sl1, sl2\} \wedge K1\ P\ P''\ sl1 \wedge K2\ P''\ P'\ sl2$

lemma *finite-slope-set*: $finite\ (S::slope\ set)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccompSl-mono*: $leqSl\ P1\ Q1 \implies leqSl\ P2\ Q2 \implies leqSl\ (ccompSl\ P1\ P2)$
 ($ccompSl\ Q1\ Q2$)
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *ccompSl-SlopeRels*:
 $\{P, P'\} \subseteq SlopedRels \implies ccompSl\ P\ P' \in SlopedRels$
 ⟨proof⟩

fun *Ccl-iter* :: $nat \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)\ set$ **where**
 $Ccl-iter\ 0\ nd\ nd' = (if\ \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq Node \wedge edge\ nd\ nd' then\ \{\lambda P\ P'\ sl. RR\ (nd, P)$
 $(nd', P')\ sl\} else\ \{\})$
 $| Ccl-iter\ (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd' =$
 $Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \cup$
 $\{ccompSl\ K1\ K2 \mid K1\ K2\ nd''. nd'' \in Node \wedge K1 \in Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd'' \wedge K2 \in$
 $Ccl-iter\ i\ nd''\ nd'\}$

lemma *Ccl-iter-nodes*: $nd \notin Node \vee nd' \notin Node \implies Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd' = \{\}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ccl-iter-PosOf*:
 $K \in Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \implies K\ P\ P'\ sl \implies P \in PosOf\ nd \wedge P' \in PosOf\ nd'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ccl-iter-Suc-mono*: $Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \subseteq Ccl-iter\ (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ccl-iter-mono*: $i \leq j \implies Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \subseteq Ccl-iter\ j\ nd\ nd'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ccl-iter-Suc-stable*:
assumes $Ccl-iter\ (Suc\ i) = Ccl-iter\ i$
shows $Ccl-iter\ (Suc\ (Suc\ i)) = Ccl-iter\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ccl-iter-stable*:
assumes $1: Ccl-iter\ (Suc\ i) = Ccl-iter\ i$ **and** $2: j \geq i$
shows $Ccl-iter\ j = Ccl-iter\ i$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *Ccl-iter-su-PosOf*:
 $Ccl-iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \subseteq$
 $\{R . \forall h\ h'\ sl. (h, h') \notin PosOf\ nd \times PosOf\ nd' \longrightarrow \neg R\ h\ h'\ sl\}$

<proof>

lemma *finite-PosOf-prod*:

assumes $nd \in \text{Node } nd' \in \text{Node}$

shows $\text{finite } \{R . \forall h h' sl. (h::'pos, h'::'pos) \notin \text{PosOf } nd \times \text{PosOf } nd' \rightarrow \neg R h h' (sl::\text{slope})\}$

(**is** *finite* ?A)

<proof>

lemma *finite-Ccl-iter*:

shows $\text{finite } (\text{Ccl-iter } i \text{ } nd \text{ } nd')$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-Suc-stops*:

$\exists i. \text{Ccl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) = \text{Ccl-iter } i$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-iter-stops*: $\exists i. \forall j \geq i. \text{Ccl-iter } j = \text{Ccl-iter } i$

<proof>

definition *Ccl* :: $'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd' \equiv \bigcup i. \text{Ccl-iter } i \text{ } nd \text{ } nd'$

lemma *Ccl-nodes*: $nd \notin \text{Node} \vee nd' \notin \text{Node} \implies \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd' = \{\}$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-eq-some-Ccl-iter*: $\exists i. \text{Ccl} = \text{Ccl-iter } i$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-RR[simp,intro!]*:

$\{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \implies \text{edge } nd \text{ } nd' \implies (\lambda P P' sl. \text{RR } (nd, P) (nd', P') sl) \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'$

<proof>

lemma *Ccl-ccompSl[intro]*:

$nd'' \in \text{Node} \implies K1 \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'' \implies K2 \in \text{Ccl } nd'' \text{ } nd' \implies \text{ccompSl } K1 \text{ } K2 \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'$

<proof>

definition *TransitiveLoopingCcl* $\equiv \forall nd \in \text{Node}. \forall K \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd. (\exists P. \text{transSl } K \text{ } P \text{ } P \text{ } \text{Decr})$

definition $\text{compSl } K1 \ K2 \ P \ P' \ sl \equiv$
 $(\exists P'' \ sl1 \ sl2. \ sl = \text{MaxSl } \{sl1, \ sl2\} \wedge K1 \ P \ P'' \ sl1 \wedge K2 \ P'' \ P' \ sl2) \wedge$
 $sl = \text{Max } \{sl. \exists P'' \ sl1 \ sl2. \ sl = \text{MaxSl } \{sl1, \ sl2\} \wedge K1 \ P \ P'' \ sl1 \wedge K2 \ P'' \ P' \ sl2\}$

lemma compSl-SlopeRels :
 $\{P, P'\} \subseteq \text{SlopedRels} \implies \text{compSl } P \ P' \in \text{SlopedRels}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{compSl-leqSl-ccompSl}$: $\text{leqSl } (\text{compSl } K1 \ K2) \ (\text{ccompSl } K1 \ K2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{ccompSl-leqSl-compSl}$: $\text{leqSl } (\text{ccompSl } K1 \ K2) \ (\text{compSl } K1 \ K2)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

fun $\text{Dcl-iter} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$ **where**
 $\text{Dcl-iter } 0 \ nd \ nd' = (\text{if } \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node} \wedge \text{edge } nd \ nd' \text{ then } \{\lambda P \ P' \ sl. \ \text{RR } (nd, P) \}$
 $(nd', P') \ sl\} \text{ else } \{\})$
 $|\text{Dcl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) \ nd \ nd' =$
 $\text{Dt } (\text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \cup$
 $\{\text{compSl } K1 \ K2 \mid K1 \ K2 \ nd''. \ nd'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in \text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd \ nd'' \wedge K2 \in$
 $\text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd'' \ nd'\})$

lemma finite-compSl-set :
fixes $D \ E :: 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \text{ set}$
assumes $\text{fin}: \bigwedge nd''. \ \text{finite } (D \ nd'') \wedge \text{finite } (E \ nd'')$
shows finite
 $\{\text{compSl } K1 \ K2 \mid K1 \ K2.$
 $\exists nd''. \ nd'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in D \ nd'' \wedge K2 \in E \ nd''\}$
(is finite ?A)
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma finite-Dcl-iter : $\text{finite } (\text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd \ nd')$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{finite-compSl-Dcl-iter}$:
 $\text{finite } \{\text{compSl } K1 \ K2 \mid K1 \ K2. \exists nd''. \ nd'' \in \text{Node} \wedge K1 \in \text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd \ nd'' \wedge K2$
 $\in \text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd'' \ nd'\}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma $\text{Dcl-iter-SlopedRels}$: $\text{Dcl-iter } i \ nd \ nd' \subseteq \text{SlopedRels}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma Dcl-iter-subseqI :
assumes $\bigwedge R \ h \ h' \ sl. \ R \in \text{Dcl-iter } (\text{Suc } i) \ nd \ nd' \implies$
 $(h, h') \notin \text{PosOf } nd \times \text{PosOf } nd' \implies$
 $R \ h \ h' \ sl \implies$
 HOL.False

shows $Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd' \subseteq \{R. \forall h\ h'\ sl. (h, h') \notin PosOf\ nd \times PosOf\ nd' \longrightarrow \neg R\ h\ h'\ sl\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dcl\text{-}iter\text{-}su\text{-}PosOf$:
 $Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd' \subseteq \{R. \forall h\ h'\ sl. (h, h') \notin PosOf\ nd \times PosOf\ nd' \longrightarrow \neg R\ h\ h'\ sl\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dcl\text{-}iter\text{-}nodes\text{-}out$:
 $nd \notin Node \vee nd' \notin Node \implies Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd' = \{\}$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $initFrag\text{-}Dt\text{-}trans$:
 $L \subseteq SlopedRels \implies finite\ L \implies initFrag\ L\ L' \implies initFrag\ (Dt\ L)\ L'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dt\text{-}initFrag\text{-}aux$: $initFrag\ LL\ LL' \implies initFrag\ LL\ (Dt\ LL')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $initFrag\text{-}Un\text{-}left$: $initFrag\ LL\ LL' \implies initFrag\ (LL \cup KK)\ LL'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dcl\text{-}iter\text{-}initFrag\text{-}Ccl\text{-}iter$: $initFrag\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')\ (Ccl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Ccl\text{-}iter\text{-}initFrag\text{-}Dcl\text{-}iter$: $initFrag\ (Ccl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')\ (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dcl\text{-}iter\text{-}finite\text{-}range$:
assumes $nd \in Node\ nd' \in Node$
shows $finite\ (range\ (\lambda i. Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dcl\text{-}iter\text{-}finite\text{-}range\text{-}all$:
 $finite\ (range\ (\lambda i. Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $Dt\text{-}idem$: $Dt\ (Dt\ X) = Dt\ X$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-thin-0*: $Dt (Dcl\text{-}iter\ 0\ nd\ nd') = Dcl\text{-}iter\ 0\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-thin*: $Dt (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd') = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-initFrag-Suc*:
 $initFrag (Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd') (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-initFrag-le*:
 $i \leq j \implies initFrag (Dcl\text{-}iter\ j\ nd\ nd') (Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd')$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dt-initFrag-antisym*:
assumes $A \subseteq SlopedRels\ B \subseteq SlopedRels$
and $Dt\ A = A\ Dt\ B = B$
and $AB: initFrag\ A\ B$ **and** $BA: initFrag\ B\ A$
shows $A = B$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-Suc-stops-pair*: $\exists i. Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd' = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-eq-implies-Suc-eq*:
assumes $i < j\ Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd' = Dcl\text{-}iter\ j\ nd\ nd'$
shows $Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i)\ nd\ nd' = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i\ nd\ nd'$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-Suc-stops*: $\exists i. Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-Suc-stable*:
assumes $Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
shows $Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc (Suc\ i)) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-stable*:
assumes $Dcl\text{-}iter (Suc\ i) = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$ **and** $j \geq i$
shows $Dcl\text{-}iter\ j = Dcl\text{-}iter\ i$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *Dcl-iter-stops*: $\exists k. \forall j \geq k. Dcl\text{-}iter\ j = Dcl\text{-}iter\ k$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition *Dcl* :: $'node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)$ set **where**
 $Dcl\ nd\ nd' \equiv Dcl\text{-}iter (LEAST\ k. \forall j \geq k. Dcl\text{-}iter\ j = Dcl\text{-}iter\ k)\ nd\ nd'$

lemma *Dcl-eq-some-Dcl-iter*: $\exists i. \forall j \geq i. Dcl = Dcl\text{-}iter\ j$

<proof>

lemma *Dcl-initFrag-Ccl*: *initFrag (Dcl nd nd') (Ccl nd nd')*
<proof>

lemma *Ccl-initFrag-Dcl*: *initFrag (Ccl nd nd') (Dcl nd nd')*
<proof>

definition *TransitiveLooping* $\equiv \forall nd \in \text{Node}. \forall K \in \text{Dcl } nd \text{ nd}. (\exists P. \text{transSl } K \ P \ P \text{ Decr})$

lemma *TransitiveLooping-iff-TransitiveLoopingCcl*:
TransitiveLooping \longleftrightarrow *TransitiveLoopingCcl*
<proof>

definition *descentPathSl* :: *'node list* \Rightarrow *'pos list* \Rightarrow *slope list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
descentPathSl ndl Pl sll \equiv
length Pl = length ndl \wedge *length sll = length ndl - 1* \wedge
 $(\forall i < \text{length } ndl - 1. \text{RR } (ndl!!i, Pl!!i) (ndl!(\text{Suc } i), Pl!(\text{Suc } i)) (sll!!i))$

lemma *descentPathSl-append*:

assumes *w*: *descentPathSl ndl1 Pl1 sll1 descentPathSl ndl2 Pl2 sll2* **and** *l*: *last ndl1 = hd ndl2 last Pl1 = hd Pl2*

and *lndl*: *length ndl1* \geq 2 *length ndl2* \geq 2

shows *descentPathSl (ndl1 @ tl ndl2) (Pl1 @ tl Pl2) (sll1 @ sll2)*

<proof>

lemma *descentPathSl-append-invert-singl*:

assumes *pathG ndl descentPathSl (ndl @ [nd]) Pl' sll'*

shows $\exists Pl \ P \ sll \ sl.$

descentPathSl ndl Pl sll \wedge *Pl' = Pl @ [P]* \wedge *sll' = sll @ [sl]* \wedge *RR (last ndl, last Pl) (nd, P) sl*

<proof>

lemma *descentPathSl-append-invert*:

assumes $p1: \text{pathG } ndl1 \text{ and } \text{pathG } ndl2 \text{ last } ndl1 = \text{hd } ndl2 \text{ descentPathSl } (ndl1 \text{ @ } (tl \text{ } ndl2)) \text{ Pl } sll$
shows $\exists Pl1 \text{ } Pl2 \text{ } sll1 \text{ } sll2. \text{last } Pl1 = \text{hd } Pl2 \wedge$
 $\text{descentPathSl } ndl1 \text{ } Pl1 \text{ } sll1 \wedge \text{descentPathSl } ndl2 \text{ } Pl2 \text{ } sll2 \wedge Pl = Pl1 \text{ @ } (tl \text{ } Pl2)$
 $\wedge sll = sll1 \text{ @ } sll2$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descentPathSl-wfLabL*:
assumes $\text{pathG } ndl \text{ and } \text{descentPathSl } ndl \text{ Pl } sll$
shows $\text{wfLabL } ndl \text{ Pl}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{tracksPers} :: ('pos \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow \text{slope} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'node \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

$\text{tracksPers } K \text{ } ndl \equiv$
 $(\forall \text{ Pl } sll. \text{descentPathSl } ndl \text{ Pl } sll \longrightarrow K (\text{hd } Pl) (\text{last } Pl) (\text{MaxSl } (\text{set } sll))) \wedge$
 $(\forall P \text{ } P' \text{ } sl. K P \text{ } P' \text{ } sl \longrightarrow (\exists \text{ Pl } sll. \text{descentPathSl } ndl \text{ Pl } sll \wedge \text{hd } Pl = P \wedge \text{last } Pl = P' \wedge sl = \text{MaxSl } (\text{set } sll)))$

proposition *tracksPers-leftTotal*:
assumes $ndl: \text{pathG } ndl$
shows $\exists K \in \text{Ccl } (\text{hd } ndl) (\text{last } ndl). \text{tracksPers } K \text{ } ndl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

proposition *tracksPers-rightTotal*:
assumes $K \in \text{Ccl } nd \text{ } nd'$
shows $\exists ndl. \text{pathG } ndl \wedge \text{hd } ndl = nd \wedge \text{last } ndl = nd' \wedge \text{tracksPers } K \text{ } ndl$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition $\text{descentPathParam } ndl \text{ Pl } sl \equiv$
 $(\forall i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \longrightarrow$
 $\text{RR } (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{ Main} \vee$
 $\neg \text{RR } (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{ Main} \wedge$
 $\text{RR } (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{ Decr} \wedge sl = \text{Decr})$
 \wedge
 $(\exists i. \text{Suc } i < \text{length } ndl \wedge \text{RR } (ndl ! i, Pl ! i) (ndl ! \text{Suc } i, Pl ! \text{Suc } i) \text{ sl})$

lemma *descentPath-descentPathParam*:
 $\text{descentPath } ndl \text{ Pl} \longleftrightarrow \text{descentPathParam } ndl \text{ Pl } \text{Decr}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *descentPathSl-descentPathParam*:
assumes *pathG ndl* **and** *descentPathSl ndl Pl sll*
shows *descentPathParam ndl Pl (MaxSl (set sl))*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *descentPathParam-append*:
assumes *ndl: ndl1 \neq [] ndl2 \neq [] length ndl1 = length Pl1 length ndl2 = length Pl2*
and *d: descentPathParam ndl1 Pl1 sl1 descentPathParam ndl2 Pl2 sl2*
and *l: last ndl1 = hd ndl2 last Pl1 = hd Pl2*
shows *descentPathParam (ndl1 @ (tl ndl2)) (Pl1 @ (tl Pl2)) (MaxSl {sl1,sl2})*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *tracksPers-transSl-impl-ex-descentPath-repeat*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl* **and** *tr: tracksPers K ndl* **and** *P: transSl K P P' sl*
shows \exists *Pl n. n \neq 0 \wedge wfLabL (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl \wedge*
descentPathParam (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl sl \wedge
hd Pl = P \wedge last Pl = P'
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *tracksPers-transSl-impl-ex-descentPathSlS*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl* **and** *tr: tracksPers K ndl* **and** *K: (\exists P. transSl K P P Decr)*
shows \exists *Ps. descentIpathS (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *wfLabL-descentPathParam-append-inverse*:
fixes *ndl1 ndl2*
defines *ndl \equiv ndl1 @ tl ndl2*
assumes *ndl: length ndl1 \geq 2 length ndl2 \geq 2 last ndl1 = hd ndl2*
and *w: wfLabL ndl Pl* **and** *d: descentPathParam ndl Pl sl*
shows \exists *Pl1 Pl2 sl1 sl2.*
Pl = Pl1 @ (tl Pl2) \wedge sl = MaxSl {sl1,sl2} \wedge last Pl1 = hd Pl2 \wedge
wfLabL ndl1 Pl1 \wedge descentPathParam ndl1 Pl1 sl1 \wedge
wfLabL ndl2 Pl2 \wedge descentPathParam ndl2 Pl2 sl2
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *wfLabL-descentPathParam-imp-descentPathSl*:
assumes *w: wfLabL ndl Pl* **and** *d: descentPathParam ndl Pl sl*
shows \exists *sll. descentPathSl ndl Pl sll \wedge sl = MaxSl (set sll)*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *ex-descentPath-repeat-impl-tracksPers-transSl*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl* **and** *tr: tracksPers K ndl* **and** *n: n \neq 0* **and**
Pl: wfLabL (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl
descentPathParam (repeat n (butlast ndl) @ [last ndl]) Pl sl
shows *transSl K (hd Pl) (last Pl) sl*
 \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *tracksPers-ex-descentPathSlS-impl-loopsDecr:*

assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and tr: tracksPers K ndl*

and *d: descentIpathS (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps*

shows $\exists P. \text{transSl } K \ P \ P \ \text{Decr}$

<proof>

lemma *tracksPers-transSl-iff-ex-descentIpathS:*

assumes *cycleG ndl tracksPers K ndl*

shows $(\exists P. \text{transSl } K \ P \ P \ \text{Decr}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists Ps. \text{descentIpathS } (srepeat \ (butlast \ ndl)) \ Ps)$

<proof>

definition *allOmegaCyclesDescendS* \equiv

$\forall ndl. \text{cycleG } ndl \longrightarrow (\exists Ps. \text{descentIpathS } (srepeat \ (butlast \ ndl)) \ Ps)$

proposition *TransitiveLoopingCcl-iff-allOmegaCyclesDescendS:*

TransitiveLoopingCcl \longleftrightarrow *allOmegaCyclesDescendS*

<proof>

lemma *InfiniteDescent-imp-InfiniteDescent:*

assumes *InfiniteDescent*

shows *allOmegaCyclesDescendS*

<proof>

proposition *allOmegaCyclesDescendS-implies-InfiniteDescent:*

allOmegaCyclesDescendS \longrightarrow *InfiniteDescent*

<proof>

corollary *Relation-Based-Criterion:*

InfiniteDescent \longleftrightarrow *TransitiveLoopingCcl*

<proof>

theorem *Relation-Based-Criterion':*

InfiniteDescent \longleftrightarrow *TransitiveLooping*

<proof>

end

end

4 Incomplete Criteria for Infinite Descent

We next formalize some sufficient criteria for deciding Infinite Descent that are incomplete, but useful in practice. We adapt a known Sprenger-Dam (SD) criterion [5] to the general setting of sloped graphs, and then presents a novel theoretical contribution: an extension that strictly generalizes SD, which we call XSD.

4.1 Sprenger-Dam Criterion

```
theory Incomplete-Criteria
imports ../Sloped-Graphs
begin
```

```
context Sloped-Graph
begin
```

```
definition decreasingPCC :: ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'node  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('node  $\Rightarrow$  'pos)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
decreasingPCC edge1 lab  $\equiv$ 
  ( $\forall$  nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'  $\longrightarrow$  RR (nd,lab nd) (nd',lab nd') Main  $\vee$ 
    RR (nd,lab nd) (nd',lab nd') Decr)  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\exists$  nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'  $\wedge$  RR (nd,lab nd) (nd',lab nd') Decr)
```

```
lemma decreasingPCC-ipath-alw-holds2:
assumes lab: decreasingPCC edge1 lab and nds: Graph.ipath Node1 edge1 nds
shows
  alw (holds2 ( $\lambda$ (nd, P) (nd', P'). RR (nd, P) (nd', P') Main  $\vee$  RR (nd, P) (nd',
  P') Decr))
    (szip nds (smap lab nds))
  <proof>
```

```
lemma decreasingPCC-ipath-alw-ev-holds2:
assumes lab: decreasingPCC edge1 lab and nds: Graph.ipath Node1 edge1 nds and
   $\forall$  nd nd'. edge1 nd nd'  $\longrightarrow$  alw (ev (holds2 ( $\lambda$ ndd ndd'. ndd = nd  $\wedge$  ndd' = nd')))
  nds
shows
  alw (ev (holds2 ( $\lambda$ (nd, P) (nd', P'). RR (nd, P) (nd', P') Decr)))
```

(*szip nds (smap lab nds)*)
 ⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *decreasingPCC-imp-descentIpath*:
assumes *nds: ipath nds*
and *lim: decreasingPCC (limitR nds) lab*
shows *descentIpath nds (smap lab nds)*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

definition *SDdescending* :: *bool* **where**
SDdescending $\equiv \forall \text{Node1 edge1. scsg Node1 edge1} \longrightarrow (\exists \text{lab. wfLabF Node1 lab} \wedge$
decreasingPCC edge1 lab)

proposition *SDdescending-imp-InfiniteDescent*:
SDdescending \implies *InfiniteDescent*
 ⟨*proof*⟩

4.2 Extended Sprenger-Dam Criterion

definition *ExtG-Nodes* :: (*'node* \times *'pos*) *set* **where**
ExtG-Nodes $\equiv \{(nd, P). nd \in \text{Node} \wedge P \in \text{PosOf } nd\}$

definition *ExtG-Edges* :: (*'node* \times *'pos*) \Rightarrow (*'node* \times *'pos*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
ExtG-Edges $\equiv \lambda(nd, P) (nd', P').$
 $\text{edge } nd \ nd' \wedge (\text{RR } (nd, P) (nd', P') \text{ Main} \vee \text{RR } (nd, P) (nd', P') \text{ Decr})$

definition *is-slice* ::
'node set \Rightarrow (*'node* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow
 (*'node* \Rightarrow *'pos set*) \Rightarrow (*'node* \Rightarrow *'pos*) \Rightarrow
 (*'node* \times *'pos*) *set* \Rightarrow ((*'node* \times *'pos*) \Rightarrow (*'node* \times *'pos*) \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
is-slice *Node1 edge1 lab f NNode eedge* \equiv
 $\text{NNode} \subseteq \{(nd, P). nd \in \text{Node1} \wedge P \in \text{lab } nd\} \wedge$
 $\text{Graph.subgr NNode eedge ExtG-Nodes ExtG-Edges} \wedge$
 $(\forall nd \ P \ nd' \ P'. \text{eedge } (nd, P) (nd', P') \longrightarrow$
 $\{(nd, P), (nd', P')\} \subseteq \text{NNode} \wedge \text{edge1 } nd \ nd' \wedge f \ nd \ nd' \ P = P') \wedge$
 $(\forall nd \ nd'. \{nd, nd'\} \subseteq \text{Node1} \wedge \text{edge1 } nd \ nd' \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists P \ P'. \{(nd, P), (nd', P')\} \subseteq \text{NNode} \wedge \text{eedge } (nd, P) (nd', P'))))$

definition *decreasing-slice* :: (*'node* \times *'pos*) *set* \Rightarrow ((*'node* \times *'pos*) \Rightarrow (*'node* \times *'pos*) \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
decreasing-slice *NNode eedge* \equiv

$\exists nd\ P\ nd'\ P'. \{(nd, P), (nd', P')\} \subseteq NNode \wedge eedge\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P') \wedge RR$
 $(nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ Decr$

definition *descending-PCSC-sliced* ::
 $'node\ set \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow$
 $('node \Rightarrow 'pos\ set) \Rightarrow ('node \Rightarrow 'node \Rightarrow 'pos \Rightarrow 'pos) \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
descending-PCSC-sliced Node1 edge1 lab f \equiv
 $RRSetChoice\ Node1\ edge1\ lab\ f \wedge$
 $(\forall\ NNode\ eedge.$
 $is-slice\ Node1\ edge1\ lab\ f\ NNode\ eedge \wedge$
 $Graph.scg\ NNode\ eedge$
 $\longrightarrow\ decreasing-slice\ NNode\ eedge)$

definition *XSDdescending* :: **bool where**
XSDdescending \equiv
 $\forall\ Node1\ edge1. scsg\ Node1\ edge1 \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists\ lab\ f. wfLabFS\ Node1\ lab \wedge\ descending-PCSC-sliced\ Node1\ edge1\ lab\ f)$

lemma *stake-sdrop-szip-nth*:
 $k < m \implies stake\ m\ (sdrop\ j\ (szip\ A\ B))\ !\ k = (A\ !!\ (j + k), B\ !!\ (j + k))$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *set-stake-sdrop-szipD*:
 $(x, y) \in set\ (stake\ m\ (sdrop\ j\ (szip\ A\ B))) \implies$
 $\exists\ k < m. x = A\ !!\ (j + k) \wedge y = B\ !!\ (j + k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *eq-stake-sdrop-szip-tuple*:
 $k < m \implies (x, y) = stake\ m\ (sdrop\ j\ (szip\ A\ B))\ !\ k \implies x = A\ !!\ (j + k) \wedge y$
 $= B\ !!\ (j + k)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *descending-PCSC-sliced-imp-descentIpath*:
assumes *nds: ipath nds and lab: wfLabFS (limitS nds) lab*
and *lim: descending-PCSC-sliced (limitS nds) (limitR nds) lab f*
shows $\exists\ Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

proposition *XSDdescending-implies-InfiniteDescent*:
 $XSDdescending \implies InfiniteDescent$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemmas *Incomplete-Criterion = SDdescending-imp-InfiniteDescent*

XSDdescending-implies-InfiniteDescent

theorem *SDdescending-implies-XSDdescending*:

SDdescending \implies *XSDdescending*

<proof>

end

end

4.3 Sprenger-Dam Criterion Incompleteness

theory *SD-Incomplete*

imports *../Incomplete-Criteria*

begin

datatype *node* = *One*

datatype *pos* = *h1* | *h1'*

definition *Node* \equiv {*One*}

lemma *O-Node[simp]*: *One* \in *Node* *<proof>*

lemma *alw-nodes:alw* (*holdsS Node*) *nds*

<proof>

fun *edge::node* \Rightarrow *node* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

edge One One = *HOL.True*

lemma *edge-into-zero*: *edge nd nd'* \longleftrightarrow *nd* = *One* \wedge *nd'* = *One* *<proof>*

lemma *edgeTrue*: *edge nd nd'* *<proof>*

fun *PosOf::node* \Rightarrow *pos* *set* **where**

PosOf One = {*h1*, *h1'*}

definition *RR-set* :: ((*node* \times *pos*) \times (*node* \times *pos*) \times *slope*) *set* **where**

RR-set = {
(*One*, *h1*), (*One*, *h1'*), *Decr*},

}
 ((One, h1'), (One, h1), Main)

definition $RR :: node \times pos \Rightarrow node \times pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $RR\ np1\ np2\ s \equiv ((np1, np2, s) \in RR\text{-set})$

lemmas $RR\text{-defs} = RR\text{-def}\ RR\text{-set-def}$

lemma $RR\text{-ZO}[simp]:RR\ (One, h1)\ (One, h1')\ Decr\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $RR\text{-OZ}[simp]:RR\ (One, h1')\ (One, h1)\ Main\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $P\text{-inPosOf}:RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow P \in PosOf\ nd$
 $RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow P' \in PosOf\ nd'\ \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

$Node = Node$ **and** $edge = edge$ **and** $PosOf = PosOf$
and $RR = RR\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $allNodesOne:\forall i. nds\ !!\ i = One\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath\text{-isOne}:ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow nds = sconst\ One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $j\text{-mod2-cases}:(j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 0 \wedge (Suc\ j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 1$
 $\vee ((j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 1 \wedge (Suc\ j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 0)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $j\text{-mod2-cases}':(j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 0 \vee (j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0)) = 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $j\text{-mod2-suc}:j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0) = 0 \Longrightarrow Suc\ j\ mod\ Suc\ (Suc\ 0) = 1\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $descentPathEx:descentIpath\ (sconst\ One)\ (srepeat\ [h1, h1'])$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathConEx:Graph.pathCon\ \{One\}\ (\lambda u\ v. True)\ One\ One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $scsgEx:scsg\ \{One\}\ (\lambda u\ v. True)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

proposition *InfiniteDescent*
 $\langle proof \rangle$

proposition $\neg SD\text{descending}$

<proof>

end

4.4 Extended Sprenger-Dam Criterion Incompleteness

theory *XSD-Incomplete*
imports *../Incomplete-Criteria*
begin

datatype *node* = *One* | *Two* | *Three*
datatype *pos* = *p1* | *p1'* | *p2* | *p3*

definition *Node* \equiv {*One*, *Two*, *Three*}

lemma *nd-notOne*: $nd \neq One \longleftrightarrow nd = Two \vee nd = Three$ *<proof>*

lemma *O-Node[simp]*: *One* \in *Node* *<proof>*

lemma *T-Node[simp]*: *Two* \in *Node* *<proof>*

lemma *Tr-Node[simp]*: *Three* \in *Node* *<proof>*

lemma *alw-nodes*: *alw* (*holdsS Node*) *nds*
<proof>

fun *edge*::*node* \Rightarrow *node* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
edge One Two = *HOL.True*|
edge Two One = *HOL.True*|
edge One Three = *HOL.True*|
edge Three One = *HOL.True*|
edge - - = *HOL.False*

fun *PosOf*::*node* \Rightarrow *pos set* **where**
PosOf One = {*p1*, *p1'*}|
PosOf Two = {*p2*}|
PosOf Three = {*p3*}

definition *RR-set* :: ((node × pos) × (node × pos) × slope) set **where**

$$RR\text{-set} = \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ((One, p1), (Two, p2), Main), \\ & ((Two, p2), (One, p1), Decr), \\ & ((Two, p2), (One, p1'), Decr), \\ & ((One, p1'), (Three, p3), Main), \\ & ((Three, p3), (One, p1'), Decr), \\ & ((Three, p3), (One, p1), Decr) \end{aligned}$$

$$\}$$

definition *EE-set* :: ((node × pos) × (node × pos)) set **where**

$$EE\text{-set} = \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ((One, p1), (Two, p2)), \\ & ((Two, p2), (One, p1)), \\ & ((Two, p2), (One, p1')), \\ & ((One, p1'), (Three, p3)), \\ & ((Three, p3), (One, p1')), \\ & ((Three, p3), (One, p1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\}$$

definition *EE* :: node × pos ⇒ node × pos ⇒ bool **where**

$$EE\ np1\ np2 \equiv ((np1, np2) \in EE\text{-set})$$

lemmas *EE-defs* = *EE-def EE-set-def*

definition *RR* :: node × pos ⇒ node × pos ⇒ slope ⇒ bool **where**

$$RR\ np1\ np2\ s \equiv ((np1, np2, s) \in RR\text{-set})$$

lemmas *RR-defs* = *RR-def RR-set-def*

lemma *RR-OT[simp]:RR* (One, p1) (Two, p2) Main ⟨proof⟩

lemma *RR-TO[simp]:RR* (Two, p2) (One, p1) Decr ⟨proof⟩

lemma *RR-TO'[simp]:RR* (Two, p2) (One, p1') Decr ⟨proof⟩

lemma *RR-OTr[simp]:RR* (One, p1') (Three, p3) Main ⟨proof⟩

lemma *RR-TrO[simp]:RR* (Three, p3) (One, p1') Decr ⟨proof⟩

lemma *RR-TrO'[simp]:RR* (Three, p3) (One, p1) Decr ⟨proof⟩

lemma *P-inPosOf:RR* (nd, P) (nd', P') sl ⇒ P ∈ PosOf nd

$$RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \implies P' \in PosOf\ nd' \langle proof \rangle$$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

Node = Node **and** *edge* = edge **and** *PosOf* = PosOf

and *RR* = RR ⟨proof⟩

definition *ipath12* :: node stream ⇒ bool **where**

$ipath12\ s \equiv ev\ (alw\ (holds\ (\lambda n. n = One \vee n = Two)))\ s$

definition $ipath13 :: node\ stream \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $ipath13\ s \equiv ev\ (alw\ (holds\ (\lambda n. n = One \vee n = Three)))\ s$

definition $ipath-mixed :: node\ stream \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $ipath-mixed\ s \equiv alw\ (ev\ (holds\ (\lambda n. n = Two)))\ s \wedge alw\ (ev\ (holds\ (\lambda n. n = Three)))\ s$

lemmas $ipaths = ipath12-def\ ipath13-def\ ipath-mixed-def$

lemma $ipath-cases: ipath\ nds \Longrightarrow ipath12\ nds \vee ipath13\ nds \vee ipath-mixed\ nds$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath-dist21:$
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $nds\ !!\ i = Two \Longrightarrow nds\ !!\ Suc\ i = One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath-dist31:$
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $nds\ !!\ i = Three \Longrightarrow nds\ !!\ Suc\ i = One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath-dist1:$
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $nds\ !!\ i = One \Longrightarrow nds\ !!\ Suc\ i = Two \vee nds\ !!\ Suc\ i = Three$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath12-descent:$
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $ipath12\ nds \Longrightarrow \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath13-descent:$
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $ipath13\ nds \Longrightarrow \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ipath-mixed-descent:$
assumes $ipath\ nds$
shows $ipath-mixed\ nds \Longrightarrow \exists Ps. descentIpath\ nds\ Ps$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *pathConEx11*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *One One*
<proof>

lemma *pathConEx12*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *One Two*
<proof>

lemma *pathConEx13*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *One Three*
<proof>

lemma *pathConEx21*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Two One*
<proof>

lemma *pathConEx31*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Three One*
<proof>

lemma *pathConEx23*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Two Three*
<proof>

lemma *pathConEx32*: *Graph.pathCon* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$) *Three Two*
<proof>

lemmas *pathConEx* = *pathConEx11 pathConEx12*
pathConEx13 pathConEx21
pathConEx31 pathConEx23
pathConEx32

lemma *scsgEx*: *scsg* {*One, Two, Three*} ($\lambda u v. \text{edge } u v$)
<proof>

lemma *wfLabFSCases*:
wfLabFS {*One, Two, Three*} *lab* \implies
(*lab One* = {*p1*} \vee *lab One* = {*p1*'} \vee *lab One* = {*p1, p1*'}) \wedge
lab Three = {*p3*} \wedge *lab Two* = {*p2*} *<proof>*

lemma *noHCSC*: *wfLabFS* {*One, Two, Three*} *lab* \implies
RRSetChoice {*One, Two, Three*} *edge lab f* \implies *False*
<proof>

proposition *InfiniteDescent*
<proof>

proposition \neg *XSDdescending*

<proof>

end

4.5 Flat Cycles Criterion

theory *Flat-Cycles-Criterion*
imports *../Sloped-Graphs*
begin

context *Sloped-Graph*
begin

definition *FlatEdges*::('node × 'node) set **where**
FlatEdges ≡ {(u, v). edge u v ∧ (∀ p ∈ PosOf u. ∀ q ∈ PosOf v. ¬RR (u,p) (v,q) Decr)}

lemma *FlatEdges-no-Decr*::(u,v) ∈ *FlatEdges* ⇒ ¬RR (u,p) (v,q) Decr
<proof>

definition *FlatCycle* :: bool **where**
FlatCycle ≡ ∃ nds. (∀ i < length nds - 1. (nds ! i, nds ! (Suc i)) ∈ *FlatEdges*) ∧ cycleG nds

lemma *FlatCycle-properties*::*FlatCycle* ⇒ ∃ xs. cycleG xs ∧ (∀ i < length xs - 1. ∀ p q. ¬RR (xs!i,p) (xs!(i+1),q) Decr)
<proof>

lemma *FlatCycle-imp-flat-ipath*:
 assumes *FlatCycle*
 shows ∃ S. ipath S ∧ (∀ i p q. ¬RR (S !! i, p) (S !! (Suc i), q) Decr)
<proof>

lemma *FlatCycleE*::*FlatCycle* ⇒ (∧ xs. ipath xs ⇒ (∀ i p q. ¬RR (xs!! i,p) (xs!!(i+1),q) Decr) ⇒ P) ⇒ P
<proof>

lemma *notFlatCycleI*:
(∧ nds. ∀ i < length nds - 1. (nds ! i, nds ! Suc i) ∈ *FlatEdges* ⇒

$\langle proof \rangle$
 $cycleG\ nds \implies HOL.False \implies \neg FlatCycle$

lemma *notFlatCycleI'*:
 $(\bigwedge nds. pathG\ nds \implies$
 $\forall i < length\ nds - 1. (nds\ !\ i, nds\ !\ Suc\ i) \in FlatEdges \implies$
 $hd\ nds = last\ nds \implies HOL.False) \implies \neg FlatCycle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem *Flat-Cycles-Criterion*: $FlatCycle \implies \neg InfiniteDescent$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

end

4.6 Descending Unicycles Criterion

theory *Descending-Unicycles-Criterion*

imports *../Sloped-Graphs*
../Buchi-Preliminaries

begin

context *Graph*

begin

definition *basicCycle* :: 'node list \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $basicCycle\ c \equiv cycleG\ c \wedge distinct\ (butlast\ c)$

lemmas *basicCycle-defs* = *basicCycle-def*[*unfolded cycleG-def*]

lemma *basicCycleI*: $pathG\ c \implies hd\ c = last\ c \implies distinct\ (butlast\ c) \implies basicCycle\ c$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *basicCycle-path-drop*: $basicCycle\ c \implies j < length\ (butlast\ c) \implies pathG\ (drop\ j\ c)$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *basicCycle-not-nil*: $basicCycle\ c \implies c \neq []$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *basicCycle-ge2*: $basicCycle\ c \implies length\ c \geq 2$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *cycle-elim*: $\neg(\exists c. basicCycle\ c \wedge set\ c = V') \implies (\forall c. basicCycle\ c \longrightarrow set\ c \neq V' \implies P) \implies P$ $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *basicCycle-set-eq*: $\text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{set } c = \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *cycleG-contains-basicCycle*:
 assumes *cycleG* *ndl*
 shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq \text{set } \text{ndl}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *basicCycle-rotate1*:
 $\text{basicCycle } (\text{ndl} @ [\text{nd}, \text{nd}']) \implies \text{basicCycle } (\text{nd} \# \text{ndl} @ [\text{nd}])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *basicCycle-rotate*:
 assumes $\text{basicCycle } (\text{ndl1} @ \text{ndl2} @ [\text{nd}']) \text{ndl2} \neq []$
 shows $\text{basicCycle } (\text{ndl2} @ \text{ndl1} @ [\text{hd } \text{ndl2}])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *basicCycle-rotate-butlast*:
 assumes $\text{basicCycle } (\text{ndl1} @ \text{nd} \# \text{ndl2}) \text{ndl1} \neq [] \text{ndl2} \neq []$
 shows $\text{basicCycle } (\text{nd} \# \text{butlast } \text{ndl2} @ \text{ndl1} @ [\text{nd}])$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *basicCycle-rotate-set*:
 assumes $\text{basicCycle } \text{ndl} \text{nd} \in \text{set } \text{ndl}$
 shows $\exists \text{ndl}'. \text{set } \text{ndl}' = \text{set } \text{ndl} \wedge \text{basicCycle } \text{ndl}' \wedge \text{hd } \text{ndl}' = \text{nd} \wedge \text{last } \text{ndl}' = \text{nd} \wedge \text{length } \text{ndl}' = \text{length } \text{ndl}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *basicCycle-smaller-alt*:
 assumes *basicCycle* *c*
 assumes $i < \text{length } c - 1$
 assumes $\text{edge } (c ! i) v \text{ } v \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
 assumes $\text{asm}: v \neq c ! \text{Suc } i$
 shows $\exists c\text{-alt}. \text{basicCycle } c\text{-alt} \wedge \text{set } c\text{-alt} \subseteq \text{set } c \wedge v \in \text{set } c\text{-alt} \wedge (c ! i) \in \text{set } c\text{-alt} \wedge (c ! \text{Suc } i) \notin \text{set } c\text{-alt}$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scsg-has-basicCycle*: $V' \neq \{\}$ $\implies \text{scsg } V' E' \implies \exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq V'$
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *scsg-node-in-basic-cycle*:
assumes $v \in V'$
assumes *scsg* $V' E'$
shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge v \in \text{set } c \wedge \text{set } c \subseteq V'$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *connectedCycles* :: $'node \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'node \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{connectedCycles } c1 \ c2 \equiv (\exists p. \text{pathG } p \wedge \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c1 \wedge \text{last } p \in \text{set } c2)$

lemma *connectedCyclesE*: $\text{connectedCycles } c1 \ c2 \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge p. \text{pathG } p \Longrightarrow \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c1 \Longrightarrow \text{last } p \in \text{set } c2 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

definition *unicyclesGraph* :: bool **where**
 $\text{unicyclesGraph} \equiv$
 $\forall c \ c'. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{basicCycle } c' \longrightarrow$
 $(\text{connectedCycles } c \ c' \wedge \text{connectedCycles } c' \ c) \longrightarrow \text{set } c = \text{set } c'$

lemma *unicyclesGraphI*: $(\bigwedge c \ c'. \text{connectedCycles } c \ c' \Longrightarrow \text{basicCycle } c \Longrightarrow \text{basicCycle } c' \Longrightarrow \text{connectedCycles } c' \ c \Longrightarrow \text{set } c = \text{set } c') \Longrightarrow \text{unicyclesGraph}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *unicyclesGraphI'*: $(\bigwedge c \ c' \ p. \text{pathG } p \Longrightarrow \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c \Longrightarrow \text{last } p \in \text{set } c' \Longrightarrow \text{basicCycle } c \Longrightarrow \text{basicCycle } c' \Longrightarrow \text{connectedCycles } c' \ c \Longrightarrow \text{set } c = \text{set } c') \Longrightarrow \text{unicyclesGraph}$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *basicCycle-unique-successor*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
assumes *basicCycle* c
assumes $i < \text{length } c - 1$
assumes $\text{edge } (c \ ! \ i) \ v \ v \in \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
shows $v = c \ ! \ (\text{Suc } i)$
 $\langle \text{proof} \rangle$

lemma *scsg-in-unicycles-is-basicCycle*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
 $V' \neq \{\}$
scsg $V' E'$
shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{set } c = V'$
<proof>

lemma *unicycle-limit-is-basic-cycle*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
assumes *finite Node*
assumes *ipath* π
shows $\exists c. \text{basicCycle } c \wedge \text{limitS } \pi = \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
<proof>

lemma *limitS-limitR-edges*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
assumes *finite Node*
assumes *ipath* π
assumes *limitS* $\pi = \text{set } (\text{butlast } c)$
assumes *basicCycle* c
shows $\forall i < \text{length } c - 1. (\text{limitR } \pi) (c ! i) (c ! \text{Suc } i)$
<proof>

lemma *unicycle-lasso*:
assumes *unicyclesGraph*
assumes *finite Node*
assumes *ipath* π
shows $\exists v u. \pi = v @- \text{srepeat } u \wedge \text{basicCycle } (u @ [\text{hd } u])$
<proof>

end

context *Sloped-Graph*
begin

definition *cycleDescends* $ndl \equiv (\exists n \text{ Pl}. n \neq 0 \wedge \text{wfLabL } (\text{repeat } n (\text{butlast } ndl) @ [\text{last } ndl]) \text{ Pl} \wedge$
 $\text{descentPath } (\text{repeat } n (\text{butlast } ndl) @ [\text{last } ndl])$
 $\text{Pl} \wedge \text{hd } \text{Pl} = \text{last } \text{Pl})$

lemma *cycle-descentIPathS-imp-cycleDescends*:
assumes $ndl: \text{cycleG } ndl$ **and** $d: \text{descentIPathS } (\text{srepeat } (\text{butlast } ndl)) \text{ Ps}$

shows *cycleDescends ndl*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cycle-descentIPath-imp-cycleDescends*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and d: descentIPath (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps*
shows *cycleDescends ndl*
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *cycleDescends-imp-descentIPathS*:
assumes *ndl: cycleG ndl and desc: cycleDescends ndl*
shows $\exists Ps. \text{descentIPathS } (srepeat (butlast ndl)) Ps$
⟨*proof*⟩

definition *SimplyDescendingGraph :: bool where SimplyDescendingGraph* $\equiv \forall ndl. \text{basicCycle } ndl \longrightarrow \text{cycleDescends } ndl$

lemma *SimplyDescendingGraphD*: *SimplyDescendingGraph* $\implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{cycleDescends } c$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *SimplyDescendingGraphI*: $(\bigwedge c. \text{ipath } (srepeat (butlast c)) \implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{cycleDescends } c) \implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *SimplyDescendingGraphI'*: $(\bigwedge c. \text{basicCycle } c \implies \text{cycleDescends } c) \implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *allCyclesDescendI*: $(\bigwedge c. \text{ipath } (srepeat (butlast c)) \implies \text{basicCycle } c \implies (\exists n Pl. n \neq 0 \wedge \text{wfLabL } (repeat n (butlast c) @ [last c]) Pl \wedge \text{descentPath } (repeat n (butlast c) @ [last c]) Pl \wedge \text{hd } Pl = \text{last } Pl)) \implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$

⟨*proof*⟩

proposition *InfiniteDescent-implies-SimplyDescendingGraph*:
InfiniteDescent $\implies \text{SimplyDescendingGraph}$
⟨*proof*⟩

proposition *SimplyDescendingUnicyclesGraph-implies-InfiniteDescent*:

```
  assumes unicyclesGraph
  shows SimplyDescendingGraph  $\implies$  InfiniteDescent
  <proof>
```

```
theorem DescendingUnicyclesCriterion:
  assumes unicyclesGraph
  shows InfiniteDescent  $\longleftrightarrow$  SimplyDescendingGraph
  <proof>
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

4.7 All Criterion

```
theory All imports
```

```
  Flat-Cycles-Criterion
  Descending-Unicycles-Criterion
  Incomplete-Criteria
  SLA-Criterion
  VLA-Criterion
  Relation-Based-Criterion
```

```
begin
```

```
context Sloped-Graph
```

```
begin
```

```
thm Flat-Cycles-Criterion
  DescendingUnicyclesCriterion
  Incomplete-Criterion
  SLA-Criterion
  VLA-Criterion
  Relation-Based-Criterion
  Relation-Based-Criterion'
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

5 Instantiating the Abstract Framework

We now provide concrete examples of this framework in action applying a range of the criterion shown

5.1 Infinite Descent Examples

5.1.1 Flat Aux Example

theory *Flat-Aux*

imports *../Criterion/All*

begin

fun *flat* **and** *aux* **where**

flat [] = []

|*flat* (l#ls) = *aux* l ls

|*aux* [] ls = *flat* ls

|*aux* (x#xs) ls = x # *aux* xs ls

datatype *node* = *Flat* | *Aux*

type-synonym *pos* = *nat*

definition *Node* \equiv {*Flat*, *Aux*}

lemma *nd-aux*[*simp*]: $nd \neq Aux \iff nd = Flat$ *<proof>*

lemma *nd-flat*[*simp*]: $nd \neq Flat \iff nd = Aux$ *<proof>*

lemma *alw-nodes*: *alw* (*holdsS Node*) *nds*

<proof>

fun *edge*::*node* \Rightarrow *node* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

edge Flat Aux = *HOL.True*|

edge Aux - = *HOL.True*|

edge Flat Flat = *HOL.False*

lemma *edge-Flat*[*simp*]: *edge Flat x* $\iff x = Aux$ *<proof>*

lemma *edge-Flat'*[*simp*]: *edge nd Flat* $\iff nd = Aux$ *<proof>*

fun *PosOf*::*node* \Rightarrow *pos set* **where**

PosOf Flat = {0}|

PosOf Aux = {0,1}

definition *RR-set* :: ((*node* \times *pos*) \times (*node* \times *pos*) \times *slope*) *set* **where**

RR-set = {

((*Flat*, 0), (*Aux*, 0), *Decr*),

```

    ((Flat, 0), (Aux, 1), Decr),
    ((Aux, 1), (Flat, 0), Main),
    ((Aux, 0), (Aux, 0), Decr),
    ((Aux, 1), (Aux, 1), Main)
  }

```

definition $RR :: node \times pos \Rightarrow node \times pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $RR\ np1\ np2\ s \equiv ((np1, np2), s) \in RR\text{-set}$

definition $RRs :: node \Rightarrow node \Rightarrow (pos \Rightarrow pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool)$ **where**
 $RRs\ n\ n' \equiv (\lambda p\ p'\ s. (((n, p), (n, p')), s) \in RR\text{-set})$

lemmas $RRs\text{-defs} = RRs\text{-def}\ RR\text{-set}\text{-def}$

lemmas $RR\text{-defs} = RR\text{-def}\ RR\text{-set}\text{-def}$

lemma $RR\text{-aux-aux-1}[simp]: RR\ (Aux, 0)\ (Aux, 0)\ Decr\ \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $P\text{-inPosOf}: RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow P \in PosOf\ nd$
 $RR\ (nd, P)\ (nd', P')\ sl \Longrightarrow P' \in PosOf\ nd'\ \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation $Sloped\text{-Graph}$ **where**

$Node = Node$ **and** $edge = edge$ **and** $PosOf = PosOf$ **and** $RR = RR$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $lang\text{-run}\text{-inj}: x \in NBA.\text{language}\ Paut_V \Longrightarrow \exists r. NBA.\text{run}\ Paut_V\ (x \parallel r)$
 $None$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

end

5.1.2 Flat Aux via Vertex-Language Automaton

theory $Flat\text{-Aux}\text{-VLA}$

imports $Flat\text{-Aux}$

begin

lemma $InfiniteDescentI: (\bigwedge nds. alw\ (holds2\ edge)\ nds \Longrightarrow Ex\ (descentIpath\ nds))$
 $\Longrightarrow InfiniteDescent$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $InfiniteDescent$

$\langle proof \rangle$

end

5.1.3 Flat Aux via Sloped-Language Automaton

theory *Flat-Aux-SLA*

imports *Flat-Aux*

begin

lemma *InfiniteDescentI*: $(\bigwedge nds. alw (holds2\ edge) nds \implies Ex (descentIpath\ nds))$
 $\implies InfiniteDescent$
<proof>

lemma *InfiniteDescent*

<proof>

end

5.1.4 Descending Unicycles Example

theory *Descending-Unicycles-Example*

imports *../Criterion/All*

begin

datatype *node* = *Zero* | *One* | *Two* | *Three*

datatype *pos* = *p0* | *p1* | *p2* | *p2'* | *p3* | *p3'*

definition *Node* $\equiv \{Zero, One, Two, Three\}$

lemma *Z-Node[simp]*: *Zero* $\in Node$ *<proof>*

lemma *O-Node[simp]*: *One* $\in Node$ *<proof>*

lemma *T-Node[simp]*: *Two* $\in Node$ *<proof>*

lemma *Th-Node[simp]*: *Three* $\in Node$ *<proof>*

lemma *alw-nodes*: *alw (holdsS Node) nds*

<proof>

fun *edge*::*node* $\Rightarrow node \Rightarrow bool$ **where**

edge Zero One = *HOL.True*|

edge One Zero = *HOL.True*|

edge Zero Two = *HOL.True*|

edge Two Three = *HOL.True*|

edge Three Two = *HOL.True*|

edge - - = *HOL.False*

lemma *edge-into-zero*[simp]:*edge nd Zero* \longleftrightarrow *nd = One* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *edge-into-one*[simp]:*edge nd One* \longleftrightarrow *nd = Zero* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *edge-into-three*[simp]:*edge nd Three* \longleftrightarrow *nd = Two* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *edge-three-into*[simp]:*edge Three nd* \longleftrightarrow *nd = Two* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *edge-two-into*[simp]:*edge Two nd* \longleftrightarrow *nd = Three* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *edge-zero-into*[simp]:*edge Zero nd* \longleftrightarrow *nd = One* \vee *nd = Two* \langle *proof* \rangle

fun *PosOf*::*node* \Rightarrow *pos set* **where**
PosOf Zero = {*p0*}|
PosOf One = {*p1*}|
PosOf Two = {*p2*,*p2'*}|
PosOf Three = {*p3*,*p3'*}

definition *RR-set* :: ((*node* \times *pos*) \times (*node* \times *pos*) \times *slope*) *set* **where**
RR-set = {
((*Zero*, *p0*), (*One*, *p1*), *Decr*),

((*One*, *p1*), (*Zero*, *p0*), *Main*),

((*Zero*, *p0*), (*Two*, *p2*), *Main*),
((*Zero*, *p0*), (*Two*, *p2'*), *Main*),

((*Two*, *p2*), (*Three*, *p3*), *Main*),
((*Two*, *p2'*), (*Three*, *p3'*), *Main*),

((*Three*, *p3*), (*Two*, *p2*), *Decr*),

((*Three*, *p3'*), (*Two*, *p2'*), *Main*)
}

definition *RR* :: *node* \times *pos* \Rightarrow *node* \times *pos* \Rightarrow *slope* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
RR np1 np2 s \equiv ((*np1*, *np2*, *s*) \in *RR-set*)

lemmas *RR-defs* = *RR-def RR-set-def*

lemma *RR-ZO*[simp]:*RR (Zero, p0) (node.One, p1) Decr* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *RR-OZ*[simp]:*RR (node.One, p1) (Zero, p0) Main* \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *RR-TTr*[simp]:*RR (Two, p2) (Three, p3) Main* \langle *proof* \rangle
lemma *RR-TrT*[simp]:*RR (Three, p3) (Two, p2) Decr* \langle *proof* \rangle

lemma *P-inPosOf*:*RR (nd, P) (nd', P')* *sl* \implies *P* \in *PosOf nd*

$RR (nd, P) (nd', P') sl \implies P' \in PosOf nd' \langle proof \rangle$

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

$Node = Node$ **and** $edge = edge$ **and** $PosOf = PosOf$
and $RR = RR \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notTZ:\neg pathG [node.Two, Zero] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notTO:\neg pathG [node.Two, One] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notTrZ:\neg pathG [node.Three, Zero] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notTrO:\neg pathG [node.Three, One] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notOT:\neg pathG [node.One, node.Two] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notOTr:\neg pathG [node.One, node.Three] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notZTr:\neg pathG [Zero, node.Three] \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $notZZTr:\neg pathG ([Zero, node.Two, Zero]) \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathNWF-Three:pathG p \implies hd p = Three \implies last p \neq Zero \wedge last p \neq One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathNWF-Two:pathG p \implies hd p = Two \implies last p \neq Zero \wedge last p \neq One$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $pathNWF-disj:pathG pa \implies$
 $hd pa = node.Two \vee hd pa = node.Three \implies$
 $last pa = Zero \vee last pa = node.One \implies HOL.False$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ZZ-FlatEdge:\neg (Zero, Zero) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $OO-FlatEdge:\neg (One, One) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $TT-FlatEdge:\neg (Two, Two) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ThTh-FlatEdge:\neg (Three, Three) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemmas $same-FlatEdge = ZZ-FlatEdge OO-FlatEdge TT-FlatEdge ThTh-FlatEdge$

lemma $ZO-FlatEdge:\neg (Zero, One) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $ThT-FlatEdge:\neg (Three, Two) \in FlatEdges \langle proof \rangle$

lemma $aux-ls:xs \neq [] \implies (xs @ [Zero]) ! Suc 0 = node.Three \implies length xs > 1$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

theorem $\neg FlatCycle$
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma *i-disj*: $i < \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0)) \longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1 \vee i = 2$ *<proof>*

lemma *i-disj'*: $i < \text{Suc} (\text{Suc} 0) \longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1$ *<proof>*

lemma *allCycles:basicCycle* $c \longleftrightarrow c = [\text{Zero}, \text{One}, \text{Zero}] \vee c = [\text{One}, \text{Zero}, \text{One}]$
 $\vee c = [\text{Two}, \text{Three}, \text{Two}] \vee c = [\text{Three}, \text{Two}, \text{Three}]$
<proof>

lemma *notConnectedCyclesI*: $(\bigwedge p. \text{pathG } p \implies \text{hd } p \in \text{set } c' \implies \text{last } p \in \text{set } c$
 $\implies \text{HOL.False}) \implies \neg \text{connectedCycles } c' c$
<proof>

lemma *unicycle:unicyclesGraph*
<proof>

lemma *SDG:SimplyDescendingGraph*
<proof>

theorem *InfiniteDescent*
<proof>

end

5.2 Infinite Descent Counterexamples

5.2.1 Descending Unicycles

theory *Descending-Unicycles-CounterExample*
imports *../Criterion/All*
begin

datatype *node* = *Zero* | *One* | *Two* | *Three*
datatype *pos* = *p0* | *p1* | *p2* | *p2'* | *p3* | *p3'*

definition *Node* $\equiv \{\text{Zero}, \text{One}, \text{Two}, \text{Three}\}$

lemma *Z-Node[simp]*: $\text{Zero} \in \text{Node}$ *<proof>*

lemma *O-Node[simp]*: $\text{One} \in \text{Node}$ *<proof>*

lemma *T-Node[simp]*: $\text{Two} \in \text{Node}$ *<proof>*

lemma *Th-Node[simp]*: $\text{Three} \in \text{Node}$ *<proof>*

lemma *alw-nodes:alw (holdsS Node) nds*
<proof>

fun *edge::node ⇒ node ⇒ bool where*
edge Zero One = HOL.True|
edge One Zero = HOL.True|
edge Zero Two = HOL.True|
edge Two Three = HOL.True|
edge Three Two = HOL.True|
edge - - = HOL.False

lemma *edge-into-zero:edge nd Zero ⟷ nd = One <proof>*

fun *PosOf::node ⇒ pos set where*
PosOf Zero = {p0}|
PosOf One = {p1}|
PosOf Two = {p2,p2'}|
PosOf Three = {p3,p3'}

definition *RR-set :: ((node × pos) × (node × pos) × slope) set where*
RR-set = {
((Zero, p0), (One, p1), Decr),

((One, p1), (Zero, p0), Main),

((Zero, p0), (Two, p2), Main),
((Zero, p0), (Two, p2'), Main),

((Two, p2), (Three, p3), Main),
((Two, p2'), (Three, p3'), Main),

((Three, p3), (Two, p2), Main),

((Three, p3'), (Two, p2'), Main)
}

definition *RR :: node × pos ⇒ node × pos ⇒ slope ⇒ bool where*
RR np1 np2 s ≡ ((np1, np2, s) ∈ RR-set)

lemmas *RR-defs = RR-def RR-set-def*

lemma *RR-ZO[simp]:RR (Zero, p0) (node.One, p1) Decr <proof>*
lemma *RR-OZ[simp]:RR (node.One, p1) (Zero, p0) Main <proof>*

lemma *RR-Tr[simp]:RR* (*Two*, *p2*) (*Three*, *p3*) *Main* *<proof>*

lemma *RR-TrT[simp]:RR* (*Three*, *p3*) (*Two*, *p2*) *Main* *<proof>*

lemma *P-inPosOf:RR* (*nd*, *P*) (*nd'*, *P'*) *sl* $\implies P \in \text{PosOf } nd$
RR (*nd*, *P*) (*nd'*, *P'*) *sl* $\implies P' \in \text{PosOf } nd'$ *<proof>*

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

Node = *Node* **and** *edge* = *edge* **and** *PosOf* = *PosOf*

and *RR* = *RR* *<proof>*

lemma *i-disj:i < Suc (Suc (Suc 0))* $\longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1 \vee i = 2$ *<proof>*

lemma *i-disj':i < Suc (Suc 0)* $\longleftrightarrow i = 0 \vee i = 1$ *<proof>*

lemma *notTZ:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*node.Two*, *Zero*] *<proof>*

lemma *notTO:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*node.Two*, *One*] *<proof>*

lemma *notTrZ:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*node.Three*, *Zero*] *<proof>*

lemma *notTrO:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*node.Three*, *One*] *<proof>*

lemma *notOT:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*node.One*, *node.Two*] *<proof>*

lemma *notOTr:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*node.One*, *node.Three*] *<proof>*

lemma *notZTr:* $\neg\text{pathG}$ [*Zero*, *node.Three*] *<proof>*

lemma *allCycles:basicCycle* *c* $\longleftrightarrow c = [\text{Zero}, \text{One}, \text{Zero}] \vee c = [\text{One}, \text{Zero}, \text{One}]$
 $\vee c = [\text{Two}, \text{Three}, \text{Two}] \vee c = [\text{Three}, \text{Two}, \text{Three}]$
<proof>

lemma *pathNWF-Three:pathG* *p* $\implies \text{hd } p = \text{Three} \implies \text{last } p \neq \text{Zero} \wedge \text{last } p \neq \text{One}$
<proof>

lemma *pathNWF-Two:pathG* *p* $\implies \text{hd } p = \text{Two} \implies \text{last } p \neq \text{Zero} \wedge \text{last } p \neq \text{One}$
<proof>

lemma *pathNWF-disj:pathG* *pa* \implies
hd pa = node.Two \vee *hd pa = node.Three* \implies
last pa = Zero \vee *last pa = node.One* $\implies \text{HOL.False}$
<proof>

lemma *unicycle:unicyclesGraph*
<proof>

lemma *repeat-within:0 < n* $\implies i < n + n \implies$
repeat n [node.Two, node.Three] ! i $\in \{\text{Two}, \text{Three}\} \wedge$

(repeat n [node.Two, node.Three] @ [node.Two]) ! Suc i ∈ {Two, Three}
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma noRR: 0 < n ⇒ i < n + n ⇒
 RR (repeat n [node.Two, node.Three] ! i, Pl ! i)
 ((repeat n [node.Two, node.Three] @ [node.Two]) ! Suc i, Pl ! Suc i)
 Decr ⇒
 HOL.False
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma noDescentPath: 0 < n ⇒ descentPath
 (repeat n (butlast [node.Two, node.Three, node.Two]) @
 [last [node.Two, node.Three, node.Two]]) @
 Pl ⇒ HOL.False
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma SDG: ¬SimplyDescendingGraph
 ⟨proof⟩

theorem ¬InfiniteDescent
 ⟨proof⟩

end

5.2.2 Flat Cycle Counterexample

theory Flat-Cycle-Example
 imports ../Criterion/All
 begin

datatype node = Zero | One | Two
datatype pos = p0 | p0' | p1 | p1' | p2 | p2'

definition Node ≡ {Zero, One, Two}

lemma Z-Node[simp]: Zero ∈ Node ⟨proof⟩

lemma T-Node[simp]: Two ∈ Node ⟨proof⟩

lemma alw-nodes: alw (holdsS Node) nds
 ⟨proof⟩

fun edge::node ⇒ node ⇒ bool **where**
 edge Zero One = HOL.True|
 edge One Zero = HOL.True|

```

edge Zero Two = HOL.True|
edge Two Zero = HOL.True|
edge - - = HOL.False

```

```

fun PosOf::node  $\Rightarrow$  pos set where
PosOf Zero = {p0,p0'}|
PosOf One = {p1,p1'}|
PosOf Two = {p2,p2'}

```

definition *RR-set* :: ((node \times pos) \times (node \times pos) \times slope) set **where**

```

RR-set = {
  ((Zero, p0), (One, p1), Main),
  ((Zero, p0'), (One, p1'), Main),

  ((One, p1), (Zero, p0), Main),
  ((One, p1'), (Zero, p0'), Decr),

  ((Zero, p0), (Two, p2), Main),
  ((Zero, p0'), (Two, p2'), Main),

  ((Two, p2), (Zero, p0), Main),
  ((Two, p2'), (Zero, p0'), Main)
}

```

definition *RR* :: node \times pos \Rightarrow node \times pos \Rightarrow slope \Rightarrow bool **where**

```

RR np1 np2 s  $\equiv$  ((np1, np2), s)  $\in$  RR-set

```

lemmas *RR-defs* = RR-def RR-set-def

lemma *P-inPosOf:RR* (nd, P) (nd', P') sl \Longrightarrow P \in PosOf nd

```

RR (nd, P) (nd', P') sl  $\Longrightarrow$  P'  $\in$  PosOf nd' <proof>

```

interpretation *Sloped-Graph* **where**

```

Node = Node and edge = edge and PosOf = PosOf

```

```

and RR = RR <proof>

```

lemma *listE*:(i < length ([Zero, node.Two] @ [Zero]) - 1) \Longrightarrow (i = 0 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow (i = 1 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P <proof>

lemma *ZT-FlatEdge*:(Zero, Two) \in FlatEdges <proof>

lemma *TZ-FlatEdge*:(Two, Zero) \in FlatEdges <proof>

lemma \neg InfiniteDescent

```

<proof>

```

end

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