

Pre^{*}: The Predecessors of a Regular Language w.r.t. a Context-Free Grammar, with Applications

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Abstract

Let L be a language, G a context-free grammar and let $pre^*(L)$ be the language of all predecessors (w.r.t. G) of words in L . The following fact has been rediscovered in the literature repeatedly: If L is regular, so is $pre^*(L)$. Moreover, given an NFA M for L , an NFA M' for $pre^*(L)$ can be computed very elegantly from M . Starting from a suitable M , simple checks on M' provide solutions to many elementary decision problems concerning G , such as the word-problem, emptiness problem, and more.

We formalize two algorithms to compute $pre^*(L)$ for a regular L (using NFAs as representation). The first one is very simple and elegant and works for any CFG, while the second one is more efficient but is restricted to CFGs in extended-CNF. All our algorithms are executable, allowing many elementary problems on context-free grammars to be solved automatically.

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1 Introduction

Given a regular language L and a context-free grammar G , the language of predecessors of L with respect to G , $pre^*(L)$, is also regular. This has been discovered independently by many authors [BO93, Büc59, Cau92]. We formalise the algorithm proposed by Book and Otto [BO93] which takes as input a non-deterministic finite automaton M , enriches it with new transitions, and yields a new automaton M' such that $L(M') = pre^*(L(M))$.

This yields a unified framework for deciding many elementary properties of context-free grammars, as was first described by Esparza and Rossmann [ER97].

These theories formalize pre^* , its applications to elementary CFG problems, and an improved algorithm for grammars in CNF by Bouajjani *et al.* [BEF⁺00].

The theories *Labeled_Transition_System* and *LTS_Automata* are auxiliary; the formalization proper starts with theory *Pre_Star*.

Closely related work:

- [SSST23] formalizes a version of pre^* for pushdown systems instead of CFGs.
- [Lam09] formalizes pre^* for dynamic pushdown networks, which are a generalization of pushdown systems.

2 Labeled Transition System

This theory could be unified with *AFP/Labeled_Transition_Systems*

```
theory Labeled_Transition_System
  imports Main
begin
```

Labeled Transition Systems are sets of triples of type $'s \times 'a \times 's$.

```
type_synonym ('s, 'l) lts = "('s × 'l × 's) set"
```

The following lemma ensure that Isabelle can evaluate set comprehensions over triples.

```
lemma Collect_triple_code[code_unfold]:
  "{(x,y,z) ∈ A. P x y z} = {p ∈ A. P (fst p) (fst (snd p)) (snd (snd p))}"
  <proof>
```

2.1 Step Relations

A step from a state q over a single symbol c is the set of all q' , such that $(q, c, q') \in T$:

definition *step_lts* :: "('s, 'l) lts \Rightarrow 'l \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's set" where
 "step_lts T c s = ($\lambda(q, c, q'). q'$) ' {(q, c', q') \in T. c = c' \wedge q = s}"

A step of a single symbol *c* from a set of states *S* is the union of *step_lts* over *S*:

definition *Step_lts* :: "('s, 'l) lts \Rightarrow 'l \Rightarrow 's set \Rightarrow 's set" where
 "Step_lts T c S = \bigcup (step_lts T c ' S)"

Repeated steps of a word *w* consisting of multiple letters is achieved using a standard *fold*:

definition *Steps_lts* :: "('s, 'l) lts \Rightarrow 'l list \Rightarrow 's set \Rightarrow 's set" where
 "Steps_lts T w s = fold (Step_lts T) w s"

Often, merely a single starting-state is of relevance:

abbreviation *steps_lts* :: "('s, 'l) lts \Rightarrow 'l list \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow 's set" where
 "steps_lts T w s \equiv Steps_lts T w {s}"

lemmas *steps_lts_defs* = *step_lts_def* *Step_lts_def* *Steps_lts_def*

We now prove some key properties of this step relation:

lemma *Step_union*: "Step_lts T w (S₁ \cup S₂) = Step_lts T w S₁ \cup Step_lts T w S₂"
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_mono*: "s₁ \subseteq s₂ \implies Steps_lts T w s₁ \subseteq Steps_lts T w s₂"
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_mono2*:
 assumes "T₁ \subseteq T₂" and "q₁ \subseteq q₂"
 shows "Steps_lts T₁ w q₁ \subseteq Steps_lts T₂ w q₂"
 <proof>

lemma *steps_lts_mono*: "T₁ \subseteq T₂ \implies steps_lts T₁ w q \subseteq steps_lts T₂ w q"
 <proof>

lemma *steps_lts_union*: "q' \in steps_lts T w q \implies q' \in steps_lts (T \cup T') w q"
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_path*:
 assumes "q_f \in Steps_lts T w s"
 shows " \exists q₀ \in s. q_f \in steps_lts T w q₀"
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_split*:

assumes " $q_f \in \text{Steps_lts } T (w_1 @ w_2) Q_0$ "
 shows " $\exists q'. q' \in \text{Steps_lts } T w_1 Q_0 \wedge q_f \in \text{steps_lts } T w_2 q'$ "
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_join*:
 assumes " $q' \in \text{Steps_lts } T w_1 Q_0$ " and " $q_f \in \text{steps_lts } T w_2 q'$ "
 shows " $q_f \in \text{Steps_lts } T (w_1 @ w_2) Q_0$ "
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_split3*:
 assumes " $q_f \in \text{Steps_lts } T (w_1 @ w_2 @ w_3) Q_0$ "
 shows " $\exists q' q''. q' \in \text{Steps_lts } T w_1 Q_0 \wedge q'' \in \text{steps_lts } T w_2 q' \wedge q_f \in \text{steps_lts } T w_3 q''$ "
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_join3*:
 assumes " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } T w_1 q_0$ " and " $q'' \in \text{steps_lts } T w_2 q''$ " and " $q_f \in \text{steps_lts } T w_3 q''$ "
 shows " $q_f \in \text{steps_lts } T (w_1 @ w_2 @ w_3) q_0$ "
 <proof>

lemma *Steps_lts_noState*: " $\text{Steps_lts } T w \{\} = \{\}$ "
 <proof>

2.2 Reachable States

definition *reachable_from* :: " $(s, l) \text{ lts} \Rightarrow s \Rightarrow s \text{ set}$ " where
 " $\text{reachable_from } T q = \{q'. \exists w. q' \in \text{steps_lts } T w q\}$ "

lemma *reachable_from_computable*: " $\text{reachable_from } T q \subseteq \{q\} \cup (\text{snd } ' \text{snd } ' T)$ "
 <proof>

lemma *reachable_from_trans*[*trans*]:
 assumes " $q_1 \in \text{reachable_from } T q_0$ " and " $q_2 \in \text{reachable_from } T q_1$ "
 shows " $q_2 \in \text{reachable_from } T q_0$ "
 <proof>

lemma *reachable_add_trans*:
 assumes " $\forall (q_1, _, q_2) \in T'. \exists w. q_2 \in \text{steps_lts } T w q_1$ "
 shows " $\text{reachable_from } T q = \text{reachable_from } (T \cup T') q$ "
 <proof>

definition *states_lts* :: " $(s, a) \text{ lts} \Rightarrow s \text{ set}$ " where
 " $\text{states_lts } T = (\bigcup (p, a, q) \in T. \{p, q\})$ "

lemma *Step_states_lts*: " $\text{states_lts } T \subseteq Q \Longrightarrow Q_0 \subseteq Q \Longrightarrow \text{Step_lts } T a Q_0 \subseteq Q$ "

<proof>

lemma *Steps_states_lts*: **assumes** "*states_lts T* \subseteq *Q*" **shows** "*Q0* \subseteq *Q* \implies *Steps_lts T* \cup *Q0* \subseteq *Q*"
<proof>

corollary *steps_states_lts*: " \llbracket *states_lts T* \subseteq *Q*; *q* \in *Q* $\rrbracket \implies$ *steps_lts T* \cup *q* \subseteq *Q*"
<proof>

lemma *states_lts_Un*: "*states_lts (T* \cup *T')* = *states_lts T* \cup *states_lts T'*"
<proof>

2.3 Language

abbreviation *accepts_lts* :: "*('s, 'l) lts* \Rightarrow *'s* \Rightarrow *'s set* \Rightarrow *'l list* \Rightarrow *bool*" **where**
"*accepts_lts T s F w* \equiv (*steps_lts T w s* \cap *F* \neq *{}*)"

abbreviation *Lang_lts* :: "*('s, 'l) lts* \Rightarrow *'s* \Rightarrow *'s set* \Rightarrow (*'l list*) *set*"
where
"*Lang_lts T S F* \equiv { *w. accepts_lts T S F w* }"

end

3 LTS-based Automata

theory *LTS_Automata*
imports *Labeled_Transition_System*
begin

An automaton *M* is a triple (*T*, *S*, *F*), where *T* is the transition system, *S* is the start state and *F* are the final states. This is just a thin layer on top of *lts*. NB: *T* may be infinite (but we require to finiteness in crucial places).

record (*'s, 't*) *auto* =
 lts :: "*('s, 't) lts*"
 start :: *'s*
 finals :: "*'s set*"

The language *L(M)* of an automaton *M* is defined as the set of words that reach at least one final state from the start state:

abbreviation *accepts_auto* :: "*('s, 't) auto* \Rightarrow *'t list* \Rightarrow *bool*" **where**
"*accepts_auto M* \equiv *accepts_lts (lts M) (start M) (finals M)*"

abbreviation *Lang_auto* :: "*('s, 't) auto* \Rightarrow *'t list set*" **where**
"*Lang_auto M* \equiv *Lang_lts (lts M) (start M) (finals M)*"

3.1 Sequential Composition of Automata

We will later provide concrete example of automata accepting specific languages. While proving that an automaton accepts a certain language often is straightforward, proving that the automaton only accepts that language is a much more difficult task. The lemma below provides a powerful tool to make these proofs manageable. It shows that if two automata over disjoint state sets are connected via a single uni-directional bridge, every word that reaches from the first set of states to a state within the second set of state must, at some point, pass this bridge, and have a prefix within the first set of states and a suffix within the second set.

lemma *auto_merge*:

```

  assumes "s_A ∈ A" and "f_A ∈ A" and "s_B ∈ B" and "f_B ∈ B" and "A
  ∩ B = {}"
    and sideA: "∀ (q,c,q') ∈ T_A. q ∈ A ∧ q' ∈ A"
    and sideB: "∀ (q,c,q') ∈ T_B. q ∈ B ∧ q' ∈ B"
    and "f_B ∈ steps_lts (T_A ∪ {(f_A, c, s_B)} ∪ T_B) w s_A"
  shows "∃ w_A w_B. w = w_A@[c]@w_B ∧ f_A ∈ steps_lts T_A w_A s_A ∧ f_B ∈
  steps_lts T_B w_B s_B"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

3.2 Concrete Automata

We now present three concrete automata that accept certain languages.

3.2.1 Universe over specific Alphabet

This automaton accepts exactly the words that only contains letters from a given alphabet Σ .

definition *loop_lts* :: "'s ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('s × 'a × 's) set" where
 "loop_lts q Σ = {q} × Σ × {q}"

lemma *loop_lts_fin*: "finite Σ ⇒ finite (loop_lts q Σ)"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *loop_lts_correct1*: "set w ⊆ Σ ⇒ steps_lts (loop_lts q Σ) w
 q = {q}"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma *loop_lts_correct2*: "¬ set w ⊆ Σ ⇒ steps_lts (loop_lts q Σ)
 w q = {}"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemmas *loop_lts_correct* = loop_lts_correct1 loop_lts_correct2

definition *auto_univ* :: "'a set ⇒ (unit, 'a) auto" where
 "auto_univ Σ = (|

```

    lts = loop_lts ()  $\Sigma$ ,
    start = (),
    finals = {}
  )"

```

```

lemma auto_univ_lang[simp]: "Lang_auto (auto_univ  $\Sigma$ ) = {w. set w  $\subseteq$ 
 $\Sigma$ }"
<proof>

```

3.2.2 Fixed Character with Arbitrary Prefix/Suffix

This automaton accepts exactly those words that contain a specific letter c at some point, and whose prefix and suffix are contained within the alphabets Σ_p and Σ_s .

```

definition pcs_lts :: "'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  (nat  $\times$  'a  $\times$  nat) set"
where
  "pcs_lts  $\Sigma_p$  c  $\Sigma_s$  = loop_lts 0  $\Sigma_p$   $\cup$  {(0, c, 1)}  $\cup$  loop_lts 1  $\Sigma_s$ "

```

```

lemma pcs_lts_fin: "finite  $\Sigma_p \Rightarrow$  finite  $\Sigma_s \Rightarrow$  finite (pcs_lts  $\Sigma_p$ 
c  $\Sigma_s$ )"
<proof>

```

```

lemma pcs_lts_correct1:
  "( $\exists$  p s. w = p@[c]@s  $\wedge$  set p  $\subseteq$   $\Sigma_p \wedge$  set s  $\subseteq$   $\Sigma_s$ )  $\Rightarrow$  1  $\in$  steps_lts
(pcs_lts  $\Sigma_p$  c  $\Sigma_s$ ) w 0"
<proof>

```

```

lemma pcs_lts_correct2:
  assumes "1  $\in$  steps_lts (pcs_lts  $\Sigma_p$  c  $\Sigma_s$ ) w 0"
  shows " $\exists$  p s. w = p@[c]@s  $\wedge$  set p  $\subseteq$   $\Sigma_p \wedge$  set s  $\subseteq$   $\Sigma_s$ "
<proof>

```

```

lemmas pcs_lts_correct = pcs_lts_correct1 pcs_lts_correct2

```

```

definition cps_auto :: "'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  (nat, 'a) auto" where
  "cps_auto c  $\Sigma$  = (
    lts = pcs_lts  $\Sigma$  c  $\Sigma$ ,
    start = 0,
    finals = {1}
  )"

```

```

lemma cps_auto_lang: "Lang_auto (cps_auto c U) = {  $\alpha$ @[c]@ $\beta$  |  $\alpha$   $\beta$ . set
 $\alpha \subseteq U \wedge$  set  $\beta \subseteq U$  }"
<proof>

```

3.2.3 Singleton Language

Last but not least, the automaton accepting exactly a single word can be inductively defined.

```
lemma steps_lts_empty_lts: "w ≠ [] ⇒ steps_lts {} w q0 = {}"
⟨proof⟩

fun word_lts :: "'a list ⇒ (nat × 'a × nat) set" where
  "word_lts (w#ws) = word_lts ws ∪ {(Suc (length ws), w, length ws)}"
|
  "word_lts [] = {}"

lemma word_lts_domain:
  "(q, c, q') ∈ word_lts ws ⇒ q ≤ length ws ∧ q' ≤ length ws"
⟨proof⟩

definition word_auto :: "'a list ⇒ (nat, 'a) auto" where
  "word_auto ws = (| lts = word_lts ws, start = length ws, finals = {0}
  |)"

lemma word_lts_correct1:
  "0 ∈ steps_lts (word_lts ws) ws (length ws)"
⟨proof⟩

lemma word_lts_correct2:
  "0 ∈ steps_lts (word_lts ws) ws' (length ws) ⇒ ws = ws'"
⟨proof⟩

lemmas word_lts_correct = word_lts_correct1 word_lts_correct2

lemma word_auto_lang[simp]: "Lang_auto (word_auto w) = {w}"
⟨proof⟩

lemma word_auto_finite_lts: "finite (lts (word_auto w))"
⟨proof⟩

hide_const (open) lts start finals
term auto.start

end
```

4 Pre^*

```
theory Pre_Star
imports
  Context_Free_Grammar.Context_Free_Grammar
  LTS_Automata
  "HOL-Library.While_Combinator"
```

begin

This theory defines $pre^*(L)$ (*pre_star* below) and verifies a simple saturation algorithm *pre_star_auto* that computes $pre^*(M)$ given an NFA M and a finite set of context-free productions. Most of the work is on the level of finite LTS (via *pre_star_lts*).

A closely related formalization is *AFP/Pushdown_Systems* where pre^* is computed for pushdown systems instead of CFGs.

definition *pre_star* :: "(*n*, *t*) Prods \Rightarrow (*n*, *t*) syms set \Rightarrow (*n*, *t*) syms set" where
"pre_star P L = { α . $\exists \beta \in L. P \vdash \alpha \Rightarrow^* \beta$ }"

4.1 Definition on LTS as Fixpoint

The algorithm works by repeatedly adding transitions to the LTS, such that at after every step, the LTS accepts the original language and its **direct** predecessors.

Since no new states are added, the number of transitions that can be added is bounded, which allow to both prove termination and the property of a fixpoint: At some point, adding another layer of direct predecessors no-longer changes anything, i.e. the LTS is saturated and pre^* has been reached.

definition *pre_lts* :: "(*n*, *t*) Prods \Rightarrow 's set \Rightarrow ('s, (*n*, *t*) sym) lts \Rightarrow ('s, (*n*, *t*) sym) lts"
where
"pre_lts P Q T =
{ (q, Nt A, q') | q q' A. q \in Q \wedge ($\exists \beta. (A, \beta) \in P \wedge q' \in steps_lts T \beta q$)}"

lemma *pre_lts_code*[code]: "pre_lts P Q T =
($\bigcup q \in Q. \bigcup (A, \beta) \in P. \bigcup q' \in steps_lts T \beta q. \{(q, Nt A, q')\}$)"
<proof>

definition *pre_star_lts* :: "(*n*, *t*) Prods \Rightarrow 's set
 \Rightarrow ('s, (*n*, *t*) sym) lts \Rightarrow ('s, (*n*, *t*) sym) lts option" where
"pre_star_lts P Q = while_saturate (pre_lts P Q)"

lemma *pre_star_lts_rule*:
assumes " $\bigwedge T. H T \Longrightarrow \neg pre_lts P Q T \subseteq T \Longrightarrow H (T \cup pre_lts P Q T)$ "
and "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'" and "H T"
shows "H T'"
<proof>

lemma *pre_star_lts_fp*: "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T' \Longrightarrow pre_lts P Q T' \subseteq T'"
<proof>

lemma *pre_star_lts_mono*: "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T' \Longrightarrow T \subseteq T'"

<proof>

4.2 Propagation of Reachability

No new states are added. Expressing this fact within the `auto` model is to show that the set of reachable states from any given start state remains unaltered.

lemma `pre_lts_reachable`:

`"reachable_from T q = reachable_from (T \cup pre_lts P Q T) q"`
<proof>

lemma `pre_star_lts_reachable`:

`assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'"`
`shows "reachable_from T q = reachable_from T' q"`
<proof>

lemma `states_pre_lts`: `assumes "states_lts T \subseteq Q" shows "states_lts (pre_lts P Q T) \subseteq Q"`

<proof>

4.3 Correctness

lemma `pre_lts_prod`:

`assumes "(A, β) \in P" and " $q \in Q$ " and " $q' \in Q$ " and " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } T \ \beta \ q$ "`
`shows " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } (T \cup \text{pre_lts } P \ Q \ T) \ [Nt \ A] \ q$ "`
<proof>

lemma `pre_lts_pre`:

`assumes " $P \vdash w_\alpha \Rightarrow w_\beta$ " and "reachable_from T q \subseteq Q" and " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } T \ w_\beta \ q$ "`
`shows " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } (T \cup \text{pre_lts } P \ Q \ T) \ w_\alpha \ q$ "`
<proof>

lemma `pre_lts_fp`:

`assumes " $P \vdash w_\alpha \Rightarrow^* w_\beta$ " and "reachable_from T q \subseteq Q" and " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } T \ w_\beta \ q$ "`
`and fp: "pre_lts P Q T \subseteq T"`
`shows " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } T \ w_\alpha \ q$ "`
<proof>

lemma `pre_lts_sub_aux`:

`assumes " $q' \in \text{steps_lts } (T \cup \text{pre_lts } P \ Q \ T) \ w \ q$ "`
`shows " $\exists w'. P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* w' \wedge q' \in \text{steps_lts } T \ w' \ q$ "`
<proof>

lemma `pre_lts_sub`:

`assumes " $\forall w. (q' \in \text{steps_lts } T' \ w \ q) \longrightarrow (\exists w'. P \vdash w \Rightarrow^* w' \wedge q' \in \text{steps_lts } T \ w' \ q)$ "`

and "q' ∈ steps_lts (T' ∪ pre_lts P Q T') w q"
 shows "∃w'. P ⊢ w ⇒* w' ∧ q' ∈ steps_lts T w' q"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_lts_sub:
 assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'"
 shows "(q' ∈ steps_lts T' w q) ⇒ (∃w'. P ⊢ w ⇒* w' ∧ q' ∈ steps_lts T w' q)"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_lts_correct:
 assumes "reachable_from T q₀ ⊆ Q" and "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'"
 shows "Lang_lts T' q₀ F = pre_star P (Lang_lts T q₀ F)"
 ⟨proof⟩

4.4 Termination

lemma pre_star_lts_terminates:
 fixes P :: "('n, 't) Prods" and Q :: "'s set" and T₀ :: "('s, ('n, 't) sym) lts"
 assumes "finite P" and "finite Q" and "finite T₀" and "states_lts T₀ ⊆ Q"
 shows "∃T. pre_star_lts P Q T₀ = Some T"
 ⟨proof⟩

4.5 The Automaton Level

definition pre_star_auto :: "('n, 't) Prods ⇒ ('s, ('n, 't) sym) auto ⇒ ('s, ('n, 't) sym) auto" where
 "pre_star_auto P M = (
 let Q = {auto.start M} ∪ states_lts (auto.lts M) in
 case pre_star_lts P Q (auto.lts M) of
 Some T' ⇒ M (| auto.lts := T' |)
)"

lemma pre_star_auto_correct:
 assumes "finite P" and "finite (auto.lts M)"
 shows "Lang_auto (pre_star_auto P M) = pre_star P (Lang_auto M)"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_lts_refl:
 assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'" and "(A, []) ∈ P" and "q ∈ Q"
 shows "(q, Nt A, q) ∈ T'"
 ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_lts_singleton:
 assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'" and "(A, [B]) ∈ P"
 and "(q, B, q') ∈ T'" and "q ∈ Q" and "q' ∈ Q"
 shows "(q, Nt A, q') ∈ T'"

<proof>

```
lemma pre_star_lts_impl:
  assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'" and "(A, [B, C]) ∈ P"
    and "(q, B, q') ∈ T'" and "(q', C, q'') ∈ T'"
    and "q ∈ Q" and "q' ∈ Q" and "q'' ∈ Q"
  shows "(q, Nt A, q'') ∈ T'"
<proof>
unused_thms
end
```

4.6 *Pre** Example

The algorithm is executable. This theory shows a quick example.

```
theory Pre_Star_Example
  imports Pre_Star
begin
```

Consider the following grammar, with $V = \{A, B\}$ and $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$:

```
datatype n = A | B
datatype t = a | b
```

```
definition "P ≡ {
  — A → a | BB
  (A, [Tm a]),
  (A, [Nt B, Nt B]),

  — B → AB | b
  (B, [Nt A, Nt B]),
  (B, [Tm b])
}"
```

The following NFA accepts the regular language, whose predecessors we want to find:

```
definition M :: "(nat, (n, t) sym) auto" where "M ≡ (|
  auto.lts = {
    (0, Tm a, 1),
    (1, Tm b, 2),
    (2, Tm a, 1)
  },
  start = 0 :: nat,
  finals = {0, 1, 2}
|)"
```

```
lemma "pre_star_auto P M =
  (|auto.lts =
    {(2, Tm a, 1), (1, Tm b, 2), (0, Tm a, 1), (0, Nt A, 1), (0, Nt A,
    2), (0, Nt B, 2), (0, Nt A, 1),
```

```

      (1, Nt A, 2), (1, Nt B, 2), (2, Nt A, 1), (2, Nt A, 2), (2, Nt B,
2), (2, Nt A, 1), (1, Nt A, 2),
      (1, Nt B, 2)},
      start = 0, finals = {0, 1, 2})"
⟨proof⟩

end

```

5 Application to Elementary CFG Problems

```

theory Applications
imports Pre_Star
begin

```

This theory turns `pre_star_auto` into executable decision procedures for different CFG problems. The methos: `pre_star_auto` is applied to different suitable automata/languages. This happens behind the scenes via code equations.

These lemmas link `pre_star` to different properties of context-free grammars:

```

lemma pre_star_term:
  "x ∈ pre_star P L ↔ (∃ w. w ∈ L ∧ P ⊢ x ⇒* w)"
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma pre_star_word:
  "[Nt S] ∈ pre_star P (map Tm ' L) ↔ (∃ w. w ∈ L ∧ w ∈ Lang P S)"
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma pre_star_lang:
  "Lang P S ∩ L = {} ↔ [(Nt S)] ∉ pre_star P (map Tm ' L)"
⟨proof⟩

```

5.1 Derivability

A decision procedure for derivability can be constructed.

```

definition is_derivable :: "('n, 't) Prods ⇒ ('n, 't) syms ⇒ ('n, 't)
syms ⇒ bool" where
[simp]: "is_derivable P α β = (P ⊢ α ⇒* β)"

```

```

declare is_derivable_def[symmetric, code_unfold]

```

```

theorem pre_star_derivability:
  shows "P ⊢ α ⇒* β ↔ α ∈ pre_star P {β}"
⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma pre_star_derivability_code[code]:
  fixes P :: "('n, 't) prods"

```

shows "is_derivable (set P) α β = ($\alpha \in \text{Lang_auto}$ (pre_star_auto (set P) (word_auto β)))"
 <proof>

5.2 Membership Problem

lemma pre_star_membership[code_unfold]: "(w \in Lang P S) = (P \vdash [Nt S] \Rightarrow^* map Tm w)"
 <proof>

5.3 Nullable Variables

definition is_nullable :: "('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow bool" where
 "is_nullable P X = (P \vdash [Nt X] \Rightarrow^* [])"

— Directly follows from derivability:

lemma pre_star_nullable[code]: "is_nullable P X = (P \vdash [Nt X] \Rightarrow^* [])"
 <proof>

5.4 Emptiness Problem

definition is_empty :: "('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow bool" where
 [simp]: "is_empty P S = (Lang P S = {})"

lemma cfg_derives_Syms:
 assumes "P \vdash $\alpha \Rightarrow^* \beta$ " and "set $\alpha \subseteq \text{Syms P}$ "
 shows "set $\beta \subseteq \text{Syms P}$ "
 <proof>

lemma cfg_Lang_univ: "P \vdash [Nt X] \Rightarrow^* map Tm $\beta \Longrightarrow$ set $\beta \subseteq \text{Tms P}$ "
 <proof>

definition pre_star_emptiness_auto :: "('n, 't) Prods \Rightarrow (unit, ('n, 't) sym) auto" where

"pre_star_emptiness_auto P =
 (let T = Tm ' \bigcup ((λA . case A of Nt X \Rightarrow {} | Tm x \Rightarrow {x}) ' \bigcup (set
 ' snd ' P)) :: ('n, 't) sym set in
 (\lfloor auto.lts = {()} \times T \times {()}, start = (), finals = {()} \rfloor)"

theorem pre_star_emptiness:
 fixes P :: "('n, 't) Prods"
 shows "Lang P S = {} \longleftrightarrow [(Nt S)] \notin pre_star P {w. set w \subseteq Tm ' Tms P}"
 <proof>

lemma pre_star_emptiness_code[code]:
 fixes P :: "('n, 't) prods"
 shows "is_empty (set P) S = ([Nt S] \notin Lang_auto (pre_star_auto (set P) (auto_univ (Tm ' Tms (set P)))))"
 <proof>

5.5 Useless Variables

```

definition is_reachable_from :: "('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 'n ⇒ bool"
  ("(2_ ⊢ / ( _ / ⇒? / _))" [50, 0, 50] 50) where
  "(P ⊢ X ⇒? Y) = (∃ α β. P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* (α@[Nt Y]@β))"

```

— $X \in V$ is useful, iff V can be reached from S and it is productive:

```

definition is_useful :: "('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ 'n ⇒ bool" where
  "is_useful P S X = (P ⊢ S ⇒? X ∧ Lang P X ≠ {})"

```

```

definition pre_star_reachable_auto :: "('n, 't) Prods ⇒ 'n ⇒ (nat, ('n,
't) sym) auto" where
  "pre_star_reachable_auto P X = (
    let T = ⋃ (set ' snd ' P) in
    (| auto.lts = ({0} × T × {0}) ∪ ({1} × T × {1}) ∪ {(0, Nt X, 1)},
  start = 0, finals = {1} |)
  )"

```

```

theorem pre_star_reachable:
  fixes P :: "('n, 't) Prods"
  shows "(P ⊢ S ⇒? X) ⟷ [Nt S] ∈ pre_star P { α@[Nt X]@β | α β. set
α ⊆ Syms P ∧ set β ⊆ Syms P }"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma pre_star_reachable_code[code]:
  fixes P :: "('n, 't) prods"
  shows "(set P ⊢ S ⇒? X) = ([Nt S] ∈ Lang_auto (pre_star_auto (set
P) (cps_auto (Nt X) (Syms (set P)))))"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

5.6 Disjointness and Subset Problem

```

theorem pre_star_disjointness: "Lang P S ∩ L = {} ⟷ [(Nt S)] ∉ pre_star
P (map Tm ' L)"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

theorem pre_star_subset: "Lang P S ⊆ L ⟷ [(Nt S)] ∉ pre_star P (map
Tm ' (-L))"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

5.7 Examples

```

theory Applications_Example
imports Applications
begin

```

Consider the following grammar, with $V = \{A, B, C, D\}$ and $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}$:

```

datatype n = A | B | C | D

```

datatype $t = a \mid b \mid c \mid d$

definition $P :: "(n, t) Prods"$ where " $P \equiv \{$
— $A \rightarrow a \mid BB \mid C$
 $(A, [Tm\ a]),$
 $(A, [Nt\ B, Nt\ B]),$
 $(A, [Nt\ C]),$

— $B \rightarrow AB \mid b$
 $(B, [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]),$
 $(B, [Tm\ b]),$

— $C \rightarrow c \mid \varepsilon$
 $(C, [Tm\ c]),$
 $(C, []),$

— $D \rightarrow d$
 $(D, [Tm\ d])$
 $\}$ "

Checking whether a symbol is nullable is straight-forward:

value " $is_nullable\ P\ A$ "
— $True$

value " $is_nullable\ P\ B$ "
— $False$

value " $is_nullable\ P\ C$ "
— $True$

value " $is_nullable\ P\ D$ "
— $False$

Instead of using `value`, it can also be proven by `eval` in theorems:

lemma " $is_nullable\ P\ A$ " $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma " $\neg is_nullable\ P\ B$ " $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma " $is_nullable\ P\ C$ " $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma " $\neg is_nullable\ P\ D$ " $\langle proof \rangle$

Similarly, derivability can also be checked and proven as simple:

lemma " $P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* [Nt\ A, Nt\ B, Nt\ B]$ "
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma " $\neg P \vdash [Nt\ A] \Rightarrow^* [Nt\ A, Nt\ B]$ "
 $\langle proof \rangle$

Following derivability, the membership problem is straight-forward:

```

lemma "[a] ∈ Lang P A"
  ⟨proof⟩
lemma "[b] ∉ Lang P A"
  ⟨proof⟩
lemma "[b, b] ∈ Lang P A"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

To check if the accepted language is empty, one first needs to unfold *is_empty* $?P ?S = (Lang ?P ?S = \{\})$, from which automatic evaluation is again possible:

```

lemma "¬ Lang P A = \{\}"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

Similar to derivability, reachability (i.e., derivability with an arbitrary prefix and suffix), can also be automated:

```

lemma "P ⊢ A ⇒? B"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma "P ⊢ B ⇒? A"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma "P ⊢ A ⇒? C"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma "P ⊢ B ⇒? C"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma "¬ P ⊢ C ⇒? A"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

```

lemma "¬ P ⊢ C ⇒? A"
  ⟨proof⟩

```

end

6 Finiteness of Context-Free Languages

```

theory Finiteness
  imports Applications
begin

```

Another interesting application, particularly for context-free grammars in chomsky normal-form (CNF), is the detection of “cyclic” non-terminals.

Particularly, if all non-terminals are reachable (can be reached from the starting symbol) and productive (i.e., a terminal word can be derived from each symbol), the following holds:

$$L(C) = \infty \iff \exists X \alpha \beta. X \Rightarrow^* \alpha X \beta \wedge \alpha \beta \neq \varepsilon$$

Since we have a decision-procedure for derivability, we can work towards also automating this process. However, to keep proofs simple, this theory only focuses on grammars in CNF, meaning a conversion is required a priori.

6.1 Preliminaries and Assumptions

```

locale CFG =
  fixes P :: "('n, 't) Prods" and S :: 'n
  assumes cnf: " $\bigwedge p. p \in P \implies (\exists A a. p = (A, [Tm a]) \vee (\exists A B C. p = (A, [Nt B, Nt C])))$ "
begin — begin-context CFG

```

```

definition is_useful_all :: "bool" where
  "is_useful_all  $\equiv (\forall X::'n. is\_useful\ P\ S\ X)$ "

```

```

definition is_non_nullable_all :: "bool" where
  "is_non_nullable_all  $\equiv (\forall X::'n. \neg is\_nullable\ P\ X)$ "

```

```

lemma derives_concat:
  assumes "P  $\vdash X_1 \Rightarrow^* w_1$ " and "P  $\vdash X_2 \Rightarrow^* w_2$ "
  shows "P  $\vdash (X_1 @ X_2) \Rightarrow^* (w_1 @ w_2)$ "
  <proof>

```

```

lemma derives_split:
  assumes "P  $\vdash X \Rightarrow^* w$ "
  shows " $\exists X_1 X_2 w_1 w_2. X = X_1 @ X_2 \wedge w = w_1 @ w_2 \wedge P \vdash X_1 \Rightarrow^* w_1 \wedge P \vdash X_2 \Rightarrow^* w_2$ "
  <proof>

```

```

lemma derives_step:
  assumes "P  $\vdash X \Rightarrow^* (\alpha @ w_1 @ \beta)$ " and "P  $\vdash w_1 \Rightarrow^* w_2$ "
  shows "P  $\vdash X \Rightarrow^* (\alpha @ w_2 @ \beta)$ "
  <proof>

```

```

lemma is_useful_all_derive:
  assumes "is_useful_all"
  shows " $\exists w. P \vdash xs \Rightarrow^* map\ Tm\ w$ "
  <proof>

```

```

lemma is_non_nullable_all_derive:
  assumes "is_non_nullable_all" and "P  $\vdash xs \Rightarrow^* w$ "
  shows " $xs = [] \longleftrightarrow w = []$ "
  <proof>

```

6.2 Criterion of Finiteness

Finally, we introduce the definition *is_infinite*, which instead of making use of the language set, uses the criterion introduced above.

```

definition is_reachable_step :: "'n ⇒ 'n ⇒ bool" (infix "→?" 80) where
  "(X →? Y) ≡ (∃α β. P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* (α@[Nt Y]@β) ∧ α@β ≠ [])"

definition is_infinite :: "bool" where
  "is_infinite ≡ (∃X. X →? X)"

fun is_infinite_derives :: "'n ⇒ ('n, 't) sym list ⇒ ('n, 't) sym list
  ⇒ nat ⇒ ('n, 't) sym list" where
  "is_infinite_derives X α β (Suc n) = α@(is_infinite_derives X α β n)@β"
  |
  "is_infinite_derives X α β 0 = [Nt X]"

fun is_infinite_words :: "'t list ⇒ 't list ⇒ 't list ⇒ nat ⇒ 't
  list" where
  "is_infinite_words wX wα wβ (Suc n) = wα@(is_infinite_words wX wα
  wβ n)@wβ" |
  "is_infinite_words wX wα wβ 0 = wX"

definition reachable_rel :: "('n × 'n) set" where
  "reachable_rel ≡ {(X2, X1). ∃α β. (X1, α@[Nt X2]@β) ∈ P}"

lemma cnf_implies_pumping:
  assumes "(Y, α@[Nt X]@β) ∈ P"
  shows "Y →? X"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable_rel_tran: "(X, Y) ∈ reachable_rel+ ⇒ Y →? X"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma reachable_rel_wf:
  assumes "finite P"
  and cnf: "∧p. p ∈ P ⇒ (∃A a. p = (A, [Tm a]) ∨ (∃A B C. p = (A,
  [Nt B, Nt C])))"
  and loopfree: "∧X. ¬ X →? X"
  shows "wf reachable_rel"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma is_infinite_implies_finite:
  assumes "finite P"
  and loopfree: "∧X. ¬ X →? X"
  shows "finite {w. P ⊢ [Nt X] ⇒* w}"
  ⟨proof⟩

theorem is_infinite_correct:
  assumes "is_useful_all" and "is_non_nullable_all" and "finite P"
  shows "¬ finite (Lang P S) ⇔ is_infinite"
  ⟨proof⟩
no_notation is_reachable_step (infix "→?" 80)

```

6.3 Finiteness Problem

```
lemma is_infinite_check:
  "is_infinite  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists X. [Nt X] \in pre\_star P \{ \alpha@[Nt X]@ \beta \mid \alpha \beta. \alpha@ \beta \neq [] \}$ )"
  <proof>
```

```
theorem is_infinite_by_prestar:
  assumes "is_useful_all" and "is_non_nullable_all" and "finite P"
  shows "finite (Lang P S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall X. [Nt X] \notin pre\_star P \{ \alpha@[Nt X]@ \beta \mid \alpha \beta. \alpha@ \beta \neq [] \}$ )"
  <proof>
```

end — end-context CFG

end

7 Pre^* Optimized for Grammars in CNF

```
theory Pre_Star_CNF
imports Pre_Star
begin
```

Bouajjani et al. [BEF⁺00] have proposed in an improved algorithm for grammars in extended Chomsky Normal Form. This theory proves core properties (correctness and termination) of the algorithm.

7.1 Preliminaries

Extended Chomsky Normal Form:

```
definition CNF1 :: "('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  bool" where
  "CNF1 P  $\equiv$  ( $\forall (A, \beta) \in P.$ 
    — 1.  $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ 
      ( $\beta = []$ )  $\vee$ 
    — 2.  $A \rightarrow a$ 
      ( $\exists a. \beta = [Tm a]$ )  $\vee$ 
    — 3.  $A \rightarrow B$ 
      ( $\exists B. \beta = [Nt B]$ )  $\vee$ 
    — 4.  $A \rightarrow BC$ 
      ( $\exists B C. \beta = [Nt B, Nt C]$ )
  )"

```

```
type_synonym ('s, 'n, 't) tran = "'s  $\times$  ('n, 't) sym  $\times$  's" — single transition
```

```
type_synonym ('s, 'n, 't) trans = "('s, 'n, 't) tran set" — set of auto.trans
```

```
type_synonym ('s, 'n, 't) directT = "('s, 'n, 't) tran  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) trans"
```

```

type_synonym ('s, 'n, 't) implT = "('s, 'n, 't) tran  $\Rightarrow$  (('s, 'n, 't)
tran  $\times$  ('s, 'n, 't) tran) set"

```

```

record ('s, 'n, 't) alg_state =
  rel :: "('s, 'n, 't) trans"
  trans :: "('s, 'n, 't) trans"
  direct :: "('s, 'n, 't) directT"
  impl :: "('s, 'n, 't) implT"

```

7.2 Procedure

```

definition alg_state_new :: "('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  's set  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) trans
 $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) alg_state" where
  "alg_state_new P Q T  $\equiv$  (
    rel = {},
    trans = T
     $\cup$  { (q, Nt A, q) | q A. (A, [])  $\in$  P  $\wedge$  q  $\in$  Q }
     $\cup$  { (q, Nt A, q') | q q' A.  $\exists$  a. (A, [Tm a])  $\in$  P  $\wedge$  (q, Tm a, q')
 $\in$  T  $\wedge$  q  $\in$  Q  $\wedge$  q'  $\in$  Q },
    direct = ( $\lambda$ (q, X, q'). case X of
      Nt B  $\Rightarrow$  { (q, Nt A, q') | A. (A, [Nt B])  $\in$  P  $\wedge$  q  $\in$  Q  $\wedge$  q'  $\in$  Q
    } |
      Tm b  $\Rightarrow$  {}
    ),
    impl = ( $\lambda$ (q, X, q'). case X of
      Nt B  $\Rightarrow$  { ((q', Nt C, q''), (q, Nt A, q'')) | q'' A C. (A, [Nt B,
Nt C])  $\in$  P  $\wedge$  q  $\in$  Q  $\wedge$  q'  $\in$  Q  $\wedge$  q''  $\in$  Q } |
      Tm b  $\Rightarrow$  {}
    )
  )"

```

```

definition alg_inner_pre :: "('s, 'n, 't) alg_state  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) tran
 $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) alg_state" where
  "alg_inner_pre S t  $\equiv$  S (
    — t is added to rel:
    rel := (rel S)  $\cup$  {t},
    — t is removed, and direct(t) is added to trans:
    trans := ((trans S) - {t})  $\cup$  direct S t,
    — direct(t) is cleared:
    direct := (direct S) (t := {})
  )"

```

```

definition alg_inner_post :: "('s, 'n, 't) alg_state  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) tran
 $\Rightarrow$  ('s, 'n, 't) alg_state" where
  "alg_inner_post S t  $\equiv$  (
    let i = impl S t in
    S (
      — If (t', t'')  $\in$  impl(t) and t'  $\in$  rel, then t''  $\in$  trans:
      trans := (trans S)  $\cup$ 

```

```

    snd ' { (t', t'') ∈ i. t' ∈ rel S },
  — If (t', t'') ∈ impl(t) and t' ∉ rel, then t'' ∈ direct(t'):
  direct := (λt'. direct S t' ∪
    snd ' { (t'2, t'') ∈ i. t' = t'2 ∧ t' ∉ rel S }
  ),
  — Inner while-loop removes everything from impl(t):
  impl := (impl S) (t := {})
)
)"

```

definition `alg_outer_step` :: "(s, 'n, 't) alg_state ⇒ (s, 'n, 't) tran
⇒ (s, 'n, 't) alg_state" where
`alg_outer_step S t ≡ alg_inner_post (alg_inner_pre S t) t`

abbreviation `alg_outer_step_lts S t ≡ rel S ∪ {t}`
abbreviation `alg_outer_step_trans S t ≡ (trans S) - {t} ∪ direct S t
∪ snd ' { (t', t'') ∈ impl S t. t' ∈ rel S ∪ {t} }`
abbreviation `alg_outer_step_trans' S t ≡ (trans S) - {t} ∪ direct S
t ∪ {t''}. ∃t'. (t', t'') ∈ impl S t ∧ t' ∈ rel S ∪ {t} }`
abbreviation `alg_outer_step_direct S t ≡ (λt'. ((direct S) (t := {}))
t' ∪ snd ' { (t'2, t'') ∈ impl S t. t' = t'2 ∧ t' ∉ (rel S) ∪ {t} })`
abbreviation `alg_outer_step_direct' S t ≡ (λt'. ((direct S) (t := {}))
t' ∪ {t''}. (t', t'') ∈ impl S t ∧ t' ∉ (rel S) ∪ {t} })`
abbreviation `alg_outer_step_impl S t ≡ (impl S) (t := {})`

lemma `alg_outer_step_trans_eq[simp]`:
`alg_outer_step_trans S t = alg_outer_step_trans' S t`
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `alg_outer_step_direct_eq[simp]`:
`alg_outer_step_direct S t = alg_outer_step_direct' S t`
 $\langle proof \rangle$

lemma `alg_outer_step_simps[simp]`:
shows `rel (alg_outer_step S t) = alg_outer_step_lts S t`
and `trans (alg_outer_step S t) = alg_outer_step_trans S t`
and `direct (alg_outer_step S t) = alg_outer_step_direct S t`
and `impl (alg_outer_step S t) = alg_outer_step_impl S t`
 $\langle proof \rangle$

definition `alg_outer` :: "(s, 'n, 't) alg_state ⇒ (s, 'n, 't) alg_state
option" where
`alg_outer ≡ while_option (λS. trans S ≠ {}) (λS. alg_outer_step S
(SOME x. x ∈ trans S))`

lemma `alg_outer_rule`:
assumes `∧S x. P S ⇒ x ∈ trans S ⇒ P (alg_outer_step S x)`
and `alg_outer S = Some S'`
shows `P S ⇒ P S'`

<proof>

7.3 Correctness

7.3.1 Subset

definition *pre_star_alg_sub_inv* :: "(*'s*, *'n*, *'t*) trans \Rightarrow (*'s*, *'n*, *'t*)
alg_state \Rightarrow bool" **where**

```
"pre_star_alg_sub_inv T' S  $\equiv$  (  
  (trans S)  $\subseteq$  T'  $\wedge$  (rel S)  $\subseteq$  T'  $\wedge$   
  ( $\forall t' \in T'. \forall t \in \text{direct } S t'. t \in T'$ )  $\wedge$   
  ( $\forall t \in T'. \forall (t', t'') \in \text{impl } S t. t' \in T' \longrightarrow t'' \in T'$ )  
)"
```

lemma *alg_state_new_inv*:

assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'"

shows "pre_star_alg_sub_inv T' (alg_state_new P Q T)"

<proof>

lemma *alg_outer_step_inv*:

assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'" **and** " $t \in \text{trans } S$ " **and** "pre_star_alg_sub_inv T' S"

shows "pre_star_alg_sub_inv T' (alg_outer_step S t)"

<proof>

lemma *alg_outer_inv*:

assumes "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'" **and** "pre_star_alg_sub_inv T' S"

and "alg_outer S = Some S'"

shows "pre_star_alg_sub_inv T' S'"

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_sub*:

fixes P **and** T

assumes "alg_outer (alg_state_new P Q T) = Some S'" **and** "pre_star_lts P Q T = Some T'"

shows "rel S' \subseteq T'"

<proof>

7.3.2 Super-Set

lemma *alg_outer_fixpoint*: "alg_outer S = Some S' \implies alg_outer S' = Some S'"

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_trans_empty*: "alg_outer S = Some S' \implies trans S' = {}"

<proof>

```

lemma alg_outer_step_direct: "t ≠ t' ⇒ direct S t' ⊆ direct (alg_outer_step
S t) t'"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_outer_step_impl: "(impl S) (t := {}) = impl (alg_outer_step
S t)"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_outer_step_impl_to_trans[intro]:
  assumes "(t', t'') ∈ impl S t" and "t' ∈ rel S ∨ t = t'"
  shows "t'' ∈ trans (alg_outer_step S t)"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_outer_step_impl_to_direct[intro]:
  assumes "(t', t'') ∈ impl S t" and "t' ∉ rel S" and "t ≠ t'"
  shows "t'' ∈ direct (alg_outer_step S t) t'"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_alg_trans_to_lts:
  assumes "alg_outer S = Some S'"
  shows "trans S ⊆ rel S'"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_alg_direct_to_lts:
  fixes S0 :: "('s, 'n, 't) alg_state"
  assumes "alg_outer S0 = Some S'"
  and "t ∉ rel S0" and "t ∈ rel S'"
  shows "direct S0 t ⊆ rel S'"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_alg_impl_to_lts:
  fixes S0 :: "('s, 'n, 't) alg_state"
  assumes "alg_outer S0 = Some S'"
  and "t ∉ rel S0" and "t' ∉ rel S0"
  and "(t', t'') ∈ impl S0 t"
  and "t ∈ rel S'" and "t' ∈ rel S'"
  shows "t'' ∈ rel S'"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_alg_new_refl_to_trans:
  assumes "S = alg_state_new P Q T" and "(A, []) ∈ P" and "q ∈ Q"
  shows "(q, Nt A, q) ∈ trans S"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_alg_refl_to_lts:
  assumes "alg_outer (alg_state_new P Q T) = Some S'" and "(A, []) ∈
P" and "q ∈ Q"
  shows "(q, Nt A, q) ∈ rel S'"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma pre_star_alg_singleton_nt_to_lts:
  assumes "alg_outer (alg_state_new P Q T) = Some S'"
  and "(A, [Nt B]) ∈ P" and "q ∈ Q" and "q' ∈ Q"
  shows "(q, Nt B, q') ∈ rel S' ⇒ (q, Nt A, q') ∈ rel S'"

```

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_tm_only_from_delta*:

fixes $S' :: "(s, n, t) \text{ alg_state}"$

assumes " $\text{alg_outer (alg_state_new } P \ Q \ T) = \text{Some } S'$ "

and " $(q, \text{ Tm } b, q') \in \text{rel } S'$ " and " $q \in Q$ " and " $q' \in Q$ "

shows " $(q, \text{ Tm } b, q') \in T$ "

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_singleton_tm_to_lts*:

assumes " $\text{alg_outer (alg_state_new } P \ Q \ T) = \text{Some } S'$ " and " $(A, [\text{Tm } b]) \in P$ "

and " $(q, \text{ Tm } b, q') \in \text{rel } S'$ " and " $q \in Q$ " and " $q' \in Q$ "

shows " $(q, \text{ Nt } A, q') \in \text{rel } S'$ "

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_singleton_to_lts*:

assumes " $\text{alg_outer (alg_state_new } P \ Q \ T) = \text{Some } S'$ "

and " $(A, [X]) \in P$ " and " $q \in Q$ " and " $q' \in Q$ "

shows " $(q, X, q') \in \text{rel } S' \implies (q, \text{ Nt } A, q') \in \text{rel } S'$ "

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_dual_to_lts*:

assumes " $\text{alg_outer (alg_state_new } P \ Q \ T) = \text{Some } S'$ " and " $(A, [\text{Nt } B, \text{ Nt } C]) \in P$ "

and " $(q, \text{ Nt } B, q') \in \text{rel } S'$ " and " $(q', \text{ Nt } C, q'') \in \text{rel } S'$ "

and " $q \in Q$ " and " $q' \in Q$ " and " $q'' \in Q$ "

shows " $(q, \text{ Nt } A, q'') \in \text{rel } S'$ "

<proof>

lemma *pre_star_alg_sup*:

fixes P and $T :: "(s, n, t) \text{ trans}"$ and q_0

defines " $Q \equiv \{q_0\} \cup \text{states_lts } T$ "

defines " $S \equiv \text{alg_state_new } P \ Q \ T$ "

assumes " $\text{alg_outer } S = \text{Some } S'$ "

and " $\text{pre_star_lts } P \ Q \ T = \text{Some } T'$ "

and " $\text{CNF1 } P$ "

shows " $T' \subseteq \text{rel } S'$ "

<proof>

7.4 Termination

definition " $\text{alg_state_m_d } S \equiv (\{t. \text{direct } S \ t \neq \{\}\})$ "

definition " $\text{alg_state_m_i } S \equiv (\{t. \text{impl } S \ t \neq \{\}\})$ "

lemma *alg_state_m_i_step_weak*:

assumes " $t \in \text{trans } S$ "

shows " $\text{alg_state_m_i (alg_outer_step } S \ t) \subseteq \text{alg_state_m_i } S$ "

<proof>

```

lemma alg_state_m_i_step:
  assumes "t ∈ trans S" and "impl S t ≠ {}"
  shows "alg_state_m_i (alg_outer_step S t) ⊂ alg_state_m_i S"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_state_m_d_step_weak:
  assumes "t ∈ trans S" and "impl S t = {}"
  shows "alg_state_m_d (alg_outer_step S t) ⊆ alg_state_m_d S"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_state_m_d_step:
  assumes "t ∈ trans S" and "impl S t = {}" and "direct S t ≠ {}"
  shows "alg_state_m_d (alg_outer_step S t) ⊂ alg_state_m_d S"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_state_m_trans_step:
  assumes "t ∈ trans S" and "impl S t = {}" and "direct S t = {}"
  shows "trans (alg_outer_step S t) ⊂ trans S"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemmas alg_state_m_intros = alg_state_m_i_step_weak alg_state_m_i_step
  alg_state_m_d_step_weak alg_state_m_d_step alg_state_m_trans_step

definition "alg_state_comp ≡ lex_prod less_than (lex_prod less_than less_than)"

definition alg_state_measure :: "('s, 'n, 't) alg_state ⇒ (nat × nat
× nat)" where
  "alg_state_measure S ≡ (card (alg_state_m_i S), card (alg_state_m_d
S), card (trans S))"

lemma wf_alg_state_comp: "wf (inv_image alg_state_comp alg_state_measure)"
  ⟨proof⟩

definition alg_state_fin_inv :: "('s, 'n, 't) alg_state ⇒ bool" where
  "alg_state_fin_inv S ≡ (
  finite (rel S) ∧ finite (trans S) ∧
  (∀t. finite (direct S t)) ∧ finite (alg_state_m_d S) ∧
  (∀t. finite (impl S t)) ∧ finite (alg_state_m_i S)
  )"

lemma alg_state_fin_inv_step:
  assumes "alg_state_fin_inv S"
  and "t ∈ trans S"
  shows "alg_state_fin_inv (alg_outer_step S t)"
  ⟨proof⟩

lemma alg_state_fin_inv_step':
  assumes "alg_state_fin_inv s" and "trans s ≠ {}"
  shows "alg_state_fin_inv (alg_outer_step s (SOME x. x ∈ trans s))"

```

<proof>

```
lemma wf_alg_outer_step:
  defines "b  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda S$ . trans S  $\neq$  {})"
    and "c  $\equiv$  ( $\lambda S$ . alg_outer_step S (SOME x. x  $\in$  trans S))"
  shows "wf {(t, s). (alg_state_fin_inv s  $\wedge$  b s)  $\wedge$  t = c s}"
<proof>
```

```
lemma alg_outer_terminates:
  assumes "alg_state_fin_inv S"
  shows " $\exists S'$ . alg_outer S = Some S'"
<proof>
```

```
lemma alg_state_new_fin_inv:
  fixes T :: "('s, 'n, 't) trans"
  assumes "finite P" and "finite Q" and "finite T"
  shows "alg_state_fin_inv (alg_state_new P Q T)"
<proof>
```

7.5 Final Algorithm

```
definition pre_star_code_cnf :: "('n, 't) Prods  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, ('n, 't) sym) auto
 $\Rightarrow$  ('s, ('n, 't) sym) auto" where
  "pre_star_code_cnf P M  $\equiv$  (
    — Construct the set of “interesting” states:
    let Q = {auto.start M}  $\cup$  states_lts (auto.lts M) in
    let S = alg_state_new P Q (auto.lts M) in
    case alg_outer S of
      Some S'  $\Rightarrow$  M ( $\lfloor$  auto.lts := (rel S')  $\rfloor$ )
  )"

```

```
lemma pre_star_code_cnf_correct:
  assumes "finite P" and "finite (auto.lts M)" and cnf: "CNF1 P"
  shows "Lang_auto (pre_star_code_cnf P M) = pre_star P (Lang_auto M)"
<proof>
```

end

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